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Worcester, J. E.,

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UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

ANCIENT AND MODERN

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II

BY J. C. WORCESTER, A. M.

SECOND EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CURRIE & WILLIAMS, NO. 1 CORNHILL.

1855.

NEW YORK: J. C. WORCESTER.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

OR

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT.

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1817, and in the forty second year of the independence of the United States of America, J. E. WORCESTER, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer; ancient and modern. In two volumes. By J. E. Worcester, A. M. In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the author and proprietor of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

SECOND EDITION.

DISTRICT

PUBLISHED BY CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, NO. 1 CORNHILL.

Printed by J. W. Davis, District Clerk.

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München

TABLE,

Exhibiting the number of *archbishops, bishops, other dignitaries, lower or labouring clergy, places of worship, hearers, expenditure for the support of the clergy, average income of the labouring clergy, and the average number of people to a clergyman* in the various countries and ecclesiastical establishments in Europe.

		Abps.	Bps.	Dig.	Lab. Clergy.	Places of worship.	Hearers.	Expenditure.	Aver. m.	No. to Clerg.
France	{ Cath.	9	41	528	26,202	35,286	28,000,000	926,354	32½	800
	{ Prot.				357	357	1,000,000	19,922	56	2,800
Spain	Cath.	8	44	500	16,000	11,000	11,000,000	1,100,000	64	700
Portugal	Cath.	2	13	150	4,300	3,000	3,000,000	287,000	61	700
Hungary	{ Cath.	3	34	274	5,158	3,230	4,000,000	320,000	33	730
	{ Calvin.				1,384	1,351	1,050,000	60,896	44	750
	{ Luth.				456	448	650,000	25,080	55	1,500
Italy	Cath.	38	62	853	19,400	16,170	19,391,200	776,000		950
Austria*	Cath. &c.	9			19,000	15,800	18,918,800	950,000	50	1,000
Prussia	Prot. & Cath.				9,578	8,100	10,536,000	527,000	55	1,000
Germany†	Prot. & Cath.				11,600	9,800	12,763,500	765,000		1,100
Netherlands	{ Cath.				4,540	3,800	3,000,000	105,000		1,100
	{ Ref.						2,000,000	160,000		
Switzerland	Ref. & Cath.				1,700	1,430	1,700,000	87,000		1,000
Denmark	Luth.		7		1,586	1,300	1,700,000	119,000		1,000
Sweden & Norway	Luth.	1	15		3,100	2,620	3,400,000	238,000		1,100
Russia	{ Greek ch.	11	36		67,900	26,747	36,000,000	510,000		1,100
	{ Luth. & Cath.				7,270		8,000,000	400,000		
England	{ Epis. ch.	2	24	641	17,343	11,743	6,000,000	7,600,000		333
	{ Dissenters				8,000	8,000	6,000,000	500,000	65	750
Scotland	Presbyterians.				1,000	1,000	1,500,000	206,360	220	1,500
Ireland	{ Epis. ch.	4	18	575	1,113	740	400,000	1,300,000		235
	{ Cath. &c.				2,378	2,378	6,600,000	261,000	110	2,400

* Exclusive of upwards of 9 millions already given in Hungary and Italy.

† Exclusive of Austria and Prussia.

The above table is formed chiefly from a pamphlet, entitled "*Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy*," published in London in 1822. Some of the statements are of doubtful accuracy. According to the *Edinburgh Review* for June 1822, instead of one half of the population of England, or 6 millions, as above stated, two thirds, or 9 millions, belong to the established church. According to the *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, (vol. VIII, p. 623,) the annual income of the clergy of the church of England of all ranks, is supposed to amount to only about £3,000,000; and the average annual income of the parochial clergy does not exceed £100. According to Hassel and others, the Protestants in France are more numerous than above stated. See *France*.

The ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland is the most wealthy and most burdensome to the inhabitants of any in Europe. The Catholics of that country, according to Beaufort, Newenham, and Wakefield, amount to at least five sixths of the inhabitants. The members of the established church, according to Wakefield, constitute only about a twentieth part; and according to the *Edinburgh Review*, cannot at most exceed 500,000; yet there are 22 Protestant archbishops and bishops, whose aggregate annual revenue is estimated at £185,700, equal to \$825,333, making the average annual income of each prelate \$37,515.

In the Catholic countries of Europe the wealth of the ecclesiastical establishments, and the number of ecclesiastics have been greatly diminished since the French revolution. In 1787, the clergy of France formed about one 52d part of the population; and their annual income was estimated at £7,400,000. The real property belonging to the clergy of Spain before the revolution has been estimated at £186,500,000, exclusive of tithes and other taxes.—The following statement exhibits the number of ecclesiastics in the two countries before the revolution.

<i>France.</i>		<i>Spain.</i>	
Archbishops and bishops	136	Archbishops and bishops	62
Secular clergy	241,853	Secular clergy, monks, friars, &c.	148,180
Monks	78,015	Nuns and religious women	32,000
Nuns	79,972		
Inferior ministers	60,302		
		Total	180,242
Total	460,078		

MISSIONARY TABLE

Showing the Protestant missionary stations in the world, the number of missionaries at each, and the societies by which they are employed, with the date of the establishment of the societies.

societies by which											Total in each place.											
United Breth. 1732. Wesleyan Mis. 1786. Baptist Miss. 1792. Lond. Mis. Soc. 1795. Scotch M. Soc. 1796. Church Miss. 1809. A. B. C. F. M. 1810. A. B. C. F. M. 1814.											United Breth. 1732. Wesleyan Mis. 1786. Baptist Miss. 1792. Lond. Mis. Soc. 1795. Scotch M. Soc. 1796. Church Miss. 1809. A. B. C. F. M. 1810. A. B. C. F. M. 1814.											
Agimere	East Indies									1	1	Labrador	North America	16								16
Agra	Do.									2	2	Leetakoo	S. Africa									1
Allahabad	Do.									1	1	Leicester	W. Africa, S.L.									1
Allepie	Do.									1	1	Leopold	Do.									1
Amboyna	Moluccas									1	1	Le Resouvenir	Guiana									1
Anguilla	West Indies									1	1	Madagascar	E. Africa									2
Antigua	Do.	9	4							1	14	Madras	East Indies	2								8
Astrachan	A. Russia									1	5	Malacca	Do.									4
Assam	East Indies									2	2	Malta	Mediterranean									2
Bahamas	West Indies									5	3	Mandanaree	W. Africa	2								2
Balasore	East Indies									2	2	Mauritius	E. Indian ocean									1
Bangalore	Do.									1	1	Meerut	East Indies									2
Barbadoes	West Indies	1	1							1	1	Monghir	Do.									1
Bartholomew, St.	Do.									1	1	Montserrat	West Indies	1								1
Bathurst	W. Africa										1	Moorshedabad	East Indies									1
Belgaum	East Indies									1	3	Nagapatam	Do.	1								2
Bellary	Do.									1	1	Nagracoil	Do.									1
Benares	Do.									1	1	Nagpour	Do.									5
Bermudas	West Indies									1	1	Namaqua Land	S. Africa	2								1
Bethelsdorp	South Africa										3	Nazran	A. Russia									2
Bethany	W. Africa, S.L.										1	Nevis	West Indies	2								17
Bethesda	South Africa										1	N. Brun. & N. Scot.	North America	17								1
Bombay & Mahim	East Indies									2	1	New Amsterdam	Guiana									11
Burdwan	Do.										3	Newfoundland	North America	11								1
Burhampour	Do.									2	2	New Zealand	South sea									1
Caleutta	Do.									6	2	Niagara	Canada	1								4
Caledon	South Africa										1	Or-nburg	A. Russia									16
Campbell	W. Africa, S. L.										1	Otaheite, Eimeo, &c	South sea									16
Canada	North America	9									1	Paarl	W. Africa, S.L.									1
Canton	China										1	Pacaltsdorp	Do.									1
Cape Town	South Africa									1	1	Palameotta	East Indies									2
Ceylon	East Indies	14	3	2						4	7	Palestine	Do.									4
Cherokees	Ten. & Geo.	2									4	Paramatta	N. S. Wales									1
Cherokees	Arkansas										2	Paramaribo	Guiana	5								5
Chittagong	Do.									2	2	Patna	Patna									2
Chinsurah	Do.									3	3	Peace Mountain	S. Africa									2
Choctaws	Ten. & Geo.										3	Pulo Pinang	East Indies									3
Chunar	East Indies									2	2	Rangoon	Do.									1
Christopher's St.	West Indies	3	3								3	Rede Fontein	S. Africa	1								1
Cotym	East Indies										3	Regent's Town	W. Africa, S.L.									1
Coulan	Do.									1	1	Sahelgunj	East Indies									1
Crimea	Russia									2	2	St. Croix and }	Do.									18
Cutwa	East Indies									1	1	St. Thomas }	West Indies	18								1
Dacca	Do.									1	1	St. Martin	Do.									1
Delhi	Do.									1	1	Salem	S. Africa									5
Digah	Do.									2	2	Sandwich Islands	South sea									3
Dinagepour	Do.									1	1	Sarepta	Russia	3								3
Dominica	West Indies									2	2	Selenginsk	A. Russia									3
Domingo, St.	Do.									2	2	Serampore	East Indies									2
Enon	Africa	4									4	Silhet	Do.									1
Eustatius, St.	West Indies									1	1	Singapore	Do.									1
Freetown	W. Africa, S. L.									2	2	Stellenbosch	S. Africa									2
Gammap	W. Africa, S.L.									1	1	Steppe, The,	Rus. Tartary									3
Ganjam	East Indies										1	Surat	East Indies									1
George Town, &c.	Guiana									3	3	Tannah	Do.									1
Gloucester	W. Africa, S.L.										1	Tellicherry	Do.									1
Gnadenthal	S. Africa	7									7	Theopolis	S. Africa									2
Goree	W. Afr. isl.										1	Titalya	East Indies									1
Goshen	Delawares, Ohio	1									1	Tobago	West Indies									2
Grace Hill	S. Africa									1	1	Tortola & Virg.isls.	Do.									3
Greenland	North America	11									11	Tranquebar	East Indies									2
Grenada	West Indies									3	3	Travancore	Do.									2
Griqua Town	S. Africa										3	Trinidad	West Indies									3
Groenkloof	Do.									2	2	Tulbagh	S. Africa									1
Guyah	East Indies									1	1	Vadadelli	East Indies									1
Hephzibah	S. Africa										2	Vans Variga	Do.									1
Hooge Kraal	Do.									2	2	Vincent's, St.	West Indies									4
Irkutsk	Siberia									1	1	Vizagapatam	East Indies									3
Jamaica	West Indies	4	8	2						2	2	Waterloo	W. Africa, S.L.									1
Java	East Indies									3	3	Wilberforce	Do.									1
Jessore	Do.									4	4	Yongro Pomah	Do.									2
Karass	Russian Tart.										3	Zante	Greek isle									1
Kidderpour	East Indies										1											
Kissey	W. Africa, S.L.										1											
Totals											87 114 48 106 15 46 28 2 446											

In addition to the societies above enumerated, are the Society (in London) for promoting Christian Knowledge, instituted in 1698; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated in 1709; the Royal Danish Mission College; the Edinburgh Jews' Society; the Glasgow Missionary Society; the Netherlands Missionary society; the American United Foreign Missionary Society, and the South African Missionary Society. These support a few missionaries. In most cases ordained ministers only are included in the table as missionaries. There are, in addition, many assistant missionaries and schoolmasters.

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MAB

MAC

MAA, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 5 NE. Beder.
Maab, settlement, West Greenland. Lon. 48. 27. W. Lat. 62. 6. N.
Maaden al Nocra, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 140 E. Hagiaz.
Maaden Bogazi, pass, in the mountains of Armenia; 60 N. Diarbekir.
Maaden Uzzumurud, i. e. *The Mine of Emeralds*, (an. *Smaragdus*,) mt. Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea; 90 S. Coseir.
Maadie, or *Medea*, t. Egypt, at the mouth of the left branch of the Nile, supposed to be the ancient *Heraclea*; 5 E. Abukir. It is near a lake, which communicates with the Mediterranean by a narrow opening.
Maagrammum, now *Candi*.
Maagrunni, two islands on E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 56. E. Lat. 65. 25. N.
Maalmorie, cape, Scot. on the SE. part of Ila. Lon. 6. 4. W. Lat. 55. 45. N.
Maalum, t. Bengal; 8 E. Toree.
Maan, t. Palestine; 19 SE. Jerusalem.
Maaninga, t. Finland; 20 NNW. Kuopio.
Maar, small isl. in E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Ceram. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 3. 30. S.
Maarahai, harbour on W. coast of Ulietea, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151. 27. W. Lat. 16. 53. S.
Maarlich, see *Mikalidi*.
Maarra, t. A. Turkey, in Aleppo; the residence of an aga; 45 SSE. Aleppo.
Maarsen, t. Neth. Utrecht. Pop. 1,149.
Maasin, t. on W. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 49. E. Lat. 10. 12. N.
Maasland, t. S. Holland; 5 W. Schiedam. Pop. 1,600.
Maasluyts, see *Maesluyts*.
Maasoe, isl. not far distant from North Cape. on the coast of Lapland. Lat. 70. 50. N. The inhabitants live in huts made of earth, which being overgrown with grass, resemble small hillocks.
Maattan, t. Hind. in Bahar; 34 NNE. Durbunga.
Mabanowka, t. Volhynia; 12 S. Berdiczow.
Maber, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 48 SSW. Suster.
Maberia, lake, Africa, in Negroland; supposed to be the same that Park calls Lake Dibia. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Mabra, t. Algiers, in the gulf of Bona; 10 W. Bona.
Mabrouk, t. Africa, in S. part of Zahara; 15 days journey from Tombuctoo. It is said to be larger than Tripoli, with houses of stone.
Maca, t. Africa, in Hoval; 20 miles from the mouth of the Senegal.
Macabali Bank, rocky shoal in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 13. 25. S.
Macabrab, t. Sennaar; 40 SSW. Meroe.
Macadra, t. Arabia, Yemen; 32 S. Chamir.
Macahalar Bay, bay on NW. coast of Mindanao.
Macaens de Caminho, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 13 NNE. Thomar, 33 SSE. Coimbra.
Macallester's Bay, bay on E. coast of Mull. Lon. 5. 45. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.
M'Allesterstown, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.; 52 Harrisburg, W. 150.
Macalungo, t. Africa, in Mozambique. Lon. 39. E. Lat. 17. S.
Macan, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 60 W. Meru Shahigian.
Macanna, km. Africa, S. of Bambouk.
Macanao, small isl. in the Caribbean Sea, near W. coast of Margarita. Lon. 64. 40. W. Lat. 11. N.
Macao, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 11 SW. Castel-Branco, 12 NE. Abrantes. Pop. 2,000.
Macao, s-p. China, in Quang-tong. Lon. 113. 35. E. Lat. 22. 13. N. This town is built on a peninsula, or rather on a small island, which has an area of 106 square miles, and contains 33,800 inhabitants. The Portuguese fortified the place, surrounded it with strong walls, and in a manner became masters of it. Macao has a Portuguese governor, and a Chinese mandarin; and the English and other nations have factories here. The houses are of stone built after the European manner, but they are low, and make little show. The city is defended by three forts, built upon eminences; its works are good and well planted with artillery. It was formerly a place of the greatest importance, being the centre of the trade of the Portuguese in the eastern part of Asia. Since the decline of the Portuguese trade, the town has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance.
Macao, (New,) s-p. Tonquin, at the bottom of a large bay, full of islands. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Macapa, t. S. A. in Para, on N. bank of the river of the Amazons, nearly on the equinoctial line. Lon. 52. W.

Macari, see *Macri*.

Macaragua, t. Cuba; 45 NW. Havannah.

Macaria, t. on W. coast of the island of Metelin; 10 W. Metelin.

Macariacaw Point, cape on E. coast of St. Vincent; 3 S. Young Point.

Macarish, t. Egypt; 2 NE. Benisuef.

Macarowa, t. Rus. Kiev; 24 NW. Kiev.

Macarsca, (an *Rataneum*, or *Retinum*, or *Muchirum*, or *Mucarum*,) t. Dalmatia; 36 ESE. Spalatro. Bp. see. Pop. 1,695.

Macartney's Bay, bay in the Mergui Archipelago, on E. coast of the island of St. Matthew. Lat. 9. 55. N.

Macas, t. Africa, in Hoval, near the mouth of the Senegal.

Macas, t. New-Grenada, capital of a district, containing 8 other towns; 140 SSE. Quito. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 2. 30. S. Pop. 700. Its ancient name was *Sevilla del Oro*. At the conquest, and for some time after, this country was very populous, and, in honour of the great riches drawn from the capital, was distinguished by the name of *Sevilla del Oro*; but at present only the memory of its former opulence remains.—The district is fertile, producing tobacco, sugar, cotton, and fruits.

Macas, r. Portugal which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 25. W. Lat. 38. 51. N.

Mucasin, t. on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 16. E. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Maca-soli, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 9 SE. Sciacca.

Macassar, s-p. Celebes, on SW. coast, capital of a kingdom called *Macassar*, or *Bony*. Lon. 119. 50. E. Lat. 5. 10. S. Population according to Hassel, 100,000. This town is the chief settlement of the Dutch on the island, and called by them *Fort Rotterdam*. The town is built on a neck, or point of land, at the mouth of a river which forms a harbour, with water enough for a ship to come within cannon shot of the walls. The town is large; the houses are of wood, built on piles, to guard against inundations. The country round about is level and beautiful, abounding with plantations and groves of cocoa-nut trees. At a distance inland the country rises into hills of great height, and becomes rude and mountainous.

Macassar, (*Straits of*,) the channel, or narrow sea between Celebes and Borneo, about 350 miles long, and from 110 to 140 wide, except at the north entrance, where it is contracted to 50 miles.

Macates, t. S. A. in the province of Carthage; 25 SE. Carthage.

Macau, t. France, in Gironde; 10 N. Bourdeaux.

Macauldo, or *Corbatagi*, r. Sicily, which runs into the Sea; 3 SE. Sciacca.

Macaya, t. Africa, near the coast of the Indian sea; 35 NNE. Brava.

Macay, t. Africa, in Damel. Lon. 15. 55. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Maccary Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 9. W. Lat. 17. 49. N.

Maccaye, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 7 SE. Ustaritz.

Macclesfield, t. Eng. in Cheshire, on the river Bollin, or Jordan; 18 S. Manchester, 171 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 53. 19. N. Pop. 12,299. It is a flourishing town, with considerable manufactures of cottons, silk, twist, hats, &c. and several silk throwing mills. It contains 2 churches and several chapels, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. Here was formerly a college, now a chapel, built at the expense of Savage, archbishop of York. Here is a grammar school, founded and endowed by Edward VI.

Macclesfield Shoals, shoals, or bank, in the E. Indian sea; the depth of waters, sounded by Captain Cook, 50 fathoms, over a bottom of white sand and shells. Lon. 113. 40. to 114. 50. E. Lat. 15. 20. to 16. 10. N.

McClures Inlet, large bay on SW. coast of New Guinea. Lon. of the mouth, 132. 15. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.

McConnellsburg, p-v. Bedford co. Pa.; 70 W. Harrisburg, W. 120. H. 100.

McConnellsville, p-t. Morgan co. Ohio, 75 Columbus, W. 360. Pop. 151.

McCullocksville, p-v. Union co. S. C.: W. 510.

McCutchensville, p-v. Pickaway co. Ohio; 30 Columbus, W. 428.

McDanielsville, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.; 103 Columbus, W. 503.

Macdonough, t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 13 W. Norwich. Pop. 789.

Mac Dowal's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Jura.

Macduff, or *Mac Duff Town*, s-p. Scot. in Bannshire, with a good harbour in the Frith of Murray; 2 E. Bann. 21 W. Fraserburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. 1,200. There are about 10 vessels belonging to the port.

Maceda, t. Spain, in Galicia; 5 SE. Santiago.

Macedonia, or *Macedon*, pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Servia, E. by Rumania, S. by Thessaly and the Archipelago, and W. by Albania. Sq. m. about 15,780. Pop. 700,000. The figure of it is very irregular, but the situation advantageous, and the air clear, sharp, and wholesome. The soil is, for the most part, fertile, and the maritime coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, cotton, tobacco, &c. But the wealth of the country at large lies in the flocks of sheep, whose wool is in great request, and is annually exported to the value of about 1,500,000*l*. In the inland parts are several uninhabited wastes. It had mines formerly of almost all kinds of metal, but particularly of gold, and sufficiency of timber. The many fine bays in this country are a great convenience to trade. Chief towns, Salonica and Serrae.

Maceira, or *Midjare*, (an. *Scrapis*,) isl. in the Arabian Sea, near the coast, about 50 m. in length, and from 3 to 8 broad. It is barren and uninhabited, with dangerous shoals on SW. coast, which extends 90 miles along the shore, and so far into the sea, that the land cannot be seen before the unskilful pilot feels the rocks. Lon. 57. 35. E. Lat. 20. 48. N.

Maceira, (*Little*,) isl. in the Arabian Sea, 16 miles long, and 3 broad; 10 W. Maceira.

Macer, r. Africa, in Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 E. Zebeda.

Macerata, t. Naples, in Lavora, about 3 m. from Capua, in the road to Naples.

Macerata, t. Popedom, capital of a delagtion of the same name, on the Chienta : 20 S. Ancona, 95 NE. Rome. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 43. 19. N. Pop. 7,626. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 5 parish churches, 13 convents, a university, and 2 academies. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch.

Macerata, t. Popedom, in Urbino ; 10 NW. Urbino. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 43. 48. N.

Macgillecuddy's Reeks, mountains in Kerry, 3,404 feet above the level of the sea. These are the highest mountains in Ireland.

McGaheystown, p-v. Rockingham co. Va. ; W. 159 Richmond, 152.

Machaca, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz ; 60 SW. La Paz. Lon. 69. 14. W. Lat. 17. 40. S.

Machodock, see *Machodick*.

Machadon, or *Sultam Town*, or *Joanna*, chief town of the Comoro island Joanna. It is a mile from the coast, surrounded by ill built walls 15 feet high ; the streets narrow, and the houses wretched.

Machærus, citadel, Palestine, on E. side of the Jordan, not far from its mouth.

Machala, t. Quito, in Guayaquil, 55 NNW. Loxa. Lon. 79. W. Lat. 3. 15. S. The environs produce great quantities of cocoa, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangrove trees, whose spreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains, which lying low, are frequently overflowed.

Machangara, r. S. A. which passes by the city of Quito.

Machau, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 8 SW. Branaw. H. 62.

Machavana, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 26. 45. S.

Machault, t. France, in Ardennes ; 9 SW. Vouziers, 10 SE. Rethel.

Machecoul, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Loire ; 18 SW. Nantes, 30 N. Sables d'Olonne. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 1,899.

Macherla, t. Hind. in Palnaud ; 6 SW. Timerycotta.

Machern, t. Prussia ; 25 S. Rastenburg.

Macherry, t. Hind. in Mewat ; 24 E. Cotputly, 70 SSW. Delhi. Lon. 77. 15. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Machesin, or *Machisin*, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 105 SE. Raca.

Machia, t. Naples, Molise ; 12 SW. Molise.

Machia, t. Naples, in the Capitanata ; 10 NNW. Volturara.

Machia, (La,) t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 5 N. Bisignano.

Machia, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the coast ; 15 S. Capaccio.

Machia di Muca, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 3 S. Vieste.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indian Sea, near W. coast of Gilolo. It is about 18 miles in circ. but populous. The Dutch have 3 forts, with companies of soldiers to guard the island. The principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago. It is situated a little N. of the line, in Lon. 127. 21. E. Pop. 6,800.

Machiana, isl. at the mouth of the Amazons,

about 15 miles long, and 3 broad, a little S. of the line. Lon. 57. 2. W.

Machias, r. Maine, formed of two branches, the eastern, and western, which unite in the town of Machias at a place called *The Rim*. It afterwards widens into a considerable bay, and communicates with the ocean at Cross Island, 6 miles below the junction of the two branches, Lon. 67. 15. W. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Machias, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Washington co. Maine, on a bay of the same name ; 33 WSW. Eastport, 221 NE. Portland, 339 NE. Boston by land, about 300 by water ; W. 775. Lon. 67. 21. W. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,570 ; in 1820, 2,033. There are two considerable villages, one at the falls of the east branch of Machias river, the other at the falls of the west branch, 6 1-2 miles apart, each containing a post office. The village at the East Falls is at the head of the tide, 2 m. above the junction of the two branches, and contains various mills. This branch has a width of 35 rods to the falls.—The village at the West Falls, contains the county buildings, consisting of a court house, a jail, and a handsome dwelling house ; and has also various mills. The western branch, though narrow, is capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons, to within 50 rods of the mills.

Machias is a thriving town, and has considerable trade. The exports which consist of boards, joist, shingles, clapboards, laths, spars, sawed and hewed timber, and fish, amount annually to upwards of 100,000 dollars. There are 26 saw-mills, which cut, on an average, upwards of 10,000,000 feet of boards in a year. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,128 tons. An academy is about to go into operation here.

Machiawara, t. Hind. Sirhind : 28 N. Sirhind.

Machico, t. Madeira, on a river and small inlet of the same name. Pop. 3,000.

Machicora, r. Madagascar, which gives name to a province, and runs into the sea on S. coast, Lon. 41. 12. E. Lat. 25. 3. S.

Machid, see *Meschid*.

Machigusta, t. S. A. in Tucuman ; 50 WSW. St. Fernand.

Machischevo, t. Russia, in Tobolsk ; 36 W. Ischim.

Machlen, t. Flanders ; 4 S. Deinse.

Machline, t. Scot. in Ayr ; 10 W. Ayr.

Machno, r. N. Wales, which unites with some of the streams to form the Conway.

Machodick, r. Va. which runs into the Potowmac, 22 above Point Lookout.

Machonowka, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 60 E. Bracław. Pop. 2,316.

Machrianich Bay, bay, Scot. on W. coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5. 43. W. Lat. 55. 27. N.

Machsa, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 25 ESE. Zebid.

Machua, t. Hind. in Sirowy ; 20 N. Jalour.

Machynleth, t. Wales, in Montgomery, on the Dovy ; 32 W. Montgomery, 198 W. London. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 1,252. It has a weekly market on Monday. This was formerly a place of more consequence than at present ; and it is said that Owen Glendower assembled a parliament in this town, as Prince of Wales, in the year 1402.

Maciaretta, t. Tuscany ; 10 S. Sienna.

Maciejewice, t. Poland, in Lublin ; 44 WNW. Lublin.

Maciejowitch, t. Poland ; 60 S. Warsaw.

Macintosh, SE. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 3,730 ; slaves 2,957. Pop. in 1820, 5,129. Chief town, Darien.

Macis, name sometimes given to Mount Ararat.

Mackally, t. Bengal ; 35 SSE. Moorshedabad.

M'Kean, co. N. side of Pa., bounded N. by New-York, E. by Potter co. S. by Clearfield and Jefferson cos. W. by Jefferson and Warren cos. Pop. 728. Chief town, Smethport.

M'Kean, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 440.

Mackenzell, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda ; 2 SE. Hunefeld, 9 NE. Fulda.

Mackenzie's River, r. N. America. In the first part of its course, it flows NE. to the Lake of the Hills, under the name of the *Unjigah*, or *Peace River* ; thence to Slave Lake, it is called *Slave River* ; it then takes the name of *Mackenzie's River*, and flows 780 miles N. into the Arctic Sea. Lon. 130. to 135. W. Lat. 69.14. N. Its whole course is about 2,000 miles.

Mackeomore, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland ; 5 E. Jura. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 55. 57. N.

Mackert's Head, cape, on E. coast of the isl. of Ilay. Lon. 5. 59. W. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Mackeysville, p-v. Burke co. N. C. ; W. 485.

Mackinac, see *Michilimackinack*.

Mackredipet, t. Golconda ; 30 S. Indelavoy.

Mackum, t. Neth. in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee ; 5 W. Bolswaert.

Maclas, t. France, Loire ; 15 E. St. Etienne.

Macleod's Maidens, rocks in the Caledonian sea, near W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 36. W. Lat. 57. 23. N.

M'Linton, p-v. Abbeville, S. C. ; W. 607.

M'Minn, co. Ten. Pop. 1,623.

M'Minnville, p-t. & cap. Warren co. Ten. ; 35 E. by S. Murfreesborough, W. 672. Lon. 87. 7. W. Lat. 35. 43. N. Pop. in 1810, 120.

Macnen-abad, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 111 SSE. Zareng.

Macoco, or *Anziko*, see *Anziko*.

Macogua, fort on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the St. Domingo River. Lon. 12. 20 N.

Macoketch, (*Great*), r. N. America which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 34. W. Lat. 41. 39. N.

Macoketch, (*Little*), r. N. America which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 41. W. Lat. 41. 56. N.

Macoloe, one of the Querimba Islands, in the Indian Sea. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Macomades Syrtis, now *Sart*.

Macomb, co. Michigan. Pop. 898.

Macomer, t. Sardinia ; 16 W. Bosa.

Macon, r. NE. part of Louisiana. It rises in Arkansas Territory, and pursuing a S. course unites with the Tensas. Lat. 31. 42. N.

Macon, or *Mascon*, (an. *Matisco*), city, France, capital of Saone-and-Loire, near the Saone ; 7 1-2 posts N. Lyons, 53 3-4 S. Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 46. 18. N. Pop. 10,807. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country, called *Macconnois*, which was formerly a county, and the see of a bishop. The streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses

indifferent. The chief trade is in wine ; the town is also famous for its confectionary.

Macondagay Islands, three small islands in the bay of Gunong Tellu, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 25. E. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Maconia, t. Pegu ; 20 S. Pegu.

Macopin, r. Indiana, which runs into the Illinois.

Maco-raba, now *Mecca*.

Macoriz, r. Hispaniola, which runs into the sea on S. side of the island ; 50 E. St. Domingo.

Macotera, t. Spain, Leon ; 18 E. Salamanca.

Macotto, t. S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 8. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Macou, t. Persian Armenia ; 75 S. Erivan.

Macouba St. Ann, (*Le*), t. Martinico. Lon. 61. 17. W. Lat. 14. 54. N.

Macouria, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 53. 46. W. Lat. 5. N.

Macowal, t. Hind. Sirhind ; 50 N. Sirhind.

Macoyaqui, t. New Mexico, in Mayo ; 70 ENE. Santa Cruz.

Macpherson's Strait, channel in the Mergui Archipelago, between Bank's island and St. Sanna. Lat. 10. 37. N.

Macquanas, people in the S. part of Africa, north of the Morolongs and Wanketzens. It is said to be the most populous and civilized of all the tribes in the southern part of Africa ; and to have a capital three times as populous as Lee-takoo.

Macquarrie, large river, New Holland, on W. side of the Blue mountains, passing in a northerly direction by the town of Bathurst. It is but little known, but said to be very large.

Macquarrie, isl. in S. Pacific ocean, discovered in 1811. Lon. 169. E. Lat. 52. 41. S. It is 18 miles long, and 6 broad, and abounds in seals.

Macquarie, s-p. Van Diemen's Land, on W. coast.

Macra, now *Magna*.

Macri, or *Macari*, or *Makri*, (an. *Telmessus*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Macri*, and anciently *Glaucus Sinus* ; 70 SW. Satalia, 125 SE. Smyrna. Lon. 28. 30. E. Lat. 36. 40. N. It is a small town, has an excellent harbour, with considerable commerce, but is very unhealthy. Travellers from Constantinople embark from this place to Egypt. The ruins of *Telmessus* are to be seen, the most remarkable of which is that of an immense theatre, with enormous portals still standing, and which is one of the grandest specimens of this kind of edifice.

Macrodespour, t. Bengal ; 20 ESE. Kishenagur.

Macronisi, (an. *Macris*, & *Helena*), small isl. and in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia ; 6 NE. Cape Colonna. Lon. 24. 17. E. Lat. 37. 38. N. It was anciently very populous, but is now deserted by man. A great number of rare plants are found in the internal parts.

Macsoud-begui, t. Persia, in Irak ; 54 ESE. Ispahan.

Macswine's Bay, bay, Ireland, in N. part of Donegal Bay ; 11 W. Donegal. Lon. 8. 17. W. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Mactan, one of the smaller Philippine islands ; on which, according to some accounts, Magellan was killed. Lon. 123. 48. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

M Veytown, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 154.

Macuih-yu, small Chinese island belonging to Quan-tong. Lon. 116. 22. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

M'Ville, p-v. Davidson co. Ten.; 40 Murrefreesborough, W. 760.

Macul, t. Chili; 15 SE. St. Yago de la Nouvelle Estremadura.

Macula, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 150 NE. Aden.

Maculpa, t. Mocaumpour; 20 S. Batgao.

Macumba, country, Africa, forming the S. province of Mocaranga.

Macuna, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, where a captain, several officers, and men, under M. Perouse, were massacred by the inhabitants. Lon. 169. W. Lat. 14. 19. S.

Macungee, t. Northampton co. Pa.; Pop. 2,802.

Macupa, t. Africa, in Mombaça, near the coast; 5 NW. Mombaça.

Macuritas, t. Cuba; 115 WSW. Havannah.

Maczin, or *Matschin*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, opposite Brailow.

Mad River, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Merrimack, in Campton.

Mad River, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,345.

Mad River, r. Ohio, which runs SW. into the Great Miami, at Dayton. Length 55 miles.

Mad River, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 734.

Mada, t. Hungary; 5 N. Tokay.

Mada, t. Hungary; 5 N. Tokay. It has a cathedral, and a reformed church, and a synagogue.

Madagh, t. Algiers, near the coast; 20 WSW. Oran.

Madagascar, isl. Africa, on the eastern coast, separated from the continent by the channel of Mozambique, which is about 270 miles across. Lon. 44. to 51. E. Lat. 12. 2. to 25. 40. S; about 900 miles long, and from 120 to 300 broad. Sq. m. about 220,000. Pop. uncertain, estimated by Flacourt at 1,600,000; by Rondoux at 3,000,000; by Rochon at 4,000,000.

It is one of the largest islands in the world, and is remarkable for its fertility. The surface is greatly diversified, being intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, the highest summits of which are said to be about 11,000 feet above the sea. The scenery of these mountains is often grand and picturesque. The forests abound in beautiful trees, as palms, ebony, wood for dyeing, bamboos of enormous size, orange and lemon trees. The botany of the island is interesting; iron mines abound in various parts; other minerals are found: but the mineralogy of the island has been but little explored. The country is well watered by numerous streams mostly small, which descend from the mountains. In this genial climate they produce a luxuriant fertility. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Other productions are potatoes, sugar, silk, &c. The sheep produce fine wool. The cocoa nut, banana, &c. flourish.

The inhabitants are of a variety of races, much intermingled with each other; but it is still possible to discover the race of real negroes, having flat features and woolly hair. The lead-

ing classes, however, are of various shades of white and olive. Some of these claim their descent from the Arabs, others from the Jews. The former profess the Mahometan religion. The Madagasses, who are not negroes, are of a complexion similar to that of the Indians. They are a thoughtless, gay, voluptuous people, impatient of labour and of every thing that requires attention. Rochon enumerates 14 provinces or districts, occupied by different petty tribes.—Some ineffectual attempts have been heretofore made by Europeans to form settlements here. The London Missionary society has sent missionaries to the island, and it has been annexed to the British empire as a dependency of Mauritius.

Madah, t. Persia, Segestan; 24 S. Zareng.

Madain, see *Modain*.

Madalena, see *Magdalena*.

Madalena, small isl. in the Pacific Ocean, near S. coast of Chiloe. Lat. 44. 15. S.

Madalena, (*La*), t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 25. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Madalena, (*La*), small isl. near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Madalena, (*La*), *Bay of*, bay, on W. coast of California. Lon. 247. 56. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Madalenaberg, t. Austria; 6 S. Efferding.

Madamut, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 20 SSW. Kous.

Madampar, s-p. Ceylon, on W. coast, at the mouth of a river.

Madan's Point, cape, on NE. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 38. W. Lat. 17. 23. N.

Madapassa, t. Bengal; 60 S. Dacca.

Madapour, t. Bengal; 10 SE. Rajemal.

Madargunge, t. Bengal; 82 NNW. Dacca.

Maduravan, t. Fez, in the neighbourhood of iron mines, not far from Mount Atlas.

Madbah, t. Kemaon; 23 SE. Kerigur.

Madban, t. Hind. in Bahar; 37 SE. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 21. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Madbury, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 5 SW. Dover, 15 NW. Portsmouth, W. 517. Pop. 559.

Maddaleni, t. Naples, in Lavora; 10 SE. Capua, 18 NE. Naples. Pop. 10,382.

Maddapour, t. Bengal; 34 E. Mauldah.

Maddiguba, t. Hind. in Gooty; 10 miles from Anantpour.

Maddiguer, t. Hind.; 12 NW. Gooty.

Maddinsborough, t. Missouri; 15 S. St. Genevieve.

Maddinsborough, t. L. Canada, in Buckingham co.; 10 SE. Three Rivers.

Maddorpetta, t. Hind. in Mysore; 19 NE. Seringapatam.

Made, t. Holland; 8 N. Breda. Pop. 900.

Madee, t. Hind. in Tellingana; 38 W. Warangole.

Madeira, isl. off the western coast of Africa, belonging to Portugal. Lon. 17. W. Lat. 32. 30. N. Sq. m. according to Cannabich 600; Edinburgh Gazetteer 1,100. Pop. in 1768, 63,913; estimated by Barrow at 90,000. The body of the people are of Portuguese descent, negro slavery not being permitted. The peasants are very poor, rude, and ignorant; the hardest labour is performed by females. The religion is Catholic.

The island consists of a collection of mountains, the most elevated of which is 5,068 feet high. The lower slopes are covered with vines, the loftier summits with forests of pine and chestnut. A great part of the sides of the hills consists of abrupt precipitous rocks, supposed to be of volcanic formation. Most of the rocks along the coast are composed of a white lava. The productions, besides wine, are wheat, rye, sugar, coffee, maize, kidney beans, arrow root, pine apples, &c. The great production is wine of well known excellence. The quantity annually exported is differently stated from 15 to 40,000 pipes, one half of which goes to the British settlements in the East and West Indies. The best vines grow on the south side of the island. There are several varieties of wines; the best is called London particular, the 2d London market, the 3d suited to the India market, the 4th for the New-York market, the 5th called cargo. London particular has been at the following rates; in 1793 at 35*l.* per pipe; in 1806 at 44*l.*; and in 1811 at 54*l.* Adjacent to Madeira is the small island Porto Santo.

Madeira, or *Madera*, r. which rises in the government of Charcas, S. A. near Cochabamba, in Lat. 18. S. first called *Conderillo*. Some other small rivers joining it, it changes its name to *Parapite*. Its course hitherto is SE. till it enters a lake situated in Lat. 19. 50. S., after which it takes a N. direction, with the name of *St. Miguel*, and afterwards *Sara*; about Lat. 14. S. it is called *Mamore*; and in Lat. 10. S. leaves Peru, and enters Brazil, from which time it is called Madeira, till it empties itself into the river of the Amazons, in Lon. 60. 40. W. Lat. 3. 15. S.; the whole course being about 1,500 miles.

Madela, t. Palestine; 192 SE. Jerusalem.

Madelan, t. Hind. Agra; 10 SE. Kerowly.

Madely, or *Madely Market*, t. Eng. in Shropshire; 8 NNW. Bridgenorth, 147 NW. London. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 5,076. The iron trade is carried on here to considerable extent.

Maden, t. Armenia, on the Tigris; 6 N. Diarbekir. It occupies a most singular position, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains, of great elevation, and has valuable mines of iron and copper.

Madenally, t. Hind. in Sollapour; 36 N. Sollapour.

Mader, t. Persia, Farsistan; 20 N. Estakar.

Maderno, t. Italy, on SW. coast of lake Garda; 4 NE. Salo.

Madetz, t. Walachia, on the Danube; 30 WSW. Giorgiev.

Madfuné, (an. *Abydos*.) v. Egypt, whose grandeur and magnificence are said to have nearly equalled Thebes; 12 SSW. Girgé.

Madian, or *Midian*, called by Ptolemy *Modiana*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, supposed to have the capital of the Midianites; 230 SSE. Gaza. Lon. 38. 10. E. Lat. 28. 20. N. It owes its name to one of the sons of Ketura, and was destroyed in the time of Abulfeda. It is now situated at a small distance from the Red Sea, which in this spot is not above 100 paces across. The Arabians call it *Megar el Schuaïd*, or the grotto of Schuaïd or Jethro; and they suppose

that this is the place where Moses tended his father-in-law's flocks.

Madigheshy, t. & fortress, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 77. 16. E. Lat. 13. 48. N. H. 200.

Madjar, or *Madjak*, large lake, Siberia, in Tomsk.

Madina, see *Medina*.

Madinga, r. America, in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 78. 48. E. Lat. 9. 22. N.

Madison, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 9 N. Norridgewock. W. 663. Pop. 881.

Madison, co. central part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Oneida lake, E. by Otsego co., S. by Chenango co., and W. by Courtland and Onondaga cos. Pop. in 1810, 25,144; in 1820, 32,208. Chief town, Cazenovia.

Madison, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 20 SW. Utica, 113 W. Albany, W. 368. Pop. 2,420.

Madison, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,330.

Madison, co. central part of Va., bounded NE. by Culpeper co., S. by Orange co., and WNW. by Shenandoah co. Pop. in 1810, 8,381; slaves 3,970. Pop. in 1820, 8,490.

Madison, t. Amherst co. Va., on James river, opposite Lynchburg; 120 W. Richmond.

Madison, p-t. Rockingham co. N.; 130 Raleigh, W. 327.

Madison, p-t. Morgan co. Va.; W. 99.

Madison, t. Madison co. Va.; 45 W. by N. Fredericksburg.

Madison, co. Georgia. Pop. 3,735. Chief town, Danielsville. *Madison springs* are in this county, 5 miles from Danielsville, 18 N. Athens.

Madison, p-t. & cap. Morgan co. Georgia; 45 NW. Milledgeville, W. 694. Pop. in 1810, 229. It is a flourishing town, situated in a fertile country, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and a meeting house.

Madison, co. Alabama, north of Tennessee river, embracing a fertile district. Pop. 17,481. Chief town, Huntsville.

Madison, co. Ohio, W. of Franklin co. Pop. 4,799. Chief town, London.

Madison, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie; 225 NE. Columbus, W. 380. Pop. of the township 931. Grand river flows through it from E. to W.

Madison, New, p-t. Darke co. Ohio, 31 Columbus, W. 449.

Madison, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 124 Columbus, W. 507.

Madison, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,039.

Madison, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,112.

Madison, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 558.

Madison, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 371.

Madison, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 591.

Madison, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 643.

Madison, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 999.

Madison, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,826.

Madison, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 916.

Madison, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 616.

Madison, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 1,097.

Madison, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 1,220.

Madison, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 515.

Madison, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 524.

Madison, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 836.

Madison, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 552.

Madison, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Indiana, on the upper bank of the Ohio; 22 W. Vevay,

50 NE. Louisville, 56 NNW. Frankfort, 65 SW. Cincinnati, 80 S. Indianapolis, 160 E. Vincennes, W. 581. Lat. 38. 40. N. Pop. 1,000, or 1,200. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing office, a library, and an academy. It is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the northern bend of the Ohio, in fertile country, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in Indiana. A large part of the buildings are of brick. It was begun about 1812. Near it is a stream of water which possesses strong petrifying qualities.

Madison, co. Illinois. Pop. 13,550. Chief town, Edwardsville.

Madison, p-t. Madison co. Illinois; 44 Vandalia, W. 877.

Madison, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 15,540; slaves 3,037. Pop. in 1820, 15,954. Chief town, Richmond.

Madison, p-t. Rhea co. Tennessee, on the Sequatchee, 35 miles above its junction with the Tennessee; 100 W. Knoxville, 105 E. Nashville, W. 625.

Madison, co. Missouri. Pop. 2,047. Chief town, Fredericktown.

Madison, r. a fork of the Missouri, in the Rocky Mountains.

Madison's Island, see *Noaaheevah*.

Madison's Cave, see *Port Republic*.

Madisonville, p-t. St. Tammany's parish, Louisiana, near the entrance of the Chisuncti, into Lake Pontchartrain; 30 N. New-Orleans, W. 1228. It stands on the best harbour in the lake.

Madisonville, p-t. & cap. Hopkins co. Ken.; 191 Frankfort, W. 759. Pop. in 1810, 37.

Madmar, t. Persia, Chorasani; 12 W. Herat.

Madneti, t. Mysore; 18 E. Bangalore.

Madodenquik, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 34. W. Lat. 46. 19. N.

Madoland, t. Kemaon; 5 NW. Kerigar.

Madomgunge, t. Hind. Bahar; 7 S. Bahar.

Madon, r. France, which rises in the Vosges, and runs into the Moselle, 10 SE. Toul.

Madona, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 5 SW. Nysari. Lon. 26. 49. E. Lat. 36. 31. N.

Madona di Scopia, t. on E. coast of the island of Zante; 2 SE. Zante.

Madonia, mt. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 30 NNE. Girgenti, 35 SE. Palermo.

Madoo, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 122. 18. E. Lat. 7. 31. S.

Madoocarry, or *Madoogary*, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 6 SSW. Coimbatore.

Madoor, r. Hind. which rises in the Mysore, about 20 NNW. Sera, and runs into the Cauvery, 36 miles below Seringapatam.

Madoosand, t. Hind. in Rohilcund.

Madore, t. Hind. Mysore; 8 N. Seringapatam.

Madrapour, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Boglipour.

Madras Presidency. The territories subject to Fort George, or Madras, comprehend nearly the whole of India south of the river This-trah, and also a large province in the Deccan called the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries are 3 native princes, the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, who collect the revenue and exercise a certain degree of authority,

but with respect to external politics, are entirely dependent on the British government. The rest of the country is under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council at Madras. It is divided into the following districts, Arcot, Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, Chittore, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Cuddapa, Ganjam, Guntoor, Madras, Madura, Malabar North, Malabar South, Masulipatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Seringapatam, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Verdachellum, and Vizagapatam, over each of which there is a European judge and collector. Pop. estimated at 12,000,000. Geographical sq. m. 125,000.

Madras, called by the natives *Chennapatam*, city & celebrated fortress, Hind. Carnatic, capital of the presidency of Madras, Lon. 80. 25. E. Lat. 13. 5. N. Pop. in 1794, estimated at 300,000; supposed to have increased since. It was founded in 1640, on a small territory 5 miles long, and 1 broad. Its position is very unfortunate, being situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and is surrounded by salt water creeks, or rivers, which prevents the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town. The soil in the vicinity is very poor. It was taken by the French in 1744, and restored to the British in 1749, since which it has been gradually increased and improved, and it is now one of the strongest fortresses in India. All the offices of government, and courts of justice are in the fort, which is called *Fort St. George*; but the governor and all the principal inhabitants have houses at a short distance in the country where they mostly reside. The nabob of the Carnatic has also a palace called Chepauk, situated on the Choultry plain, a short distance from the esplanade.

The native, or black town, is situated about a mile to the north of the fort. It is surrounded with fortifications sufficient to repel a sudden attack. It has some good streets and bazars, but the houses are very irregular; some of them are large brick buildings with flat roofs; but the greater part are built of mud, with tiled roofs.

Madras carries on a considerable trade, not only with Europe, but with China, Ceylon, Pegu, the isle of France, New Holland, &c.—The government is subordinate, in political matters, to the supreme government of Bengal, but carries on all the other departments of a regular state. It consists of a governor and 3 members of council. The salary of the supreme judge is 6,000*l.* per annum, of the puisne judges 5,000*l.* each. A college has lately been established here for instructing the junior servants in the native language. Several missionaries are supported here by the Church, London, and Methodist missionary societies. The climate is very hot, but not esteemed unhealthy. The medium heat of the year is stated at 80°9; the medium of January at 75°1; of June 85°9.

Madre de Dios, isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circ. Lon. 77. 46. W. Lat. 51. S.

Madre de Dios, see *Resolution*.

Madre de Popa, t. New Grenada, with a celebrated convent. The pilgrims of S. America resort in great numbers to this religious founda-

tion, which is there in almost as great reputation as the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto, is in Europe; 50 E. Carthage.

Madrebombo, see *Sherbro*.

Madret, t. Arabia, Yemen; 10 NE. Chamir.

Madrid, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence; 250 NW. Albany, W. 531. Pop. 1,930. Here is an academy at a village called Hamilton.

Madrid, (*New*), co. Missouri. Pop. 2,296. Chief town, Winchester.

Madrid, (*New*), p-t. New Madrid co. Missouri, on W. side of the river Mississippi, 75 miles below the mouth of the Ohio; 148 S. St. Louis, W. 958. Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 36. 36. N. This town was originally laid out on an extensive plan, and with the expectation of its becoming a great city, but is only a small decayed village. It is built on ground somewhat higher than the ordinary bank of the Mississippi, but is, however, exposed to the ravages of the river, and is also environed both above and below with stagnant muddy creeks. The surrounding country is singularly fertile and productive.

Madrid, city & capital of Spain, in New Castile, and in a province of the same name, on the Manzanares, near the centre of the kingdom, about 200 miles from the sea; 650 SSW. Paris, 850 W. by S. Rome. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 40. 25. N. Pop. in 1797, 167,607. H. 7,398. Pop. stated in 1820, at nearly 200,000. It is situated in a large plain, on several eminences, and is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, being the most elevated capital in Europe. Seen at a distance, it presents nothing that announces a great city, and the environs being destitute of wood, and even of vines, while most of the villages are in hollows, the prospect is uncommonly dreary. On drawing near the prospect is more cheerful.

The city is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circuit, surrounded by a high earthen wall, but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and handsome. They are paved, kept clean, and lighted. The city has 15 gates, 42 squares mostly small, 506 streets, 77 churches, 75 convents, 8 colleges, and 18 hospitals, 65 public edifices, 17 fountains, and several promenades. The private houses are uniform, generally low, with grated windows, and have little striking in their exterior. The churches are less magnificent than in several other cities in Spain. There are 2 palaces on a large scale, the *Palacio Real* at the western extremity, and the *Buen Retiro* at the eastern. The *Palacio Real* is of a square form, extending each way 404 feet, 86 feet high; the inclosed court 120 feet square. It is strongly built, the exterior elegantly ornamented, and it contains a collection of paintings of the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain. The royal library contains about 130,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The great school of Madrid has 16 masters who teach the various arts and sciences. There is another seminary on an equally extensive plan for the sons of the nobility and gentry. There are academies for the study of the several fine arts; a botanic garden, and a variety of charitable institutions. In the

vicinity are several royal residences. Before the French revolution there was only one gazette published in Spain. In 1820 there were 25 newspapers and periodical journals published in this city.—Natives, Lopez de la Vega, Quevedo Velegas, and Erzilla.

Madrigal, t. Spain, Old Castile; 27 N. Avilla.

Madrigal, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near Olmedo, on the Adaja; 30 S. Valladolid. Pop. 1,224.

Madrigal, t. S. A. in Popayan; 110 S. Popayan. Lat. 0. 45. N.

Madrigaligo, v. Spain, in Estremadura; 22 E. Merida.

Madrigolo, t. Parma; 6 W. Parma.

Madriajos, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Valdespino; 40 SSW. Toledo, 60 S. Madrid. Pop. 8,000.

Madrisio, t. Italy, in Friuli; 30 N. Venice.

Madrogan, or *Bananatapa*, t. Africa, in Mocaranga, where the king has a palace. Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 18. S.

Madrov, t. Hind. in Mysore; 18 ENE. Seringapatam.

Madrusava, t. Japan, in Nippon; 36 SE. Xenday.

Madruzzo, t. Tyrol; 4 WSW. Trent.

Madsjas, t. Arabia, in Oman; 10 SE. Sohâr.

Madleisch, or *Wiesenteich*, lake, Silesia, in Sagan; 2 N. Freywald.

Madue See, large lake, Pru. Pomerania, great part of which was drained in 1770, and is now inhabited.

Madugar, t. Hind. in Jyenagur; 10 S. Jye-pour.

Maduhausen, t. Bav. 6 NE. Schweinfurt.

Madura, pr. Hind. about 180 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; the prince of this country was able at one time to bring 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse into the field of battle, with 500 elephants. It was ceded to the British in 1801.

Madura, (an. *Modura*), t. Hind.; 80 SSW. Tanjore, 236 SSW. Madras. Lon. 78. 11. E. Lat. 9. 50. N. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and its pagoda is one of the most superb in Hindoostan.

Madura, isl. in the E. Indian Sea, N. of the E. end of Java, about 75 miles in length, and from 9 to 15 in breadth. Lon. 112. 54. E. Lat. 6. 44. to 7. 15. S. It is divided into 3 provinces, 2 of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, especially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the island is called by the same name, and is on S. coast. Pop. estimated at 90,000.

Madzar, t. Russia, in the government of Caucasus; 56 NNE. Ekaterinograd.

Mæander, now *Meinder*.

Maegoa, or *Fremona*, t. Abyssinia; 9 Axum.

Macler, see *Malar*.

Maella, t. Spain, in Aragon; 15 E. Alcaniz.

Maelstrand, see *Marstrand*.

Maelstrom, or *Moskoe-Strom*, whirlpool in the North Sea, near the island of Moskoe. This whirlpool is heard to the distance of several leagues, being so violent, that if a ship comes near it, the vessel will be drawn irresistibly into the vortex, and immediately carried to the bottom, where it is dashed to pieces against the rocks. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Mængaing, t. Birmah ; 12 Chagaing ; celebrated for its marble.

Mæonia, city, Lydia ; 30 SE. Philadelphia.

Mæonia, see *Lydia*.

Maerhuet, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 31 NW. Calmar.

Maerna, t. Tyrol ; 25 WSW. Trent.

Maerse, t. Neth. Utrecht ; 5 NW. Utrecht.

Maes Garmon, place N. Wales, in the county of Flint, where, in 420, a battle was fought between the Britons and an army of Picts and Saxons ; 1 mile from Mold.

Maese, see *Meuse*.

Maeseyk, t. Neth. in Limburg, on the Meuse ; 30 NNE. Liege. Lon. 5. 47. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 3,363.

Mæsia, ancient country, Europe, now *Bulgaria*, and part of *Servia*.

Maesland, or *Maesluys*, or *Maesland Sluys*, t. Holland, on a canal, which forms a communication between Delft and the Meuse ; 7 S. Delft, 10 W. Rotterdam. Pop. 6,350. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing.

Maestricht, t. Neth. capital of the province of Limburg ; 15 N. Liege, 46 E. Brussels. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 18,410. H. 3,000. It is one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, and belonged formerly to the duchy of Lorrain. It contains 6 Cath., and 3 Ref. chh., a Ref. gymnasium, and a public library. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls and ditches, and is one of the strongest places in Netherlands. Near it are large stone quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent, where the farmers frequently store hay, corn, and other articles.

Maeva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 20 NNW. Vercholensk.

Mafamede, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 20. S.

Mafareck, t. Egypt ; 30 NE. Kous.

Maffacu, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 4 SE. Orthez, 16 NW. Pau.

Maffah, (Old,) t. Madagascar, near NW. coast. Lon. 51. E. Lat. 15. 22. S.

Maffah, (New,) t. Madagascar ; 25 SE. Old Maffah.

Maffersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw ; 15 N. Turnau.

Mafra, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 5 NW. Lisbon. Pop. 1,040. Near the town, in a sandy and barren place, King John V. erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. It is constructed of a kind of white marble ; contains 37 windows in front, and is nearly a square of 728 feet ; the church is placed in the centre of the fabric, having the palace on one side and the convent on the other. It was begun in 1717, and finished in 1742 ; there are 300 cells in the convent, each of 20 palms or feet, by 18 ; the kitchen is 96 palms by 42 ; the new library is 381 palms in length, and 43 in breadth. In the whole building, the printed account assures us that there are 370 rooms, and 5,200 windows. The palace is not furnished, as the king seldom resides here. The palace includes a college, which has a library of 40 or 50,000 volumes, and a fine mathematical apparatus.

Mafmala, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 20. S.

Vol. II.

Mafragg, (an. *Rubricalus*,) r. Africa, in Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Rosa.

Mafumo, or *English River*, r. Africa, which runs into Delagoa bay, navigable for large vessels, with 4 fathom water on the bar at spring tide ; the channel of the river is about a mile across, with depth of water for vessels drawing 12 feet, 30 or 40 miles ; and for large boats, it is imagined, several hundred. Lat. 26. S.

Magacela, t. Spain, in Estramadura ; 18 ESE. Merida.

Magadino, t. Switz. in Locarno, on the lake Locarno ; 5 S. Belinzona.

Magadoxo, *Magadosha*, or *Moldoscho*, km. Africa, situated on the coast of the Indian sea, extending from the river Jubo, near the equinoxial line, to beyond the fifth degree of N. latitude. How far it extends to the westward, is not known. It has its name from its capital, situated in a large bay, formed by the mouth of the river of the same name, which we are told, is called by the Arabs, *The Nile of Magadoxo*, by reason of its annual overflowing. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vast resort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts ; whence their merchants bring cotton, silk, and other cloths, spices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans. The town is situated in Lon. 45. 50. E. Lat. 2. 16. N.

Magalas, t. France, in Herault ; 7 N. Beziers, 8 S. Bedarrieux.

Magalawauk, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 10 WSW. Punganore.

Magallon, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 4 SE. Borja.

Magame, t. Ceylon, near E. coast ; 96 SE. Candy.

Magan, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 8 NNE. Toledo.

Maganja, r. Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, Lon. 33. 40. E. Lat. 16. 20. S.

Magaperam, t. Hind. in Cuddapa ; 14 NNE. Combam.

Magaraba, mt. Africa, in Algiers, extending about 30 miles along the coast of the Mediterranean ; inhabited by a people called *Magarabas*, descended from the Brebers ; they live in tents, feed a great many flocks, and pay a tribute to the Dey of Algiers.

Magarzan, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Nubia. It is very high land, and the largest of three forming a triangle, about five miles in length. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Magassa, t. Tyrol ; 24 WSW. Trent.

Magdalen Islands, cluster of islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 42 NW. island of Cape Breton. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is situated Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 47. 25. N.

Magdalen River, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 64. 45. W. Lat. 49. 12. N.

Magdalena, r. New Grenada, which rises in the province of Popayan, and flows northerly in a valley between the ridges of the Andes. After a course and about 1,000 miles, and the junction of numerous rivers, it flows into the Caribbean sea, 63 NE. Carthagen, Lon. 74. 40. W. Lat.

11. 2. N. A great traffic is carried on upon this river by means of flat bottomed boats. It is navigable about 600 miles.

Magdalena, small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the cluster called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*. Lon. 138. 49. W. Lat. 10. 24. S.

Magdalena, t. Cuba ; 30 S. Havannah.

Magdeburg, gov. Pru. in Saxony, composed of the late duchy of Magdeburg, the part of the Old Mark lying west of the Elbe, the principality of Halberstadt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the county of Wernigerode, the barony of Schauen, and the bailiwicks of Kloetze, Barby, and Gommern. It is divided into 15 circles, Magdeburg, Calbe, Wanzleben, Wolmirstedt, Neuhaldeleben, Jericho-Loburg, Jericho-Genthim, Aschersleben, Halberstadt, Oschersleben, Osterwick, Stendal, Salzwedel, Osterburg, and Gardelegen. Pop. 445,826. Sq. m. 4,377. Pop. of the late duchy of Magdeburg 290,000. Sq. m. 2,060. A part of this duchy is now included in the government of Merseburg.

The government of Magdeburg is one of the finest parts of the Prussian monarchy. The surface is level, the soil fertile ; grain is raised for exportation. The manufactures consist of woollens, linen, some silk, &c.

Magdeburg, (an. *Magdeburgum Parthenopolis*,) city, Pru. in Saxony, capital of a government, formerly of a duchy, on both sides of the Elbe ; 60 NNW. Leipsic, 75 WSW. Berlin, 125 SSE. Hamburg. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. in 1815, 32,867 ; Lutherans 29,243 ; Reformed 2,036 ; Catholics 1,359 ; Jews 234. H. 2,327. Pop. in 1817, including the military 35,448. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded by a number of out-works, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and store houses. It is situated in a very beautiful, though flat country, and its environs are very pleasant. It consists of 5 parts, has been rebuilt since 1631, and is well constructed.

The most remarkable public buildings are the royal exchequer, the ducal palace, the regency house, the government house, the new and old arsenals, the cathedral, &c. It contains 13 chh., 10 Luth., 2 Ref., & 1 Cath. ; 5 hospitals ; 2 large schools or gymnasia, one with 11, the other with 9 teachers, several public libraries, &c. Of its squares the principal is the cathedral square. At a short distance are the salt works of Schoenebeck, producing about 30,000 tons annually. The town has extensive breweries and distilleries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax. The trade is extensive, and is much benefited by the navigation of the Elbe. In the citadel are shewn the cells where baron Trenck and La Fayette were confined.—Natives, Guerick, Schulz, and Sack.

Magdela, t. Weimar ; 7 SE. Weimar.

Magdelaine, or *La Prairie*, t. Lower Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Montreal, from which there is a ferry of 6 miles. H. 100.

Magdelaine, cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 41. 11. N.

Magdesprung, t. Ger. in Anhalt ; 2 N. Hartzgerode.

Magee, t. Hind. ; 25 E. Benares.

Magee's Sound, a bay on the coast of one of Queen Charlotte's Islands, in N. P. Ocean. Lon. 131. 46. W. Lat. 52. 46. N.

Mageeyoncolla, t. Burmah ; 42 N. Prone.

Magegown, t. Hind. in Concan ; 25 S. Se-verndroog.

Magelholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic ; near S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 17. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.

Magellan, (*Straits of*,) passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the S. extremity of the continent of America ; upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. The passage through these straits is difficult and dangerous. Lon. 70. to 77. W. Lat. 52. 30. to 54. S.

Magellanica, see *Patagonia*.

Magerbach, t. Tyrolese ; 3 SW. Stamps.

Magergong, t. Hind. in Candeish ; 54 S. Indore.

Mageroe, isl. at N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland ; rocky and mountainous ; inhabited ; of considerable size, and containing Cape North. Lon. 26. 1. E. Lat. 71. 11. N.

Maggel, r. Flanders, which runs into the Demer, 4 miles above Diest.

Maggenta, t. Italy, in Milan ; 13 W. Milan. Pop. 3,390.

Magger Sund, strait of the North Sea, between the isl. Mageroe and the continent.

Maggeri, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 21 W. Bangalore.

Maggeroe, see *Mageroe*.

Maggi, t. Tunis ; 40 SW. Gabbs.

Maggs, t. Egypt ; 30 S. Abousaid.

Maggiora, see *Lago Maggiora*.

Maggotty, or *Maggothy Creek*, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake, 5 S. the Patapsco.

Magharee, or *Seven Hogs*, cluster of small islands, on W. coast of Ireland, at S. side of the entrance into Tralee Bay. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 52. 19. N.

Magherafelt, t. Ireland, in Londonderry, considerable for its linen manufacture ; 13 W. Antrim, 30 SE. Londonderry.

Maghera, t. Ireland, Derry ; 16 S. Coleraine.

Maghremore Bay, bay, on SE. coast of Ireland ; 5 S. Wicklow Head.

Maghuse, lake N. America. Lon. 98. 30. W. Lat. 62. 20. N.

Magia, (*Valley of*,) or *Meynthal*, Italian bailiwick, belonging to the Swiss canton of Ticino, containing 22 parishes, and 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwicks of Livenen and Locarno.

Magia, t. Switz. in Ticino ; 7 WSW. Belinzona.

Magia, r. Italy, which runs into Lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 22 SSW. Belcz.

Magillagan Point, cape of Ireland, on NW. extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle ; 18 NE. Londonderry. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Magillycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 15 S. Tralee.

Maginca Shoal, shoal in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 45. S.

Magindanao, see *Mindanao*.

Magis, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 36 NE. St. Paul.

Magistere, (La,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 2 NW. Valence, 5 SSW. St. Maurin.

Magius, (Al,) t. Persia, in Farsistan; 45 SW. Yezd.

Maglans, t. Savoy, in Faucigny, on the Arve. Pop. 1,488.

Maglasan, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 66 W. Tauris.

Maglebie, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 4 S. Copenhagen.

Maglia, t. Candia; 16 ESE. Candia.

Magliano, t. Popedom; Bp. see; 27 SSW. Spoleto, 28 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Magliano, t. Tuscany; 12 NE. Orbitello.

Magloi, t. Bosnia, on the Bosna; 21 N. Se-
rajo, 35 SE. Banjaluka.

Magnac, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 15 SSE. Limoges.

Magnac-Laval, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 24 N. Limoges. Pop. 2,654.

Magnano, v. Aust. Italy, in Verona; 6 S. Verona. Near it a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French, in April 1799, in which the former were victorious.

Magnano, t. Piacenza; 13 SSE. Piacenza.

Magnaracca, fort, Italy, on a canal which runs from the Adriatic to the town of Comachio, in the Ferrarese; the passage is called *Porto de Magnaracca*; 3 SE. Comachio.

Magné, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 3 WNW. Niort, 9 NNE Mauze.

Magnes, t. Candia, on N. coast, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be the ancient *Dictamnium*, or *Dictymna*; 12 NW. Canea.

Magnesia, ancient province and town, on E. side of Thessaly.

Magnesia Mæandri, now *Guzel-hisar*.

Magnetical Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, dear NE. coast of New Holland, so named from its seeming to have some effect on the compass. Lon. 213. 22. W. Lat. 19. 8. S.

Magnico, see *Manica*.

Magnicourt, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 SE. St. Pol.

Magnin, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 12 S. Shabur.

Magnisa, (an. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*,) t. Natolia, near the Sarabat; 20 NNE. Smyrna. Lon. 27. 18. E. Lat. 38. 44. N. Parsons and Fisk were informed when at this place, in 1820, that it contained 33 mosques, 2 synagogues, 1 Greek and 2 Armenian chh.; 800 Greek houses, 3 or 400 Armenian, 100 or 150 Jewish. The streets are wide, the mosques painted white, and the houses better than in most other towns in this part of Natolia. It is situated at the foot of the ancient *Mount Sipylus*, whose top is always covered with snow. This town was by the Persian monarch given to Themistocles to find him bread. Under John Ducas, it was made the capital of the Greek empire. The greatest ornament of the ancient town was a temple of Diana, called *Leucophryene*, or the

White-browed. The environs were formerly celebrated for the production of loadstone, and it is supposed the word *magnet* is derived from it.

Magnisi, peninsula of Sicily, on E. coast, in the valley of Noto; 6 N. Syracuse.

Magnitnaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 44 S. Verchouralsk.

Magnovka, t. Russia, in Kiev; 43 S. Zyto-
miers. Pop. 2,400.

Magnus Portus, now *Corunna*, & *Almeria*.

Magny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 12 N. Mantes, 30 NW. Paris. Lon. 1. 53. E. Lat. 49. 10. N. Pop. 1,402.

Magny, t. France, Nyevre; 8 S. Nevers.

Mago, t. Ceylon, near SE. coast; 93 SSE. Candi.

Magoar, t. France, in North-Coasts; 10 S. Guingamp, 11 N. Rostrenen.

Magolsheim, t. Wurt. 30 S. Stuttgart.

Magon, t. Minorca, said to have been founded by the Carthagenians.

Magora, t. Walachia; 14 SE. Rusei.

Magora, s-p. Arabia, in the Red sea; 150 NNW. Loheia. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Magotty Cove, bay on N. coast of Jamaica; 1 W. Musketto Cove.

Magpie River, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 6 W. of the mouth of the river St. John.

Magra, barren mountains, Africa, in the road from Tripoli to Egypt; 150 W. Cairo.

Magra, or *Magora*, (an. *Macra*,) r. Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea, 5 S. Sarzana. The valley through which it passes is called the *Valley of Magra*.

Magracotta, t. Hind.; 5 W. Palicaudcherry.

Magre, t. Hind. in the Mysore country; 6 miles from Savindroog. This is held a place of great sanctity among the Hindoos, and abounds in pagodas and choultries.

Magroh, t. Bengal; 15 E. Nuldingah.

Magua, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 5 S. Beder.

Magualbari, or *Rio das Galinas*, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. N.

Maguana, see *Mayaguana*.

Maguelone, lake, France, in Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication; 5 S. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 58. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. It extends from Certe to Pécasis. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a bishop's see. This town was totally destroyed by Charles Martel. It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a small place; it is situated on a neck of land, between the lake and the sea.

Magullaconda, t. Hind. in Mysore; 30 miles from Chinna Balabaram.

Magumba, pr. in NW. part of Loango.

Maguiba, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, a little E. Cape Monte.

Magusa, now *Makesin*.

Ma-ha, or *Ma-cou*, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 952 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 26. 26. N.

Mahabalepuram, t. Hind. in the Carnatic. Lon. 78. 18. E. Lat. 12. 23. N. In the vicinity of this place are celebrated ruins of Hindoo temples, called the Seven Pagodas. Several of these temples are cut out of isolated rocks, and

11. 2. N. A great traffic is carried on upon this river by means of flat bottomed boats. It is navigable about 600 miles.

Magdalena, small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the cluster called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*. Lon. 133. 49. W. Lat. 10. 24. S.

Magdalena, t. Cuba ; 30 S. Havannah.

Magdeburg, gov. Pru. in Saxony, composed of the late duchy of Magdeburg, the part of the Old Mark lying west of the Elbe, the principality of Halberstadt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the county of Wernigerode, the barony of Schauen, and the bailiwicks of Kloetze, Barby, and Gommern. It is divided into 15 circles, Magdeburg, Calbe, Wanzleben, Wolmirstedt, Neuhalldensleben, Jericho-Loburg, Jericho-Genthim, Aschersleben, Halberstadt, Oschersleben, Osterwick, Stendal, Salzwedel, Osterburg, and Gardelegen. Pop. 445,826. Sq. m. 4,377. Pop. of the late duchy of Magdeburg 290,000. Sq. m. 2,060. A part of this duchy is now included in the government of Merseburg.

The government of Magdeburg is one of the finest parts of the Prussian monarchy. The surface is level, the soil fertile ; grain is raised for exportation. The manufactures consist of woollens, linen, some silk, &c.

Magdeburg, (an. *Magdeburgum Parthenopolis*,) city, Pru. in Saxony, capital of a government, formerly of a duchy, on both sides of the Elbe ; 60 NNW. Leipzig, 75 WSW. Berlin, 125 SSE. Hamburg. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. in 1815, 32,867 ; Lutherans 29,243 ; Reformed 2,036 ; Catholics 1,359 ; Jews 234. H. 2,327. Pop. in 1817, including the military 35,448. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded by a number of out-works, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and store houses. It is situated in a very beautiful, though flat country, and its environs are very pleasant. It consists of 5 parts, has been rebuilt since 1631, and is well constructed.

The most remarkable public buildings are the royal exchequer, the ducal palace, the regency house, the government house, the new and old arsenals, the cathedral, &c. It contains 13 chh., 10 Luth., 2 Ref., & 1 Cath. ; 5 hospitals ; 2 large schools or gymnasia, one with 11, the other with 9 teachers, several public libraries, &c. Of its squares the principal is the cathedral square. At a short distance are the salt works of Schoenebeck, producing about 30,000 tons annually. The town has extensive breweries and distilleries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, and wax. The trade is extensive, and is much benefited by the navigation of the Elbe. In the citadel are shewn the cells where baron Trenck and La Fayette were confined.—Natives, Guerick, Schulz, and Sack.

Magdela, t. Weimar ; 7 SE. Weimar.

Magdelaine, or *La Prairie*, t. Lower Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Montreal, from which there is a ferry of 6 miles. H. 100.

Magdelaine, cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 41. 11. N.

Magdesprung, t. Ger. in Anhalt ; 2 N. Hartzgerode.

Magee, t. Hind. ; 25 E. Benares.

Magee's Sound, a bay on the coast of one of Queen Charlotte's Islands, in N. P. Ocean. Lon. 131. 46. W. Lat. 52. 46. N.

Mageeyoncolla, t. Burmah ; 42 N. Prone.

Magegown, t. Hind. in Concan ; 25 S. Se-verndroog.

Magelholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic ; near S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 17. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.

Magellan, (*Straits of*,) passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the S. extremity of the continent of America ; upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. The passage through these straits is difficult and dangerous. Lon. 70. to 77. W. Lat. 52. 30. to 54. S.

Magellanica, see *Patagonia*.

Magerbach, t. Tyrolese ; 3 SW. Stambs.

Magergong, t. Hind. in Candeish ; 54 S. Indore.

Mageroe, isl. at N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland ; rocky and mountainous ; inhabited ; of considerable size, and containing Cape North. Lon. 26. 1. E. Lat. 71. 11. N.

Maggel, r. Flanders, which runs into the Demer, 4 miles above Diest.

Maggenta, t. Italy, in Milan ; 13 W. Milan. Pop. 3,390.

Magger Sund, strait of the North Sea, between the isl. Mageroe and the continent.

Maggeri, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 21 W. Bangalore.

Maggeroe, see *Mageroe*.

Maggi, t. Tunis ; 40 SW. Gabbs.

Maggs, t. Egypt ; 30 S. Abousaid.

Maggiora, see *Lago Maggiora*.

Maggotty, or *Maggothy Creek*, r. Md. which runs into the Chesapeake, 5 S. the Patapsco.

Magharee, or *Seven Hogs*, cluster of small islands, on W. coast of Ireland, at S. side of the entrance into Tralee Bay. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 52. 19. N.

Magherafelt, t. Ireland, in Londonderry, considerable for its linen manufacture ; 13 W. Antrim, 30 SE. Londonderry.

Maghera, t. Ireland, Derry ; 16 S. Coleraine.

Maghremore Bay, bay, on SE. coast of Ireland ; 5 S. Wicklow Head.

Maghuse, lake N. America. Lon. 98. 30. W. Lat. 62. 20. N.

Magia, (*Valley of*,) or *Meynthal*, Italian bailiwick, belonging to the Swiss canton of Ticino, containing 22 parishes, and 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwicks of Livenen and Locarno.

Magia, t. Switz. in Ticino ; 7 WSW. Bellinzona.

Magia, r. Italy, which runs into Lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 22 SSW. Belcz.

Magillagan Point, cape of Ireland, on NW. extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle ; 13 NE. Londonderry. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Magillycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry ; 15 S. Tralee.

Maginca Shoal, shoal in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 45. S.

Magindanao, see *Mindanao*.

Magis, t. Brazil, St. Paul ; 36 NE. St. Paul.

Magistere, (La,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 2 NW. Valence, 5 SSW. St. Maurin.

Magius, (Al,) t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 45 SW. Yezd.

Maglans, t. Savoy, in Faucigny, on the Arve. Pop. 1,488.

Maglasan, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan ; 66 W. Tauris.

Maglebie, t. Denmark, in Zealand ; 4 S. Copenhagen.

Maglia, t. Candia ; 16 ESE. Candia.

Magliano, t. Popedom ; Bp. see ; 27 SSW. Spoleto, 28 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Magliano, t. Tuscany ; 12 NE. Orbitello.

Magloi, t. Bosnia, on the Bosna ; 21 N. Serajo, 35 SE. Banjaluka.

Magnac, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 15 SSE. Limoges.

Magnac-Laval, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 24 N. Limoges. Pop. 2,654.

Magnano, v. Aust. Italy, in Verona ; 6 S. Verona. Near it a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French, in April 1799, in which the former were victorious.

Magnano, t. Piacenza ; 13 SSE. Piacenza.

Magnaracca, fort, Italy, on a canal which runs from the Adriatic to the town of Comachio, in the Ferrarese ; the passage is called *Porto de Magnaracca* ; 3 SE. Comachio.

Magné, t. France, in Two-Sevres ; 3 WNW. Niort, 9 NNE Mauze.

Magnes, t. Candia, on N. coast, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be the ancient *Dictamnium*, or *Dictymna* ; 12 NW. Canea.

Magnesia, ancient province and town, on E. side of Thessaly.

Magnesia Mæandri, now *Guzel-hisar*.

Magnetical Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, dear NE. coast of New Holland, so named from its seeming to have some effect on the compass. Lon. 213. 22. W. Lat. 19. 8. S.

Magnico, see *Manica*.

Magnicourt, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 6 SE. St. Pol.

Magnin, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 12 S. Shabur.

Magnisa, (an. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*,) t. Natolia, near the Sarabat ; 20 NNE. Smyrna. Lon. 27. 18. E. Lat. 38. 44. N. Parsons and Fisk were informed when at this place, in 1820, that it contained 33 mosques, 2 synagogues, 1 Greek and 2 Armenian chh. ; 800 Greek houses, 3 or 400 Armenian, 100 or 150 Jewish. The streets are wide, the mosques painted white, and the houses better than in most other towns in this part of Natolia. It is situated at the foot of the ancient *Mount Sipylus*, whose top is always covered with snow. This town was by the Persian monarch given to Themistocles to find him bread. Under John Ducas, it was made the capital of the Greek empire. The greatest ornament of the ancient town was a temple of Diana, called *Leucophryene*, or the

White-browed. The environs were formerly celebrated for the production of loadstone, and it is supposed the word *magnet* is derived from it.

Magnisi, peninsula of Sicily, on E. coast, in the valley of Noto ; 6 N. Syracuse.

Magnitnaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural ; 44 S. Verchouralsk.

Magnorka, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 43 S. Zytmiers. Pop. 2,400.

Magnus Portus, now *Corunna*, & *Almeria*.

Magny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 12 N. Mantes, 30 NW. Paris. Lon. 1. 53. E. Lat. 49. 10. N. Pop. 1,402.

Magny, t. France, Nievre ; 8 S. Nevers.

Mago, t. Ceylon, near SE. coast ; 93 SSE. Candi.

Magoar, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 10 S. Guingamp, 11 N. Rostrenen.

Magolsheim, t. Wurt. 30 S. Stuttgart.

Magon, t. Minorca, said to have been founded by the Carthagenians.

Magora, t. Walachia ; 14 SE. Rusei.

Magora, s-p. Arabia, in the Red sea ; 150 NNW. Loheia. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Magotty Cove, bay on N. coast of Jamaica ; 1 W. Musketto Cove.

Magpie River, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 6 W. of the mouth of the river St. John.

Magra, barren mountains, Africa, in the road from Tripoli to Egypt ; 150 W. Cairo.

Magra, or *Magora*, (an. *Macra*,) r. Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea, 5 S. Sarzana. The valley through which it passes is called the *Valley of Magra*.

Magracotta, t. Hind. ; 5 W. Palicaudcherry.

Magre, t. Hind. in the Mysore country ; 6 miles from Savindroog. This is held a place of great sanctity among the Hindoos, and abounds in pagodas and choultries.

Magroh, t. Bengal ; 15 E. Nuldingah.

Magua, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 5 S. Beder.

Magualbari, or *Rio das Galinas*, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. N.

Maguana, see *Mayaguana*.

Maguelone, lake, France, in Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication ; 5 S. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 58. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. It extends from Certe to Pécasis. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a bishop's see. This town was totally destroyed by Charles Martel. It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a small place ; it is situated on a neck of land, between the lake and the sea.

Magullaconda, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 30 miles from Chinna Balabaram.

Magumba, pr. in NW. part of Loango.

Maguiba, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, a little E. Cape Monte.

Magusa, now *Makesin*.

Ma-ha, or *Ma-cou*, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 952 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 26. 26. N.

Mahabalepuram, t. Hind. in the Carnatic. Lon. 78. 18. E. Lat. 12. 23. N. In the vicinity of this place are celebrated ruins of Hindoo temples, called the Seven Pagodas. Several of these temples are cut out of isolated rocks, and

covered with images, which give them an extraordinary appearance. This appears to have been once a very large city.

Mahabulpour, t. Bengal ; 33 S. Dacca.

Mahackamack, r. N. Y. which runs into the Delaware, near the line of N. J.

Mahacondapally, t. Mysore ; 15 S. Ousoor.

Mahaica, t. Demarary ; 30 E. Stabroek.

Mahaloule Cassir, t. Tunis ; 9 E. Zunghar.

Maham, see *Nahel*.

Mahamail, t. Algiers ; 27 WSW. Tipsa.

Mahamma, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 24 SE. Chamir.

Mahamundala, t. Carnatic ; 10 S. Chittoor.

Mahan, t. Persia, Kerman ; 60 NE. Sirgian.

Mahanada, r. Hind. which rises in Berar, about 28 SW. Dumdah, crosses the country of Orissa, and runs into bay of Bengal, by several mouths, 40 ESE. Cattack. It is supposed to be *Adamas* of Ptolemy.

Mahanæda, r. Hind. which rises on the borders of Bootan, and runs into the Ganges, 20 N. Moorshedabad.

Mahanagore, t. Bengal ; 20 N. Islamabad.

Mahanaim, city of the Israelites, on the brook Jabbok ; 44 NNE. Jerusalem.

Mahanasan, city, Persia, in Mazanderan, composed of three towns joined together ; 12 NE. Amol.

Mahandpour, t. Hind. in Chanderee ; 38 W. Chanderee.

Mahangano, pr. Africa, in Angola, with a capital of the same name.

Mahanoy, (*Little*), t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 447.

Mahanoy, (*Lower*), t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,214.

Mahanoy, (*Upper*), t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,639.

Mahantango, r. Pa., which runs W. into the Susquehanna, 18 miles below Sunbury ; another which runs E. into the Susquehanna, 2 miles above the former.

Mahantango, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,605.

Mahantango, mt. Pa., S. of the river Mahantango, and E. of the Susquehanna.

Mahantango, (*Lower*), t. Schuylkill, Berks co. Pa. Pop. 937.

Mahantango, (*Upper*), t. Schuylkill, Berks co. Pa. Pop. 863.

Mahany, r. Hind. in Bahar, which runs into the Ganges, about 25 miles below Bar.

Mahar Indians, N. A. on the Missouri, 836 miles from its mouth. No. 1,500.

Maharess, ancient fortress, Tunis, once called *Macodama*, near E. coast ; 20 SW. Sfax.

Mahaut Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Vincent, S. Cumberland Bay.

Mahawa Gaut, mt. Bahar ; 24 W. Saseram.

Mahbrook, t. Africa, in Sabara ; 160 WNW. Tombuctoo. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Mahdia, see *Medea* & *Maadié*.

Mahe, t. & fortress, Hind. on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the French ; 6 SE. Telli-cherry, 32 NW. Calicut. Lon. 75. 27. E. Lat. 11. 43. N. Pop. about 6,000. It is a neat town, and a station of the East India Company's commercial agent, and carries on a trade in pepper.

Mahe, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 55. 30. E. Lat. 4. 45. S.

Mahesra, t. Hind. Mewat ; 15 SW. Cottila.

Mahideser, t. Persia, Irak ; 78 SW. Hamadan.

Mahim, t. Hind. in N. part of the island of Bombay, with a custom-house ; 7 N. Bombay.

Mahlberg, t. Baden ; 6 WSW. Lahr, 16 SSE. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 19. N. Pop. 899.

Madlendorf, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 9 NW. Neisse.

Mahmoodabad, t. Hind. in Guzerat ; 10 NNE. Kaira, 17 SSE. Amedabad, 100 N. Surat. Lon. 72. 52. E. Lat. 22. 47. N. This town once contained many stately edifices, and was surrounded by a wall 14 miles in extent ; but of these edifices and walls there are now but few remains, the materials having been carried away to build the modern town of Kaira.

Mahmora, or *Mamora*, or *Mahamore*, s-p. Fez, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Atlantic ; 25 NNE. Sallee, 60 NW. Fez. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 34. 25. N.

Mahmudpour, t. Bengal ; 14 S. Boglipour.

Mahmstein, t. Bavaria ; 4 SW. Weismain.

Mahmudpour, t. Bengal, capital of Boosnah ; 30 NE. Calcutta, 84 SE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 89. 42. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Mahmudshi, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. & S. by Boosnah, W. by Shahjole, NW. by Rajshy, about 35 miles long, and 22 broad. Nuldingah is the capital.

Mahoba, t. Hind. in Gohad ; 20 SE. Raat.

Mahomdy, t. Hind. in Oude ; 70 NW. Lucknow, 150 ESE. Delhi. Lon. 80. 32. E. Lat. 27. 54. N.

Mahomedabad, t. Hind. Oude ; 13 E. Azimgur.

Mahon, see *Port Mahon*.

Mahon, r. Ireland, in Waterford, which runs into the sea, 11 E. Dungarvon.

Mahoning, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,478.

Mahoning, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,106.

Mahoning, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,547.

Mahoning, r. Venango co. Pa., which runs W. into the Alleghany, 5 SE. Franklin.

Mahony, r. Pennsylvania, which runs W. into the Susquehanna, 10 S. Sunbury.

Mahony, mt. Pennsylvania ; N. of the Mahony river.

Mahony, t. Hind. in Sohagepour ; 20 N. Sohagepour.

Mahou, city, China, of the first rank, in Setchuen, on the Kincha ; 930 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 51. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Mahowly, t. Hind. Oude ; 29 NW. Kairabad.

Mahr Hanna, t. Syria, where the Greek Catholics have a convent and a printing-office ; 68 NE. Bairout.

Mahrajegunge, t. Bahar ; 11 E. Hajypour.

Mahrajegunge, t. Bengal, in Purneah, on the Mahanuddy river ; 30 NE. Purneah. It has considerable trade in sugar, indigo, grain, and cotton.

Mahrajegunge, t. Hind. 20 W. Benares.

Mahrás, (*El*), t. Tunis ; 60 S. Cairoan.

Mahratta Territory, extensive country, Hind., which till recently extended across the peninsula of India, and is possessed by the Peshwa, whose capital is Poonah, Nagpore rajah, Scin-

dia, Holcar, Guicowar, and a few other inferior chiefs. Pop. estimated at 6,000,000. Geographical sq. m. 75,000.

But little is known respecting the history of the Mahrattas till the beginning of the 17th century. Their original territory is said to have been Candeish. The first person that raised this nation from obscurity was Sevajee, born about 1626. His grandson Sahoo Rajah whose reign commenced about 1689, and continued nearly 50 years, extended his dominions from sea to sea, and from the province of Agra to Cape Comorin. He was succeeded by his son Ram Rajah, a weak prince, who was confined by his two chief officers, who divided the empire between them, one fixing his residence at Poonah, the other at Nagpore. Within a few years the descendant of Ram Rajah has been placed on the throne at Poonah.

The Mahrattas are Hindoos, but except the Brahmins, not very scrupulous of what they eat. Their whole army, till lately, was composed of cavalry; never formidable as a regular force, but depending more on the celerity of their motions, and sudden incursions, than in boldly meeting their enemy: they marched at the rate of 50 miles a day. The common people are semi-barbarous, but the Brahmins are polished and insidious; many of them are merchants.

Mahrauzedurgam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 6 NNE. Kistnageri.

Mahrenberg, or *Marenberg*, t. Stiria; 9 N. Windisch Gratz.

Mahrish Neustadt, see *Unieszow*.

Mahsarch, t. Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile; 2 S. Melaûi.

Mahu, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 28 NW. Nykioping.

Mahudgee, t. Hind. Oude; 12 N. Fyzabad.

Mahudwah, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 31 SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mahur, circar, Hind. in Berar, on N. side of the Godavery, and E. of Ellichpour, and N. of Tellingana. The chief towns are Mahur and Neermul.

Mahur, t. Hind. and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar; 112 S. Ellichpour, 146 E. Aurungabad. Lon. 78. 34. E. Lat. 19. 24. N.

Mahur, t. Hind. in Gurrah; 70 NNE. Gurrah, 90 SSW. Allahabad. Lon. 81. 2. E. Lat. 24. 18. N.

Mahurry, t. Hind. in Surgooja; 35 NW. Surgooja.

Mahy, r. Hind. which rises in Malwa, and flows into the gulf of Cambay. Length 280 miles.

Mai, t. Persia, in Laristan; 40 W. Lar.

Maia, r. Russia, which rises in Lon. 139. 10. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.; it takes a SW. course to Lat. 57. 40. N., when uniting with the Maimakan, it changes its course to NNW., and runs into the Aldan, Lon. 133. 40. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Maiak, ostrog of Russia, on the coast of the Frozen ocean; 340 NNW. Anadirskoi. Lon. 169. 14. E. Lat. 71. 16. N.

Maiakar, t. Russia, Perm; 16 N. Obvinsk.

Malan, t. Persia, Farsistan; 18 S. Ispahan.

Majanah, t. Algiers, in Constantina, at the entrance of an extensive plain, to which it gives name; 50 SSW. Boujeiah, 84 WSW. Constantina.

Maiar, t. Persia, Chusistan; 12 N. Komsha.

Majares, t. Transylvania, on the Maros; 17 E. Bistricz.

Maida, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 WNW. Squillace. Pop. 3,000. On the 4th July, 1806, the French were defeated here by the British, under General Stuart.

Maiden Creek, t. Berks co. Pa., E. of the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,192.

Maiden Creek, r. Pa., which runs SW. into the Schuylkill, 7 N. Reading.

Maiden Islands, cluster of small islands in Five Island Harbour, near W. coast of Antigua.

Maiden Paps, mt. Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh; 8 miles from Hawick.

Maiden Rocks, chain of rocks in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 114. 36. E. Lat. 7. 38. S.

Maidenhead, t. Huntingdon co. N. J.; 6 NE. Trenton. It is a small neat village.

Maidenhead, t. Eng. in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, anciently called *South Ealington*; 13 E. Reading, 26 W. London. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 1,000.

Maidhat, t. Persia, in Irak; 55 SSW. Dainur.

Maidstone, p-t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 85 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 166.

Maidstone, t. Eng. in Kent, on the side of a hill, near the Medway, over which is a bridge of 7 arches; 9 S. Rochester, 35 SE. London. Lon. 0. 32. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 10,462. Maidstone is the county town. The assizes are held here; and here is one of the county gaols. The soil, adjoining the town and in the neighbourhood, is remarkable for the culture of hops, and Maidstone is the first hop market in the kingdom. The navigation of the Medway is of essential service to the town. Maidstone sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Thursday.

Maifé, t. Egypt. on the left bank of the Nile; 3 miles from Gizeh.

Maig, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 miles below Limerick.

Maigen, t. Austria; 5 SW. Drosendorf.

Maiherga, t. Sabara; 100 SSE. Algiers.

Maihdpore, t. Hind. in Malwah, on the Soprah; 20 N. Ougein.

Majir, t. Biledulgerid; 150 NE. Beni Mezab. Lon. 6. 29. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Mailabour, see *St. Thomas*.

Mailah, r. Africa, which rises in the country of Sahara, and loses itself in the Shott. This river is at first called *Wel el Shai-er*.

Mailcotta, or *Milgottah*, t. Hind. in Mysore; 15 N. Seringapatam. H. 400. It is celebrated for a battle fought between Mudharrow and Hyder Ally, in 1772.

Maillebois, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 6 S. Châteauneuf en Thimerais. Pop. 733.

Mailleraye, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 S. Caudebec, 9 N. Bourgachard. Pop. 1,456.

Maillezais, t. France, in Vendée; 6 S. Fontenay, 12 WNW. Niort. Pop. 1,150.

Mailly, t. France, in Aube; 9 N. Arcis.

Mailly, t. France, Somme; 15 ESE. Doullens.

Mailly, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 4 SE. Marcigny.

Mailly le Châteaux, t. France, in Yonne; 12 S. Auxerre, 12 NW. Avalon. Pop. 891.

Main, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 32 N. Schiras.

Maina, s-p. Morea, which gives name to a district situated in a bay of the Mediterranean ; 30 S. Misitra. Lon. 22. 22. E. Lat. 36. 42. N. The district is mountainous, the least fertile part of the peninsula, comprising the SE. part of ancient Laconia, and is divided into 4 cantons. The inhabitants called *Mainotti*, or *Mainots*, are of the Greek church, heretofore much addicted to piracy, style themselves the descendants of the ancient Spartans, have numerous chiefs, and have never been conquered by the Turks. Their numbers stated by Hassel from 15 to 25,000 ; by others, from 40 to 50,000. The town of Maina is an insignificant place.

Mainbaya, t. Ava ; 15 N. Prome.

Mainburg, t. Bavaria, on the Ambs ; 18 ESE. Ingoldstadt, 32 NNE. Munich. Pop. 834.

Main Cape Reef, see *Tiburones*.

MAINE, one of the U. S., bounded NW. and N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, SE. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. Lon. 66. 49. to 70. 55. W. Lat. 43. 5. to 48. 12. N. Its length on the northern frontier is 280 miles, on the eastern 210 ; greatest length from N. to S. 225, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 195. Sq. m. 32,628. Pop. in 1790, 96,540 ; in 1800, 151,719 ; in 1810, 228,705 ; in 1820, 298,335. White males 149,195 : white females 148,145. Free people of colour 929. Persons engaged in agriculture 55,531 ; in manufactures 7,643 ; in commerce 4,297. Militia, in 1822, 34,067.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Cumberland	24	49,445	PORTLAND
Hancock	30	31,290	Castine
Kennebeck	33	42,623	Augusta
Lincoln	34	53,189	Wiscasset
Oxford	31	27,104	Paris
Penobscot	24	13,870	Bangor
Somerset	31	21,787	Norridgewock
Washington	13	12,744	Machias
York	23	46,283	York and Alfred
Total	243	298,335	

Towns. Portland is the chief town. The other most considerable towns, excepting the county towns exhibited in the preceding table, are Bath, Hallowell, Kennebunk, Saco, Gardiner, Waterville, Belfast, Frankfort, Bucksport, Lubec, Eastport, Brunswick, South Berwick, and Fryeburg.

Education. There is a college at Brunswick, literary and theological seminaries at Waterville and Bangor, and about 20 academies in the state. Common schools are supported by law.

Religion. The Congregationalists had, in 1817, 115 chh., the Baptists 112 chh., and the Quakers 32 meetings. The Methodist are numerous, and there are a few Episcopalians, and a few of some other denominations.

Rivers, bays, and lakes. The principal rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, and St. Johns. The principal bays are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, Schoodic, and several others farther in the interior.

Face of the country. Maine is rather an elevated country, having generally a diversified surface. A tract commencing on the west side of the district, east of the White Mountains in N. H., and holding a northeast direction as far as the heads of the Aroostic, about 160 m. in length, and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. Katahdin mountain is the most elevated summit in this range. There is also a small mountainous tract in the northern extremity. The remainder of the state may be considered, generally, as a moderately hilly country.

Soil and productions. The tract of country along the sea coast from 10 to 20 miles wide embraces all the varieties of sandy, gravelly, clayey, and loamy soils, frequently interspersed at short distances ; seldom very rich, in many places tolerably fertile, but generally poor. Of this section Indian corn, rye, barley, grass, &c. are the principal productions. In the tract lying north of this, and extending 50 miles from the sea in the western, 80 in the central, and 90 in the eastern part, the same kinds of soil are found, but they are less frequently diversified, and generally more fertile. The surface rises into large swells of generally good soil, between which, on the margin of the streams, are frequently rich intervals, and in other places sandy or gravelly pine plains, or spruce and cedar swamps. Of this section the principal productions are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, &c. The country beyond the limits above specified, is but little settled. It exhibits great diversities in the appearance of its soil, growth of timber, and also in climate. The land on the Kennebeck, and between this river and the Penobscot, is accounted the best in the state. It is well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture, and as a grazing country, it is one of the finest in New England.

Climate. Though the climate of Maine is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, yet the air in all parts of the country is pure and salubrious. The summers in most parts are favourable to the growth of all the vegetable productions of the northern states. In some parts, however, Indian corn and some other plants of a more tender kind, are frequently injured, and sometimes destroyed, by frosts late in the spring and early in the autumn. The cold of winter is severe yet the serenity of the sky, and the invigorating influence of the atmosphere, during the same season, make amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather.

Commerce. Maine enjoys great facilities for commerce. The coast is indented with bays, abounding in excellent harbours. All the settled parts of the country lie near a market, and the produce of the farmer is readily exchanged for money, at a good price. The principal article of export is timber. Vast quantities of boards, shingles, clapboards, masts, spars, &c. are transported to the neighbouring states, to the West Indies, and to Europe. Much of the firewood consumed in Boston, Salem, &c. is brought from Maine. Dried fish and pickled salmon are considerable articles of export. Beef, pork, butter, pot and pearl ashes, and some grain are also among the exports. Great quantities of lime are annually exported from Thomastown.

Limestone and bog iron ore abound in many places.

Manufactures. The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, boots, leather, iron, nails, distilled spirits, and cordage.

Maine, see *Mayne*.

Maine, or *Mayne*, (an. *Mænus*,) r. Ger. which rises on the confines of Bohemia. It is formed of two streams, the one called the *Weis*, or *White*, the other *Roth*, or *Red*; both these join near Culmbach. It afterwards passes by or near to Lichtenfels, Bamberg, Zeil, Hasfurt, Maynberg, Schweinfurt, Schwarzbach, Dettelbach, Kitzingen, Ochsenfurt, Sommershausen, Wurzburg, Carolstadt, Gemunden, Lohr, Wertheim, Freudenberg, Miltenburg, Aschaffenburg, Selingenstadt, Hanau, Offenbach, Frankfurt, Höchst, &c., and joins the Rhine near Mentz. It affords a navigation as far as Bamberg. Length, about 300 miles.

Maine, (*Lower*,) circle, Bav. comprising the late grand duchy of Wurzburg, the principality of Fulda, the district of Aschaffenburg, and part of the grand duchies of Hesse and Fulda. It adjoins Baden, Hesse Cassel, and Hesse Darmstadt. The surface except about Wurzburg, is hilly. Pop. 422,366; mostly Catholics. Sq. m. 3,017. Chief town, Wurzburg.

Maine, (*Upper*,) circle, Bav., comprising the late principalities of Bamberg and Upper Bayreuth, and the northern part of the Upper Palatinate; adjoining Saxony and Bohemia; generally hilly; the soil not fertile, except around Bamberg. Pop. 433,229. Sq. m. 3,452. Chief towns, Bayreuth and Bamberg.

Maine & Tauber, circle, Baden, comprehending the NE. corner. Pop. 95,382. Chief town, Wertheim.

Maine, before the revolution, a division of France, divided into Upper and Lower Maine; about 18 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It now principally forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maincklein, t. Bav.; 2 SE. Burg-Kunstadt.

Maineville, t. France, in Eure; 13 NE. Grand Andely; 25 ESE. Rouen. Pop. 530.

Mainland, see *Pomona* and *Shetland*.

Mainsac, t. France, in Creuse; 10 NE. Aubusson, 12 SSW. Evaux. Pop. 1,300.

Maintenon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 N. Chartres, 12 SW. Dreux. Pop. 1,605. Here is an imperfect aqueduct, made for the purpose of conducting the water from the Eure to the Versailles.

Majo Bamba, t. Peru, in Chacapoyas.

Major, or *Maggiora*, (*Lake*,) see *Lago Maggiore*.

Majorca, isl. in the Mediterranean, east of Spain, the largest of the 3 Balearic isles; about 100 miles from the coast of Spain; 150 from Algiers; 40 miles long, and nearly as broad. Sq. m. 1,410. Pop. in 1797, 140,699; 3,700 priests, monks, and nuns. Towns, Palma, the capital, Pollenza, Soler, St. Martial, Andraccio, Bulonia, and Alcudia.

It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre. The climate is generally temperate, the heat of summer being moderated by sea breezes;

but it is somewhat subject to violent storms. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is very backward. Vines, orange trees, olive trees, carob trees, plane trees, &c. flourish. The principal exports consist of olive oil, wine, spirits, oranges, lemons, almonds, cheese, capers, and beans.—Corn is not raised in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Game is abundant; venomous serpents hardly known; horned cattle small; hogs and sheep large. Coral is obtained in the bay of Alcudia. The inhabitants are said to resemble the Catalonians. People of rank speak Spanish; the common people a medley of Limosin, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Arabic.

Majorca, see *Palma*.

Major's Bay, bay of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 22. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

Majori, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,668.

Maipo, r. Chili, in Rancagua, which flows into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 33. 43. S. It is a large river, and so rapid that no bridge can resist its impetuosity when it overflows.

Maire, (*La*,) *Straits of*, narrow channel, or passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land. The strait, which is bounded W. by Terra del Fuego, and E. by the W. end of Staten Land, is about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

Maire, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Mairhofen, (*Upper*,) t. Stiria; 6 SE. Hardeberg.

Mairhofen, (*Lower*,) t. Stiria; 7 ENE. Hardeberg.

Mairns, t. Scot. in Renfrewshire; 6 SE. Paisley.

Maisa, t. Hungary, in Little Cumania; 17 S. by W. Felegehaza. Pop. 4,085.

Maisbinni, t. Abyssinia; 6 W. Axum.

Maiserry, t. Bengal; 10 S. Ghidore.

Maisey, t. Hind. Bahar; 45 N. Patna, 123 NE. Benares. Lon. 85. 18. E. Lat. 26. 22. N.

Maisnah, t. Bengal; 7 NNW. Goragot.

Maisons, t. France, in Seine; 3 SE. Paris.

Maisse le Marechal, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 E. Estampes.

Maisy, t. France, in Calvados; 4 N. Isigny, 27 WNW. Caen. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 49. 23. N.

Maitea, see *Osnaburg Island*.

Maited, t. Persia, Kerman; 16 NE. Sirgian.

Mails, lake, Prussia; 20 S. Rastenburg.

Mailsha, district, Abyssinia, in Gojam, on Bahr-el-Azrek, previous to its falling into lake Demdea.

Majuma, s-p. Palestine, near Gaza.

Majumba, see *Mayamba*.

Majustapour, t. Hind. in Bahar; 28 NNE. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 35. E. Lat. 26. 7. N.

Maizebell, now *Moxborough*.

Maizieres, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 4 NW. Joinville.

Makalla, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 60 SSW. Hadramaut.

Makanna, km. Africa, situated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; 300 miles from the Atlantic ocean.

Makariev, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Unza; 90 E. Kostromp. Lon. 44. 14. E. Lat. 58. 50. N. Pop. 2,000.

Makariet, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorod, on the Volga ; 24 ENE. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 44. 44. E. Lat. 56. 25. N. Pop. 800. This place, though a miserable village, is noted for a great annual fair, held in July, bringing together a vast concourse of people from various quarters.

Makaya, t. Africa, in Kayor, about 21 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16. 34. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Makefield, (*Lower*,) t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,204.

Makefield, (*Upper*,) t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,367.

Maker, v. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Cornish side of the Tamar, near Plymouth Sound ; 2 S. Plymouth. Lon. 4. 11. W. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 3,873. The church tower is a sea mark.

Makerdur, t. Hind. in Kitchwara ; 22 N. Budawar.

Makerra, r. Algiers, which rises about 26 E. Tremecen, and after a course almost N. of about 30 miles, changes its name to *Sig*.

Makesin, (an. *Magusa*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Chabur ; 18 NNE. Kerkisieh, 105 SW. Mosul.

Makenabad, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 90 SE. Zareng.

Makkum, t. Neth. in Friesland ; 10 SSW. Franeker. Pop. 1,997.

Mako, t. Hungary, in Csanad, on the Marosch ; 9 W. Csanad. Pop. 7,000. Cath. Bp. see.

Makonda, t. Africa, in Loango, on the sea coast ; 40 NW. Loango.

Makooa, people, Eastern Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mozambique, comprising a number of powerful tribes.

Makoonda, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 60 S. Allahabad, 110 NNE. Gurra. Lon. 34. 37. E. Lat. 24. 33. N.

Makovitze, t. Hungary ; 16 SE. Palotza.

Makovskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ket ; 48 W. Eniseisk.

Makow, t. Persian Armenia ; 81 S. Erivan.

Makow, t. Poland ; 40 NNE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

Makran, see *Mecran*.

Makren, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Makrinitza, t. Greece, in Magnesia, at the entrance of the peninsula ; 40 SE. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.

Makschous, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Maksenovka, ostrog, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the coast of the Frozen sea ; 280 NNW. Zasschiversk. Lon. 134. 24. E. Lat. 72. N.

Makschid, r. Persia, which rises in the N. part of Mecran, and joining the Nepend at Mend, there takes the name of *Mend*.

Maksudeghi, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 8 S. Komsha.

Makszyn, t. Bulgaria ; 50 WSW. Ismael. In April, 1791, it was taken by the Russians.

Maklin, t. Bessarabia ; 34 SSW. Akerman.

Maku, or *St. Thaddeus*, t. Persian Armenia, on the Aksiai ; 60 S. Erivan.

Mala, or *Demala*, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea ; 45 SE. Argos.

Mala, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 12. 40. S.

Malaac, t. Meckley ; 12 SSE. Munnypour, 230 NE. Aracan.

Malabar, pr. Hind. on the western coast, between 10 & 13 deg. N. Lat. bounded N. by Canara, E. by the Western Gauts, S. by Cochin, and W. by the sea ; 155 miles long, 35, on an average, broad. The principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. The province is under the government of Madras, and is divided into two collectorships. The revenue, in 1817, amounted 250,000*l*. The part bordering on the sea is level, and the soil poor ; the other part is hilly ; and the soil in the valleys & of some of the hills, is very fertile, abounding in timber, sandal wood, cocoa nuts, coir, and black pepper. Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in 1498. Previous to this there were several colonies of oriental Christians, Jews, and Mahometans, established in Malabar ; each have greatly increased, though the bulk of the inhabitants are still Hindoos. The descendants of the Portuguese, and converts to the Roman Catholic religion, are numerous, but are not on good terms with the oriental or Nestorian christians.—The name *Malabar* is frequently applied to the western coast of Hindoostan from Cape Comorin to about 100 m. S. Goa, and also the western coast indefinitely ; the opposite or eastern coast, being styled *Coromandel*.

Malabrigo, s-p. Peru, in Truxillo ; 36 NE. Guamhiro. Lat. 7. 48. S.

Malacatlan, t. Mexico, in the Mechoacan ; 16 SE. Colima.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a large peninsula, connected with Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, which is about 75 miles broad. In all other places it is surrounded by the sea. It is about 775 miles long, and 120, on an average, broad. It is traversed throughout by a chain of lofty mountains, and is covered with extensive forests & marshes, so that it is difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful, but grain is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Its political condition alternates between a dependence upon Siam, and a division into a number of petty independent states. The principal divisions are Kraw, Queda, Pera, Salengore, Malacca Proper, Rumbo, Johore, Tringano, Packanga, and Patany. The Malays are Mahometans ; much addicted to piracy ; in their disposition daring, restless, ferocious, and vindictive ; to enemies remorseless, to friends capricious, and to strangers treacherous. Gaming is common among them. Their language, however, is distinguished above all others in the east for its softness and smoothness. The inhabitants of the interior are considered a distinct race, conceived to be the original inhabitants.

Malacca, s-p. & capital of the above country, on the western coast, and on the straits of Malacca. Lon. 102. 12. E. Lat. 2. 14. N. Pop. stated some years since at 12,000. Many of the houses are well built of stone, and there are several spacious and handsome streets. The surrounding country is fertile and pleasant.—There is a good roadstead about 1 1-2 m. distant from the town, but the entrance of the river by boats is difficult. The exports are tin, sago,

pepper, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust.— This place was once possessed by the Portuguese, afterwards by the Dutch, till 1795, when it was subjected by a British force, and afterwards dismantled. Since the formation of the settlement at Pulo Pinang, its commercial importance is almost entirely lost.

Malacca, (*Straits of*,) narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, extending from the equinoctial line, to Lat. 5. N.

Malacca Passage, channel of the E. Indian sea, between Polo Way and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 miles long.

Malachel, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, 5 SSE. Merida, in Estramadura.

Malacotta, t. Africa, in Worada; 42 E. Sattadoo. Lon. 9. 15. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. It is a large unwall'd town, the houses of which are formed of bamboo wicker and mud. The inhabitants manufacture soap from the oil of ground nuts.

Malad, (*la Grande*,) t. Namur; 3 E. Namur.

Maladetta, mt. France, a summit of the Pyrenees, nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and Mediterranean; about 11,000 feet above the sea.

Maladugno, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 NW. Otranto.

Malaga, (an. *Malacha*,) city & s-p. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 51 SE. Grenada, 80 ESE. Seville, 203 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 36. 43. N. Pop. in 1805, 52,376. H. 5,500. It is situated at the head of a deep bay, with a large plain to the north, while on the east and west it is sheltered by lofty mountains. The port is capable of containing about 400 vessels, and is one of the best artificial harbours in the world, and affords sufficient depth of water for ships of the line to lie close to the pier.

The streets, as in other Moorish towns, are very narrow, the houses large, the public buildings much obscured by private houses, and the city does not contain a good square. The most conspicuous buildings are the cathedral and custom house. The commerce is extensive. The exports consist chiefly of the produce of the fertile vicinity; viz. wine, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, sumack, juniper berries, wax, honey, raisins, &c. The vineyards on the surrounding hills produce annually 2, or 3,000 pipes of wine, about half of which is exported.

Malaga Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 125. 12. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Malagon, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 NNW. Ciudad Real. This town was taken from the Moors in 1212, and the inhabitants who fled to the castle after the reduction of the fortress, were put to the sword.

Malaguetta, see *Grain Coast*.

Malaha, t. Persia, Farsistan; 90 E. Schiras.

Malai, t. Arabia; 15 S. Medina.

Malakery, t. Hind. in Mysore; 21 NE. Seringapatam.

Malala, now *Cape Moran*.

Malalais, small isl. in the Sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 11. 18. N.

Malaleo, harbour on NW. coast of the island of Tappa, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 123. 35. E. Lat. 0. 6. N.

Vol. II.

Malambo, or *Barranca de Malambo*, t. S. A. in Carthagea; 55 NE. Carthagea.

Malambito, t. S. A. in Carthagea; 40 E. Carthagea.

Malamoco, t. Austrian Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, about 4 miles in length, and 1-2 a mile in breadth, near the city of Venice. Pop. 1,100. The ancient Malamoco was the chief town of the Venetians.

Malance, small isl. in the Florida Stream. Lat. 24. 56. N.

Malanger, t. Norway, at the N. extremity of the diocese of Drontheim.

Malaneno Islands, two small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 28. E. Lat. 18. 2. N.

Malanova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 28 N. Tara.

Malaniz, t. Grisons; 3 E. Mayenfeld.

Malao, t. on NW. coast of Mindanao.

Malapeetsee, t. Africa, in the country of the Hottentots; 130 E. Leetakoo.

Malar, or *Maler*, large lake, Sweden, extending from the town of Kungsar, in Westmanland, to the Baltic; about 80 miles from E. to W.; the breadth is various. It abounds in fish, and is said to contain upwards of 120 islands, great and small.

Malashlah, t. Africa, on the Atlas, in S. part of Algiers; 170 S. Algiers.

Malatia, (an. *Melitene*, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, 15 W. of the Euphrates; the residence of a Jacobite and Nestorian bishop; 90 WNW. Diarbekir. Lon. 38. E. Lat. 37. 56. N. H. 1,200, or 1,500. It was formerly the capital of Little Armenia.

Malativo, fortified port, Ceylon, between Trinkamaly and Jafnapatam.

Malatzka, t. Hungary; 14 N. Presburg.

Malava, or *Mlava*, r. Servia, which rises 6 NE. Ressa, and runs into the Danube, 1 W. Ram.

Malaverd, t. Persia, Irak; 45 NE. Ispahan.

Malavista, t. Cuba; 36 W. Villa del Principe.

Malavilly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 35 Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 16. E. Lat. 12. 23. N. It was destroyed by the British in 1799, since which 500 houses have been rebuilt.

Malaucene, t. France, in Vaucluse; 14 E. Orange, 18 NE. Avignon. Pop. 2, 586.

Malaya, see *Malacca*.

Malazkerd, (an. *Mauro Castrum*,) t. Turkish Armenia, on the Aras; 80 SSE. Erzerum, 140 NE. Diarbekir. Lon. 41. 59. E. Lat. 39. N.

Malazkerd, or *Malasgherd*, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Malazkerd.

Malbary, t. Visiapour; 6 NE. Merritch.

Malbay, v. Lower Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence, which is here 20 miles wide; opposite to Kamouraska, and near the mouth of a river of the same name. H. 40 or 50.

Malbay, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 63 miles below Quebec.

Malbay, considerable bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, extending from Hog's Head, to Ballard's Point.

Malborn, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Sonneberg.

Malburget, t. Carinthia; 15 SW. Villars.

Malbury, t. Bengal ; 14 SSE. Kishenagur.

Malby, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 35 ENE. Uddevalla.

Malby, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 26 SE. Uddevalla.

Malby, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 21 S. Christianstadt.

Malcapour, t. Hind. in Candeish ; 25 ESE. Burhampour.

Malchin, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Cummer Lake, where it receives the river Peene ; 20 E. Gustrow, 26 SE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 32. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 2,486. The states assembled here once in 8 years.

Malchow, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 7 W. Wahren, 40 S. Rostock. Lon. 12. 33 E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 950.

Malckenberg, mt. near Zwingenberg, one of the highest in Germany.

Malda, t. Hind. Mewar ; 30 SSW. Asawully.

Maldée, t. Persia, Segestan ; 141 ENE. Zareng.

Maldegheem, t. Neth. E. Flanders, on the Elde ; 10 E. Bruges. Pop. 4,704.

Malden, t. & fort, Upper Canada, on E. side of the river Detroit, 30 miles below the town of Detroit. It is a miserable place containing a warehouse, a store, and a few small houses.

Malden, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 4 N. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,137 ; in 1820, 1,201. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge across Mystic river. Here is a large dying establishment, an extensive nail manufactory, &c.

Mulden, t. Zutphen ; 7 E. Borckeloe.

Malden, or *Maldon*, (an. *Camelodunum*,) t. Eng. in Essex ; 16 SSW. Colchester, 37 ENE. London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 2,679. It is situated on the river Blackwater, called also *Malden Water* ; supposed to have been the residence of Cunobeline, or Cymbeline, a British king. Malden is a populous borough town, has a grammar school and library, and sends two members to parliament. Market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here is a convenient haven for ships.

Maldenantre, small isl. near the coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 13. E. Lat. 40. 1. N.

Maldivé Islands, cluster of islands in the Indian sea, situated about 270 miles SW. of Cape Comorin. The number is said to amount to 1,000, or more, but they are for the most part small and uninhabited. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 20 to 24 leagues. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries. They are divided into 17 attollons, or provinces, and are governed by one king ; but each attollon has its particular governor, who rules with great oppressor. The subjects are miserably poor ; and none dare wear any clothing above the waist, except a turban, without a particular license. They have only 4 ports, in which their few articles of commerce are collected. They lie in Lon. 73. 30. to 75. 45. E. and Lat. 3. 30. to 7. 5. N.

Maldonado, t. Buenos Ayres, on N. side of the entrance of the river La Plata, one mile from the sea. 190 E. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 55.

36. W. Lat. 34. 50. S. It contains about 200 houses mostly low and mean, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It has an open harbour, sheltered from SE. winds by a small island.

Malduar, small circar, Bengal, between Dinagepour and Purneah, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad. It may be considered part of Rajemul. Rahny is the chief town.

Male, isl. in the Indian ocean, and principal of those called the *Maldives*, about 4 miles in circ., and situated nearly in the centre. It is the most fertile, and contains a town, which is the residence of the prince. Lon. 73. 10. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

Malebaye, (La,) t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence ; 70 NE. Quebec.

Maleca, cape of Candia, (an. *Promontorium Ciamum*,) 12 NE. Canea.

Maleckh, t. Stiria ; 8 N. Fridaw.

Malecottla, t. Hind. ; 42 E. Cochin.

Maleenfoonoo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Palawan. Lon. 117. 22. E. Lat. 8. 11. N.

Maleepoethas, one of the Soloo Islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 120. 18. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Maleghery, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 20 S. Ousoor.

Malel, or *Melli*, or *Lamlem*, t. Nigritia, on a river which runs into the Niger. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Malemba, s-p. Africa, in Cacongo ; 15 SW. Cacongo, 50 S. Loango. It was formerly the capital of a small state, whose prince was called *Malemba Nekakany*, i. e. Prince of the Upright. It contains about 700 huts or houses, and is surrounded with a wall of rough stones, piled together without mortar. The king has a palace here, in which he sometimes resides, of 1 story, badly built ; the out-buildings are inhabited by soldiers. The Dutch and Portuguese have counting-houses and warehouses for ivory and raw minerals, which they get in exchange for European goods.

Malemort, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on the Durance ; 6 S. Salon. Pop. 1,800.

Malene, (La,) t. France, in Lozere, on the Tarn ; 15 SSW. Mende.

Malenowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 27 SSE. Olmutz. Pop. 1,202.

Malentheim, r. Carinthia, which, united with the Gos, runs into the Lÿzer, near Gemund.

Malesherbes, t. France, in Loiret ; 10 NE. Pithiviers, 13 SE. Estampes. Pop. 945.

Maleschitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim ; 5 E. Prague.

Malestable, now *Bonnetable*.

Maletury, t. Ceylon, on S. coast ; 40 S. Yale.

Malestroit, t. France, in Morbihan ; 7 S. Ploermet, 16 ENE. Vannes. Lon. 2. 18. W. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 1,800.

Maleval, t. France, Loire ; 15 St. Etienne.

Malevant, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lat. 47. 22. N.

Maleville, t. France, in Aveiron ; 4 NE. Ville Franche, 21 W. Rhodéz. Pop. 2,251.

Malexander, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 25 S. Linkioping.

Maleya, or *Maleia*, t. on S. coast of the isl. of Ternate, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 8. 55. N.

Limestone and bog iron ore abound in many places.

Manufactures. The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, boots, leather, iron, nails, distilled spirits, and cordage.

Maine, see *Mayne*.

Maine, or *Mayne*, (an. *Mænus*,) r. Ger. which rises on the confines of Bohemia. It is formed of two streams, the one called the *Weis*, or *White*, the other *Roth*, or *Red*; both these join near Culmbach. It afterwards passes by or near to Lichtenfels, Bamberg, Zeil, Hasfurt, Maynberg, Schweinfurt, Schwarzbach, Dettelbach, Kitzingen, Ochsenfurt, Sommershausen, Würzburg, Carolstadt, Gemunden, Lohr, Wertheim, Freudenberg, Miltenburg, Aschaffenburg, Selingenstadt, Hanau, Offenbach, Frankfurt, Höchst, &c., and joins the Rhine near Mentz. It affords a navigation as far as Bamberg. Length, about 300 miles.

Maine, (*Lower*,) circle, Bav. comprising the late grand duchy of Würzburg, the principality of Fulda, the district of Aschaffenburg, and part of the grand duchies of Hesse and Fulda. It adjoins Baden, Hesse Cassel, and Hesse Darmstadt. The surface except about Würzburg, is hilly. Pop. 422,366; mostly Catholics. Sq. m. 3,017. Chief town, Würzburg.

Maine, (*Upper*,) circle, Bav., comprising the late principalities of Bamberg and Upper Bayreuth, and the northern part of the Upper Palatinate; adjoining Saxony and Bohemia; generally hilly; the soil not fertile, except around Bamberg. Pop. 433,229. Sq. m. 3,452. Chief towns, Bayreuth and Bamberg.

Maine & Tauber, circle, Baden, comprehending the NE. corner. Pop. 95,382. Chief town, Wertheim.

Maine, before the revolution, a division of France, divided into Upper and Lower Maine; about 18 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It now principally forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maincklein, t. Bav.; 2 SE. Burg-Kunstadt.

Maineville, t. France, in Eure; 13 NE. Grand Andely; 25 ESE. Rouen. Pop. 530.

Mainland, see *Pomona* and *Shetland*.

Mainsac, t. France, in Creuse; 10 NE. Aubusson, 12 SSW. Evaux. Pop. 1,300.

Maintenon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 N. Chartres, 12 SW. Dreux. Pop. 1,605. Here is an imperfect aqueduct, made for the purpose of conducting the water from the Eure to the Versailles.

Majo Bamba, t. Peru, in Chacapoyas.

Major, or *Maggiora*, (*Lake*,) see *Lago Maggiore*.

Majorca, isl. in the Mediterranean, east of Spain, the largest of the 3 Balearic isles; about 100 miles from the coast of Spain; 150 from Algiers; 40 miles long, and nearly as broad. Sq. m. 1,410. Pop. in 1797, 140,699; 3,700 priests, monks, and nuns. Towns, Palma, the capital, Pollenza, Soler, St. Martial, Andracio, Bulonia, and Alcudia.

It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre. The climate is generally temperate, the heat of summer being moderated by sea breezes;

but it is somewhat subject to violent storms. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is very backward. Vines, orange trees, olive trees, carob trees, plane trees, &c. flourish. The principal exports consist of olive oil, wine, spirits, oranges, lemons, almonds, cheese, capers, and beans.—Corn is not raised in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Game is abundant; venomous serpents hardly known; horned cattle small; hogs and sheep large. Coral is obtained in the bay of Alcudia. The inhabitants are said to resemble the Catalonians. People of rank speak Spanish; the common people a medley of Limosin, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Arabic.

Majorca, see *Palma*.

Major's Bay, bay of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 22. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

Majori, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,668.

Maipo, r. Chili, in Rancagua, which flows into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 33. 43. S. It is a large river, and so rapid that no bridge can resist its impetuosity when it overflows.

Maire, (*La*,) *Straits of*, narrow channel, or passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land. The strait, which is bounded W. by Terra del Fuego, and E. by the W. end of Staten Land, is about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

Maire, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Mairhofen, (*Upper*,) t. Stiria; 6 SE. Hardeberg.

Mairhofen, (*Lower*,) t. Stiria; 7 ENE. Hardeberg.

Mairns, t. Scot. in Renfrewshire; 6 SE. Paisley.

Maisa, t. Hungary, in Little Cumania; 17 S. by W. Felegehaza. Pop. 4,085.

Maisbinni, t. Abyssinia; 6 W. Axum.

Maiserry, t. Bengal; 10 S. Ghidore.

Maisey, t. Hind. Bahar; 45 N. Patna, 128 NE. Benares. Lon. 85. 18. E. Lat. 26. 22. N.

Maisnah, t. Bengal; 7 NNW. Goragot.

Maisons, t. France, in Seine; 3 SE. Paris.

Maisse le Marechal, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 E. Estampes.

Maisy, t. France, in Calvados; 4 N. Isigny, 27 WNW. Caen. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 49. 23. N.

Maitea, see *Osnaburg Island*.

Maited, t. Persia, Kerman; 16 NE. Sirgian.

Mails, lake, Prussia; 20 S. Rastenburg.

Maitsha, district, Abyssinia, in Gojam, on Bahr-el-Azrek, previous to its falling into lake Demdea.

Majuma, s-p. Palestine, near Gaza.

Majumba, see *Mayamba*.

Majustapour, t. Hind. in Bahar; 28 NNE. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 35. E. Lat. 26. 7. N.

Maizebell, now *Moxborough*.

Maizieres, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 4 NW. Joinville.

Makalla, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 60 SSW. Hadramaut.

Makanna, km. Africa, situated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; 300 miles from the Atlantic ocean.

Makariev, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Unza; 90 E. Kostromp. Lon. 44. 14. E. Lat. 58. 50. N. Pop. 2,000.

Makariet, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorod, on the Volga; 24 ENE. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 44. 44. E. Lat. 56. 25. N. Pop. 800. This place, though a miserable village, is noted for a great annual fair, held in July, bringing together a vast concourse of people from various quarters.

Makaya, t. Africa, in Kayor, about 21 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16. 34. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Makefield, (*Lower*,) t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,204.

Makefield, (*Upper*,) t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,367.

Maker, v. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Cornish side of the Tamar, near Plymouth Sound; 2 S. Plymouth. Lon. 4. 11. W. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 3,873. The church tower is a sea mark.

Makerdur, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 22 N. Budawar.

Makerra, r. Algiers, which rises about 26 E. Tremecen, and after a course almost N. of about 30 miles, changes its name to *Sig*.

Makesin, (an. *Magusa*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Chabur; 18 NNE. Kerkisieh, 105 SW. Mosul.

Makenabad, t. Persia, in Segestan; 90 SE. Zareng.

Makkum, t. Neth. in Friesland; 10 SSW. Franeker. Pop. 1,997.

Mako, t. Hungary, in Csanad, on the Marosch; 9 W. Csanad. Pop. 7,000. Cath. Bp. see.

Makonda, t. Africa, in Loango, on the sea coast; 40 NW. Loango.

Makooa, people, Eastern Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mozambique, comprising a number of powerful tribes.

Makoonda, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 60 S. Allahabad, 110 NNE. Gurra. Lon. 84. 37. E. Lat. 24. 33. N.

Makovitze, t. Hungary; 16 SE. Palotza.

Makorskoï, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ket; 48 W. Eniseisk.

Makow, t. Persian Armenia; 81 S. Erivan.

Makow, t. Poland; 40 NNE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

Makran, see *Mecran*.

Makren, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Makrinitza, t. Greece, in Magnesia, at the entrance of the peninsula; 40 SE. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.

Makschous, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Maksenovka, ostrog, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the coast of the Frozen sea; 280 NNW. Zasschiversk. Lon. 134. 24. E. Lat. 72. N.

Makschid, r. Persia, which rises in the N. part of Mecran, and joining the Nepend at Mend, there takes the name of *Mend*.

Maksudeghi, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 8 S. Komsha.

Makszyn, t. Bulgaria; 50 WSW. Ismael. In April, 1791, it was taken by the Russians.

Maklin, t. Bessarabia; 34 SSW. Akerman.

Maku, or *St. Thaddeus*, t. Persian Armenia, on the Aksiai; 60 S. Erivan.

Mala, or *Demala*, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 45 SE. Argos.

Mala, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 12. 40. S.

Malaac, t. Meckley; 12 SSE. Munnypour, 230 NE. Aracan.

Malabar, pr. Hind. on the western coast, between 10 & 13 deg. N. Lat. bounded N. by Canara, E. by the Western Gauts, S. by Cochin, and W. by the sea; 155 miles long, 35, on an average, broad. The principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. The province is under the government of Madras, and is divided into two collectorships. The revenue, in 1817, amounted 250,000/. The part bordering on the sea is level, and the soil poor; the other part is hilly; and the soil in the valleys & of some of the hills, is very fertile, abounding in timber, sandal wood, cocoa nuts, coir, and black pepper. Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in 1498. Previous to this there were several colonies of oriental Christians, Jews, and Mahometans, established in Malabar; each have greatly increased, though the bulk of the inhabitants are still Hindoos. The descendants of the Portuguese, and converts to the Roman Catholic religion, are numerous, but are not on good terms with the oriental or Nestorian christians.—The name *Malabar* is frequently applied to the western coast of Hindoostan from Cape Comorin to about 100 m. S. Goa, and also the western coast indefinitely; the opposite or eastern coast, being styled *Coromandel*.

Malabrigo, s-p. Peru, in Truxillo; 36 NE. Guamhiro. Lat. 7. 48. S.

Malacatlan, t. Mexico, in the Mechoacan; 16 SE. Colima.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a large peninsula, connected with Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, which is about 75 miles broad. In all other places it is surrounded by the sea. It is about 775 miles long, and 120, on an average, broad. It is traversed throughout by a chain of lofty mountains, and is covered with extensive forests & marshes, so that it is difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful, but grain is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Its political condition alternates between a dependence upon Siam, and a division into a number of petty independent states. The principal divisions are Kraw, Queda, Pera, Salengore, Malacca Proper, Rumbo, Johore, Tringano, Packanga, and Patany. The Malays are Mahometans; much addicted to piracy; in their disposition daring, restless, ferocious, and vindictive; to enemies remorseless, to friends capricious, and to strangers treacherous. Gaming is common among them. Their language, however, is distinguished above all others in the east for its softness and smoothness. The inhabitants of the interior are considered a distinct race, conceived to be the original inhabitants.

Malacca, s-p. & capital of the above country, on the western coast, and on the straits of Malacca. Lon. 102. 12. E. Lat. 2. 14. N. Pop. stated some years since at 12,000. Many of the houses are well built of stone, and there are several spacious and handsome streets. The surrounding country is fertile and pleasant.—There is a good roadstead about 1 1-2 m. distant from the town, but the entrance of the river by boats is difficult. The exports are tin, sago,

pepper, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust.— This place was once possessed by the Portuguese, afterwards by the Dutch, till 1795, when it was subjected by a British force, and afterwards dismantled. Since the formation of the settlement at Pulo Pinang, its commercial importance is almost entirely lost.

Malacca, (*Strait of*), narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, extending from the equinoctial line, to Lat. 5. N.

Malacca Passage, channel of the E. Indian sea, between Polo Way and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 miles long.

Malachel, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, 5 SSE. Merida, in Estramadura.

Malacotta, t. Africa, in Worada; 42 E. Sattadoo. Lon. 9. 15. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. It is a large unwall'd town, the houses of which are formed of bamboo wicker and mud. The inhabitants manufacture soap from the oil of ground nuts.

Malad, (*la Grande*), t. Namur; 3 E. Namur.

Maladetta, mt. France, a summit of the Pyrenees, nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and Mediterranean; about 11,000 feet above the sea.

Maladugno, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 NW. Otranto.

Malaga, (an. *Malacha*), city & s-p. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 51 SE. Grenada, 80 ESE. Seville, 203 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 36. 43. N. Pop. in 1805, 52,376. H. 5,500. It is situated at the head of a deep bay, with a large plain to the north, while on the east and west it is sheltered by lofty mountains. The port is capable of containing about 400 vessels, and is one of the best artificial harbours in the world, and affords sufficient depth of water for ships of the line to lie close to the pier.

The streets, as in other Moorish towns, are very narrow, the houses large, the public buildings much obscured by private houses, and the city does not contain a good square. The most conspicuous buildings are the cathedral and custom house. The commerce is extensive. The exports consist chiefly of the produce of the fertile vicinity; viz. wine, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, sumack, juniper berries, wax, honey, raisins, &c. The vineyards on the surrounding hills produce annually 2, or 3,000 pipes of wine, about half of which is exported.

Malaga Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 125. 12. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Malagon, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 NNW. Ciudad Real. This town was taken from the Moors in 1212, and the inhabitants who fled to the castle after the reduction of the fortress, were put to the sword.

Malaguetta, see *Grain Coast*.

Malaha, t. Persia, Farsistan; 90 E. Schiras.

Malai, t. Arabia; 15 S. Medina.

Malakery, t. Hind. in Mysore; 21 NE. Seringapatam.

Malala, now *Cape Moran*.

Malalais, small isl. in the Sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 11. 18. N.

Malaleo, harbour on NW. coast of the island of Tappa, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 123. 35. E. Lat. 0. 6. N.

Malambo, or *Barranca de Malambo*, t. S. A. in Carthage; 55 NE. Carthage.

Malambito, t. S. A. in Carthage; 40 E. Carthage.

Malamoco, t. Austrian Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, about 4 miles in length, and 1-2 a mile in breadth, near the city of Venice. Pop. 1,100. The ancient Malamoco was the chief town of the Venetians.

Malance, small isl. in the Florida Stream. Lat. 24. 56. N.

Malanger, t. Norway, at the N. extremity of the diocese of Drontheim.

Malaneno Islands, two small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 28. E. Lat. 18. 2. N.

Malanova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 28 N. Tara.

Malaniz, t. Grisons; 3 E. Mayenfeld.

Malao, t. on NW. coast of Mindanao.

Malapeetsee, t. Africa, in the country of the Hottentots; 130 E. Leetakoo.

Malar, or *Maler*, large lake, Sweden, extending from the town of Kungsar, in Westmanland, to the Baltic; about 80 miles from E. to W.; the breadth is various. It abounds in fish, and is said to contain upwards of 120 islands, great and small.

Malashlah, t. Africa, on the Atlas, in S. part of Algiers; 170 S. Algiers.

Malatia, (an. *Melitene*, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, 15 W. of the Euphrates; the residence of a Jacobite and Nestorian bishop; 90 WNW. Diarbekir. Lon. 38. E. Lat. 37. 56. N. H. 1,200, or 1,500. It was formerly the capital of Little Armenia.

Malativo, fortified port, Ceylon, between Trinkamaly and Jafnapatam.

Malatzka, t. Hungary; 14 N. Presburg.

Malava, or *Mlara*, r. Servia, which rises 6 NE. Ressa, and runs into the Danube, 1 W. Ram.

Malaverd, t. Persia, Irak; 45 NE. Ispahan.

Malavista, t. Cuba; 36 W. Villa del Principe.

Malavilly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 35 Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 16. E. Lat. 12. 23. N. It was destroyed by the British in 1799, since which 500 houses have been rebuilt.

Malauene, t. France, in Vaucluse; 14 E. Orange, 18 NE. Avignon. Pop. 2, 586.

Malaya, see *Malacca*.

Malazkerd, (an. *Mauro Castrum*), t. Turkish Armenia, on the Aras; 80 SSE. Erzerum, 140 NE. Diarbekir. Lon. 41. 59. E. Lat. 39. N.

Malazkerd, or *Malasgherd*, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Malazkerd.

Malbary, t. Visiapour; 6 NE. Merritch.

Malbay, v. Lower Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence, which is here 20 miles wide; opposite to Kamouraska, and near the mouth of a river of the same name. H. 40 or 50.

Malbay, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 63 miles below Quebec.

Malbay, considerable bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, extending from Hog's Head, to Ballard's Point.

Malborn, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Sonneberg.

Malburget, t. Carinthia; 15 SW. Villars.

Malbury, t. Bengal ; 14 SSE. Kishenagur.

Malby, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 35 ENE. Uddevalla.

Malby, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 26 SE. Uddevalla.

Malby, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 21 S. Christianstadt.

Malcapour, t. Hind. in Candeish ; 25 ESE. Burhampour.

Malchin, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Cummer Lake, where it receives the river Peene ; 20 E. Gustrow, 26 SE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 32. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 2,486. The states assembled here once in 8 years.

Malchow, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 7 W. Wahren, 40 S. Rostock. Lon. 12. 33 E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 950.

Malckenberg, mt. near Zwingenberg, one of the highest in Germany.

Malda, t. Hind. Mewar ; 30 SSW. Asawully.

Maldée, t. Persia, Segestan ; 141 ENE. Zareng.

Maldegheem, t. Neth. E. Flanders, on the Elde ; 10 E. Bruges. Pop. 4,704.

Malden, t. & fort, Upper Canada, on E. side of the river Detroit, 30 miles below the town of Detroit. It is a miserable place containing a warehouse, a store, and a few small houses.

Malden, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 4 N. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,137 ; in 1820, 1,201. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge across Mystic river. Here is a large dying establishment, an extensive nail manufactory, &c.

Malden, t. Zutphen ; 7 E. Borckeloe.

Malden, or *Maldon*, (an. *Camelodunum*,) t. Eng. in Essex ; 16 SSW. Colchester, 37 ENE. London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 2,679. It is situated on the river Blackwater, called also *Malden Water* ; supposed to have been the residence of Cunobeline, or Cymbeline, a British king. Malden is a populous borough town, has a grammar school and library, and sends two members to parliament. Market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here is a convenient haven for ships.

Maldenantre, small isl. near the coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 13. E. Lat. 40. 1. N.

Maldivé Islands, cluster of islands in the Indian sea, situated about 270 miles SW. of Cape Comorin. The number is said to amount to 1,000, or more, but they are for the most part small and uninhabited. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 20 to 24 leagues. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries. They are divided into 17 attollons, or provinces, and are governed by one king ; but each attollon has its particular governor, who rules with great oppressor. The subjects are miserably poor ; and none dare wear any clothing above the waist, except a turban, without a particular license. They have only 4 ports, in which their few articles of commerce are collected. They lie in Lon. 73. 30. to 75. 45. E. and Lat. 3. 30. to 7. 5. N.

Maldonado, t. Buenos Ayres, on N. side of the entrance of the river La Plata, one mile from the sea. 190 E. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 55.

36. W. Lat. 34. 50. S. It contains about 200 houses mostly low and mean, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It has an open harbour, sheltered from SE. winds by a small island.

Malduar, small circar, Bengal, between Dinagepour and Purneah, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad. It may be considered part of Rajemul. Rahny is the chief town.

Male, isl. in the Indian ocean, and principal of those called the *Maldives*, about 4 miles in circ., and situated nearly in the centre. It is the most fertile, and contains a town, which is the residence of the prince. Lon. 73. 10. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

Malebaye, (La,) t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence ; 70 NE. Quebec.

Maleca, cape of Candia, (an. *Promontorium Ciamum*,) 12 NE. Canea.

Maleckh, t. Stiria ; 8 N. Fridaw.

Malecotta, t. Hind. ; 42 E. Cochin.

Maleenfoonoo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Palawan. Lon. 117. 22. E. Lat. 8. 11. N.

Maleepoethas, one of the Soloo Islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 120. 18. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Maleghery, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 20 S. Oussoor.

Malel, or *Melli*, or *Lamlem*, t. Nigritia, on a river which runs into the Niger. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Malemba, s-p. Africa, in Cacongo ; 15 SW. Cacongo, 50 S. Loango. It was formerly the capital of a small state, whose prince was called *Malemba Nekakany*, i. e. Prince of the Upright. It contains about 700 huts or houses, and is surrounded with a wall of rough stones, piled together without mortar. The king has a palace here, in which he sometimes resides, of 1 story, badly built ; the out-buildings are inhabited by soldiers. The Dutch and Portuguese have counting-houses and warehouses for ivory and raw minerals, which they get in exchange for European goods.

Malemort, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on the Durance ; 6 S. Salon. Pop. 1,800.

Malene, (La,) t. France, in Lozere, on the Tarn ; 15 SSW. Mende.

Malenowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 27 SSE. Olmutz. Pop. 1,202.

Malentheim, r. Carinthia, which, united with the Gos, runs into the Lyzer, near Gemund.

Malesherbes, t. France, in Loiret ; 10 NE. Pithiviers, 13 SE. Estampes. Pop. 945.

Maleschitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim ; 5 E. Prague.

Malestable, now *Bonnetable*.

Maletury, t. Ceylon, on S. coast ; 40 S. Yale.

Malestroit, t. France, in Morbihan ; 7 S. Ploermet, 16 ENE. Vannes. Lon. 2. 18. W. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 1,800.

Maleval, t. France, Loire ; 15 St. Etienne.

Malevant, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lat. 47. 22. N.

Maleville, t. France, in Aveyron ; 4 NE. Ville Franche, 21 W. Rhodéz. Pop. 2,251.

Malexander, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 25 S. Linköping.

Maleya, or *Maleia*, t. on S. coast of the isl. of Ternate, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 8. 55. N.

Malgara, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 100 W. Constantinople. Pop. 2,500.

Malgarden, t. Han. in Osnabruck; 3 WSW. Vorden.

Malgora, r. Italy, which runs into the Olona, near Gorgonzuola.

Malgrat, t. Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1. 31. E. Lat. 41. 38. N. Pop. 3,200.

Malguenac, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 W. Pontivy.

Malhar, t. Hind. Visiapour; 20 E. Poonah.

Malhatty, t. Bootan; 60 N. Dinagepour.

Malheureux Islands, small isls. in lake Borgne, near the entrance into the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mississippi. They are mere banks of sand with a few myrtles and pines. Lon. 89. 28. W. Lat. 30. 6. N.

Maliacus Sinus, now *Gulf of Zeiton*.

Maliana, or *Maniana*, t. Algiers, much frequented by pilgrims, on account of the tomb of a saint called *Sede Youseph*; 12 SSE. Tefesad.

Malicandurgam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 19 N. Allumbaddy.

Mali-chan, small isl. near the coast of China, in Quang-tong; 10 SW. Macao.

Malicorne, t. France, in Sarte, on the Sarte; 6 N. La Flèche, 16 SW. Le Mans. Pop. 1,063.

Malicorne, rock in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 48. 58. N.

Malicho, t. on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 21. E. Lat. 7. 48. N.

Malicoy, isl. in the Indian ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldivé islands. Lon. 72. 54. E. Lat. 8. 20. N. This is a small, low island, surrounded with breakers, dependent on a rajah of the Malabar coast.

Malicurginagur, t. Hind. in Mysore; 50 S. Seringapatam.

Malidia, t. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis; 110 SSE. Tunis.

Malighery, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 30 SE. Darempoory.

Malikery, t. Hind. in Mysore; 13 N. Seringapatam.

Malijai, t. France, in Lower-Alps, on the Bleonne; 9 SW. Digne.

Malikul, lake, Russia. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Malilla, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 45 NNW. Calmar.

Malinales, t. Mexico; 54 SE. Mexico. Pop. 700 Indian families.

Malines, see *Mechlin*.

Malinhead, cape, Ireland, and most northerly point of land in the island; 23 N. Londonderry. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 55. 23. N.

Malinka, r. Silesia, which runs into the Vistula, in the principality of Teschen.

Malinov, isl. in the mouth of the Volga, at its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lat. 45. 8. N.

Malio, or *St. Angelo*, see *Cape Maléa*.

Malista, one of the small Western Islands, near W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 58. N.

Malit, t. on N. coast of Timor. Lon. 125. 55. E. Lat. 8. 24. S.

Maliuto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 12 NW. Bisignano.

Malka, r. Russia, which rises in the mountains of Georgia, passes by Ekaterinograd, and runs into the Caspian sea, 36 NE. Kizliar.

Malkar, t. Hind. in Golconda; 22 SE. Calberga, 54 W. Hyderabad. Lon. 77. 53. E. Lat. 17. 17. N.

Malkwitz, t. Silesia, Breslau; 9 SW. Breslau.

Malla, t. Africa, in Woolly; 15 E. Medina.

Mallabauquen, lake, Chili; 60 NE. Valdivia.

Mallagum, t. Ceylon, in the province of Jafna, 2 miles from Tillipally.

Mallama, t. Popayan; 30 SW. Pasto.

Mallancy Choky, t. Assam; 50 E. Rangamatty.

Mallapilly, t. Mysore; 12 N. Vencatighery.

Mallawalle, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, N. of Borneo. Lon. 117. 29. E. Lat. 7. 2. N.

Malleam, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 24 SSW. Trichinopoly.

Mallen, (an. *Manlia*), t. Spain, in Aragon; 6 NE. Borja. Pop. 2,800.

Mallenowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 10 NE. Hradisch.

Mallepaleam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 9 S. Sankeridurgam.

Mallere, t. Piedmont; 9 NW. Savona.

Mallesundrum, t. Hind. in Mysore; 10 E. Sankeridurgam.

Malletur, t. Hind.; 60 ESE. Cochin.

Malleville, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 3 E. Savenay, 15 NW. Nantes.

Malliano, t. Popedom, in Spoleto. Lon. 12. 23. E. Lat. 42. 22. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see.

Mallicolo, or *Manicola*, one of the largest of those islands called *New Hebrides*, in the South Pacific ocean, about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. The land is moderately elevated, and containing some forests with large trees; the soil rich and fertile; vegetable productions abundant and various. The inhabitants are represented by Captain Cook, who visited the island in 1774, as the most ugly, ill-proportioned people he ever saw. The country is supposed to be fertile. The harbour which Captain Cook called Port Sandwich, is situated on the NE. side of Mallicollo, not far from the SE. end, in Lon. 167. 57. E. Lat. 16. 25. S.

Mallien, t. Prussia; 9 S. Passenheim.

Malling, or *West Malling*, or *Town Malling*, t. Eng. in Kent; 6 W. Maidstone, 29 SE. London. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 1,154. Market on Saturday.

Mallo, (an. *Mallus*), t. A. Turkey, in Carmania, at the mouth of the Seihoun; 25 Adana.

Malloodoo Bay, bay on N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 2. E. Lat. 6. 45. N. It gives name to a populous district.

Mallora, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany; 3 W. Leghorn.

Mallot, t. France, Calvados; 3 SSW. Caen.

Mallow, t. Ireland, in Cork, on the river Blackwater; 14 N. Cork, 32 S. Limerick. Lon. 8. 39. W. Lat. 52. 8. N. It is one of the most considerable inland towns of the county, and much frequented on account of a spring, whose waters are said to resemble those of Bristol, both in taste and virtue. Mallow sends 1 member to parliament.

Mallown, t. Hind. Malwa ; 10 NE. Kimlassa.
Mallyne, t. Hind. Oude ; 40 NW. Lucknow.
Mallyoor, t. Hind. Dindigul ; 18 WSW. Dindigul.

Mallyoor, t. Hind. in Madura ; 10 NW. Mat-tam.

Malmaseca, t. Spain, Leon ; 20 W. Astorga.

Malmedy, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Aix La Chapelle ; 20 S. Aix la Chapelle, 23 ESE. Liege. Lon. 6. 7. E. Lat. 51. 24. N. Pop. 4,344. It has some mineral springs, which, in the opinion of some physicians, are equal or rather superior to those of Spa. The principal trade carried on, is making of cloth and dressing leather.

Malmesbury, (an. *Caer Bladon*, & *Maidulfsburg*,) t. Eng. in Wiltshire, said to have been built by Dunwallo Malmutius ; 56 NE. Bristol, 95 W. London. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 1,152. Here was once a rich and flourishing abbey, which produced many learned men, and among others, William of Malmesbury. It sends two members to parliament. Thomas Hobbes born here in 1588.

Malmisch, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Viatka ; 100 S. Viatka. Lon. 50. 14. E. Lat. 56. 44. N. Pop. 2,049.

Malmo, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen, capital of Malmohus, situated in the Sound ; 9 SW. Lund, 16 SE. Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 1. E. Lat. 55. 26. N. Pop. in 1815, 6,651. It is surrounded with walls, moats, and bastions, towards the land ; and is defended by several fortifications and a castle towards the sea, and is one of the strongest towns in Sweden, and one of the most considerable for commerce. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, and good houses.

Malmo, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 40. E. Lat. 63. 13. N.

Malmohus-Lan, or government of Malmohus, gov. Sweden, comprising S. part of Schonen, lying along the Sound and the Baltic, in SW. corner of Sweden, one of the most populous districts in the kingdom. Pop. 149,892. Sq. m. about 1,380.

Malmsas, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland ; 23 WNW. Nykoping.

Malnair, t. Hind. in Sirhind ; 40 SW. Sirhind, 120 SE. Lahore. Lon. 75. 25. E. Lat. 30. 24. N.

Malnor, t. Hind. Sirhind ; 20 WSW. Sirhind.

Malo, t. Italy, Vicenza ; 11 W. Vicenza.

Malo, t. Africa, in Fonia.

Malogoez, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 36 NNE. Cracow, 60 W. Sandomirz, 104 SSW. Warsaw. Lon. 20. 18. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Maloiaroslavetz, t. Russia, in Kaluga ; 32 N. Kaluga. Lon. 36. 14. E. Lat. 55. N. Pop. 1,622.

Maloketskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk ; 30 SW. Kemscoi.

Malone, formerly *Ezraville*, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. N. Y. ; 42 W. Plattsburg, W. 752. Pop. 1,130. It is a flourishing town, on Salmon river, and contains a court house, and a jail.

Malong, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,105 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 16. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Malong, t. Carnatic ; 18 S. Madura.

Malood, t. Hind. Cicacole ; 16 NE. Ganjam.

Malopingorskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug ; 108 N. Ustiug.

Malora, t. Genoa ; 2 SW. Spezzia.

Malorn, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Finland. Lon. 23. 27. E. Lat. 65. 32. N.

Malory, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 13 NE. Oussoor.

Malos, (*Los*,) rocks near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Maloschany, t. Russia, Pskov ; 24 NE. Pskov.

Malouca, t. Syria, in which there are two churches ; 20 NNE. Damascus.

Malour, t. Hind. in Baramaul ; 13 N. Nama-cul.

Malowitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 7 E. Gitschin.

Malowpour, t. Hind. Oude ; 48 W. Lucknow.

Mal-paddy, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 11 W. Tripa-tore.

Malpana, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 4 N. Oppeln, in Oppeln.

Malpanewitz, lake, Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln ; 3 S. Woschnick.

Malpartida, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 2 SE. Plasencia. Pop. 1,300.

Malpas, mt. France, which was cut through for the Languedoc canal.

Malpas, t. Eng. in Cheshire, on a hill near the Dee ; 16 SE. Chester, 166 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 938.

Malpatty, t. Ceylon ; 50 NW. Trinkamaly.

Malpica, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 10 WNW. Rosmarilhal ; 16 SSE. Castel Branco.

Malpico, t. Spain, in Galicia ; on the sea coast ; 20 W. Corunna.

Malpiev, t. Spain, New Castile ; 25 W. Toledo.

Malplaquet, v. Hainaut ; 3 SE. Mons. Pop. 1,065. It is famous for a battle fought here on the 11th of Sept. 1709, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French under marshals Villars and Boufflers. The field of battle they abandoned to the confederates, with about 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a good number of prisoners ; but this was the dearest victory the allies had ever purchased. Above 20,000 of their best troops were killed in the engagement ; whereas the enemy did not lose half the number.

Mals, t. Tyrolese ; 2 N. Glurentz.

Malsch, t. Tyrolese ; 5 E. Glurentz.

Malsch, t. Baden ; 10. E. Spire. Pop. 1,900.

Malsesena, t. Italy, in the Veronese ; 18 NNW. Verona.

Malskar, two small islands in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 55. E. Lat. 63. 26. N.

Malstrom, see *Maelstrom*.

Malta, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine ; 8 E. Augusta, W. 630. Pop. 1,054.

Malta, t. Saratoga co. N. Y. ; 25. N. Albany. Pop. 1,518.

Malta, see *Lorraine*, N. Y.

Malta, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 64.

Malta, (an. *Ogygia*, *Melita*, or *Melite*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the south angle of Sicily, about 50 miles distant ; 20 miles long, and 12, where widest, broad ; 60 miles in circ. Malta, together with the neighbouring small islands of Gozo and Comino, belong to Great Britain.

Islands.	Sq. m.	Pop.
Malta - - -	133 - - -	74,705
Gozzo - - -	37 - - -	12,464
Comino - - -	3 - - -	608
Total - - -	173 - - -	87,777

The chief towns are La Valetta, the capital, Civita Vecchia, Citta Vittoriosa, Senglea, Bormola, Citta Nuovo Cottonera, and Malta. The only good harbours are those of Marza and Marza Murjet.

The coast is, in general, steep and rugged; there are a number of springs of fresh water, but no rivers. The general practice here, as in Holland, is to use rain water preserved in cisterns. The soil is formed of a reddish loamy mould, lying on a basis of rock, and seldom exceeding from 10 to 16 inches in depth. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care; and soil, when deficient, is supplied in ships loads from Sicily. The fields are surrounded with very small inclosures of stone, of very irregular form, to prevent the earth from being washed away by the rains. The most important production is cotton, which is exported to a great amount; also indigo, saffron, honey, &c. The corn raised is not sufficient for the inhabitants. The island has no venomous serpents. The climate is uncommonly healthy, but the southeast wind, called Sirocco, is always unpleasant. The inhabitants resemble those of Barbary. They speak a corrupt dialect of the Arabic, which is generally supposed to have an affinity to the Punic. Italian is also spoken in the towns.—The first possessors of Malta, of whom there is any account, were Carthaginians. In the 16th century it was occupied by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798 the knights were compelled to surrender to Bonaparte. In 1800 Malta was taken by the British, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. In no fortress in Europe are the defences so imposing; in Gibraltar admiration is excited by the works of nature, in Malta by the works of art. To garrison the latter completely would require above 30,000 men.

Malta, or *Medina*, see *Civita Vecchia*.

Maltepec, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 60 ESE. Mechoacan.

Malterdingen, t. Baden; 11 N. by W. Freyburg. Pop. 1,124.

Malton, or *New Malton*, t. Eng. in N. Riding of Yorkshire, on W. side of the Derwent, market on Saturday; 18 NE. York, 215 N. London. Lon. 0. 85. W. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 3,713. It sends two members to parliament. The Derwent is navigable to the Ouse.

Maltoy, t. Hind. in Goondwana; 60 NW. Nagpour, 150 E. Burhanpour. Lon. 78. 53. E. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Maltra, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 42 NNW. Hernosand.

Malvana, t. Ceylon; 12 E. Columbo.

Malvasia, or *Napoli di Malvasia*, (an *Epidaurus Limera*, t. Eu. Turkey; 40 ESE. Mistras. Lon. 23. 4. E. Lat. 36. 52. N. Pop. 6,000. Greek bp. see. It is situated on a promontory, on E. coast of the Morea, which is almost surrounded by the sea: with a good harbour, but not large. It is one of the strongest towns in

the Morea. The wine produced in the neighbourhood was formerly much valued, under the name of Malmsey.

Malventre, small isl. near W. coast of Sardinia; 5 S. Cosia-di-Donna.

Maluca, t. Peru, in Truxillo, on the coast; 45 N. Payta. Lat. 4. 25. S.

Malvern, (*Great*,) v. Eng. in Worcestershire; 3 W. Upton, 112 NW. London. Pop. 1,205. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs; and formerly for a magnificent abbey. *Little Malvern* is a small village 3 miles distant.

Malvern Hills, range of hills in England, in the county of Worcester, bordering on Herefordshire, which extend about 10 miles in length, in a direction N. & S.; the N. extremity about 7 SSW. Worcester.

Malviez, t. France, in Aude; 8 N. Limoux.

Malvisano, t. Italy, Brescia; 13 SSE. Brescia.

Malung, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 55 W. Fahlun.

Malutaya, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 52. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Malwah, pr. Hind. in the Mahratta country, about 250 miles long, and 150 broad; one of the most elevated, and diversified in Hindoostan; bounded N. by Agimere and Agra, E. by Allahabad, S. by Candeish, and W. by Guzerat. Ougein is the capital of one Mahratta prince, and Indore of another.

Malwally, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 15 miles in circ. It contains two good harbours. Lon. 115. 20. E. Lat. 7. 0. N.

Malx, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Spree, 5 W. Peitz.

Malzieu, t. France, in Lozere; 5 NNE. St. Chely, 21 NNW. Mende. Pop. 1,014.

Mamadisch, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Viatka; 16 NE. Kazan. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 56. 16. N.

Mamak, s-p. Abascia, on an island of the Black sea; 110 W. Isgaur. Lon. 38. 25. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Mamakating, p-t. Sullivan co. N. Y.; 23 W. Newburgh. Pop. 2,702.

Mamalagery, t. Hind. on the borders of Dindigul; 20 NW. Ootampaleam, 60 E. Cochin.

Mamalakje, one of the Calaur islands. Lon. 123. 33. E. Lat. 6. 40. S.

Mamakaton, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates; 12 N. Arzingan.

Mamamandy, t. Carnatic; 35 E. Coilpetta.

Mamanook, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 121. 45. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Mamaracpour, t. Hind. in Benares; 20 SE. Chunar.

Mamaracpour, t. Bengal; 9 S. Moorley.

Mamaraghty, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Galway; 13 WNW. Castlebar.

Mamaroneck, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound; 23 NE. New York, W. 253. Pop. 878.

Mambahenawan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 50 ME. Borneo. Lon. 118. 45. E. Lat. 6. 26. N.

Mambary, t. Hind. Dindigul; 20 N. Dindigul.

Mambipilly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 23 ESE. Chinna Balabarum.

Mambona, see *Manbona*.

Mamburao, t. on W. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Mambabad, t. Hind. in Oude; 12 SW. Fur-ruckabad.

Mamenda, t. Hind. in Guntoor; 10 NW. In-naconda.

Mamers, t. France, principal place of a district in Sarthe, 12 SE. Alençon, 23 NNE. Le Mans. Lon. 0. 27 E. Lat. 48. 21. N. Pop. 5,382.

Mamertum, now *Oppido*.

Mamells, small isl. on N. side of lake Superior. Lon. 88. 4. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

Mamervan, t. Persian Armenia; 45 SSW. Kars.

Mamistra, see *Mopsuestia*.

Mammee Bay, bay, on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77 W. Lat. 18. 58. N.

Mammouth Cave, stupendous cave, Kentucky, near Green River; 130 SSW. Lexington.—It has been penetrated 9 or 10 miles, and has many windings that have not been explored. The depth is 60 or 70 feet. It contains figures, some of which are of immense size and fantastic form; but is more remarkable for its extent than the variety or beauty of its productions, having none of the beautiful stalactites found in many other caves. The earth is strongly impregnated with saltpetre, and large quantities of it are manufactured.

Mamoojoo, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 12. E. Lat. 2. 19. S.

Mamora, see *Mahmora*.

Mamore, see *Madeira River*.

Mamos, t. Quito; 110 ENE. Archidona.

Mamosa, (*La*), t. Naples, in Basilicata; 19 SW. Tursi.

Mamoutkan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 SE. Erekli.

Mamre, see *Hebron*.

Mamsen-elf, small r. Norway, Drontheim; remarkable for a cataract of 117 feet.

Mamtrasna, mt. Ireland, in the county of Galway; 15 S. Castlebar.

Mamud, isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 6. 4. N.

Mamul, t. Walachia; 31 NE. Krajova.

Mamun, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa; 25 SE. Sagulmessa.

Man, *Isle of*, the *Monæda* of Ptolemy, isl. Great Britain, in the Irish sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; 30 miles long, and 12, where widest, broad; 70 in circ. Sq. m. 220. Pop. in 1792, 27,913; in 1821, 40,084. Chief towns, Castletown, the capital, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 54. 15. N. The interior is mountainous. Snowfield or Snafield, the highest summit, is about 2,000 feet above the sea. The soil, not naturally very productive, is greatly fertilized, by the abundance of sea-weed cast upon the shore; agriculture of late has made great advances. The productions are barley, wheat, oats, turnips, potatoes, flax, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c. The island contains 17 parishes, under the jurisdiction of a bishop, styled bishop of Sodor and Man, who is sole baron of the island.—The Manx language, a kind of Gaelic prevails in the interior, but English is spoken in the towns.—On the south is a small island, called the *Calf of Man*, which is separated by a narrow channel.

Man, isl. Pacific Ocean, in St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, 45 miles in circ. Lon. 151. 25. E. Lat. 4. S.

Man, t. Carnatic; 11 W. Tricolore.

Man, or *Mavn*, r. Eng. in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Meden.

Man of War Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 15. W. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Man of War Keys, small islands and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 88. 35. W. Lat. 12. 55. N.

Man of War Keys, small islands at the entrance of West Harbour, on the S. coast of Jamaica.

Mana, t. S. A. in La Plata; 15 S. Potosi.

Manaar, see *Manara*.

Manabacca, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 45. E. Lat. 3. 59. S.

Manacha, t. Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a dola.

Manachoke, t. Hind. in Bahar; 26 NW. Durbungah.

Manacizo, t. Naples, Otranto; 12 SE. Tarento.

Manacles, rocks in the English Channel, near the coast of Cornwall; 8 S. Falmouth.

Manado, t. Celebes on a bay at the north, and Dutch settlement with Fort Amsterdam, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 32. E. Lat. 123. N.

Manah, t. N. Hind. in Serinagur. Lon. 79. 40. E. Lat. 23. 20. N. Pop. 1,500. H. 200. It stands near the principal source of the Ganges, about 20 miles south of the base of the Himalah mountains.

Manallen, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1872.

Manahawkin, p-t Monmouth co. N.J.; 105 Trenton, W. 204.

Manan, isl. of the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Maine, 30 miles in circ. Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 44. 48. N.

Manamangalum, t. Hind. in Travancore, near the coast of Malabar; 13 NE. Porcab, 40 SSE. Cochin.

Manam, small s-p. Africa, in Sugulmessa; 16 SE. Sugulmessa.

Manamag, small isl. in the sea of Mindora. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 11. 27. N.

Manambe, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 5. E. Lat. 15. 20. S.

Manamboue, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea on S. coast, Lat. 25. 20. S.

Manambotche, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 5. E. Lat. 15. 50. S.

Mananciales, t. S. A. in Buenos Ayres; 190 NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Mananghera, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea on E. side of the island, Lon. 52. 4. E. Lat. 22. 45. S.

Mananguara, t. on W. coast of Madagascar; 30 S. Massalagem.

Mananbato, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 30. E. Lat. 24. 5. S.

Manangourou, r. Madagascar, on S. coast, which runs into the sea, opposite the island of St. Mary, Lat. 17. S.

Manazari, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 20. E. Lat. 21. 8. S.

Manapar, t. Hind. in Tinevelly, on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manara; 33 SE. Palamcotta. Lon. 78. 12. E. Lat. 3. 18. N.

Manara, island near NW. coast of Ceylon.

Lon. 79. 58. E. Lat. 9. 6. N. This island gives the name of *Gulf* to the sea which lies to the S. between the island of Ceylon and the coast of Hindoostan.

Manaran, small isl. in the sea of Mindora. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

Manas, r. Asia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, 15. N. Derbend.

Mannassey or *Manasé Gap*, p-v. Loudoun co. Va. in the Blue Ridge; W. 67.

Manas Hotun, t. Thibet; 125 NW. Tour-san. Lon. 86. 44. E. Lat. 44. 58. N.

Manasquan, p-v. Monmouth co. N. J.; 61 Trenton, W. 228.

Manaswary, isl. Pacific ocean, 5 m. in circ., at the entrance of Dory Harbour, near N. coast of New Guinea. Here Capt. Forest found the nutmeg tree, in 1775.

Manatawny Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Schuylkill.

Manate, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 88. 22. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Manate Lagoon, bay on the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 18. W. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Manatee Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 45. W. Lat. 17. 51. N.

Manatengha, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea on E. coast, Lat. 23. 30. S.

Manati, t. Cuba, in a bay on N. coast. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 21. 32. N.

Manatirska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Itchora; 84 NNE. Kirensk. Lon. 109. 44. E. Lat. 58. 45. N.

Manatoulin, chain of islands in lake Huron, which extend 90 miles in length, and about 6 in breadth. Lon. 81. 50. to 84. W. Lat. 45. 20. to 45. 49. N. This word, in the Indian language, says Carver, signifies the place of spirits, and the island is esteemed by the Indians sacred.

Manazerudam, district, Turkestan, N. of Fergana.

Manbage, t. on S. coast of the island of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 38. E. Lat. 10. 10. N.

Manbed, t. Persia, Irak; 174 ESE. Ispahan.

Manbona, t. Africa, in Sabia, of which it is the capital, situated on the sea coast, at the entrance of the channel of Mozambique; 30 S. Sofala. Lat. 20. 45. S.

Manboom, t. Bengal; 54 NW. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 28. E. Lat. 23. 6. N.

Mane, t. Grand Bukharia; 50 W. Badakshan.

Mancaenblanca, t. Borneo; 30 N. Negara.

Mancanares, see *Manzanares*.

Mancaur, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Pop. 8,682.

Mancenilla Bay, bay on N. coast of St. Domingo; 32 E. Cape François.

Mancester, v. Eng. in Warwick, supposed to be the remains of an ancient city called *Manducedum*; 1 mile from Atherston.

Mancha, (La,) pr. Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by Toledo, E. by Murcia, S. by Murcia and Jaen, and W. by Estramadura; almost every way surrounded by mountains, forming an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an inclosure of any kind, except mud walls, about the villages; not a tree to be seen; a few dwarfish evergreen oaks and olive plants, scarce deserving the name of trees. All this vast tract of open country is

cultivated in corn and vines. A late traveller says, "There is no labourer nor young female peasant who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho." This is the most cheerful country of Spain; the inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing. Pop. 214,087 Sq. m. 8,000. Chief towns, Ciudad, Real and Ocana.

Mancha Real, t. Spain, in Jaen; 7 E. Jaen. Pop. 4,000.

Manchac, a pass or channel, forming a communication between lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain; about 6 m. long.

Manchac, see *Iberville*.

Manche, (La,) i. e. *The Channel*, dep. France, bounded N. and W. by the English Channel, E. by the Channel and depts. Calvados and Orne, and S. by Ille-and-Vilaine, and Mayenne; about 80 miles in length from N. to S., and 25 from E. to W. The department is formed of the western part of Normandy. Pop. 583,420. Sq. m. 2,426. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, St. Lo, the capital, Cherbourg, Coutances, Valogne, Avranches, and Mortain.

Masquan, r. N. J. which flows into the Atlantic.

Manchester, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 20 NNE. Bennington, 92 S. by W. Montpelier, W. 419. Pop. 1,508. Here is a pleasant and handsome village containing a court house, &c., and it has some trade. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Bennington.

Manchester, formerly *Derryfield*, t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack opposite Goffstown, with which it is connected by a bridge; 18 S. Concord. Pop. 761.

Manchester, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 8 ENE. Salem, W. 461. Lon. 70. 47. W. Lat. 42. 36. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,137; in 1820, 1,201. Here is a considerable village, which has some trade, principally in the fisheries.

Manchester, or *Grand Niagara*, p-v. Niagara co. N. Y. in Niagara township; 20 N. Buffalo, W. 462. It is situated on the Niagara, at the Falls, and is a flourishing village.

Manchester, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. formed from Farmington since 1820; 104 WNW. Albany, W. 392.

Manchester, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.; W. 382.

Manchester, (East,) t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,949.

Manchester, (West,) t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

Manchester, p-t. Baltimore co. Md.; 30 miles from Baltimore, W. 68. It contains about 40 houses.

Manchester, p-t. Chesterfield co. Va. on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by 2 bridges; W. 125. It is pleasantly situated, and is a considerable town.

Manchester, p-t. Adams co. Ohio, on the Ohio; 100 SSW. Columbus, W. 483.

Manchester, p-t. Sumpter district, S. C. 40 Columbia, W. 501.

Manchester, p-t. Clay co. Ken.; 126 Frankfort, W. 608.

Manchester, (*Mancupium*, or *Manucium*, of the Romans,) t. Eng. in Lancashire; 37 E. Liverpool, 38 ENE. Chester, 182 NW. London. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 53. 29. N. Pop. in 1757, 19,000; in 1791, 70,000; in 1811, 98,573. H. upwards of 16,000. Pop. estimated, in 1818, at 111,000. It is situated on the Irwell, at the

place where this river receives the united streams of the Irk and Medlock. The Irwell is rendered navigable to Liverpool. By means of canals the town has a communication by water both with the eastern and western seas, being in the line of navigation which extends across the island from shore to shore; while it is equally open to the north and south by branches from the main trunk.

Manchester is the great centre of the cotton trade, the greatest manufacturing town in the kingdom, and except London, and perhaps also Liverpool, the most populous and wealthy. The quantity of cotton imported into England in 1817, was 479,261 bales, or about 132,000,000 lbs., of which 110,000,000 lbs. were consumed or converted into yarn. The greater part of this immense manufacturing business centres in Manchester, extending around it in all directions, and has given birth to the greatest system of machinery that ever existed. The principal articles manufactured are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton, and cotton and silk goods. There are in and about the town iron founderies, manufactures of hats, sulphuric acid, wire, &c. Among the causes that have conspired to render this place the great emporium of manufactures, the chief is doubtless its central position, and its situation on a navigable river, in the midst of inexhaustible fields of coal.

The central parts of the town consists of a number of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, all crowded with ware houses, factories, and shops. But towards the extremities of the town, among the modern buildings, are very handsome and elegant dwelling houses. There are 16 churches belonging to the establishment, many of which are elegant edifices. The dissenting houses of worship are generally very handsome, belonging chiefly to Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Catholics. The seminaries of education and charitable institutions are numerous and liberally supported. The Cheetham hospital, commonly called the College, intended for the education of 80 boys, from the age of 6 to 14, has a library of 18 or 20,000 vols. The grammar school was founded in the beginning of the 16th century. The Library and Philosophical Society is a respectable institution, founded in 1781.—Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Manchester House, a factory of the Hudson's bay company, on the Saskashawin river, in N. America; 75 SE. Buckingham House, 100 W. Hudson's House. Lon. 111. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Manchineal Harbour, bay on E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75. 58. W. Lat. 18. 4. N.

Manchull, t. Hind. in Joodpour; 19 S. Joodpour.

Manciet, t. France, in Gers; 4 NE. Nogara, 16 SW. Condom. Lon. 0. 7. E. Lat. 43. 59. N.

Mancilla, t. Spain, in Leon; 11 SSE. Leon. Pop. 2,500.

Mancora, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 70 N. Payta.

Manda, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 35 miles in circ. Lon. 103. 2. E. Lat. 0. 29. N.

Mandado, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 21. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Mandal, s-p. Norway, in Christiansand, at the mouth of the river Mandal; 19 WSW. Christiansand. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 58. 0. N.

Mandal, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near the town of Mandal.

Mandalig Islands, three or four small islands near N. coast of Java. Lon. 110. 56. E. Lat. 6. 27. S.

Mandan, fort, and Indian village, N. A. on the Missouri, 1,600 miles from the Mississippi by the course of the river. Lon. 100. 50. W. Lat. 47. 20. N. This place is remarkable for the encampment of Lewis and Clark, during the winter of 1804-5, when on their expedition up the Missouri. They state that on the 17th of December the thermometer fell here to 45° below 0°. The Mandan Indians in this vicinity are computed at 1,250 souls.

Mandor, t. Celebes; 125 N. Macassar.

Mandara, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 38 N. Cairo, 52 S. Mansora.

Mandaree, t. Bengal; 30 NNW. Midnapour.

Mandata, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra; 45 SE. Indrapour.

Mandatta, t. Hind. in Candeish; 30 SSE. Indore.

Mandavee, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 25 E. Surat.

Mandavee, t. Hind. in Baglana; 12 NNE. Basseen.

Mandawee, t. on S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 113. 30. E. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Mandawee Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 113. 30. E. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Mandaya, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 9. E. Lat. 2. 33. S.

Mandegale, t. Ceylon, near E. coast; 88 ESE. Candy.

Mandel, t. Flanders; 6 S. Courtray.

Mandel, r. Flanders, which runs into the Lys, 3 miles above Deinse.

Mandelgur, t. Hind. in Meywar; 14 N. Cheetore.

Mandelique, or *Duivelsklip*, (i. e. *Devil's Rock*), small island in the E. Indian sea, of height to be seen above 5 or 6 leagues, situated about half a league from N. coast of Java; the passage between has 3 1-2 or 4 fathoms water, but it is too narrow to be safe.

Mandelli, t. Abyssinia; 150 E. Gondar.

Mandello, t. Italy; 5 NNW. Lecco.

Mandeo, r. Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the sea, near Betanços.

Mandera, t. Africa; 120 NE. Sennaar. Lon. 35. 10. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

Manderscheidt, Pru. in Treves; 21 NNE. Treves. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 323.

Mandery, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 10 WNW. Ranapour.

Mandeuire, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, anciently capital of the *Mandubii*; 5 m. from Montbeliard.

Mandewar, t. Hind. Bahar; 32 SSW. Arrah.

Mandingo, or *Manding*, mountainous country, Africa, bounded N. by Fooladoo, E. by Bambarra, S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. It is watered by head branches of the Niger and Senegal; is rocky and barren. Ka-

malia is the only considerable town. Gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers. The Mandingoes, of whom this is the original country, are now spread through all the countries on the banks of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger; and are the most numerous of all the races in Western Africa. They are tall, slender, of a deep black, with very small eyes; credulous, gay, lively, greatly addicted to theft. They are partly Mahometans, and partly pagans.

Mandioly, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a semi-circular form, about 110 miles in circ., separated from the W. coast of Gilolo by the Straits of Patientia. It belongs to the Sultan of Bachin. The equinoctial line crosses the island nearly in the centre. Lon. 124. E.

Mandola, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 20 SW. Fermo, 30 NE. Spoleto.

Mandoc, small isl. in the German ocean, near the coast of Sleswick; 10 WNW. Ripen. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Mandon, see *Mundu*.

Mandra, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 76 NE. Kirensk.

Mandre, t. France, in Meuse; 12 SW. Vaucouleurs.

Mandre sous Vaire, t. France, in Vosges; 10 N. La Marche, 14 SW. Mirecourt.

Mandu, t. Mysore; 10 NE. Seringapatam.

Manduel, t. France, in Gard; 6. E. Nimes.

Manduessedum, now *Mancester*.

Mandun, t. Guzerat; 30 SE. Janagur.

Manduria, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 6 NE. Cassano, 24 S. Tursi. Pop. 4,000.

Mané, s-p. on W. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of the Mansiatre. Lat. 33. 35. S.

Man Eater's Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, near N. coast of Java, between Batavia and Bantam.

Manebello, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 58. E. Lat. 4. 9. S.

Manerbio, t. Italy; 12 S. Brescia. Pop. 3,300.

Manetin, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 10 ESE. Teusing. H. 130.

Manetoe, r. NW. Territory, which runs into lake Winebago, Lon. 87. 54. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Manetoe, see *Wolf River*.

Manfalout, see *Momflot*.

Manflos, mt. S. A. in Chili. Lat. 23. 45. S. Its height is estimated at 20,000 feet.

Manfort, t. on the Gold Coast, in Fantin.

Manfredonia, s-p. Naples, in Capitanata, situated on a bay of the Adriatic, called *The Gulf of Manfredonia*; 93 NE. Naples, 150 SE. Ancona. Lon. 16. 8. E. Lat. 41. 52. N. Pop. 4,807. Abp. see. All sorts of vegetables abound here, for flavour and succulency infinitely superior to those raised by continual waterings in the loose, ashy soil of Naples; lettuce in particular; fish plentiful and cheap.

Manfro, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Mang, r. Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Kerry, bordering on Limerick, and runs into Castlemain harbour, 8 S. Tralee.

Mangaguabo, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 56. S.

Mangallo, t. Africa, in Querimba. Lon. 41. 20. E. Lat. 10. 10. S.

Mangalloon, small isl. near NW. coast of Borneo, Lon. 115. 36. E. Lat. 6. 9. N.

Vol. II.

Mangalore, t. Hind. in Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with a good road for vessels in the rainy season; 60 S. Bedanore, 124 WNW. Seringapatam. Lon. 74. 42. E. Lat. 12. 50. N. Pop. about 20,000. It is well built. The exports are rice, pepper, sandal wood, cassia, and tumeric. In 1784, a peace was signed here between the English and Tippoo. In 1794, Mangalore was ceded to Britain.

Mangalore, t. Carnatic; 32 S. Arcot.

Mangalore, t. Hind. in Rachore; 100 WSW. Rachore.

Mangalore, or *Mangarole*, t. Hind. in Guzerat, on the coast; 12 N. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mangalore, t. Carnatic; 10 N. Volconda.

Mangalum, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 25 SE. Coimbatore.

Mangan Islands, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63. 40. W. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Manganadea, t. Cochin; 20 NE. Cochin.

Mangarole, see *Mangalore*.

Mangaseea, see *Turuchansk*.

Mangatti, t. Travancore; 18 NE. Anjenga.

Mangaveiras, t. Brazil, in Para; 35 NE. Engenhoreal.

Mangeaboong, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 9. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Mangee, t. Bahar; 13 WNW. Chupra.

Mangeea, isl. S. Pacific ocean; 15 m. in circ. The natives resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 158. 2. W. Lat. 21. 57. S.

Mangen, t. Courland; 10 SW. Piltyn.

Mangera, isl. Mexico, about 4 miles in circumference, in the gulf of Amapalla.

Mangeray Strait, channel of the E. Indian sea, between the islands of Cumbava and Flores, full of small islands. The island of Flores is also called *Mangeray*.

Mangerbary, t. Visiapour; 15 S. Merritch.

Mangerton Mountains, mountains, Ireland; 6 S. Killarney; 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Manghisi, r. Sicily, on S. side, which runs into the sea, Lon. 15. 18. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Mangischlak, t. on E. coast of the Caspian sea, a place of some trade between the Tartars and Russians of Astrachan; 180 SE. Astrachan. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Mangit, t. Bessarabia; 22 NNE. Tobak.

Manglares, or *Corn Island*, isl. in the Spanish Main, about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Near it is a small island, called Little Manglares. Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Mangnor, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 15 S. Konigswinger.

Mango, t. Africa, in Agouna.

Mango, r. Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, 10 W. Carlstadt.

Mangonne, one of the small Friendly Islands, Lon. 195. 30. E. Lat. 19. 38. S.

Mangopungoly, t. Hind. in Meywar; 38 E. Cheitore.

Mangor, t. Africa, in Kayor.

Mangotsfield, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 6 NE. Bristol. Pop. 2,492.

Mangraha, t. Bahar; 35 N. Hajypour.

Mangrolla, t. Hind., Guzerat; 25 NE. Surat.

Mangrove Island, small isl. among the Babamas. Lon. 73. 45. W. Lat. 26. 12. N.

Mangrove River, r. New Zeland, which runs into Mercury bay ; so called from the number of Mangrove trees on its banks.

Mangs, three rocks among the Ladrone Islands, about 15 W. Assumption Island.

Mangstchutz, t. Silesia ; 8 NE. Brieg.

Manguald, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Rosenheim.

Mangulum, t. Hind. in Coimbetore ; 25 SSE. Coimbetore.

Mangut, t. Hind in Baramaul ; 28 SSE. Darempoor.

Mangutzkoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China ; 88 SW. Doroninsk. Lon. 111. 4. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Manhantango, see *Mahantango*.

Manhegin, isl. on the coast of Maine, 12 SE. Pemaquid bay. Pop. 68.

Manheim, p-t. Herkimer co. N.Y. on N. side of the Mohawk 60. E. Herkimer, 15 WNW. Albany, W. 421. Pop. 1,777.

Manheim, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. ; 11 NNW. Lancaster ; W. 113. Pop. 1,600.

Manheim, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,306.

Manheim, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 2,164.

Manheim, city, Baden, capital of the circle of the Neckar, at the conflux of the Neckar with the Rhine ; 34 N. Carlsruhe, 38 S. by W. Mentz. Lon. 82. 28 E. Lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 18,213. H. 1,518. In 1606 it was chosen by the elector palatine for the site of a town, being before a petty village with a castle, called Rheinhäusen. In 1719 it became the residence of the elector of the Palatinate and his court, and so continued till 1777. In 1802 it was annexed to Baden, and it contains a very large palace, and is the second residence of the grand duke, and the seat of the supreme court of appeal for the grand duchy.

Manheim presents a fine view from a distance. It is divided into four quarters, and is of an oval form. It is built with the greatest regularity ; the streets are wide, straight, well paved, the houses uniform and elegant, and the public buildings large and handsome ; and it is one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains 1 Luth. 1 Ref. 1 Cath. ch. 1 synagogue, and 3 hospitals. The palace contains a gallery of paintings, cabinet of antiquities, and a library of 60,000 vols. The observatory is a noble building with a curious tower 108 feet high. The custom house resembles a palace. The lyceum or gymnasium for the education of the upper classes, is superintended by able instructors.—There are also schools for drawing and music, a mercantile school, a society of German literature, an academy of painting and sculpture, military and surgical schools, a botanic garden, &c.

Mani, t. Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic ; 16 SSE. Old Benguela.

Mania, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, 8 miles from Tcherkask.

Maniaci, t. Sicily, Demona ; 7 SW. Randazzo ;

Maniakorro, see *Keminoom*, Africa.

Maniana, country, Africa. SE. of Bambarra the inhabitants are said to be cannibals. Lon. 1. W. Lat. between 13 and 14. N.

Maniana, see *Maliana*.

Maniary, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 22 NE. Maisey.

Manjawick, t. Carnatic ; 30 SE. Tanjore.

Monjawly, t. Hind. in Oude ; 40 SE. Coorac-pour. Lon. 84. 13. E. Lat. 26. 17. N.

Manica, t. Africa, the capital of Chicanga, on the river Sofala. Lon. 28. E. Lat. 20. 20. S. It is about 20 days' journey SW. Sena. It is situated in a country extremely fertile, and is the chief mart for gold in this region.

Manica, see *Chicanga*.

Manica, r. Africa, which rises in Chicanga, and runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 25. 30. S. This river is likewise called *Rio del Lagos*, and *Rio del Spiritu Santo*.

Manicamp, t. France, in Oise ; 5 E. Noyon.

Manichia, (an. *Abydos*,) t. Egypt ; 10 N. Girgê.

Manickdurg, t. Hind. in Berar ; 5 SE. Chanda, 86 NE. Mahur.

Manickpatam, t. Hind. in Cattack ; 50 S. Cattack.

Manickpoar, or *Manickpore*, circar, Oude, bounded NE. by Oude Proper, SE. by Jionpour, S. by Allahabad, SW. by Currah and Corah, and NW. by Lucknow ; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad. Manickpour is the capital.

Manickpour, t. Hind. in Oude, capital of a circar to which it gives name ; 30 NW. Allahabad, 68 SSE. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 40. E. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Manickraje, t. Bengal ; 42 SSE. Dacca.

Manicouagan, or *Black River*, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, near Manicouagan point.

Minicouagan, lake, Canada, 300 NE. Quebec. Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Mahicouagan Point, cape on N. coast of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 67. 42. W. Lon. 49. 12. N.

Manjeah, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the Soane ; 18 S. Rotasgur. Lon. 83. 57. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Manjee, t. Hind. at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, NW. of Patna.

Maniel, or *Bahoruco*, mountains of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circuit, famous for being the retreat of runaway negroes.

Manien, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 45. S.

Manjha, t. Hind. in Bundelcund ; 60 S. Chatterpour.

Manilha, t. Spain, in Grenada ; 21 SW. Marbella.

Manilia, t. S.A. in Tucuman ; 30 ESE. Rioja.

Manilla, t. Luçon, of which it is the capital, as well as of the Philippine islands ; delightfully situated on a bay of the same name, which is more than 25 leagues in circ., on the SW. coast. Lon. 120. 58. E. Lat. 14. 36. N. Pop. estimated at 38,000 ; of whom 1,000 are Spaniards. The Chinese and Japanese, live without the walls. In compass it is two miles ; in length two thirds of a mile ; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle ; and well furnished with brass guns and good out-works. The palaces of Manilla, though all of timber above the first floor, yet are beautiful from their handsome galleries. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity, by overthrowing houses and palaces, which are not rebuilt. Over the bridge adjoining to Parian are suburbs or hamlets, 15 in all, inhabited by Japanese, Tagalis, and other nations, under the government of an al-

caide. The houses are generally of wood, near the river, and standing on pillars, with steps going up to them.

Manilla Islands, see *Luçon*, and *Philippine Islands*.

Manilla, t. Mysore; 14 W. Tadameri.

Manimbodu, t. Carnatic; 15 SW. Pondicherry.

Manimungalum, t. Carnatic; 16 SW. Madras.

Maningcabo, or *Manacabo*, km. in Sumatra, on SW. coast of the island, with a town of the same name.

Maningtree, t. Eng. in Essex, on a branch of the river Stour, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 11 W. Harwich, 60 NE. London. Lon. 1. 2. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 1,075.

Maniore, lake, Paraguay west of the river Paraguay; 6 leagues long and 3 wide.

Manipa, one of the smaller Molucca islands, about 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and containing about 1,600 inhabitants; about 5 or 6 leagues W. Ceram. Lon. 127. 54. E. Lat. 3. 18. S.

Manipa, r. on W. coast of Celebes, which runs into the sea, Lat. 3. 12. S.

Manissa, r. Africa, which forms the S. boundary of Inhambane, and runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 25. 50. S.

Manissia, see *Magnisa*.

Manistic, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 30 above Marguette river.

Manitou, Big, r. Missouri, which flows into the Missouri, about 200 miles above its mouth. *Little Manitou* is a river near it.

Manitou Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 106. 40. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Manitou, *Oudouc*, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 42. N.

Manitowacky, r. NW. Territory, which rises near the sources of Rice river, and runs into lake Michigan.

Manitzkaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 40 ENE. Azoph.

Manival, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. E. Lat. 17. 10. S.

Mankabat, t. Egypt; 3 N. Siut.

Mankako, t. Celebes, in Buggess bay; a good market for gold and sago. Lat. 1. 45. S.

Mankalia, s-p. Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 68. ESE. Silistria. Lon. 28. 39. E. Lat. 44. N.

Mankanet, or *St. Joseph*, t. Africa, in Galam, where the French have a factory.

Mankap, small island in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 58. E. Lat. 3. 2. S.

Mankova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 44 SE. Balaganskoi.

Mankouh, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 66 N. Meschid.

Mankowitz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 2 N. Jung Buntzlau.

Mankutoska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 28 N. Stretensk.

Manlia, now *Mallen*.

Manlieu, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 8 E. Issoire.

Manlius, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y. 10 E. Onondaga. 137 W. Albany, W. 392. Pop. in 1810,

3,127; in 1820, 5,372. It is a large and excellent agricultural township, and includes, besides the large village of Manlius, those of Jamesville, Fayetteville, Orville, and Four Corners.

Manna, t. Sumatra, on SW. coast; 300 SW. Iadrapour. Lon. 102. 40. E. Lat. 4. 25. S.

Manna, t. Africa, in Jallonkadoo, near the Senegal. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Mannach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Straubing.

Mannacote, t. Kemaon; 60 NW. Kerigar.

Mannebacani, t. Congo; 40 SW. Congo.

Mannequebeure, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 ESE. Calais.

Mannersdorff, t. Austria, on the Leytha, celebrated for its medical waters; 17 SSE. Vienna. Pop. 1,470.

Mannhartsberg, mountain chain, Austria, extending from the frontiers of Moravia to the Danube, and gives names to two circles. 1st, The Quarter above the Mannhartsberg, containing 1,850 sq. m. Pop. 227,943. Chief town, Crems. 2d, The Quarter below the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 200,850. Sq. m. 1,900. Chief town, Closter-Neuberg.

Manninbay, harbour, Ireland, on W. coast of Galway. Lon. 10. 5. W. Lat. 53. 28. N.

Manningham, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, in the West Riding, N. of Bradford. Pop. 1,357.

Mannington, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,732.

Mannsberg, t. Stiria; 8 ESE. Wineiseh Weistritz.

Mannsdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 E Neisse.

Manoblet, t. France, in Gard; 3 N. St. Hypolite.

Manod, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Lon. 122. 24. E. Lat. 12. 28. N.

Manok Manka, isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 119. 48. E. Lat. 4. 54. N.

Manoor, t. Hind. in Dindigul; 27 NW. Dindigul.

Manoorgoudy, t. Carnatic; 18 ESE. Tanjore.

Manoorgur, t. Hind. Mahur; 20 N. Neermull.

Manor, (East,) t. Lancaster co. Pa.; SW. Lancaster. Pop. 3,303.

Manorcotta, t. Madura; 15 N. Coilpetta.

Manore, t. Hind. Baglana; 38 S. Damaun.

Manorpour, t. Hind. in Mewat; 25 SW. Cottilah.

Manorhamilton, t. Ireland, in Leitrim; 13 E. Sligo, 17 W. Enniskillen.

Manos, t. Cuba; 20 ENE. Havannah.

Manos, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 78. 40. W. Lat. 9. 17. N.

Manscoe, a salt spring, near the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee, remarkable for the mammoth bones found there.

Manosque, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Lower-Alps; 7 S. Forcalquier, 15 W. Apt. Lon. 5. 51. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 5,360. Here is a medicinal spring. Before the revolution, it was the residence of a governor, and contained 7 churches, and a commandery of Malta.

Manot, t. France, Charente; 3 S. Confolent.

Manot, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 60 ESE. Aurungabad.

Manou, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 S. Verneuil.

Mangrove River, r. New Zeland, which runs into Mercury bay ; so called from the number of Mangrove trees on its banks.

Mangs, three rocks among the Ladrone Islands, about 15 W. Assumption Island.

Mangstchutz, t. Silesia ; 8 NE. Brieg.

Manguald, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Rosenheim.

Mangulum, t. Hind. in Coimbetore ; 25 SSE. Coimbetore.

Mangut, t. Hind in Baramaul ; 28 SSE. Darempoor.

Mangutzkoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China ; 88 SW. Doroninsk. Lon. 111. 4. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Manhantango, see *Mahantango*.

Manhegin, isl. on the coast of Maine, 12 SE. Pemaquid bay. Pop. 68.

Manheim, p-t. Herkimer co. N.Y. on N. side of the Mohawk 60. E. Herkimer, 15 WNW. Albany, W. 421. Pop. 1,777.

Manheim, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. ; 11 NNW. Lancaster ; W. 113. Pop. 1,600.

Manheim, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,306.

Manheim, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 2,164.

Manheim, city, Baden, capital of the circle of the Neckar, at the conflux of the Neckar with the Rhine ; 34 N. Carlsruhe, 38 S. by W. Mentz. Lon. 82. 28 E. Lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 18,213. H. 1,518. In 1606 it was chosen by the elector palatine for the site of a town, being before a petty village with a castle, called Rheinhausen. In 1719 it became the residence of the elector of the Palatinate and his court, and so continued till 1777. In 1802 it was annexed to Baden, and it contains a very large palace, and is the second residence of the grand duke, and the seat of the supreme court of appeal for the grand duchy.

Manheim presents a fine view from a distance. It is divided into four quarters, and is of an oval form. It is built with the greatest regularity ; the streets are wide, straight, well paved, the houses uniform and elegant, and the public buildings large and handsome ; and it is one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains 1 Luth. 1 Ref. 1 Cath. ch. 1 synagogue, and 3 hospitals. The palace contains a gallery of paintings, cabinet of antiquities, and a library of 60,000 vols. The observatory is a noble building with a curious tower 108 feet high. The custom house resembles a palace. The lyceum or gymnasium for the education of the upper classes, is superintended by able instructors.—There are also schools for drawing and music, a mercantile school, a society of German literature, an academy of painting and sculpture, military and surgical schools, a botanic garden, &c.

Mani, t. Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic ; 16 SSE. Old Benguela.

Mania, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, 8 miles from Tcherkask.

Maniaci, t. Sicily, Demona ; 7 SW. Randazzo ;

Maniakorro, see *Keminoom*, Africa.

Maniana, country, Africa. SE. of Bambarra the inhabitants are said to be cannibals. Lon. 1. W. Lat. between 13 and 14. N.

Maniana, see *Maliana*.

Maniary, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 22 NE. Maisay.

Manjawick, t. Carnatic ; 30 SE. Tanjore.

Monjawly, t. Hind. in Oude ; 40 SE. Cooracpour. Lon. 34. 13. E. Lat. 26. 17. N.

Manica, t. Africa, the capital of Chicanga, on the river Sofala. Lon. 28. E. Lat. 20. 20. S. It is about 20 days' journey SW. Sena. It is situated in a country extremely fertile, and is the chief mart for gold in this region.

Manica, see *Chicanga*.

Manica, r. Africa, which rises in Chicanga, and runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 25. 30. S. This river is likewise called *Rio del Lagos*, and *Rio del Spiritu Santo*.

Manicamp, t. France, in Oise ; 5 E. Noyon.

Manichia, (an. *Abydos*,) t. Egypt ; 10 N. Girgê.

Manickdurg, t. Hind. in Berar ; 5 SE Chanda, 86 NE. Mahur.

Manickpatam, t. Hind. in Cattack ; 50 S. Cattack.

Manickpoar, or *Manickpore*, circar, Oude, bounded NE. by Oude Proper, SE. by Jionpour, S. by Allahabad, SW. by Currah and Corah, and NW. by Lucknow ; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad. Manickpour is the capital.

Manickpour, t. Hind. in Oude, capital of a circar to which it gives name ; 30 NW. Allahabad, 68 SSE. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 40. E. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Manickraje, t. Bengal ; 42 SSE. Dacca.

Manicouagan, or *Black River*, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, near Manicouagan point.

Minicouagan, lake, Canada, 300 NE. Quebec. Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Mahicouagan Point, cape on N. coast of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 67. 42. W. Lon. 49. 12. N.

Manjeah, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the Soane ; 18 S. Rotasgur. Lon. 83. 57. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Manjee, t. Hind. at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, NW. of Patna.

Maniel, or *Bahoruco*, mountains of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circuit, famous for being the retreat of runaway negroes.

Manien, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 45. S.

Manjha, t. Hind. in Bundelcund ; 60 S. Chatterpour.

Manilha, t. Spain, in Grenada ; 21 SW. Marbella.

Manilia, t. S.A. in Tucuman ; 30 ESE. Rioja.

Manilla, t. Luçon, of which it is the capital, as well as of the Philippine islands ; delightfully situated on a bay of the same name, which is more than 25 leagues in circ., on the SW. coast. Lon. 120. 58. E. Lat. 14. 36. N. Pop. estimated at 38,000 ; of whom 1,000 are Spaniards. The Chinese and Japanese, live without the walls. In compass it is two miles ; in length two thirds of a mile ; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle ; and well furnished with brass guns and good out-works. The palaces of Manilla, though all of timber above the first floor, yet are beautiful from their handsome galleries. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity, by overthrowing houses and palaces, which are not rebuilt. Over the bridge adjoining to Parian are suburbs or hamlets, 15 in all, inhabited by Japanese, Tagalis, and other nations, under the government of an al-

caide. The houses are generally of wood, near the river, and standing on pillars, with steps going up to them.

Manilla Islands, see *Luçon*, and *Philippine Islands*.

Manilla, t. Mysore; 14 W. Tademer.

Manimbodu, t. Carnatic; 15 SW. Pondicherry.

Manimungalum, t. Carnatic; 16 SW. Madras.

Maningcabo, or *Manacabo*, km. in Sumatra, on SW. coast of the island, with a town of the same name.

Maningtree, t. Eng. in Essex, on a branch of the river Stour, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 11 W. Harwich, 60 NE. London. Lon. 1. 2. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 1,075.

Maniore, lake, Paraguay west of the river Paraguay; 6 leagues long and 3 wide.

Manipa, one of the smaller Molucca islands, about 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and containing about 1,600 inhabitants; about 5 or 6 leagues W. Ceram. Lon. 127. 54. E. Lat. 3. 18. S.

Manipa, r. on W. coast of Celebes, which runs into the sea, Lat. 3. 12. S.

Manissa, r. Africa, which forms the S. boundary of Inhambane, and runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 25. 50. S.

Manissia, see *Magnisa*.

Manistic, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 30 above Marguette river.

Manitou, Big, r. Missouri, which flows into the Missouri, about 200 miles above its mouth.

Little Manitou is a river near it.

Manitou Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 106. 40. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Manitou, Oudouc, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 42. N.

Manitowacky, r. NW. Territory, which rises near the sources of Rice river, and runs into lake Michigan.

Manitzkaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 40 ENE. Azoph.

Manival, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. E. Lat. 17. 10. S.

Mankabat, t. Egypt; 3 N. Siut.

Mankako, t. Celebes, in Buggess bay; a good market for gold and sago. Lat. 1. 45. S.

Mankalia, s-p. Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 68. ESE. Silistria. Lon. 28. 39. E. Lat. 44. N.

Mankanet, or *St. Joseph*, t. Africa, in Galam, where the French have a factory.

Mankap, small island in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 58. E. Lat. 3. 2. S.

Mankora, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 44 SE. Balaganskoi.

Mankouh, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 66 N. Meschid.

Mankowitz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 2 N. Jung Buntzlau.

Mankutoska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 28 N. Stretensk.

Manlia, now *Mallen*.

Manlieu, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 8 E. Issoire.

Manlius, p-t. Onondaga co. N.Y. 10 E. Onondaga. 137 W. Albany, W. 392. Pop. in 1810,

3,127; in 1820, 5,372. It is a large and excellent agricultural township, and includes, besides the large village of Manlius, those of Jamesville, Fayetteville, Orville, and Four Corners.

Manna, t. Sumatra, on SW. coast; 300 SW. Iadrapour. Lon. 102. 40. E. Lat. 4. 25. S.

Manna, t. Africa, in Jallonkadoo, near the Senegal. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Mannach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Straubing.

Mannacote, t. Kemaon; 60 NW. Kerigar.

Mannebacani, t. Congo; 40 SW. Congo.

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Manot, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 60 ESE. Aurungabad.

Manou, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 S. Verneuil.

Manou, km. Africa, E. of Quoja.

Manouaran, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near N. coast of Waygoo. Lon. 131. 10. E. Lat. 0. 6. N.

Manpour, t. Hind. Bernares; 12 NW. Bidzigur.

Manpour, t. Hind. Bahar; 35 SW. Bahar.

Manpour, t. Hind. in Oude; 40 SE. Goorackpour.

Manpurry, fort, Hind. in Agra; 50 E. Agra.

Manques Secas, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 44. 50. W. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Manques Verdes, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 44. 46. W. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Manresa or *Minorosa*, or *Manxes*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, which gives name to a viguery; 25 NNW. Barcelona, 112 E. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 44. E. Lat. 41. 44. N. Pop. 8,640. It is situated on a river which soon after runs into the Llobregat. It is defended by a castle, and contains several convents.

Mans, Le, (an. *Suendinum*, and *Cenomani*), city, France, capital of Sarte, at the conflux of the Huisne and the Sarte; 10 posts N. Tours, 26 1-2 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 17. E. Lat. 48. N. Pop. 18,523. H. 2,363. Bp. see. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Maine, the seat of a governor, of an electorate, bailiwick, &c. It contains a cathedral, 2 collegiate and 13 parish churches, 4 hospitals, museum, and library. It has considerable manufactures of linen, sail cloth, flannel, serge, druggets, leather, candles, soap, &c.

Mansape, t. Lower Siam, near the coast. Lon. 102. 20. E. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Mansara, t. Bahar; 13 S. Durbungah.

Mansarowar, or *Mapang*, lake, Thibet, on N. side of the Himmaleh mountains, about Lon. 31. E. Lat. 31. N. It is of an oval form, about 15 miles long, and 11 broad. It is of very difficult access, and is esteemed by the Hindoos as the most sacred of all their places of pilgrimage. A branch of the Ganges has been supposed to rise from it.

Mansburg, t. Carniola; 3 SSW. Stein.

Mansby, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Calix; 25 WNW. Tornea.

Mansdorf, t. Prussia; 7 N. Marienburg.

Mansee, see *Maunsee*.

Mansel, isl. in NE. part of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62. 38. N.

Mansfeld, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, capital of a circle, with a castle on a rock, which was formerly a fortress, and residence of the counts Mansfield; 28 SSE. Halberstadt, 36 NNE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,300.

Mansfeld, formerly a county, Ger. bounded by the electorate of Saxony and Querfurt, the diocese of Merseburg, and the duchy of Magdeburg, the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the county of Stolberg. Pop. 59,130. Sq. m. 420. It now forms a part of the Prussian government of Merseburg. It is in general mountainous, but affords good corn land and pasturage, together with large woods of great profit, vineyards, chases, and fisheries.

Mansfield, t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 24 E. Burlington. Pop. 60. Mansfield mountain is the

highest summit of the Green Mountains, and the most elevated mountain in Vermont.—The elevation of the north peak, called the *Chin*, above the state house at Montpelier, is 4,051 feet; above the ocean 4,279. Elevation of the south peak, called the *Nose*, above the state house, 3,755; above the ocean, 3,983. The mountain is situated in Mansfield and Sterling.

Mansfield, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 12 NNW. Taunton, 30 SSW. Boston. W. 435. Pop. 1,222.

Mansfield, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 9 NW. Windham, 24 E. Hartford, W. 361. Pop. 2,993.

Mansfield, p-t. Sussex co. N.J., on the Musconecunk; 39 Trenton, W. 206. Pop. of the township 1,957.

Mansfield, t. Burlington co. N.J.; 12 SE. Trenton. Pop. 2,787.

Mansfield, p-t. and cap. Richland co. Ohio, at the head waters of the Scioto; 70 NNE. Columbus; W. 407. Pop. 288.

Mansfield, p-v Amelia co. Va.; W. 163.

Mansfield, t. Prussia; 10 SSW. Königsberg.

Mansfield, t. Eng. in Nottinghamshire; 14 N. Nottingham, 138 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 6,816. It was anciently a royal demesne, in which the kings of England used to retire for the sake of hunting, in Sherwood forest; and a manor was held by Henry Fauconberg, for shoeing the king's horse when he came to Mansfield. It has considerable trade in corn and malt, and manufactures of stockings, lace, and spinning of cotton.

Mansfield Island, isl. in Hudson's Bay, 50 miles long, and 15 wide. Lon. 80. 33. W. Lat. 62. 38. N.

Mansfield Woodhouse, t. Eng. in Nottinghamshire; 1 N. Mansfield. Pop. 1,112.

Mansia, t. Bambarra, on the Niger, between Sego and Shamalia.

Mansiatre, r. on W. coast of Madagascar, which runs into the straits of Mozambique. Lat. 19. 45. S.

Mansigné, t. France, Sarte; 9 W. La Flèche.

Mansilla el Burgo, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 SE. Leon. Pop. 2,000.

Mansir, t. Hind. in Lahore, on a beautiful sheet of water. Lon. 74. 20. E. Lat. 32. 50. N.

Mansle, t. France, in Charente; 12 N. Angoulême. Pop. 1,231.

Mansora, t. Arabia, Yemen; 18 ESE. Taäs.

Mansora, or *Mansoura*, t. Egypt, on the right bank of E. branch of the Nile, built as a bulwark against the Christians; 24 SSW. Damietta, 60 N. Cairo. Lon. 31. 36. E. Lat. 31. N. It is a considerable town, finely situated, and contains 1 ch. and 6 mosques. The Christians of Syria, settled at Mansoura, are the chief traders; and the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and sal ammoniac. Here are vast chicken ovens. A canal is made from the Nile to the Lake Menzaleh. The Christian forces were twice defeated near this town. Dr. Pococke supposes Mansora to be the ancient *Tanis* or *Zoan* of Scripture.

Mansora, t. Africa, in Fez, near the sea coast, on the river Guir; 60 W. Mequinez.

Mansourah, (an. *Sisaris*), r. Algiers, which runs into the sea, 18 E. Boujeiah.

Mansourah, t. Algiers, on the Mansourah, the

walls of which are remaining, but neither houses nor inhabitants; 12 E. Boujeiah.

Mansquam, r. Monmouth co. N. J., which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Mansum, r. Africa, on the Gold Coast, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 W. Fredericksburg.

Mansura, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 110 WNW. Bassora.

Mansurcotta, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 8 SSW. Ganjam.

Mansuria, isl. in the Nile; 25 N. Syene,

Mansuria, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 8 N. Beit el Fakih.

Mansworth, t. Austria; 9 SE. Vienna.

Mant, t. France, in Landes; 12 S. St. Sever.

Manta, (*La*), t. Piedmont; situated as it were between the Maritime and Cottian Alps; 2 S. Saluzzo. The castle or palace is situated on an eminence near the town. The gardens are filled with trees of citrons, oranges, and myrtles, and tender plants, which will not endure other parts of Piedmont.

Manta Bay, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Peru, about 20 S. of the equator. It was formerly famous for a considerable pearl fishery, but it has been totally discontinued for some years.

Mantalinga, t. island of Sibu, one of the Philippines, chiefly inhabited by natives.

Mantannane, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 27. E. Lat. 6. 38. N.

Manteigas, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 SW. Guarda, 27 SE. Viseu.

Mantel, t. Bavaria; 4 SW. Weiden, 13 NE. Sulzbach. Pop. 654.

Mantelan, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 7 W. Loches, 16 S. Tours. Pop. 1,400.

Mantera, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Mantes, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, over which is a bridge of 36 arches; 30 WNW. Paris. Lon. 1.48. E. Lat. 48.59. N. Pop. 4,250.

Manthorpe, v. Eng. in Lincolnshire; 1 1-2 NNE. Grantham. Pop. 552.

Mantinæa, city, Arcadia, famous for the victory and death of Epaminondas, 363 B. C. Its form was circular; in its walls were 116 towers, with 7 gates and a postern, all which remain, to the height of from 5 to 10 feet.—See *Trapolizza*.

Mantinera, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Manto, or *Olancho el Viejo*, t. Guatemala, in Honduras; 43 SE. St. Jorge de Olancho, 130 E. Comayagua. Lon. 86. W. Lat. 14. 4. N.

Manto Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 39. 51. N.

Mantsala, t. Finland; 37 SE. Tavasthus.

Mantua, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 182 NE. Columbus, W. 340. Pop. 541.

Mantua, delegation, Aust. Italy, in the government of Milan, lying on the north of the duchies of Modena and Parma. Pop. 213,250. Sq. m. 886. The Po passes through it, and it is also watered by the Oglio, Mincio, Secchia, &c. The surface is very level, the soil of great fertility; the principal product grain; others rice,

hemp, flax, fruit, and vines. The late duchy of Mantua, or the Mantuan, was of larger extent than the present province.

Mantua, city, Aust. Italy, capital of a delegation, formerly of a duchy of the same name; 70 WSW. Venice, 70 ESE. Milan. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 45. 9. N. Pop. 22,896; 3, or 4,000 Jews. Bp.see. It is situated on 2 islands formed by the expansion of the waters of the Mincio, one about a mile square, the other a little more than half that size; on this is the most closely built part of the city. The extensive suburb of Ceresè is on the main land. Mantua is well fortified, and is by nature and art one of the strongest places in Europe. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses of stone, and generally well built; and the public squares spacious and elegant. It contains a magnificent cathedral, 4 collegiate, and 19 parish chh., numerous convents and hospitals, a public library, an academy of arts and sciences, a gallery of antiquities, and several valuable collections of paintings. Other public objects of interest are the palaces of justice, of Gonzaga, and of T, so called from its form; the church of St. Andrew, the Corte with its halls, the famous bust of Virgil, and the buildings of the university, which was founded here 1625.

The silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are also important.—In the summer and autumn the city is unhealthy. It is a place of great antiquity, said to be older than Rome; and a century ago contained about 50,000 inh.—Virgil was born at *Andes*, now *Pietola*, in the vicinity.

Mantzikierta, see *Malazkerd*.

Manuah, t. Hind. in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 10 S. Goge.

Manubles, r. Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, at Ateca.

Manuel's Fort, on the Yellowstone, Missouri Ter. Lon. 106. 50. W. Lat. 45. 20. N.

Manugasta, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 20 S. St. Yago el Esteros.

Manupella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 8 S. Civita di Chieta.

Manwas, t. Hind. in Boggilcund; 30 SE. Ma-koonda.

Manyan, r. Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, 4 S. Ruthin.

Manyfold, r. Eng., which runs into the Dove, 3 N. Ashbourn.

Manzaleh, see *Menzaleh*.

Manzanares, t. Spain, in New Castile; 21 E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6,768.

Manzunares, r. Spain, which passes by Madrid, and runs into the Henares, 8 miles below that city.

Manzanares, r. S. A. in Cumana, which runs into the gulf of Cariaco.

Manzaneda, t. Spain, Galicia; 20 E. Orense.

Manzanello, t. Spain, in Leon; 23 ESE. Valladolid.

Manzanilla Key, small rocky isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 38. W. Lat. 20. 54. N.

Manzat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 NW. Riom, 15 S. Montaigut. Pop. 1,472.

Manzinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 30 SSE. Selenginsk. Lon. 108. 44. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

Manzora, or *Chircira*, r. Africa, which joins the Zambeze, Lon. 34. E. Lat. 16. 35. S.

Manzorah, r. Hind. which runs into the Godavery, 35 E. Nander, in Dowlatabad.

Manzureka, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, Lon. 106. 34. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

Manzurska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, at the union of the Manzureka and the Lena; 32 SE. Vercholensk.

Mao, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen; 55 N. Tching-tou. Lon. 103. 32. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.

Mao-min-gan, standard in the Mongul Tartars. Lon. 109. 29. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Maon, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 15. 1. E. Lat. 44. 44. N.

Maopongo, t. Benguela, and capital of a district. Lat. 10. 30. S.

Maouna, or *Massacre Island*, one of the Navigator's islands, in the South Pacific ocean. La Perouse represents this as a beautiful and fertile island, producing the bread fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, guava, and orange trees, with plenty of fowls, hogs, and dogs. The inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition. Capt. Edwards calls this island *Otutuella*. Lon. of the anchoring place 170. 1. W. Lat. 14. 22. S.

Mapella, t. Italy, in Mincio.

Ma-pien-ing, t. China, in Se-tchuen; 40 SSW. Kiating.

Mapimis, t. & military post, Mexico, in Durango. Pop. 2,400.

Maple Islands, two small islands in lake Superior, near E. coast. Lon. 84. 54. W. Lat. 46. 44. N.

Mapocho, r. Chili, which waters the city of St. Jago, and runs into the Maypo, near Pudagul.

Ma-pou-hotun, t. Corea; 46 ENE. Peking.

Mapunco, t. Africa, in Angola.

Maqualbary, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, about 20 SE. from the Sherbro. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 6. 50. N.

Maqueda, t. Spain, in New Castile; 32 SW. Madrid.

Maquilapa, t. Guatemala; 15 SW. Chiapa.

Mara, mt. Malacca, near the Straits. Lon. 102. 39. E. Lat. 1. 55. N.

Maraasian, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 130 SSE. Andugar.

Marabad, t. Persia, in Segestan; 120 NNE. Zareng, 170 SW. Balk.

Marabea, t. Arabia, near the Red sea, formerly a seaport, but the harbours being filled up, most of the inhabitants quitted the town, and settled at Loheia; 8 N. Loheia.

Marabona Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 21. E. Lat. 18. 31. N.

Marabou, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt; 5 W. Alexandria.

Maraca, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guiana. Lon. 51. 26. W. Lat. 2. N.

Maracaguaco, branch of the Amazon river, which joins the main stream, 40 SW. Pauxis.

Maracanda, now *Samarcand*.

Maracay, or *Maracao*, t. Venezuela, in the valley of Aragoa, on E. side of lake Valencia; 40 SW. Caraccas. Pop. 8,400. The sandy soil renders it healthy, but hot. Three fourths of the houses are of stone, and well built. The

inhabitants are industrious, and have numerous plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, corn, &c.

Maracaybo, pr. Venezuela, or Caraccas, surrounding Maracaybo lake; bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by Venezuela, S. by Varinas and New Grenada, and W. by the province of St. Martha. Pop. estimated at 100,000. It is 300 leagues from N. to S.; the climate very hot; the soil in the N. barren, in the south very fertile.

Maracaybo, t. Venezuela, capital of a province to which it gives name; 270 E. Carthagena. Lon. 71. 17. W. Lat. 10. 13. N. It is situated on W. side of the lake Maracaybo, about 20 miles from the sea. Most of the houses are covered with reeds; but the town is fortified, and the number of the inhabitants, in 1801, amounted to 22,000; which number was afterwards increased to 24,000 by an accession of refugees from St. Domingo; the slaves do not exceed 5,000. Here is a large parochial church, a hospital, and 4 convents. Vessels from 25 to 30 tons are continually coming hither with manufactures and merchandises from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spanish ships that come hither to buy them.—Ships are built at Maracaybo, which trade all over America, and even to Spain, this place being very commodious for ship-building.

Maracaybo, lake, or rather gulf of South America, about 200 miles long, and 70 broad, running from S. to N. and empties itself into the North sea; the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts. As the tide flows into this lake, its water is somewhat brackish, notwithstanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all sorts of fish, some of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with those of New Grenada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 8. 25. to 10. 40. N.

Maracapa, t. S. America, capital of a district in Cumana; 42 W. Cumana.

Maraga, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 42 S. Tabris. H. 3,000.

Maracana, t. Brazil, in Para, on a river which runs into the Atlantic; 80 NNE. Para. Lon. 49. W. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Maracu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 45. 31. W. Lat. 2. 40. S.

Maradecanum, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 15 NE. Tickely.

Maraga, or *Maragha*, or *Mirga*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 50 S. Tabris. Lon. 46. 22. E. Lat. 37. 20. N. Pop. about 15,000. It is situated on a well cultivated plain, about 12 miles from lake Urumea. It is well built, has a glass manufactory, a handsome public bath, and a spacious bazar, and is encompassed by a high wall.

Maraga, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 S. Taha. The environs are said to produce the best wheat in Egypt.

Maragha, t. Syria, in the desert; 75 ESE. Aleppo. An observatory was built here by order of Hulaku, one of the descendants of Jenghiz Khan, and furnished with instruments for astronomical observations.

Maragnon, or *Maranon*, r. which rises in the lake of Lauricaucha, in Peru. Its first course

is due N. for about 370 miles, when it turns to the E. and uniting with the Ucayale, is called the river of *Amazons*.

Marah, or *Mara*, see *Corondel*.

Marah, t. Syria; 15 NE. Damascus. The Roman Catholics have a church, and the Greeks a church and convent.

Marai, t. Hind.; 45 SW. Allahabad.

Marajo, isl. between the mouths of the *Amazons* and *Para* rivers, in form something between an oval and triangle, about 160 miles in its greatest length, and 120 in its greatest breadth. Lon. 51. W. Lat. 1. 5. S.

Marajon, t. on E. coast of the island of *Marajo*; 24 NW. *Para*.

Maraisah, t. Tunis, near the sea, with the remains of a small harbour.

Marakanda, now *Samarcand*.

Marakunda, t. Africa, in *Badelu*.

Maralag, t. on NW. coast of *Mindanao*. Lon. 123. 14. E. Lat. 8. 25. N.

Maram, considerable range of mountains of Portugal, in the province of *Tra los Montes*, between *Mirandela* and *Montalegre*.

Marambaya, small isl. near the coast of *Brazil*. Lat. 23. 10. S.

Marame, r. N. America, which runs into lake *Michigan*. Lon. 85. 44. W. Lat. 42. 55. N.

Marameck, see *Merrimack*.

Maramer, t. Morocco, near *Cape Cantin*, surrounded with old walls, but not strong either by art or nature; 9 miles from *Saffi*.

Marand, (an. *Morunda*), t. Persia, in *Adirbeitzan*; 42 N. *Tauris*.

Maranham, or *Marannon*, pr. *Brazil*. It takes its name from an island situated at the mouth of three rivers, about 42 miles in circumference, which is fertile and well inhabited. The island itself is very difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it; so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. The natives have about 27 hamlets, called *Oc*, or *Tave*, each consisting of only four large huts, forming a square in the middle; but from 300 to 500 paces in length, and about 20 or 30 feet in depth; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves, so that each may contain 200 or 300 inhabitants. The air is serene, seldom incommoded with storms, excessive drought, or moisture, except in the time of the periodical rains, which last from February to June. The soil of the province is very fertile, producing maize, cotton, sugar, rice, cocoa, pimento, ginger, &c. Pop. estimated at 200,000. Chief town, *St. Luis*.

Marano, t. Italy, in *Friuli*, on the coast of the *Adriatic*; 18 S. *Udina*, 44 E. *Trevigio*. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. about 1,000.

Marano, t. Naples, in *Lavora*; 6 NW. *Naples*. Pop. 6,568.

Marans, t. France, in *Lower-Charente*, situated in the midst of salt marshes, on the *Sevre*, about 6 miles from its mouth; 12 NNE. *Rochelle*, 21 W. *Niort*. Lon. 0. 54. E. Lat. 46. 18. N. Pop. 4,682. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal.

Marant, or *Amarant*, t. Persia, in *Adirbeitzan*; 50 N. *Tabris*, 125 SE. *Erivan*. It con-

tains 2,500 houses, each with a garden, situated near a river, and watered by canals. *Cochineal* is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say, that here *Noah* was buried.

Marantabuan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, N. of *Borneo*. Lon. 117. 39. E. Lat. 6. 55. N.

Maranzano, t. Italy; 4 W. *Venice*.

Marasa, t. Africa, in *Wangara*, on the *Niger*; 220 E. *Ghana*. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 16. N.

Maraska, t. Italy; 3 W. *Cremona*.

Marasch, or *Merasch*, (an. *Germanicia*), t. A. Turkey, capital of a sangiacate of the same name, under the pacha of *Caramania*; 140 WSW. *Diarbekir*, 200 E. *Cogni*. Lon. 36. 35. E. Lat. 37. 24. N. Bp. see. It is a populous town, contains many mosques and colleges, and abounds in fruit and grain.

Marasind Islands, two small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. 20. E. Lat. 5. 15. S.

Maraskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of *Bothnia*. Lon. 21. 25. E. Lat. 63. 23. N.

Marasna, t. Africa, in *Wangara*. Lon. 16. 12. E. Lat. 14. 52. N.

Marasona, see *Marathon*.

Marat le Grande, t. France, in *Meuse*; 6 N. *Bar le Duc*.

Marate, low desert island in the Indian sea, about 8 miles from the coast of Africa, and 4 miles in circumference. On S. coast is a good haven, secure from all winds, especially the east. Lat. 18. 35. N.

Marathon, v. Eu. Turkey, in *Livadia*; 9 NNE. *Athens*. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle, between the Greeks under *Miltiades*, and the Persians, in which the latter were defeated; B.C. 490. It is now very inconsiderable, consisting only of a few cottages, but retains its ancient name. The plain is long and narrow. Dr. Chandler saw a barrow, or elevated spot of ground, in which he supposes the Athenians might have been buried, but looked in vain for the pillars on which their names were recorded. It is situated near a lake, from which a river runs in the bay of *Negroponte*.

Marati, nation or rather a band of desperate pirates, on NE. part of *Madagascar*. They send out in common years about thirty canoes, carrying from 15 to 30 men each; and have almost laid waste the *Comorro* isles.

Maratia, or *Maratea Inferiore*, t. Naples, in *Basilicata*; 8 WSW. *Lauria*. Pop. 3,550.

Maratia Superiore, t. Naples, in *Basilicata*; 7 SW. *Lauria*. Pop. 495.

Maratrocampo, t. Samos; 6 W. *Cora*.

Marattour, t. Hind. in *Guntoor*; 28 N. *Mootapilly*.

Maratuba, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 24 miles in length from N. to S. Towards the N. part, the breadth is about 12; towards the S. it is hardly 4. It is the largest of a group to which it gives name. *Kakkabban* is the next in size; the rest are very small. Lon. 118. 30. E. Lat. 2. 14. N.

Maraua, t. Arabia, in *Yemen*; 16 NNE. *Hodeida*.

Maravi, country, Africa, with a city of the same name, built on S. side of the lake, about 250 miles from the Indian sea. Lat. 13. 15. S.

Maravi, lake, Africa, about 300 miles from the coast of *Mozambique*; known to extend 300

miles in length, and probably much more; the breadth is about 30 miles. Lat. 8. to 13. S.

Marauzguir, t. Mysore; 30 ESE. Ousoor.

Marawa, t. on E. coast of the island of Banca. Lat. 2. 15. S.

Marawear, country, Hind. bordering on the coast opposite Ceylon; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. In 1773, it was conquered by the British. It is covered with thick forests, and little cultivated. When the empire of Hindoostan was in a flourishing state, Marawear yielded an annual revenue of five crores of rupees.

Marawit, t. Ceylon, on W. coast; 14 N. Negombo.

Marayan, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 E. Bahar.

Marayet Bay, bay on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 21. E. Lat. 14. 37. N.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, fishing town, Eng. Cornwall, in Mount's bay; 3 E. Penzance, 285 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 1,248. The harbour is bad.

Marbaa, t. Arabia, 10 W. Mecca.

Marbach, t. Austria; 7 NE. Steyregg.

Marbach, t. Austria; 2 W. Zwettl.

Marbach, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 N. Freyberg.

Marbach, t. Austria, near the Danube; 9 SW. Aggspach.

Marbach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Fils, 2 W. Goppingen.

Marbach, see *Marpach*.

Marback, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 20 ESE. Jonkioping.

Marbella, s-p. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 26 SW. Malaga, 66 SE. Seville. Lon. 4. 59. W. Lat. 36. 31. N. Pop. 3,000. The harbour is screened from E. wind by a promontory, and defended by a castle, furnished with some guns.

Marbeuf, t. Corsica; 10 WSW. Vico.

Marble Harbour, bay in the Mergui Archipelago, on E. coast of Sullivan's island. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Marble Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, at the entrance of Marble Harbour.

Marble River, r. N. America; near it is a mountain, from whence the Indians get a sort of red stone, out of which they hew the bowls of their pipes.

Marble Island, isl. in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 91. 6. W. Lat. 62. 35. N.

Marblehead, p-t. & s-p. Essex co. Mass.; 4 1-2 SE. Salem, 16 NE. Boston, W. 456. Lon. 70. 51. W. Lat. 42. 32. N. Pop. in 1810, 5,900; in 1820, 5,630. It contains a bank, a custom house, 2 insurance offices, a market house, an alms house, 2 rope walks, an academy, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists.

This town is much more largely concerned in the bank fisheries than any other in the United States, and this business is carried on here with great spirit and enterprize. In 1818 there were employed in the bank and coast fisheries 103 vessels, carrying 7,739 tons, and giving occupation to 760 men; 80 of these vessels, of 60 tons and upwards, were engaged in the fishery of the Grand Bank and of Newfoundland. The ship-

ping belonging to this port, in 1818, amounted to 12,301 tons. The harbour lies in front of the town, a mile long from NE. to SW., and half a mile wide, and is formed by a narrow strip of land making a semicircle at the SW. It is very excellent, and may be entered at all times, but is considerably exposed to northeast storms. It is defended by fort Sewall, which stands on a point near the entrance of the harbour, and is one of the finest forts in the country. It is formed by 2 angular batteries of earth and stone, with a stone and brick wall in their rear. The pieces mounted are 2 twenty-four, and 10 eighteen pounders. The barracks, which are bomb proof, are capable of accommodating a garrison of 60 or 70 men, which is about the number stationed here.

Few towns in the United States suffered so much as this during the revolutionary and the late war. At the peace of Dec. 1814, no less than 500 of her sons were in foreign prisons.—The situation of the town is remarkably salubrious. The average number of births in a year is about 200, of deaths, including those abroad, 120.

Marbletown, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Kingston. W. 291. Pop. 3,809.

Marbœuf, t. France, in Eure; 12 N. Conches. Pop. 1,800.

Marbos, t. France, in Ain; 8 N. Bourg en Bresse. Pop. 2,913.

Marburg, or *Marchburg*, t. Stiria, capital of a circle, on the Drave, had formerly counts of its own; 31 S. Gratz, 100 S. Vienna. Lon. 15. 48. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 3,984. Here is a gymnasium.

Marburg, or *Marpurg*, (an. *Mattium*), t. Hesse Cassel, capital of Upper-Hesse, on W. side of the Lahn; 36 N. Frankfort on the Maine, 56 ENE. Coblenz. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 6,470. H. 787. It is defended by a castle, which was once the residence of the landgraves of Hesse. It contains a Reformed, a Luth., and a Cath. ch., a hospital, a gymnasium, and a distinguished Protestant university, with 34 professors, and in 1817, 197 students. It has large revenues, and attached to it are a library, a botanic garden, and a chemical laboratory.—In 1529, a solemn but fruitless conference was held here between Luther and Melancthon on one side, and Zuinglius and Oecolampadius on the other.

Marcapata, t. Peru, in Quisnicanchi.

Marcaria, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 14 SW. Mantua.

Marcasi, three small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 11. 30. S.

Marçay, t. France, Vienne; 7 S. Poitiers.

Marcellan, t. France, Herault; 5 NE. Agde.

Marcellino, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 E. Scalea.

Marcellus, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 10 W. Onondaga, 156 W. Albany, W. 385. Pop. in 1810, 4,725; in 1820, 6,503. This is a large and valuable agricultural township, and has some manufacturing establishments, and contains 3 considerable villages, Marcellus, Skeneatiles, and Clintonville.

Marcenat, t. France, in Cantal; 14 N. by W. Murat. Pop. 2,050.

Marcenopoli, (an. *Marcianopolis*,) t. Bulgaria, near the Varna; 20 WNW. Varna. Lon. 27. 24. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. It was destroyed by Attila.

March, or *Mersh*, t. Eng. in Cambridgeshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 26 N. Cambridge, 79 N. London. Pop. 3,098.

Marchburg, see *Marburg*.

Marche, (La,) before the revolution a province of France, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The land in general is not fertile, but feeds a great number of cattle. It now principally constitutes the department of the Creuse, and part of the department of the Vienne.

Marche, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vosges, near the source of the Mouzon; 26 WSW. Epinal, 27 WNW. Luxeuil. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 48. 4. N. Pop. 1,554.

Marche, (La,) small territory, Swiss. in Schweitz, S. of the lake of Zurich.

Marche, or *Marche en Famene*, t. Netherlands, in Liege, on the river Marsette, in the road from Paris to Liege; 20 SE. Namur, 35 NW. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,364. In 1577, Don John of Austria, to appease the troubles of the Netherlands, convoked the principal malcontents to meet in this town; and produced what was called a *Perpetual Edict*.

Marché la Cave, t. France, in Somme; 10 SE. Amiens.

Marche de Dozulle, t. France, in Calvados; 9 W. Pont l'Evêque, 12 E. Caen.

Marche de Seeaux, t. France, in Seine; 4 S. Paris.

Marcheck, or *Marek*, t. Austria, on the Marsch; 14 NW. Presburg, 24 ENE. Vienna. Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 1,383. It is remarkable for a battle fought here in 1278, in which Odoacer, king of Bohemia, was killed.

Marchena, (an. *Colonia Marcia*,) t. Spain, in Seville, on a hill; 7 S. Carmona. In the suburbs is the only well in the town or neighbourhood.

Marchenoir, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 NNW. Mer, 15 N. Blois. Pop. 484.

Marches, (Les,) t. Savoy; 4 W. Montmelian.

Marcheseuil, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 6 W. Arnay le Duc.

Marchesieux, t. France, in Channel; 9 SW. Carentan.

Marchesina, t. Italy; 10 SW. Lecco.

Marchiennes, t. France, in North; 7 ENE. Douay, 9 WNW. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,309.

Marchiennes sur Pont, t. Neth. in Hainaut, on the Sambre; 2 W. Charleroy. Pop. 1,151.

Marchtrenck, t. Austria; 3 NW. Wels.

Marcia, t. France, in Gers; 10 W. Mirande, 16 SW. Nogara. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 1,412.

Marciana, t. Tuscany; 30 E. Florence. Pop. 2,500.

Marciana, t. Elba. Pop. 1,200.

Marcianisi, t. Naples, in Lavora; 10 N. Naples. Pop. 5,677.

Marcianopolis, see *Marcenopoli* & *Schumla*.

Marcigliano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 9 NE. Naples.

Marcignyles Nonains, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Saône-and-Loire; 12

SW. Charolles, 22 SE. Bourbon Lancy. Lon. 4. 7. E. Lat. 46. 17. N. Pop. 2,414.

Marcilhac, t. France, in Aveyron; 9 NW. Rhodéz, 10 E. Albin. Pop. 1,318.

Marcillac, see *Marsillac*.

Marcillat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. 6,649.

Marcille, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,200.

Marcillé, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 W. La Guerche, 8 SE. Château Giron.

Marck, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 E. Calais.

Marck, t. Prussia; 12 SE. Marienburg.

Marckloe, t. Prussia; 6 N. Rastenburg.

Marckolsheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 S. Benfelden, 23 S. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 37. E. Lat. 48. 11. N. Pop. 1,453.

Marclissa, t. Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia; 15 SE. Gorlitz.

Marco, v. Tyrolese, where are strong defiles, forced by the French on the 4th of September, 1796; 4 SSW. Roveredo.

Marcolles, t. France, in Cantal; 10 S. Aurillac, 13 SW. Mur de Barres. Pop. 1,339.

Marcotzi, t. Slavonia; 20 NE. Kralovavelika.

Marcoussis, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 15 S. Paris.

Marcus Hook, p-v. Delaware co. Pa., on the Delaware; 19 miles below Philadelphia, W. 121. H. 30 or 40. Vessels are defended here from the ice in the winter, by long wharfs and piers.

Mareza, t. Austrian Poland; 16 S. Halicz.

Marczal, r. Hungary, which joins the Raab, near Keszo.

Marde, now *Merdin*.

Mardick, t. France, in North, situated near the coast of the English Channel, at one time defended by forts; 3 SW. Dunkirk.

Mardje, (El,) t. Egypt, situated in a spot abounding in palm trees; 6 NE. Cairo.

Marden, t. Eng. in Kent; 7 S. Maidstone. Pop. 1,660.

Mardin, see *Merdin*.

Mare, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 45. W. Lat. 56. 14. N.

Mare, rock in the English Channel, off the coast of France; 75 SE. Ushant.

Mareb, or *Magren*, r. Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, about 60 NE. Axum, and joins the Tacazzé in Nubia, 100 miles before its junction with the Nile.

Mareb, (an. *Mariaba*,) t. Arabia, in Yemen, capital of a district; 88 E. Sana. Lon. 45. 16. E. Lat. 15. 44. N. It contains only about 300 poor houses. Its ancient inhabitants were the Sabæans; and in its vicinity are shown the pretended ruins of the palace of Balkis, or Belkis, or Beltris, queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, and who, according to the Arabs, resided here.

Marecchia, r. Italy, which flows into the Adriatic near Rimini.

Marekan, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, and one of the S. Kuriles, about 30 miles in length, called by the Russians *Chimouchis*. Lon. 152. 50. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

Mareena, t. Africa, in Fooladoo, on the Koro, a few miles W. Bangassi.

Maregorian, one of the Molucca islands, about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 127. 18. E. Lat. 0. 36. S.

Marella, t. Hind. in the Carnatic ; 21 SSW. Ongole.

Maremmes, (*Les*), district of the Sienna, divided into Maremma di qua, and Maremma di là ; the former on E., the latter on W. side of the river Ombrone ; they both are bounded by the sea S. The soil is fertile, but the air is reckoned unwholesome.

Marend, see *Marant*.

Marengo, p-v. Seneca co. N. Y. ; 184 W. Albany, W. 363.

Marengo, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,933. Chief town, White Bluff.

Marengo, t. Piedmont, in the Alexandrin ; 4 E. Alexandria. Pop. 2,200. A bloody battle was fought here on the 14th of June, 1800, between the French and the Austrians ; the event of which made the French masters of Piedmont and Lombardy, and paved the way to peace. The French boast of having wounded, killed, and taken prisoners, 15,000 men ; the victory was signal on their part, but their loss was not less than that of the army they had to combat.

Marengo, late dep. France, formed out of the Alexandrin in Piedmont.

Marenne, t. Piedmont ; 4 NNE. Savigliano, 5 WSW. Cherasco.

Marennés, s-p. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Charente, at the mouth of the Seudre ; 9 SSW. Rochefort, 19 W. Saintes. Lon. 1. 1. W. Lat. 45. 49. N. Pop. 4,633. The principal trade is in salt.

Mareotis, now *Birk Mariout*, and *Siwak*.

Maresigo, t. Istria ; 4 S. Capo d'Istria.

Maretimo, (an. *Hiera*), isl. in the Mediterranean, near W. coast of Sicily, about 12 miles in circumference ; containing only a château and some farms ; 15 W. Trapani. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 38. 4. N. It is chiefly remarkable for a victory obtained by the Roman fleet over the Carthaginians.

Mareuil, t. France, in Vendée ; 5 N. Luçon, 12 SSE. La Roche sur Yon. Pop. 457.

Mareuil, t. France, in Dordogne ; 21 NW. Périgueux. Pop. 696.

Margab, (an. *Margus*), r. Persia, which rises about 30 miles E. Herat, and loses itself in the earth, near Hamadan.

Margalloway, r. which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine, runs southerly, partly in Maine and partly in N. H., and flows into Umbagog lake. This is the head branch of the Androscoggin.

Margamarga, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 33. S.

Margami, t. Japan, in Xicoco ; 8 N. Ovitsi.

Marganin, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on a river of the same name ; 38 WSW. Bromberg. Pop. 1,667.

Margaret's Islands, cluster of small islands in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 12. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Margaretta, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 192.

Margaritta, isl. in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in the year 1498 ; about 90 miles in circumference. When first discovered, Columbus found the inhabitants fishing for pearl oysters, but this trade is now no more. The greatest inconvenience of this island is the want of fresh water,

which the inhabitants are obliged to bring from the main land ; and yet the island abounds with pasture and verdant groves, and is fertile in maize and fruits. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 11. 0. N. Pop. 14,000, of which 5,500 are whites, 2,000 Indians, and 6,500 slaves. Assumption or Ascension, a small town, is the capital. There are 3 ports in the island, Pampatar, on the ESE. ; Puebla de la Mar, a league from the preceding ; and Puebla del Norte, on N. side. This island forms an integral part of Venezuela.

Margariti, or *Margaritima*, t. Albania, two miles from the coast, 34 W. Arta, said to be on the site of ancient *Gytanæ*. Pop. 6,000.

Margate, s-p. Eng. in Kent ; 25 N. Dover, 72 E. London. Lon. 1. 24. E. Lat. 51. 24. N. Pop. 6,849. It is situated on N. coast of the isle of Thanet, within a small bay, in the breach of a cliff, where is a gate to the sea, whence its name. It was formerly a small fishing town, but within a few years it has been much increased, and has many new and elegant buildings. It is much frequented for sea bathing ; and supported chiefly by the numerous visitors, that resort hither in summer. Six steam packets are employed in summer between this town and London.

Margelle sous Lery, (*La*), t. France, in Côte-d'Or ; 12 W. Is sur Tille.

Margenfeldt, t. Prussia ; 11 S. Osterrod.

Margengaw, t. Prussia ; 6 N. Marienburg.

Margenwald, t. Prussia ; 12 S. Osterrod.

Marggrabowa, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen ; 57 S. Tilsit, 80 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 47. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 1,511.

Margrafiisch Fischern, v. Bav. with a medicinal spring ; 1 S. Hohenberg.

Margroningen, see *Groningen*.

Margiani, t. Persia, in Comis ; 25 N. Bistan.

Margiania, N. province of Parthia.

Marglinan, t. Turkestan, at the union of a river of the same name with the Sirr ; 8 S. Taschkund.

Margol, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 35. 28. N. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi, is elevated and pleasant, and the soil remarkably fertile.

Margozza, t. Italy, which gives name to a small lake near which it is situated ; 40 NW. Milan.

Margraffen Neissidel, t. Austria ; 4 N. Entzerstorff.

Margreth, t. Carinthia ; 4 NW. Millstatt.

Marguarstein, t. Bavaria, on the Acha ; 10 SW. Traunstein, 25 W. Salzburg.

Marguerite, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 34. W. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Marguerittes, t. France, in Gard ; 4 NE. Nismes, 12 NW. Beaucaire. Pop. 2,057.

Margus, now *Morava*, *Kastolatz*, & *Margab*.

Margut, t. France, Ardennes ; 13 NW. Sedan.

Maria, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and runs into the Missouri, 54 miles below the Great Falls.

Maria, t. S. A., in Carthagera ; 32 W. Carthagera.

Maria, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 87. 15. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Maria Creek, r. N. America, which runs into the Wabash. Lon. 88. W. Lat. 38. 48. N.

Maria Bay, bay on N. coast of Tongataboo; 7 W. Observatory Point.

Mariaba, now *Mareb*.

Maria Zell, t. Stiria; 12 N. Pruck. Pop. 814.

Maria's Islands, cluster of islands, near S. part of New Holland, a little NE. Tasman's Head. Lon. 147. 46. to 148. 10. E. Lat. 43. 15. S.

Mariadoloro, t. Mexico, in Guadalupe, on the Rio Grande; 60 NW. Guadalupe.

Mariager, s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland, on a gulf which communicates with the Cattegat, called *Mariagerfiord*; 22 ENE. Wiborg. Lon. 9. 53. E. Lat. 56. 41. N.

Mariavea, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 S. St. Joao de Pesqueira, 16 NE. Pinhel.

Mariam, t. Abyssinia; 100 ESE. Gondar. Lon. 33. 34. E. Lat. 11. 2. N.

Mariana, t. Corsica; 16 S. Bastia. It is the see of a bishop, but the town is in ruins.

Mariana, or *Marianne Islands*, see *Ladrones*.

Mariana, t. Italy, in Verona; 8 NNW. Verona. Pop. 1,380.

Mariana, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 8 NE. Villa Rica. Pop. 6 or 7,000. It is a well built town, a bishop's see, and has a college for the education of youth for the priesthood.

Mariana, t. Italy; 15 SW. Mantua.

Mariano, t. Italy; 12 N. Milan.

Marianka, t. Volhynia; 44 NNW. Zytomiers.

Marianou, t. Podolia; 48 W. Braclaw.

Marianus, now *Sierra Morena*.

Mariaguaco, t. Brazil, on the river of the Amazons; 36 W. Pauxis.

Marias Islands, three islands in the North Pacific ocean, occupying a space of about 42 miles; 204 ESE. Cape St. Lucas. Lon. 107. W. Lat. 21. 28. N. The most northern and largest island of this group is about 13 miles long; its breadth is about 9 miles; the next in size and direction is Prince George's Island; this is about 24 miles in circuit; and the third, or southeasternmost, is about 9 miles round. No traces of human visitors were perceived by the discoverers, though on shore some drift wood was found, with evident marks of its having been worked or hewn with European tools.

Mariastain, t. Austria; 14 SSW. Steyr.

Maricaban, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near S. coast of Luzon. Lon. 120. 56. E. Lat. 13. 52. N.

Maricello, t. Naples, Bari; 6 NW. Gravina.

Maricolam, t. Cochinchina; 20 NNE. Cranganore.

Mari-dsaké, lake, Thibet, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 83. 50. E. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Maridunum, now *Caermarthen*.

Marie, t. Hind. in Malwa; 12 E. Seronge.

Marieboe, t. Denmark, in the island of Laaland, near a lake abounding in fish; 12 E. Nascows. Lon. 11. 32. E. Lat. 54. 51. N.

Mariefred, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland, on a bay of the Malar lake; 25 W. Stockholm, 36 N. Nykioping. Pop. 785.

Marie Galante, or *Mariagalante*, isl. in the West-Indies, belonging to France, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493; of a circular form, and 42 miles in circ. This island abounds with tobacco, and contains a great many grottos, where large crabs are found, as also several rivers and ponds of fresh water. Along the eastern shore run high rocks, which afford

shelter to vast numbers of tropical birds. The western shore is flat, and the ground in general proper for cultivation. It was conquered during the revolutionary war, which began in 1793, by the British, but was afterwards restored. At the time of its last reduction by the British arms, 1,000 hogsheds of sugar were manufactured yearly. Lon. 61. 14. W. Lat. 16. N. Pop. 12,400.

Mariel, s-p. on N. side of Cuba. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 23. 1. N.

Marienberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 ENE. Wolkenstein, 34 SW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 6. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 2,523. It is elevated near 2,000 feet, and has mines of silver, cobalt, iron, vitriol, and sulphur; here is likewise a manufacture of fine lace, and a medicinal bath.

Mariembourg, t. Neth. in Namur; 12 WSW. Givet, 30 SSW. Namur. Pop. 622.

Marienburg, t. Russia, Riga; 28 S. Verro.

Marienburg, or *Foldmar*, t. Transylvania; 6 N. Cronstadt. Lon. 25. 14. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 1,644.

Marienburg, or *Malborg*, t. Prussia, in Dantzic, on the Nagat; 24 SE. Dantzic, 74 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 2. E. Lat. 54. 2. N. Pop. 5,694. It contains 1 Luth. & 4 Cath. chh. a Cath. gymnasium, and has extensive breweries and distilleries, and other manufactures. It was formerly the chief place belonging to the Teutonic knights.

Marienburg, t. Han. Hildesheim, with a fort; 5 SE. Hildesheim. Pop. 298.

Mariensfeld, t. Pru. in Munster; 11 E. Warrendorf.

Mariensflies, or *Stepenitz*, v. Pru. in Brandenburg; 4 NW. Pritzwalk. Here is a convent for 6 noble ladies.

Mariengaul, t. & lake, Russia, in Polotsk; 40 NE. Rezitsa.

Marienhav, t. Han. in East Friesland; 9 N. Embden.

Mariemunster, t. Pru. Westphalia; 4 E. Neheim.

Marienthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 WSW. Zwickau.

Marienthal, see *Mergentheim*.

Marienwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 6 NW. Woldenberg.

Marienwerder, one of the two governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It is subdivided into 9 circles, Marienwerder, Culm, Thorn, Michellau, Konitz, Cammin, Deutschkrone, Neuenburg, and Christburg. Sq. m. 6,880. Pop. 301,728.

Marienwerder, t. Prussia, capital of a government and circle of the same name, on a small river, called the *Leibe*, not far from the Vistula; 35 S. Dantzic, 90 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 18. 42. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 4,227. It is the seat of the different provincial courts and of the offices of government, and has extensive breweries and distilleries, and some manufactures of woollens, hats, soap, and leather. The famous league formed by the towns and country against the knight of the Teutonic order, was concluded here in 1440.

Marienzell, t. & convent, Austria; 6 WSW. Baden. In the convent is a celebrated image of the virgin, which is said to be visited by 80,000 persons annually.

Maries, (*Three*), three desert islands, in Pacific ocean, near W. coast of Mexico, the largest about 21 miles in circ. Lat. 21. 30. N. They abound in pigeons, hares, guanoes, &c. and the coasts with turtles and fish.

Mariestadt, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, on the Wenner lake; 80 NE. Gottenburg, 136 WSW. Stockholm. Lon. 13. 38. E. Lat. 58. 27. N. Pop. 1,240.

Marietta, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 147 W. Albany, W. 335.

Marietta, bor. & p-t. Lancaster co. Pa., on NE. bank of the Susquehanna; 19 ENE. York, 13 W. Lancaster, 25 SE. Harrisburg, 25 Lebanon, W. 113. Pop. 1,545. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a market house, 2 houses of public worship, one of them for Menonists, and about 300 dwelling houses, principally of brick. It has considerable trade in lumber, grain, and coal.

Marietta, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 178 miles by water, below Pittsburgh, 287 above Cincinnati, 93 E. by N. Chillicothe, 109 SE. Columbus, W. 307. Lon. 81.19. W. Lat. 39. 25. N. It is pleasantly situated immediately above the mouth of the Muskingum, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, an academy, a land office, a printing office, 2 houses of public worship, about 20 stores, and 90 dwelling houses. A considerable part of this town experiences the inconvenience of being almost annually overflowed by water.—Pop. of the township 2,136.—About 1-2 m. from the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, are remains of extensive ancient works, consisting of walls and mounds of earth, in direct lines, and also in square and circular forms. The largest square fort contains 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth from 6 to 8 feet high, and from 25 to 36 wide, at the base. One of the mounds in the form of a sugar loaf, has a regular base, 115 feet in diameter, and is 30 feet in perpendicular height.

Marignane, t. France, in Mouths of the Rhone; 14 W. Aix. Pop. 1,600.

Marignano, or *Melignano*, t. Italy; 11 SE. Milan. Pop. 4,000. Near this town Francis I. king of France, gained a victory over the Swiss in the year 1515.

Marigny, t. France, in Channel; 6 W. St. Lo, 9 E. Coutances. Pop. 3,800.

Marigny, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 15 SW. Chinon.

Marigny, t. Savoy; 5 SE. Bonne-ville.

Marigny, t. France, Aube; 15 NW. Troyes.

Marigny, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 12 SW. Charolles. Pop. 2,500.

Marigondon, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 13. 8. N.

Marigot, t. Martinico; 9 NW. Cul de Sac de la Trinité.

Marihabag, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 12. E. Lat. 8. 48. N.

Marii Kre, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural; 72 S. Uralsk.

Marilhosa, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 18 ENE. Mourao, 21 E. Moura.

Marim, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 44. 46. W. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Marimata, t. Arabia, Oman; 90 SW. Mascat.

Marin, small isl. Russia, in the Baltic; 72 N. Riga. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Marina, t. Papedom, anciently called *Lamum*, and afterwards from a country seat of Caius Marius, named *Villa Marii*; 12 SE. Rome. The great church was built by one of the Colonna family, to whom the town belonged, with the title of duke.

Marina, t. Africa, Kaarta; 15 N. Kemmoo.

Marina, t. Cyprus, on S. coast; 4 S. Larnica.

Marindugera, or *Marindique*, one of the Philippine islands, about 60 miles in circ., near S. coast of Luçon; 30 NE. Mindoro. Lon. 121. 51. E. Lat. 13. 29. N.

Marines, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 7 NW. Pontoise, 12 W. Beaumont.

Maring, t. Prussia; 10 WSW. Allenstein.

Maringando, t. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 30. E. Lat. 13. 50. S.

Maringues, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 14 NW. Clermont. Pop. 3,800.

Marinia, see *Stalimene*.

Marini, t. Spain, in New Castile; 4 NW. Alarcon.

Mariola, mt. Spain, in Valencia, abounding in rare plants; 25 N. Alicant.

Marion, p-t. & cap. Twiggs co. Georgia; 35 SW. Milledgeville, W. 710. Pop. 193. It contains a court house and a jail.

Marion Hill, v. Henrico co. Va., on N. side of James river, 2 ESE. Richmond.

Marion, district, NE. part of S. C.; W. 427. Pop. in 1810, 8,384; slaves 2,771. Pop. in 1820, 10,201.

Marion, p-t. Marion co. Alabama; 157 Cahawba, W. 969.

Marion, co. Mississippi. Pop. 3,116. Chief town, Columbia.

Marion, p-t. Marion co. Ohio; 48 Columbus, W. 460.

Marion, co. Indiana. Chief town, Indianapolis.

Marion, p-t. Gallatin co. Ken.; 39 Frankfort, W. 578.

Marion, co. Ten. Pop. 3,388; slaves 137.

Marion's and Crozel's Islands, four islands Indian ocean. Lon. 47. E. Lat. 48. S.

Marioua, t. Brazil, on the Rio Negro; 125 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Mariout, t. Egypt, on W. coast of Birk Mariout; 15 SSW. Alexandria.

Maripipi, one of the smaller Philippine islands; 20 SE. Masbate.

Maripondy, t. Carnatic; 15 SW. Ongole.

Mariquita, t. New Grenada, capital of a district, near some rich gold mines; 30 S. Sta. Fè de Bogota, 210 NE. Popayan. Lon. 74. 6. W. Lat. 5. 16. N. Pop. 300. It is also called *St. Sebastian del Oro*. This city was formerly rich and celebrated for its fine mines, but is now reduced.

Marisch, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 12 N. Freyberg.

Marisfeld, t. Ger. in Coburg; 6 E. Meinungen. Pop. 538.

Marisus, now *Maros*.

Maritico, r. S. A., in Carthagera which runs into the Spanish Main. Lon. 76. 42. W. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Maritima, now *Martigues*.

Marivelas Bay, bay on W. coast of Luçon, well sheltered from all winds except from S. to SE. Lon. 120. 24. E. Lat. 14. 30. N. It takes its name from a small island.

Marivelas, one of the smaller Philippine islands, with a village, the houses of which are built of bamboos, to which they ascend by a ladder; one of these houses, roof and frame included, Mr. Prowse supposes will hardly weigh two hundred weight.

Mariupol, or *Maripol*, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the sea of Azoph, a little W. of the river Kalmius; built for the Greeks, who emigrated from the Crimea; 123 SE. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 37. 44. E. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 2,000.

Marizza, or *Maritz*, (an. *Hebrus*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which rises near Bagni, passes by Filipopoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli, and runs into the gulf of Saros, 6 SSW. Eno, in Romania. It is navigable, and of great advantage to the commerce of Adrianople. Length 250 miles.

Mark, citadel, Ger. which gives name to a county, purchased by the counts of Altena at the beginning of the 13th century; 2 E. Hamm.

Mark, county, Ger. in the Prussian province of Westphalia, now forming a part of the government of Arensburg. Pop. 131,595. Sq. m. 662. This county enjoys a fertile soil, with good meadows and arable land, which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, vetches, lentils, beans, rape, turnip seed, flax and hemp in plenty. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants. Hamm is the capital.

Mark Brail, see *Brail*.

Mark Burgel, t. Bav.; 13 NW. Anspach.

Mark Erlbach, see *Erlbach*.

Mark Island, isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 7.

Mark Lenkersheim, t. Bav.; 14 N. Anspach.

Mark-Lissa, Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Queiss; 15 SE. Gorlitz. Pop. 1,300.

Mark Mansee, t. Austria; 10 N. St. Wolfgang.

Mark Massareen, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; containing about 150 houses, and a good hummum. This is generally the halting place for the caravans between Scanderoon and Aleppo.

Mark Oldendorf, t. Han. in Hildesheim; 6 W. Eimbeck.

Mark Schelken, t. Transylvania; 4 N. Stolzenberg.

Markan, or *Markhan*, t. Grand Bukharia; 70 NW. Balk.

Markaryd, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 40 SW. Wexio.

Markay, t. Sweden, Smaland; 50 SW. Wexio.

Markdorf, or *Marchdorf*, t. Baden; 9 NE. Constance, 11 SW. Ravensburg. Lon. 9. 22. E. Lat. 47. 45. N. Pop. 1,305.

Marken, small isl. on W. side of the Zuyder See, near the coast of Holland; 2 E. Monikedam, 10 E. Amsterdam. Pop. 751.

Markesdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 S. Kamnitz.

Market Jew, see *Marazion*.

Market Bosworth, &c. see *Bosworth*, &c.

Market Raisin, see *Raisin*.

Markham, t. Upper Canada; 15 N. York.

Markhi, t. Bavaria; 7 N. Burkhausen.

Markinch, t. Scot. in Fifeshire; 4 S. Falkland. Pop. 3,981. Here is a manufacture of linseed oil, and another of stockings.

Markinh-Friedland, West Prussia; 15 W. by N. Deutsche-krone. Pop. 1,918.

Markleuthen, t. Bav. on the Eger; 6 NNE. Wansiedel.

Markobel, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 5 NE. Hanau.

Markolzheim, France, in Lower Rhine; 32 SE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,500.

Markov, small island, Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 138. 14. E. Lat. 71. 50. N.

Markovo, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 56 SW. Kirensk.

Markow, t. Rus. Wilna; 60 ESE. Wilna.

Markowska, t. Rus. Volhynia; 24 E. Lucko.

Markowitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 S. Olmutz.

Marksuhla, t. Weimar, in Eisenach; 5 SSW. Eisenach. Pop. 735.

Marks, (Lake of,) or *Shibkah el Low-deah*, (an. *Tichasa*,) large lake of Africa, in Biledulgerid. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 31. 50. N. This lake reaches near 60 m. from E. to W. and the breadth is about 18; yet it is not all of it a collection of water; there being several dry places interspersed all over it, that look like so many islands. To the eastward there is one of these islands, which, though uninhabited, yet is very large, and well stocked with date-trees. The situation of this lake with regard to the sea, the Syrtes, and the river Triton, would induce us to take it for the *Palus Tritonis*, of the ancients; and that the island mentioned is the *Chersonesus* of *Diodorus Siculus*, and the *Phla* of *Herodotus*.

Marksborough, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; 70 Trenton, W. 205.

Marksville, p-v. Avoyelles, Louisiana; 340 New Orleans, W. 1410.

Markt-Bergel, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rezat. Pop. 1,400.

Markt Bibart, t. Bav. in Rezat; 24 SW. Bamberg, 25 ESE. Wurzburg. Pop. 870.

Markt Hohenlubben, t. Reuss; 8 NW. Greitz.

Markt Offingen, t. Bavaria; 6 NNW. Nordlingen, 3 WSW. Oettingen. Pop. 1,219.

Markt Einersheim, t. Ger.; 16 ESE. Wurzburg. Pop. 500.

Markts Steft, see *Steft*.

Markt Steinach, see *Steinach*.

Marktl, t. Austria, on the Trasen; 12 S. St. Polten.

Markutchoe, t. Bengal; 42 NNE. Ramgur.

Markuwka, t. Podolia; 36 SE. Braclaw.

Markwotiz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 12 E. Jung Buntzlau.

Marlborough, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 5 SE. Keene, 55 SW. Concord. Pop. 766.

Marlborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 30 E. Bennington, W. 425. Pop. 1,296.

Marlborough, Indian name *Okommakamesit*, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 16 ENE. Worcester, 27 W. Boston, W. 411. Pop. 1,952.

Marlborough, (New,) p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 23 SSE. Lenox, 118 WSW. Boston, W. 386. Pop. 1,668. A mineral spring has been discovered here.

Marlborough, p-t. Hartford co. Ct. ; 15 SE Hartford, W. 348. Pop. 839.

Mariborough, t. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson ; 23 S. Kingston. Pop. 2,248.

Marlborough, see *Winnfield*.

Marlborough, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,890.

Marlborough, (*East*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 993.

Marlborough, (*West*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 852.

Marlborough, (*Lower*,) p-t. Calvert co. Md., on the Patuxent ; 30 SSW. Annapolis, W. 58.

Marlborough, (*Upper*,) p-t. & cap. Prince George co. Md., on W. side of the Patuxent ; 21 SW. Annapolis, W. 18.

Marlborough, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 300.

Marlborough, district, NE. part of S. C. ; W. 412. Pop. in 1810, 4,966 ; slaves 1,709. Pop. in 1820, 6,425.

Marlborough, (an. *Cimetzene*, & *Cunetio*,) t. Eng. in Wiltshire, market on Saturday ; 33 E. Bath, 74 W. London. Lon. 1. 45. W. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 2,579. It consists of little more than one broad street. It was famous for the assembly of all the states of England, who enacted a law for suppressing riots, commonly called the statute of Marlborough. It sends two members to parliament.

Marle, t. France, in Aisne ; 13 NNE. Laon. Pop. 1,616.

Marlesreut, t. Bav. ; 6 WSW. Hof.

Marlheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine ; 9 W. Strasburg.

Marlhes, t. France, Loire ; 10 S. St. Etienne.

Marlieux, t. France, in Ain ; 5 SE. Châtillon les Dombes, 10 SSW. Bourg en Bresse.

Marlo, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Trabel ; 4 E. Rostock. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

Marloe's Bay, bay, S. Wales, on W. coast of the county of Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven.

Marlow, t. Cheshire co. N. H. ; 15 N. Keene, 48 W. Concord. Pop. 597.

Marlow, or *Great Marlow*, t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire ; 15 NNE. Reading, 32 W. London. Lon. 0. 47. W. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 2,799. It is situated on the Thames, under the Chiltern Hills, with a market on Saturday. It sends 2 members to parliament. The chief manufacture is making lace and paper.

Marlstrand, isl. Sweden, near W. coast, in the North sea. Lon. 11. 29. E. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Marly, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, situated near the Seine ; celebrated for its magnificent palace and water-works, erected at the expense of Louis XIV ; 4 N. Versailles, 9 W. Paris. Pop. 1,227.

Marly, t. France, in Aisne ; 6 NW. Vervins, 6 E. Guise. Pop. 1,000.

Marmagnac, t. France, in Cantal ; 3 E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,900.

Marmagne, t. France, in Cher ; 4 W. Bourges, 12 SE. Vierzop.

Marmande, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne ; 7 posts NW. Agen, 11 3-4 SE. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 44. 30. N. Pop. 6,043. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

Marmarica, NE. pr. of Libya.

Marmarosch, co. Hungary, bounded S. by Transylvania, NE. by Galicia and Bukowine. Pop. 114,197. Sq. m. 3,770. Chief town, Ziget. This is a mountainous district ; the inhabitants subsist chiefly by their flocks of sheep, the sale timber, and the salt mines of Ziget and Rhonaszek.

Marmaruolo, t. Italy ; 8 N. Mantua.

Marmignac, t. France, in Lot ; 9 SW. Gourdon. Pop. 965.

Marmora, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Strimon, 6 NW. Emboli, in Macedonia.

Marmora, t. Macedonia ; 34 ENE. Saloniki.

Marmora, (an. *Hyrcania*, or *Proconnesus*, or *Præconnesus*, or *Elaphonnesus*, or the *Island of Stags*,) isl. in the straits of Constantinople, or the sea of Marmora, about 10 m. long, and 3 wide. It contains a town of the same name, and a few villages ; most of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. The marble quarries have been greatly commended, and to these it is said to owe its present name. The stately palace of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus, was lined with this marble ; and Constantine made use of it in the public structures of his new city. Lon. 27. 31. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, (an. *Propontis*,) gulf between the straits of Constantinople and the straits of Dardanelles. It is about 90 miles in length, from E. to W., and 33 broad, from N. to S. It takes the name of Marmora from the island so called.

Marmora, t. Natolia ; 30 NW. Alah Shehr, 33 E. Magnisa. Lon. 28. E. Lat. 38. 43. N. H. 4 or 500 ; 50 of them Greek. It has 2 mosques and 1 Greek church.

Marmora, (*Le*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 16 W. St. Severin.

Marmora, (*La*,) t. Piedmont ; 19 W. Coni.

Marmora, see *Milasa*.

Marmorice, t. A. Turkey, on S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 28. 31. E. Lat. 36. 52. N. The town is small, but situated in a bay, which forms, says Sir R. T. Wilson, one of the finest harbours in the world.

Marmosel's, rocks on N. coast of Hispaniola, at the entrance of Port Plate.

Marmoutier, t. France in Lower-Rhine ; 3 S. Severn, 15 WNW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,990.

Marnay le Bourg, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 11 W. Besançon, 12 SE. Gray.

Marne, (an. *Matrona*,) r. France, which rises in Upper-Marne, about 3 E. Langres ; passes by or near to Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry le François, Chalons, Epernay, Damerie, Dormans, Châtillon, Château, Thierry, La Ferte, Charly, Lisy sur Ourcq, Meaux, Lagny, &c., and joins the Seine, at Charenton. Length 250 miles.

Marne, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 195 E. Meschid, 310 N. Herat.

Marne, dep. France, bounded N. by Aisne and Ardennes, E. by Meuse, S. by Aube, SW. by Upper-Marne, and W. by Seine-and-Marne, and Aisne ; about 60 miles from E. to W. and 45 from N. to S. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Châlons sur Marne, the capital, Reims, St. Menesould, Vitry sur Marne, and Epernay. Pop. 311,017. Sq. m. 3,200.

Marne, (Upper,) dep. France, bounded NW. by Marne, NE. by Meuse and Vosges. SW. by Upper-Saône, S. and SW. by Côte-d'Or, and W. by Aube; about 70 miles in length from NE. to SW. and from 22 to 35 in breadth. Pop. 237,785. Sq. m. 2,560. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Chaumont, the capital, Wassy, and Langres.

Marne, t. Holstein; 5 NW. Brunsbüttel.

Marahul, t. Bavaria; 5 SW. Weismain.

Maro, or *Marro*, t. Piedmont, in Oneglia; 9 NW. Oneglia. Pop. 1,850.

Maro, mt. Portugal, Alentejo; 6 NW. Evora.

Maro, t. Pegu, on an island formed by the mouths of the Ava; 120 SSW. Pegu.

Marocco, see *Morocco*.

Maroclat, t. on N. coast of the island of Bouro. Lon. 127. 7. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Maroggio, t. Naples, in Otranto; 17 SE. Tarento.

Maroglio, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Terra Nuovo, in the valley of Noto.

Marogna, (an. *Maronea*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near the Archipelago; 46 SW. Trajanopoli, 64 E. Emboli.

Marouilles, t. France, in North; 3 NE. Landrecy, 6 W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,132.

Marolles, t. France, in Aube; 6 N. Bar.

Marolles, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 6 N. Blois.

Marolles, t. France, in Sarthe; 7 S Mamers. Pop. 1,800.

Marommes, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 NW. Rouen. Pop. 1,500.

Maroni, or *Marawina*, r. Guiana which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 54. 14. W. Lat. 5. 52. N. It forms the boundary for some distance between French and Dutch Guiana. It is crowded with small islands, rocks and quicksands, and has not sufficient depth of water for vessels of any considerable size. A curious stone is found upon it called the Marawina diamond.

Maroo, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 18 NW. Ruttunpour.

Maroona, (North,) or *Double Headed Shoal*, shoal in the Chinese sea, extending NNE. and SSW. about 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 10 in breadth; about 60 W. Luçon. Lon. 118. 43. to 119. 10. E. Lat. 16. 32. to 16. 53. N.

Maroona, (South,) or *Marsingola*, shoal in the Chinese sea, extending nearly E. and W. about 30 miles in length, and from 4 to 8 in breadth. Lon. 118. 46. to 119. 10. E. Lat. 15. 15. to 15. 30. N.

Maroongas, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 58. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Maros, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 6 E. Lat. 4. 47. N.

Maros, or *Marosch*, (an. *Marisus*,) r. Transylvania and Hungary, which rises on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Teisse, near Zegedin.

Marosch, district, Transylvania, on both sides of the Marosch, NE. of Thorda and Kukello. Pop. 50,000. Sq. m. 550. Chief town, Vasarhely.

Maros Vasarhely, see *Vasarhely*.

Marostica, t. Italy, in the Vicentin; 11 N. Vicenza. Pop. 1,600.

Maroupole, t. Aust. Galicia; 60 ENE. Lemberg.

Marowly, t. Hind. in Gohud; 12 S. Marwa.

Marozzo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 20 SE. Lanciano.

Marpach, t. Austria; 6 E. Steyregg.

Marpach, t. Wurtemberg, on the Neckar; 8 NNE. Stuttgart, 30 ENE. Wildbad. Lon. 9. 21. E. Lat. 48. 58. N.

Marpessus Mons, now *Capresso*.

Marple, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 700.

Marple, t. Eng. in Cheshire; 4 SE. Stockport. Pop. 2,031.

Marpurg, see *Marburg*.

Marquartsburg, t. Bav.; 9 NNE. Nuremberg.

Marquartstein, t. Bavaria, on the Acha; 25 W. Salzburg, 45 E. Munich.

Marquays, t. France, in Dordogne; 5 NW. Sarlat.

Marque, (La,) t. France, in Gironde; 18 NNW. Bordeaux.

Marquesave, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 6 N. Rieux.

Marquiesances, t. France, in Tarn; 9 NE. Villefranche.

Marquette, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 45 N. Maskagon river.

Marquis, (Grand,) t. isl. of Grenada, on E. side. Lon. 61. 1. W. Lat. 12. 9. N.

Marquis Islands, cluster of small islands in the Florida stream. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 24. 35. N.

Marquesas, *Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*, or *Mendoca Islands*, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, first discovered by Mendoc, a Spaniard, in 1597, and visited by captain Cook in 1774. They are 5 in number, and named *St. Christina*, or *Wahitaho*, *San Pedro*, or *O-Ni-teo*, *Dominica*, or *O-hivahoa*, forming a group; *Madalena* 8 leagues distant, and *Hood's island* 5 1-2 leagues from Dominica. The trees, plants, and other productions of these isles, says captain Cook, are nearly the same as at Otaheite and the Society isles. The refreshments to be got are hogs, fowls, plantains, yams, and some other roots; likewise bread-fruit, and cocoa-nuts; but of these not many. The inhabitants are without exception the finest race of people in this sea; for fine shape and regular features, they perhaps surpass all other nations; nevertheless, the affinity of their language to that spoken in Otaheite and the Society isles, shews that they are of the same nation. The men are punctured or curiously tattooed from head to foot. The figures are various, and seem to be directed more by fancy than custom. Women are but little punctured; youths and young children not at all, and as fair as some Europeans. The men are in general tall; about 5 feet 10 inches, or 6 feet. Pop. of the group vaguely estimated at 50,000. Lon. 138. 45. to 140. 30. W. Lat. 8. 30. to 10. 30. S.

Marquis, t. France, in Straits of Calais; 1 3-4 posts N. Boulogne, 2 1-2 S. Calais.

Marr, division of the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, towards the S. between the river Dee and Don.

Marraboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; a considerable mart for salt, which the Moors bring to sell to the Negroes; 150 SW. Sego. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Marradi, t. Tuscany; NNE. Florence. Pop. 1,200.

Marrah, (an. *Arra Maronias*.) t. Syria; 30 N. Hamah, 40 SW. Aleppo. It is a mean town, governed by an independent aga, to whom the Franks pay a caphir or toll.

Marrat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 9 S. Thiers. Pop. 2,400.

Marrattick, t. Halifax co. N. C., on S. bank of the Roanoke at the foot of the lower falls.

Marriona, bay of Antigua; 2 S. Willoughby Bay.

Marro, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 8 S. Nicotera.

Marr's Bluff, p-v. Marion, S. C.; W. 432.

Marrubium, t. Picenum, on lake Fucinus. It was the capital of the Marsi; now *St. Benedetto*.

Mars Deip, road for shipping, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee from the German ocean, between the coast of Holland and the Texel.

Mars Hill, mt. Maine, W. of the St. John's, about a mile from the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick; 90 NW. Fredericktown; 1,363 feet above the surface of the St. John's.

Mars la Tour, t. France, in Moselle; 9 S. Briey, 11 WSW. Metz.

Marsa, t. Africa, in Tunis; 10 NE. Tunis.

Marsac, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 6 S. Ambert, 30 N. le Puy. Pop. 2,950.

Marsaglia, t. Piedmont; 6 NE. Mondovi. In the year 1693, the allies under the command of the duke of Savoy, were defeated here by the French marshal Catinat, with the loss of their cannon, and 8,000 men killed and wounded.

Marsai, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 10 E. Surgeres.

Marsal, t. France, in Meurte; 17 ENE. Nancy, 22 ESE. Pont a Mousson. Lon. 6. 41. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 1,400.

Marsala, s-p. on W. coast of Sicily, built on the ruins of the ancient *Lylibæum*; 48 SW. Palermo. Lon. 12. 27. E. Lat. 37. 50. N. Pop. about 10,000. H. 2,430. The ashes of kali are made here in great abundance, and form the chief article of export. Other exports are wine, oil, wheat, and barilla.

Marsala, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, about 1 S. Marsala.

Marsan, before the revolution, a small country of France, of which Mont de Marsan was the capital. It now forms part of the department of the Landes.

Marsanne, t. France, in Drome; 8 NNE. Montelimart, 9 SW. Crest.

Marsaquiver, or *Marsalquiver*, s-p. Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in the year 1732; 3 miles from Oran.

Marsberg, see *Stadsberg*.

Marsch, or *March*, or *Mark*, or *Morava*, r. which rises in S. part of the county of Glatz, soon after enters Moravia, passes by Littau, Olmutz, Kremsir, Hradisch, Marcheck, &c. and runs into the Danube, at the boundaries of Austria and Hungary, 6 m. above Presburg, and 32 below Vienna.

Marsciano, t. Popedom, in Perugia; 22 SSW. Perugia.

Marsden, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 5 SW. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,510.

Marsden, Great & Little, two townships, Eng. in Lancashire; 3 N. Burnley. Pop. 2,376.

Marseillan, or *Marcellan*, t. France, in Hérault; 4 NE. Agde, 8 SE. Pezenas. Pop. 3,210.

Marseille, t. France, in Oise; 5 S. Grandvilliers, 11 NW. Beauvais.

Marseilles, (an. *Massilia*.) city, France, capital of Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Mediterranean; 180 S. by E. Lyons, 300 ENE. Bourdeaux, 450 SSE. Paris. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 43. 18. N. Pop. in 1806, 102,217. H. 12,000. Bp. see. The form of the city is nearly square, and the port, entered by a narrow passage from the sea, is almost in the centre of the town. It is surrounded by rocky hills, encompassed by walls, 4 miles in circuit, and is divided into Old and New Town. The former is composed of narrow dirty streets, with ill built houses; the latter forming the south and east quarters, comprising 2-3ds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town in France; the streets broad and straight; the squares spacious and handsome, and the buildings remarkable for their elegance. The street which separates it from the Old Town is one of the finest in Europe, and by some thought superior to the famous Toledo at Naples. There are several public squares, which are planted with trees, and adorned with fountains. The public buildings are magnificent; some of the principal are the exchange, the cathedral, the theatre, and the arsenal. It contains a lazaretto, 14 hospitals, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a royal college, a navigation school, a public library of 90,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, and an observatory, which affords a picturesque view of the town and surrounding country.

Marseilles is a place of great commerce, and the chief outlet for all the natural and artificial productions of the south of France. The number of vessels that entered the harbour, in 1788, was 5,000; in 1818, 7,516, carrying 901,720 tons. The most important manufacture is soap, of which there are 75 establishments. Other manufactures are coral articles, silk and embroidered stuffs, woollens, cottons, chintz, leather, marble, porcelain, earthen ware, hats, perfumes, &c. It is one of the oldest towns in France, said to have been founded by a Greek colony from Phocis about 600 B. C. The plague is said to have carried off 60,000 of the inhabitants in 1720.—Natives Pytheas, Euthymenes, Mascaron, Puget, Durfe, and Dumar-sais.

Marsh Island, isl. Maine, in the Penobscot, 4 miles above Bangor.

Marshal's Island, isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 7.

Marshallville, p-v. Anson co. N. C.; 125 Raleigh, W. 420.

Marshallsville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; 143 Richmond, W. 266.

Marshallton, p-v. Chester co. Va.; 79 Harrisburg, W. 129.

Marshfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt.; 10 ENE. Montpelier, W. 534. Pop. 700.

Marshfield, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 15 NNW. Plymouth, 30 SE. Boston, W. 463. Pop. 1,532.

Marshfield, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the

borders of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 7 N. Bath, 104 W. London. Lon. 2. 21. W. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 1,415. Here is a manufacture of broadcloth; and a considerable trade is carried on in malt.

Marshpee, see *Mashpee*.

Marshy-Hope, r. Md., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into the Nanticoke, 5 NE. Vienna.

Marsico Nuovo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 48 N. Policastro. Pop. 6,722. Bp. see.

Marsico Vetere, (an. *Abellinum Marsicum*), t. Naples, Basilicata; 14 S. Potenza. Pop. 2,619.

Marsillac, t. France, in Charente; 14 N. Angoulême.

Marsillac, t. France, in Gironde; 9 N. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,800.

Marsilliat, t. France, Allier; 12 S. Montluçon.

Marsilly, t. France, Marne; 10 S. Sezanne.

Marsingola, see *Marvona*.

Marso, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 16 S. Sulmona.

Marsom's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 58. W. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Marsowitz, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 20 SE. Beraun.

Marsta, t. Sweden, in Upland; 16 S. Upsal.

Marsta, small isl. near W. coast of Sweden, in the North Sea. Lon. 12. 31. E. Lat. 56. 47. N.

Marstal, t. Denmark, in isl. of Arroe; 10 SSW. Rudkiobing. Pop. 800.

Marston Moor, place, Eng. in Yorkshire. It is memorable for a battle fought here in 1644. This battle was the beginning of Charles' misfortunes and disgrace.

Marstrand, s-p. Sweden, in West Gothland; 18 NW. Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 36. E. Lat. 57. 54. N. Pop. 1,101. It is a very ancient staple town, situated on the sea coast, with a spacious, deep, and secure harbour.

Marsyas, see *Yarmuc*.

Marta, t. Italy, in Castro, on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake of Bolsena; 11 E. Castro.

Marta, r. Poppedom, which runs from lake Bolsena to the Mediterranean, Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 42. 14. N.

Marta, or *Martena*, t. Hind. on the coast of Malabar; 10 S. Cochín.

Martaban, city, Asia, and capital of a province in Birmah; 115 SSE. Pegu. Lon. 98. 2. E. Lat. 16. 38. N. It was formerly the capital of a rich and pretty powerful kingdom before the Pegu monarchs began to enter the dominions under the Birmah kings: but the first of this race having conquered Pegu, fell next on Martaban in 1545, plundered and ruined the city. The province lies between 15° & 17° N. Lat., and 97° & 99° E. Lon.

Martago, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 SSE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martaize, t. France, in Vienne; 5 SSW. Loudun, 9 NNW. Mirebeau.

Martano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 NW. Otranto.

Martawan, v. Syria, and the last stopping place in the road from Alexandretta to Aleppo.

Martel, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in

Lot, near the Dordogne; 12 WNW. St. Céré, 29 N. Cahors. Pop. 2,711.

Martel, ancient castle, France, in Corrèze, near Turenne. Here in 1180, died Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II., king of England.

Marterstorf, t. Austria; 7 WSW. Zistersdorff.

Martha Brea Harbour, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 49. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

Martha's River, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 60 miles above the Yellowstone.

Marthasville, p-v. St. Charles co., Missouri; 38 W. St. Charles, 56 W. by N. St. Louis, W. 950.

Martha's Vineyard, isl. Mass.; 8 S. Falmouth, 12 WSW. Nantucket, 19 miles long, and from 2 to 10 broad. Lon. 70. 40. W. Lat. 41. 40. N. The greatest part of the island is low and level land. In some parts, the soil is fertile, but a great proportion is lean. Some Indian corn is raised for exportation, and rye in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. The trees on the island are small. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains 3 towns, Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark. On the north side is the harbour of Holmes's Hole. See *Dukes County*.

Marthalon, t. Swiss. in Zurich; 5 S. Schaffhausen.

Marthon, t. France, in Charente; 9 S. La Rochefoucault, 12 E. Angoulême.

Martiago, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martick, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 15 S. Lancaster. Pop. 1,701.

Martiago, t. Portugal, in Beira; 20 SW. Viseu, 21 NE. Coimbra.

Martignana, t. Piedmont, near the Po; 5 W. Saluzzo.

Martignano, t. Italy, Treviso; 7 NW. Treviso.

Martigné, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 8 SSW. La Guerche. Pop. 3,550.

Martigné, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 S. Mayenne; 7 NNE. Laval. Pop. 2,055.

Martigné Briand, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 8 N. Vihiers, 15 S. Angers. Pop. 2,060.

Martigné la Compte, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 6 N. Charolles, 14 SW. St. Gengou le Roval.

Martigny, or *Martinack*, t. Switz. in Valais, at the junction of the Drance with the Rhone; 11 W. Sion, 38 E. Geneva. Though now small, Martigny was under the Romans a town of considerable extent, under the name of *Vicus Veragrorum*, and the capital of a people called *Veragri*, who inhabited this part of the Alps. It was called also, *Vicus Octodurus*, or *Forum Claudii*.

Martigny, t. France, in Vosges; 3 N. La Marche, 9 W. Darney.

Martigues, *Les*, (an. *Maritima*), t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on an island at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives name, near the sea; 14 SSW. Salon. Pop. 6,863. It was anciently very strong. The lake is near 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

Martin, co. N. C. Pop. 6,320. Chief town, Williamston.

Martin, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,032. Chief town, Hindoostan.

Martin, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in Aragon.

Martin, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Broom. Lon. 5. 7. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Martin, lake, N. A.; NW. of Slave lake. Lon. 118. W. Lat. 63. 20. N.

Martin Vas, (*Islands of*), three small rocky islands, according to Perouse, merely rocks, in the Atlantic ocean; the largest about a quarter of a league in circ. They are separated from each other by small intervals, and appear at a distance like five heads of land. Lon. of the largest, 27. 59. W. Lat. 20. 30. S.

Martinengo, t. Italy, in Bergamasco; 9 S. Bergamo. Pop. 3,000.

Martinesl, t. Transylvania; 16 S. Millenbach.

Martini, t. Naples, Otranto; 16 W. Ostuni.

Martinico, or *Martinique*, one of the largest of the Carribbee islands in the West Indies, belonging to France; 48 miles long, about 16 broad, and 135 in circ., leaving out the capes. Sq. m. 360. Pop. in 1815, 95,206; whites 9,206; free people of colour 8,630; slaves 77,577. Chief towns, St. Pierre and Fort Royal. Lon. 61. to 61.26. W. Lat. 14. 24. to 14. 56. N. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered, continually attract the clouds; which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible, while the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains, but chiefly from the first, issue many springs that water the island. These waters, which flow in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. Their quality partakes of the nature of the soil they pass through; in some places they are excellent, in others so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected in the rainy season. The productions consist of sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. The exports in 1788, amounted to 1,201,875*l.*; in 1810, to 791,773*l.*

Martinico, (*Little*), one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 13. 38. N.

Martinowa, t. Austrian Poland; 6 N. Halicz.

Martinowes, t. Bohemia, Schlau; 4 SE. Budin.

Martinsborough, v. N. C., on Tar river, 20 miles above Washington.

Martinsburg, p-t. & cap. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river; 48 NE. Utica, 144 NW. Albany, W. 441. Pop. 1,497. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village.

Martinsburg, p-t. & cap. Berkley co. Va; 8 S. of the Potomac, 22 NNE. Winchester, W. 84. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, an Episcopal church, and about 80 houses. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country.

Martinsburg, p-t. Hopkins co. Ken.; 185 Frankfort, W. 751.

Martin's Comb, see *Comb Martin*.

Martinsperg, t. Austria; 6 SSW. Zwettl.

Martinsville, p-t. Henry co. Va.; 20 WNW Danville, W. 307.

Martinsville, p-t. & cap. Guildford co. N. C., on Buffalo Creek; 35 NE. Salisbury, 40 E. Salem, W. 352. Pop. 300.

Martinsville, p-v. Warren co. Ken.; 15 Frankfort, W. 687.

Martinvast, t. France, in Channel; 3 S. Cherbourg, 9 NW. Valognes.

Martizay, t. France, in Indre; 11 N. Le Blanc en Berry, 11 S. Châtillon sur Indre.

Marlo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 20 SSW. Gallipoli.

Marlock, t. Eng. in Somersetshire; 15 W. Sherbourn, 131 W. London. Pop. 2,356. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Martony, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 10 N. by E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,000.

Martorano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 13 S. Cosenza, 20 NW. Squillace. Lon. 16. 28. E. Lat. 30. 8. N. Bp. see.

Martorel, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the right bank of the Llobregat, where Hannibal built a bridge across the river as he passed towards Italy; 20 NW. Barcelona.

Martos, t. Spain, in Jaen; 10 W. Jaen. Pop. 6,000.

Martragay, t. France, in Calvados; 5 ESE. Bayeux, 9 NNW. Caen.

Martres, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 9 SW. Rieux, 15 NE. St. Gaudens.

Martres de Veyre, (*Les*), t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 SSE. Clermont, 9 N. Issoire. Pop. 2,900.

Matrona, now *Marne*.

Martyr's Reef and Shoals, rocky shoal between the gulf of Mexico, on N. side of the Florida Stream. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 24. 5. N.

Maru, or *Maru Shahigian*, or *Maru Shah Jan*, or *Maru Shahi-Sehan*, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the river Morga; 200 N. Herat. Lon. 61. 12. E. Lat. 38. 42. N. This was formerly a magnificent city, and the residence of many sultans.

Maru-errud, or *Maru el Roud*, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the Morga, founded, according to the opinion of some, by Alexander the Great; 125 NE. Herat, 150 SW. Balk. Lon. 61. 18. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

Marvao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 SE. Castello de Vide, 6 SE. Valença de Alcantara in Spain. Lon. 7. 2. W. Lat. 39. 13. N. Pop. 1,300.

Marrejols, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lozère; 9 W. Mende, 35 ENE. Rhodéz. Lon. 3. 32. E. Lat. 44. 33. N. Pop. 3,611.

Marvella, see *Marbella*.

Maruggio, t. Naples, Otranto; 10 SSW. Oria.

Marville, t. France, in Meuse; 6 SE. Montmedy, 6 W. Longwy.

Marwar, see *Marawar*.

Marwick Head, cape of Scotland, on W. coast of Pomona. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 59. 6. N.

Marxburg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, near Braubach.

Mary-Anne, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 573.

Mary Grey, mt. Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 10 SSE. Strabane.

Maryann Forge, p-v. Somerset co. Pa.; W. 171.

Maryborough, t. Ireland, in Queen's county,

not large, but considerable for its woollen manufacture; 43 SW. Dublin, 48 N. Waterford. Lon. 7. 2. W. Lat. 53. N.

Maryburgh, or *Gordonsburgh*, t. Scot. in Inverness, on S. side of Loch Eil, half a mile from Fort William. Pop. of Maryburgh and Fort William 1,200.

Marykirk, t. island of Sanday, on S. coast. Lon. 2. 27. W. Lat. 59. 6. N.

MARYLAND, one of the U. S., bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Delaware, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, SW. and W. by Virginia. Lon. 75. 10. to 79. 20. W. Lat. 38. to 39. 44. N.; 196 miles long, and 120 broad. Sp. m. 13,950. Pop. in 1790, 319,721; in 1800, 349,692; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,350; white males 131,743; white females 128,479; slaves 107,398; free people of colour 39,730. Persons engaged in agriculture 79,135; in manufactures 18,640; in commerce 4,771. Militia 32,189.

Chesapeake bay extends up through the state from S. to N. dividing it into two parts. The part east of the bay is called the *eastern shore*; the part west, the *western shore*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Western Shore.</i>			
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop. 1810.</i>	<i>Pop. 1820.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Alleghany	6,909	8,654	Cumberland
Ann Arundel	26,668	27,165	ANNAPOLIS
Baltimore city		62,738	
Baltimore co.		33,663	
Calvert	8,005	8,073	St. Leonards'
Charles	20,245	16,500	Port Tobacco
Frederick	34,437	40,459	Fredericktown
Harford	21,258	15,924	Bel-Air
Montgomery	17,980	16,400	Rockville
Prince George	20,589	20,216	Marlborough
St. Mary's	12,794	12,974	Leonardtown
Washington	18,730	23,075	Hagerstown
<i>Eastern Shore.</i>			
Caroline	9,455	10,108	Denton
Cæcil	13,066	10,048	Elkton
Dorchester	18,108	17,759	Cambridge
Kent	11,450	11,453	Chester
Queen Ann	16,648	14,952	Centreville
Somerset	17,195	19,579	Princess Ann
Worcester	16,971	17,421	Snowhill
Total	380,546	407,350	

Towns. Annapolis is the seat of government. Baltimore is much the largest town.—The other most considerable towns are Fredericktown, Hagerstown, Easton, Cumberland, Snowhill, Chestertown, Williamsport, and Cambridge.

Education. The University of Maryland, St. Mary's College, and Baltimore College are in Baltimore. There are 17 academies which are supported in part by the state.

Religion. Maryland was originally settled by Roman Catholics, who are the most numerous denomination of Christians in the state. The other denominations are Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, who had in 1820, 48 ministers, Baptists, who had in 1817, 33 congregations, Friends, 28 meetings, Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Mennonists, &c.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate, and consisting of 15 members, chosen for 5 years, by electors, and a house of delegates, consisting of 4 members from each of the counties, and 2 from each of the two cities, Baltimore and Annapolis, chosen annually, on the 1st Monday in Oct. The governor and an executive council of 5 persons, are chosen annually, by a joint ballot of both houses, on the 2d Monday in November. The Assembly meets annually on the first Monday in November.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

Face of the country. The country on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding, in many places, with stagnant water. In this part the air in summer is moist, sultry, and disagreeable, and the inhabitants are subject to agues and intermittent fevers, and many of them have a sickly appearance. The Maryland part of the peninsula included between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level from the Delaware part. It is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is well adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. The genuine white wheat, which is said to be peculiar to this state, is raised in some of the counties on the eastern shore. The country, on the western shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the eastern shore. Above these falls the country becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the state it is mountainous. The western part is crossed by ranges of mountains, which pass through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as South mountain, North mountain, Sideling hill, Warrior's, Evit's, Wills, and Alleghany mountains. The hilly and mountainous parts abound in springs of excellent water, and the climate is highly salubrious and agreeable.

Soil and productions. The soil is generally a red clay or loam, and much of it is excellent, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Here are also fine orchards, and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are abundant. Of peaches, the inhabitants make large quantities of peach brandy, and of apples, apple brandy and cider. The forests abound in nut bearing trees, which feed great numbers of swine. These swine run wild, and when fattened, are killed, barrelled, and exported in great quantities. Beef and mutton are also plentiful. Some cotton for domestic use is raised in this state, but it is of inferior quality.

Commerce. The most considerable export from this state is that of flour; and next to this, is that of tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flaxseed, beans, &c. The trade of the state is principally carried on from Baltimore with the other states, with the West Indies, and various parts of Europe.

Manufactures. This state abounds with mines of excellent iron ore, and has also some coal.—Furnaces have been erected in various parts for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, hollow ware, cannon, stoves, &c. There are a number of glass works, paper mills, &c. Vast quantities of rye are distilled into whiskey; but the most considerable manufacture is that of flour.

Maryland, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 16 S. Cooperstown, W. 373. Pop. 1,439.

Maryland Point, a point formed by a bend in the Potomac, Md.; 12 SW. Port Tobacco.

Maryport, s-p. Eng. in Cumberland, at the mouth of a river on the coast of the Irish sea, with a weekly market on Friday; 9 NW. Cocker-mouth, 308 N. London. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 54. 44. N. Pop. 3,134. Between 90 and 100 vessels belong to this port.

Marysburg, t. Upper Canada, on NE. part of lake Ontario.

Marysville, p-t. & cap. Charlotte co. Va.; about 34 SE. Lynchburg, W. 239.

Marysville, p-v. Campbell co. Va.; W. 234.

Marysville, p-v. Harrison co. Ken.; W. 517.

Marytown, t. Scot. in Angusshire; 5 ESE. Brechin.

Maryville, p-t. & cap. Blount co. Ten.; 15 S. Knoxville, W. 556.

Marza, t. Sicily, Noto, with a bay, where they manufacture salt; 8 SSE. Noto.

Marza, t. Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, who trade with Europeans for gum, of which there are 3 forests near.

Marzi, or *Port Addi*, see *Portendic*.

Marza el Bir, t. Arabia; 10 W. Hali.

Marza Eran, t. Arabia; 12 S. Sockia.

Marza Ibrahim, t. Arabia; 5 S. Serrain.

Marza Kouf, t. Arabia; 35 S. Mecca.

Marza Suza, (an. *Apollonia*), t. Africa, in Barca; 6 N. Curen.

Marzaglia, t. Italy; 4 W. Modena.

Marzilla, t. Spain, Navarre; 30 S. Pamplona.

Marzoan, mt. Egypt, near the coast of the Red sea; 15 S. Coseir.

Mass Bay, bay in the North sea, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Mas d' Agenois, (Le,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne; 5 NW. Tonneins, 6 ESE. Marmande. Pop. 1,600.

Mas d' Azil, (Le,) t. France, Arriege; 18 NNW. Tarascon, 25 W. Mirepoix. Pop. 2,482.

Mas Cabardes, (Les,) t. France, in Aude; 1 N. Carcassonne, 8 NE. Montolieu.

Mas Garnier, or *Grenier*, (Le,) t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 3 W. Verdun.

Mas St. Puelle, t. France, in Aude; 10 SW. St. Papoul.

Masa, t. Congo; 20 NE. St. Salvador.

Masa Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 51. 19. N.

Masafuero, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, situated about 93 W. of Juan Fernandes, both being nearly in the same latitude. It is very high and mountainous, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock; it is of a triangular form, and about 12 miles in circumference. Masafuero is a very good place for refreshment, especially in the summer season. All round the island there is such plenty of fish, that a boat may, with three hooks and lines, catch as much as

will serve a hundred people; among others are coal-fish, cavallies, cod, hallibut, king-fishers, and cray-fish; seals are numerous. Lon. 80. 37. W. Lat. 33. 45. S.

Masan, t. Mocaumpour; 44 SW. Mocaumpour.

Masaibpet, t. Hind. in Golconda; 28 NNW. Hydrabad.

Ma-saffran, r. Algiers, which forms the boundary towards the N. between the provinces of Tremecen and Titterie. It is formed by the union of several smaller streams, and runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 3. 13. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Masagran, or *Mazackran*, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, surrounded with mud walls, situated on the declivity of a range of hills, within a furlong of the Mediterranean; 2 S. Mustygannim, 20 NE. Arzew.

Masanet, t. Spain, Catalonia; 25 N. Gerona.

Masanet, t. Spain, Catalonia; 17 S. Gerona.

Masani, t. Servia; 30 S. Passarowitz.

Masara, t. Algiers; 12 N. Constantina.

Masargues, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 3 SE. Marseilles.

Mosaruolo, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 N. Friuli.

Masaya, t. Guatemala, on W. side of the lake of Nicaragua; 10 N. Grenada.

Masbach, r. Ger. which runs into Wipper, opposite Solingen.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, about 90 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are for the most part free and independent; about 250 families pay tribute. Here are some mines, but not wrought; the principal produce is rice. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 12. 18. N.

Masbrough, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, celebrated for its iron manufactures, forges, and furnaces, on the Rother, opposite Rotherham.

Mascali, t. Sicily, in Val di Demona, near the sea coast at the foot of Mount Ætna; 15 N. by E. Catania. Pop. 4,000.

Mascalat, t. Arabia, in Oman; 160 WSW. Julfar, 240 WNW. Oman.

Mascall, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan; about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 92. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Mascar, t. Algiers, in Tremecen; 30 S. Mustygannim, 40 ESE. Oran. It is merely a collection of mud-walled houses. There is a small fort garrisoned by its own inhabitants. The Bedouins of this neighbourhood are exempt from taxes, and only serve as volunteers in cases of necessity.

Mascaraib, or *Maserib*, t. Syria, belonging to a powerful Arabian prince; 3 days' journey SSE. Damascus.

Mascarenhas, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 4 N. Mirandela.

Mascari, t. Sicily, Demona; 9 SW. Taormina.

Mascarin, one of the Gallapagos islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 1. 12. S.

Mascat, or *Maskat*, or *Muscat*, (an. *Moscha*), t. Arabia; 220 SSE. Gombroon, 940 E. Mecca. Lon. 59. 20. E. Lat. 23. 28. N. Pop. about 3,000. This is the principal town of the province of Oman, so that the schiech, or imam, is by many travellers called king of Mascat. It stands at one end of a beautiful plain, on the side of a small gulf, encompassed with steep rocks, form-

ing an excellent harbour, in which the largest vessels may find shelter. This harbour is likewise protected by forts, and the city thus fortified both by art and nature. Arrian called it *Mosca*, and speaks of it as being, even then, a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Persia, and India. Mascat has ever enjoyed this advantage, and even at present possesses an extensive commerce. English ships sailing between India and Bassora usually stop here; it has also a large trade with the interior by caravans. In no other Mahometan city are the Banians so numerous as in Mascat; their number in this city amounts to no less than 1,200. They are permitted to live agreeably to their own laws, to bring their wives hither, to set up idols in their chambers, and to burn their dead. Mascat is the key of Arabia and Persia, and the whole trade is carried on by Banians.

Mascatlan, t. Mexico; 60 from Acapulco.
Mascau, t. Stiria; 8 SE. Windisch Weis-

Mascautons, Indians, between lakes Michigan and Superior. No. of warriors, 400.
Mascharska, isl. Russia, in the Frozen sea, near W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 58.14.E. Lat. 73. N.

Maschigika, bay on NW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 59.14. E. Lat. 76. 25. N.
Maschito, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 3 SSE. Venosa.

Mascontin, r. Illinois, which runs into the Wabash, below Fort Harrison.
Mascobu, t. New-Mexico, in Mayo; 110 NE. Santa Cruz.

Mascomy Pond, N. H. in Enfield and Lebanon, chiefly in the former. It is 1,250 rods in length and 250 in breadth, and contains 2,375 acres. *Mascomy river* flows from it into the Connecticut, in Lebanon; 7 miles long.
Mascouche, r. L. Canada, which joins the St. John's, 12 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence.

Masebe, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 54 ESE. Gottenburg.

Maselskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 20 S. Kola.

Masenburg, t. Stiria; 2 S. Leoben.

Maseno, v. Valteline, celebrated for its baths; 3 ESE. Chiavenna.

Maseno, r. which rises in the Alps, and runs into the Adda, 4 E. Morbegno.

Masera, t. Arabia, in Oman, on the coast; 70 SSE. Kalhat. Lat. 22. N.

Maserata, t. Piacenza; 18 S. Piacenza.

Maseyck, see *Maeseyck*.

Masham, t. Eng. N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 17 NW. Boroughbridge, 220 N. London. Pop. 1,014.

Mashangur, t. Cabul, on the river Sewad; 48 N. Attock, 130 ESE. Cabul. Lon. 71. 7.E. Lat. 33. 54. N.

Mashoor, Persia, in Chusistan, about half way between Endian and Dorak, 2 miles from the sea. Pop. 700.

Mashpee, t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 11 S. Sandwich, 13 SW. Barnstable. Pop. 150. It has 2 harbours, Popponesset bay, and Waquoit bay, both of which have bars at their mouths.

Mashuk, t. Arabian Irak; 5 NW. Samira.

Masiady, t. Samogitia; 36 NNW. Medniki.
Masjan, r. Persia, which runs into the Sihon, in Chorasán.

Maside, t. Spain, Galicia; 12 NW. Orense.

Maside, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 35. E. Lat. 7. 25. S.

Masigne, t. France, in Sarte; 3 ENE. La Flèche, 5 S. Le Mans.

Masin, t. Piedmont; 5 SE. Ivrea.

Masina, km. Africa, N. of Bambarra, situated on N. bank of the Niger, and SW. of Tombuctoo, inhabited by Foulahs, who employ themselves in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the king of Bambarra. Lon. 0. 3. to 3. 0. W. Lat. 14. 50. to 16. S.

Masinac, t. Egypt; 14 NE. Habaseh.

Masinga, t. Cacongo. Lon. 12. 8. E. Lat. 5. 10. S.

Masivan, or *Merzifon*, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 90 NW. Sivas, 120 E. Angura.

Masius, now *Karadgia Daghi*.

Maskagon, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 12 N. Grand river.

Maskaleva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 24 N. Balaganskoi.

Maskelyne's Islands, cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, lying off SE. point of Mallicollo island. Lon. 167.59.E. Lat. 16.32.N.

Maskinonge, r. L. Canada, which rises from a lake of the same name, and flows into the St. Lawrence at the head of St. Peter's Lake. The lake is 9 miles in circ., and the river is navigable for boats several miles.

Masko, t. Finland; 9 NW. Abo.

Maslacq, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 5 SSE. Orthez. Pop. 372.

Maslavstano, t. Russia, in Kiev; 36 ESE. Bialacerkiev.

Maslema, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 28 NNE. Racca.

Masmunster, see *Munster*.

Masned, small isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 54. 59. N.

Masolia, now *Masulipatam*.

Mason, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 12 SW. Amherst, 42 SSW. Concord. Pop. 1,313.

Mason, co. NW. side of Va., bounded NE. by Wood co., SE. & S. by Kenhawa co., and W. & NW. by the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 1,991; slaves 249. Pop. 4,868. Chief town, Point Pleasant.

Mason, co. NE. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 12,459; slaves 2,428. Pop. in 1820, 13,588. Chief towns, Washington and Maysville.

Mason Hall, p-v. Orange co. N. C.; W. 311.

Mason, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 239.

Mason's Island, small isl. in the Potomac. Lon. 77. 13. W. Lat. 39. N.

Masons ville, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 25 W. Delhi, W. 294. Pop. 719.

Masou, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 121. 4. E. Lat. 30. 47. N.

Masovia, or *Masuren*, palatinate, Poland, bounded N. & E. by the Vistula, S. by the palatinates of Sandomir and Kalisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. Pop. 318,000. H. 49,000. Sq. m. 4,621. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, naturally good; not well cultivated. Chief town, Warsaw. The palatinate of Masovia before the partition of Poland, was much larger than the present division of that name.

Masow, see *Massow*.

Maspa, t. Quito ; 40 NW. Archidona.

Maspaloma, t. SE. coast of Canary island ; 12 S. Palmas.

Masquelonge, or *Kennoncheque*, r. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 87. 4. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

Masques, see *Chelques*.

Masquinonge, see *Maskinonge*.

Masque Pocona, jurisdiction, S. A. in Charcas, extending about 75 m. The air is hot, but not too much so for vines. The town of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited ; but there are in other parts of the jurisdiction several populous towns. The valley in which it stands is about 24 miles in circuit, producing all kinds of grain and fruits ; and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which constitute a principal branch of its trade ; 90 SSW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Masri, t. Persia, Kerman ; 160 ENE. Sirgian.

Massa, t. Italy, capital of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, on Frigido, 2 miles from the Mediterranean ; 30 N. by W. Leghorn, 20 NW. Lucca, 53 SSW. Modena. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 44. 2. N. Pop. 9,326. Bp. see. It is well built, and has a palace with gardens and an academy of sculpture and architecture.

Massa, t. Tuscany, in Sienna ; 24 SW. Sienna, 44 SW. Florence. Lon. 10. 53. E. Lat. 43. 5. N. Bp. see. Between this town and the sea is a very unhealthy tract of country, called *Maremma di Sienna*. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood.

Massa di Sorrento, s-p. Naples, in Lavora, with a harbour for small vessels ; 6 SW. Sorrento. On the sea shore is an ancient temple adorned with marble columns and a pavement of Mosaic.

Massa, t. Italy, 24 SSE. Ferrara.

Massa, t. Fez ; 8 S. Salee.

Massabesick Pond, N. H., mostly in Chester, but partly in Manchester. It is a beautiful collection of water, about 3 miles long, containing 1,512 acres. It composed two parts, nearly equal, which are united by a narrow strait, which is crossed by the Londonderry turnpike.

Massa-Carrara, duchy, Italy, on S. side of the Apennines, enclosed by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. It is composed of the principalities of Massa, Carrara, and the lordship of Carfagnana. Pop. 37,507. Sq. m. 318. It is mountainous, but tolerably fertile in oil, wine, fruit, hemp, and silk.—This duchy will revert on the death of its present sovereign, Maria Beatrix D'Este, to the house of Modena.

Massaccio, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 18 SW. Ancona.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the U.S. ; bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by New York. Lon. 69. 50. to 73. 10. W. Lat. 41. 23. to 43. 52. N. ; 190 miles long, and 90 broad. Sq. m. about 7,500. Pop. in 1790, 388,727 ; in 1800, 422,845 ; in 1810, 472,040 ; in 1820, 523,287 ; white males 252,154 ; white females 264,265 ; free coloured persons 6,740. Persons engaged in agriculture

63,460 ; in manufactures 33,464 ; in commerce 13,301. Militia, in 1822, 52,703.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop. 1820.	Chief Towns.
Barnstable	14	24,026	Barnstable
Berkshire	32	35,720	Lenox
Bristol	19	40,908	Taunton
Dukes	3	3,292	Edgartown
Essex	26	74,655	{ Salem Newburyport Ipswich
Franklin	25	29,268	Greenfield
Hampden	18	28,021	Springfield
Hampshire	22	26,487	Northampton
Middlesex	44	61,472	{ Cambridge Concord
Nantucket	1	7,266	Nantucket
Norfolk	22	36,471	Dedham
Plymouth	18	38,136	Plymouth
Suffolk	2	43,940	Boston
Worcester	54	73,625	Worcester
	14	300	523,287

Towns. Boston is the chief town. The other most considerable maritime towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Charlestown, Plymouth, and New Bedford. Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Haverhill, Dedham, Taunton, Concord, and many others are pleasant and flourishing inland towns.

Education. There is a university at Cambridge, a college at Williamstown, a theological seminary at Andover, a collegiate charity institution at Amherst, and there are 26 academies. A number of these are well endowed, and many of them are in a flourishing state. Besides the academies, grammar schools, public and private, are constantly supported in most of the principal towns, and good schools are common throughout the state. Literary institutions are liberally patronized, and in no part of the world is information more generally diffused.

Religion. The number of the congregations of the several denominations of Christians, was stated in 1821, as follows ; Congregationalists 373, Baptists 153, Friends 39, Episcopalians 22, Universalists 23, Presbyterians 10, Freewill Baptists 10, Shakers 4, Catholics 2, Sandemanians 2, Swedenborgians 1.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate of 40 members, and a house of representatives. The governor, lieutenant governor, and senators are chosen annually on the first Monday in April, by the people. The representatives are chosen annually in May. Each town having 150 rateable polls, may send one, and another for every additional 225 polls. The legislature assemble on the last Wednesday in May, annually, and meet also in January.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Concord, Nashua, Charles, Mystic, Neponset, Taunton, Chickapee, Deerfield, Westfield, Miller's, and Housatonic. The principal canal is Middlesex canal, connecting Boston harbour with the Merrimack, commencing in the town of Chelmsford ; 28 miles in length.

Islands, &c. The principal islands are Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth islands. The most noted capes are Cape Ann, Cape Cod, and Cape Malabar. The most considerable bays are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Barnstable, Plymouth, and Buzzard's bays. There are no large lakes, but there are numerous ponds.

Mountains. The range of the Green Mountains passes from north to south, through the western part of this state. The principal chain takes the name of Hoosac mountain. The highest summits are Saddle and Takonnack mountains. The other most noted mountains in the state, are Wachuset, in Princeton, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, and Mount Toby in Sunderland.

Face of the country. The face of the country is greatly diversified. The southeastern part is mostly level. There are also level districts of small extent in the vicinity of the Merrimack in the northeast. Salt marshes are numerous in the maritime parts, though not very extensive. Most of that part bordering on the sea coast, and extending into the interior as far as the county of Worcester, may be regarded as the level division, exhibiting no very considerable elevations. The five western counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Berkshire, present the greatest irregularity of surface, and constitute the highlands of the state. These counties, however, abound in vast tracts of elevated lands diversified with gentle swells, in large districts of pine plains, in valleys of various extent, as well as in wide intervals, particularly on Connecticut river.

Soil, &c. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description from the most fertile to the most unproductive. In the southeastern part it is mostly light and sandy, interspersed, however, with numerous fertile tracts. In the middle and northern part, towards the sea coast, it is of a much better quality, though not generally distinguished for its natural fertility; but by excellent cultivation, a great portion of it is rendered highly productive. The middle and western parts have generally a strong rich soil, excellent for grazing, and suited to most of the purposes of agriculture. The state is almost universally well watered. The streams of every description are remarkably clear and beautiful. The farms generally consist of from 100 to 300 acres, and are for the most part, well cultivated. In no part of the United States have there been greater advances made in agricultural improvements than in Massachusetts. The country is intersected in every direction by roads, which are kept in a good state of repair.

Productions. The principal productions are, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, pease, beans, buck wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter and cheese, are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The county of Berkshire, in particular, is distinguished for its extensive dairies. The state abounds with orchards, and great quantities of cider are annually made, which is the common beverage of the inhabitants. The principal cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Gardening is an object of attention throughout the

state, and all the hortulan vegetables suited to the climate, together with a variety of domestic fruits, are, in this way, extensively cultivated.

Commerce. Massachusetts has a greater number of inhabitants engaged in commerce than any other state in the union. The greatest part of the fisheries in the U. States belongs to this state. The principal articles of export are fish, beef, lumber, pork, ardent spirits, flax seed, whale oil, spermaceti, and various manufactures.

Manufactures. This state holds a high rank in point of manufactures. The most considerable are those of cotton cloths, boots and shoes, ardent spirits, leather, cordage, wrought and cast iron, nails, woollens, ships, straw bonnets, hats, cabinet work, paper, oil, and muskets. There is an extensive national establishment for the manufacture of arms at Springfield.

Minerals. The principal mines are those of iron, which are found in various parts, and there are numerous establishments for manufacturing iron. The counties of Plymouth and Bristol afford great quantities of this mineral, and there are several rich iron mines in the county of Berkshire. A lead mine is found at South Hadley, and at some other places. Ochres and other fossil productions have been found in various places. Quarries of good marble are found in Lanesborough, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and several other places in Berkshire county. There are quarries of slate at Lancaster, Harvard, and Bernardston, and of soap stone, at Middlefield. Lime stone is found in great abundance in the county of Berkshire, and freestone in all parts of the state. Great quantities of beautiful granite for building is obtained from Chelmsford and Tyngsborough.

Climate. The climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. The air, however, is generally dry, serene, and healthy. The thermometer in summer is frequently observed to exceed 77° for 40 or 50 days together; and sometimes rises to 100°. The weather in winter is variable, and sometimes very cold.

Massachusetts Bay, large bay, Mass. between Cape Ann on the N., and Cape Cod on S.

Massachusetts Fort, in Williamstown, Mass.; 9 S. Bennington, 19 E. Lansingburg.

Massachusetts' Sound, bay on W. coast of N.A., S. of Quadras Islands.

Massaciucoli, t. Lucca; 9 SW. Lucca.

Massacoi, see *Sherbro*.

Massacre Island, see *Maouna*.

Massacre Island, or *Eustasia*, isl. on the coast of Alabama; 8 E. Pascagoola river.

Massacre River, r. Hispaniola, which runs into the sea on N. side of the island, Lon. 72. 32. W. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Massada, fortress, Palestine; about 12 SSE. Jerusalem.

Massafra, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 NW. Tarento. Pop. 6,986.

Massafuero, see *Musafuero*.

Massagano, or *Massangano*, t. Angola, and capital of a province to which it gives name, on the Coanza; 100 ESE. Loanda. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 9. 54. S.

Massagong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Nassau. Lon. 100. 5. E. Lat. 3. 8. S.

Massalagem, (*New*,) s-p. Madagascar, on W. coast. Lon. 63. 10. E. Lat. 16. 30. S.

Massalagem, (*Old*,) s-p. Madagascar, on W. coast; 60 N. New Massalagem.

Massandra, isl. Africa, in the Coanza; 24 miles from the mouth.

Massapa, t. Africa, in Mocaranga; 230 NW. Sofala. Lon. 32. 10. E. Lat. 18. 10. S.

Massasinaway, r. which rises in Ohio, and runs into the Wabash.

Massat, t. France, in Arriege; 9 W. Tarascon. Pop. 800.

Massay, t. France, in Cher; 16 W. Bourges.

Massbach, t. Bav.; 9 N. Schweinfurt. Pop. 1,100.

Massbach, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, on the Lauer. Pop. 400.

Massciuccoli, see *Massacuicoli*.

Massel, t. Silesia, in Oels; 3 NE. Trebnitz. Near it is an eminence called Topplesberg, once a famous Pagan burial-ground.

Massena, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N.Y., on the St. Lawrence, NW. of Ogdensburgh; W. 560. Pop. 944.

Masserano, t. Piedmont; 21 NNW. Vercelli, 43 NNE. Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. Lat. 45. 39. N. Pop. 3,531.

Massenbach, t. Bav.; 3 SE. Gemunden.

Masseube, t. France, in Gers; 14 S. Auch. Lon. 0. 39. E. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 1,400.

Massey's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. It lies SSW. of Sirius island.

Massfeld, t. Ger. in Meiningen; 3 SSE. Meiningen.

Massi, nation of Africa, on the banks of lake Maravi.

Massia, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 16. 30. N.

Massiac, t. France, in Cantal; 14 N. St. Flour, 18 NE. Murat. Pop. 1,580.

Massianac, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 55. E. Lat. 22. 50. S.

Massilargues, t. France, in Herault; 12 ENE. Montpellier. Pop. 2,916.

Massillia, now *Marseilles*.

Massingales, p-v. Sullivan co. Ten.; 263 Murfreesborough, W. 439.

Massisa, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 12 E Adana.

Massnitz, t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 N. Zeitz.

Massorah, t. Hind. Bahar; 23 ESE. Bahar.

Massow, t. Pru. Pomerania; 9 N. Stargard, 20 SSE. Cammin. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 53. 37. N. Pop. 1,228.

Massamba, t. Congo; 10 N. Bombi.

Massura, t. Hind. Bahar; 45 SSW. Bahar.

Massy, see *Massi*.

Mast Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica, E. of Montego bay.

Mast Island, small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 23. S.

Masta, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 23. E. Lat. 44. 7. N.

Mastai, t. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon; 10 SW. Meaco. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 34. 46. N.

Mastasa, t. Fez; 40 WNW. Velez de Gomer.

Mastassin Lake, lake. N. America, at the head of Rupert's river, which falls into James' Bay. This lake is about 200 miles in circ., of

a very irregular form, and much intersected by projections of land.

Mastigon, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Michigan.

Mastih, (an. *Modomarstice*,) t. Persia, in Kerman; 140 ENE. Sirgian, 410 ESE. Ispahan. Lon. 59. 40. E. Lat. 29. 16. N.

Mastre, (*La*,) t. France, in Ardèche; 12 SW. Tournon, 15 N. Privas. Pop. 1,500.

Mastura, t. Arabia Petræa, on the borders of the Red sea; 92 SW. Medina. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Masuah, or *Matsuah*, or *Massowah*, the principal s-p. Abyssinia, on a small island of the same name in the Red sea, near the coast. Lon. 39. 40. E. Lat. 15. 35. N. Pop. about 2,000. It has an excellent harbour, and water deep enough for ships of any size, to the very edge of the island. Here they may ride in the utmost security, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of strength the wind blows. Nearly all the foreign trade of Abyssinia is carried on from this town. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha and Jidda. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, wax, and slaves. There are about 20 stone houses; the rest are built of poles and bent grass. There are 4 mosques. As it takes its modern, so it received its ancient name from its harbour; it was called by the ancients *Sebasticum Os*, from the capacity of its port, which is distributed into three divisions. The island itself is very small, scarcely three quarters of a mile in length, and about half that in breadth; one third occupied by houses, one by cisterns to receive the rain-water, and the last reserved for burying the dead.

Masvaur, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 9 N. Befort, 22 SSW. Colmar. Pop. 2,182.

Masuco, or *Masacon*, t. Portugal, in Trassos-Montes; 18 ENE. Espadacinta, 27 SSW. Miranda de Duero.

Masula, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 40 NNW. Astara.

Masulipatam, (an. *Masolia*,) city and s-p. Hind. in Condapilly, at the mouth of the Kistnah; 65 SSW. Rajamundry, 150 SE. Hyderabad. Lon. 81. 15. E. Lat. 16. 10. N. Pop. about 40,000. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons, and is the only good port on the coast of Coromandel. It carries on a considerable trade, and is celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths, called chintz. It is situated in a fertile and well watered district. The port is 800 yards long by 600 broad.

Masurieh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 50 W. Korna.

Maszow, t. Hungary; 6 W. Rosenberg.

Mata, (*La*,) s-p. Spain, in Valencia near the salt lake; 22 SSW. Alicant.

Mata, lake, Spain, in Valencia, near the sea side. The quantity of salt collected here is immense, and is the property of the king, costing little more than the labour of heaping it, being in a manner produced naturally. In some years the exports have amounted to near 100,000 tons weight, chiefly for Holland and the Baltic.

Mata, r. Africa, which crosses the country of Sabia, and runs into the E. Indian sea. Lat. 19. 30. S.

Mataboon, small isl. in the Sooloo of Archipelago. Lon. 120. 11. E. Lat. 5. 2. N

Malaco, or *Matanca*, bay on N. coast of Cuba, where the Dutch fleet defeated the Spanish fleet, in the year 1627; 36 m. from the Havannah.

Matacola, see *Batacola*.

Matagara, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa.

Mantagoda, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 31. S.

Matagorda, fort, Spain which covers the harbour of Cadiz.

Mantagua, t. Cuba; 92 SE. Havannah.

Mataja, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 1. 20. N.

Mataichi, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 150 ENE. Santa Cruz.

Matala, or *Castro Matala*, (an. *Metalla*, or *Metallum*,) t. Candia, on S. coast; 30 S. Candia. Lon. 24. 10. E. Lat. 34. 46. N. This was one of the harbours of Gortynia.

Mataloe, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 40. S.

Matalona, t. Naples, Lavora; 13 NNE. Naples.

Mataman, or *Cimbeba*, large country of Africa, lying near the Atlantic, S. of Benguela, extending from Lon. 13. to 18. E. Lat. 16. to 24. S.

Matamba, large country in the interior parts of Africa, bounded N. by Congo, E. by a country unknown, S. by Malemba and Benguela, and W. by Angola; about 150 miles from NW. to SE.; and about as much from NE. to SW.; divided into 5 provinces, Upper and Lower Umbe, Upper and Little Ganghelli, and Bondo. St. Maria de Matamba is the capital.

Matambo, t. Peru, Abanca; 12 NW. Cusco.

Matan, t. Borneo, near W. coast, a little S. of the equinoctial line.

Matan, small isl. among the Philippines, near the port of Sibiu, where the celebrated Magellan was killed, in 1521, in an engagement with the natives.

Matana, t. Hind. Oude; 10 NW. Kairabad.

Matanca, or *Matances*, r. East-Florida, which runs into the sea, S. of St. Augustine.

Matanzas, s-p. on N. coast of Cuba, 30 leagues from the west of Florida, and 20 from Havannah. Lon. 81. 36. W. Lat. 23. 2. N. Pop. about 7,000. It is situated on a bay of the same name, which affords one of the largest, safest, and most convenient harbours in America, having a good castle for its defence. It has considerable commerce.

Matapan, r. Md. which runs into the Patuxent, 2 miles above Nottingham.

Matape, t. New Mexico, in Sonora; 45 SE. Pitquin.

Mataquito, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 34. 40. S.

Mataran, t. Java, and capital of a kingdom on S. side, near the centre of the island. Lon. 110 E. Lat. 8. 20. S. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

Matarana, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in Aragon.

Matarea, or *Mataria*, (an. *On*, and *Heliopolis*, and *Bethshemesh*,) t. Egypt; 5 NE. Cairo. Pop. 500. It is celebrated for the excellence of its water. Here Joseph and Mary are said to have rested with our SAVIOUR. Near the village stands the Pillar of On, a famous obelisk supposed to be the oldest monument of the kind existing. Its height is 67 1-2 feet, and its breadth, Vol. II.

at the base, 6 feet; the whole being of one entire mass of reddish granite. Hieroglyphical characters are rudely sculptured upon it.—A bloody battle was fought here on March 20, 1800, between the French and the Turks. The loss of the Turks amounted to about 8,000 men killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert.

Matarieh, cluster of small islands in lake Menzaleh.

Mataro, (an *Illuro*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia; 17 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 27. E. Lat. 41. 52. N. Pop. 25,000. H. 2,500. The inhabitants are industrious, and carry on various manufactures; calicoes, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, ribbons, twist, canvas, and leather. The environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine much famed for its flavour.

Manatana, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 22. 20. S.

Matatanes, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. E. Lat. 22. 20. S.

Matavai Bay, or *Port Royal Bay*, bay near N. part of Otaheite. Lon. 149. 36. W. Lat. 17. 30. S. It is sheltered from all winds except from the W. and NW.

Matavai Point, cape of Otaheite. Lon. 210. 22. E. Lat. 17. 29. S.

Matchadash Bay, bay on E. coast of lake Huron. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 44. 48. N.

Ma-tcham, t. China, Pe-tche-li; 22 N. Tsang.

Ma-tche, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119. 54. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Matchedash, see *Severn River*.

Matchgong, t. Bengal; 25 N. Burdwan.

Ma-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 NE. Ou-tchang.

Matchou, mt. Thibet. Lon. 86. 29. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Matchtygong, t. Hind.; 37 NW. Benares.

Matelica, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 10 W. Ancona. Pop. 5,000.

Matelles, (Les,) t. France, in Herault; 7 N. Montpellier, 12 NE. Gignac. Pop. 296.

Matembo, one of the Querimba islands, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. S.

Matera, city, Naples, in Basilicata; 27 SSW. Bari, 112 E. Naples. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 40. 51. N. Pop. 12,380. Abp. see.

Materata, t. Istria; 6 ESE. Umago.

Matesholm, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 8. N.

Matesi, lake, Naples, Molise; 3 S. Boiano.

Matha, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 9 SE. St. Jean d'Angely, 14 NE. Saintes. Pop. 1,214.

Mathan, t. Africa, in Bournou, called a royal city. Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Mathay, t. France, in Doubs, 4 NW. Blamont, 7 N. St. Hypolite.

Matgar, t. Hind. in Kotta; 15 SSW. Kotta.

Mathepour, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 30 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mathern, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Tivy, 2 miles above Llanbeder.

Mathias Point, point formed by a bend in the Potomac, in Va., S. of Port Tobacco.

Mathieu, t. France, in Calvados; 5 N. Caen, 13 E. Bayeux.

Mathis, now *Mattia*.

Mathusen, or *Mauthausen*, t. Austria, on the Danube; 7 E. Steyregg.

Mathravel, v. N. Wales, in Montgomery; 5 NW. Welshpool. It was once the seat of the Prince of Powis, and supposed to be the ancient city called *Mediolanum*; now reduced to a farmhouse.

Matignon, t. France, in North-Coasts; 11 NE. Lamballe, 14 NW. Dinan. Pop. 800.

Matilla, t. Spain, in Leon; 20 SSW. Salamanca.

Matin, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 150 miles below Quebec.

Matina, t. Guatemala, in Costa Rica; 60 NNE. Carthage.

Matinicus Island, on the coast of Maine, S. of Penobscot Bay. Lon. 68. 17. E. Lat. 43. 56. N. Pop. 108.

Matino, t. Naples, Otranto; 10 E. Gallipoli.

Matissalva, t. Transylvania; 7 ESE. Samosvivar.

Matisco, now *Macon*.

Matlock, v. Eng. in Derbyshire; 17 N. Derby, 143 N. London. Pop. 2,490. Here is a medicinal spring, efficacious in cholicky, consumptive, and cutaneous cases; and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, as an agreeable retreat during the summer months, for health and amusement. Matlock Great Tor is 140 yards perpendicular. Near Matlock bridge are two chalybeate springs.

Matme, r. Ger. which rises in Brigsaw, and runs into the Schwarzach, 8 N. Waldshut.

Mato Dentoo, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 45 NNE. Villa Rica.

Matobolo, one of the smaller Philippine Islands, near N. coast of Panay. Lon. 122. 45. E. Lat. 11. 56. N.

Matochnik Schar, strait which divides Nova Zembla; always filled with ice. Lat. 75. N.

Matomkin Point, on S. side of the Potomac, in Va.; 15 miles above Mathias Point.

Matomkin, (Great,) small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 36. W. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Matomkin, (Little,) small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 42. W. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Matonbackrapetta, t. Hind. in Cuddapa; 32 SSE. Cuddapa.

Matoon Harbour, harbour on SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64. 45. W. Lat. 44. N.

Matour, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 11 SE. Charolles, 13 W. Mâcon. Pop. 1,227.

Matowoman, Creek, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, 15 S. Mount Vernon.

Matra, chain of mountains, Hungary, SW. of Erlau.

Matramodo, t. Carnatic; 27 W. Vellore.

Matrona, now *Marne*.

Matruna, t. Hind.; 38 NE. Ruttunpour.

Matschach, t. Carinthia; 10 S. Saxenburg.

Matschen, t. Sax. Leipsic; 6 N. Leissnich.

Matschevitz, t. Poland; 32. E. Warsaw, 60 W. Brzesc. It is memorable for a battle fought here in 1794, between the confederate Poles under Kosciusko, and the Russians under General Fersen, in which the latter were victorious; 6,000 Poles fell in the battle, and 16,000 were made prisoners, among whom were generals Sirakowski, Kosciusko, Cnashevitsch, and nearly 200 superior and staff officers.

Matsima, or *Schilpads*, island, Japan, E. of Nippon. Lat. 38. 12. N.

Matsinglo, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 12. E. Lat. 15. 38. N.

Matsmai, t. Jeso, capital of the island, situated on the S. extremity, supposed by Galownin to contain 50,000 inhabitants.

Matsuah, see *Masuah*.

Matsumay, s-p. island of Jedso, tributary to Japan. Lon. 144. 4. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

Matta de Brazil, t. Brazil, in Pernambuco; 25 W. Olinda.

Mattadequin Creek, r. Va., which runs into York River.

Mattamusket, p-v. Hyde co. N. C.; W. 380.

Mattapony, r. Va., which rises in Spotsylvania co., runs SE., and unites with Pamunky below the town of Delaware, to form York river. It is navigable for boats 70 miles.

Mattarella, t. Popedom, in Spoleto; 8 NE. Terni.

Mattatuck, p-v. in Southold, N. Y.; W. 333.

Matteloy, t. Hind. in Canara; 4 Nelisuram.

Matteposset, r. which runs through Rochester, Mass. into the Matteposset bay, a small bay which sets up from Buzzard's bay.

Matter, (an. *Oppidum Matterense*,) t. Tunis; 27 NW. Tunis.

Matthews, co. Va., bounded N. by Piankatank river, which separates it from Middlesex co., E. by the Chesapeake bay, S. by Mockjack bay, and SW. by Gloucester co. Pop. in 1810, 4,227, slaves 2,068, Pop. in 1820, 6,920.

Mattia, (an. *Mathis*,) r. Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, S. of Alessio.

Mattig, or *Matich*, r. Austria, which runs into the Inn, near Braunau.

Mattigay, t. Hind., in Mysore, on the Cauvery, opposite Allumbaddy.

Mattighofen, t. Austria, circle of the Inn, on the Mattig; 9 S. Braunau. H. 104.

Matilda, v. Fairfax co. Va. at the Great Falls, called *Matilda Falls*, or *Upper Falls*, 12 miles above Georgetown. The descent is reckoned at 72 feet perpendicular. The water dashing over ridges of rocks, and breaking in a succession of cascades, presents a scene of great magnificence.

Matinatello, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 E. Monte St. Angelo.

Mattium, now *Marburg*.

Matto Grosso, jurisdiction, Brazil, between the 52d and 64th degrees of W. longitude, and the 10th and 23d of S. Lat. bounded N. by Para, E. by Goyas, S. by St. Paul, and W. by Buenos Ayres. This extensive country is very imperfectly known. It is intersected by the main ridge of the Brazilian Andes, which give rise to many large rivers. The country is said to be generally fertile. Chief towns Villa Bella, Cuyaba, Villa Maria, and St. Pedro el Rey. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

Mattrahh, t. Arabia, in Oman; 3 W. Mascat.

Matt-See, lake, Salzburg, 12 m. in circ.

Mattsee, t. Salzburg; 7 NE. Lauffen, 12 N. Salzburg. It was a fief of the bp. of Passau.

Mattut, t. Persia, Chusistan; 15 NE. El Tiib.

Matty's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143. 21. E. Lat. 1. 45. S.

Matuaro, isl. near E. coast of New Zealand, in a bay called the *Bay of Islands*. Lon. 156. 28. E. Lat. 35. S.

Matuguan, t. Peru, in Lima; 60 N. Guanica Velica.

Matvier, isl. Russia, in the straits of Vagatskoi. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 69. 15. N.

Matvievka, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Bug; 40 NW. Cherson.

Matura, or *Mathura*, or *Muttra*, city, Hind. in Agra, near the Jumma; it takes its name from a pagoda formerly in great repute; 22 NE. Agra, 70 SSE. Delhi. It is an ancient, rich, and renowned city much venerated by the Hindoos as the birth-place of their favorite deity, Krishen. It is one continued street of temples and stone stairs, descending to the river side, for the convenience of the innumerable pilgrims, who come from all parts of India to pay their devotions at the shrine of the deity and bathe in the waters.

Matura, t. Ceylon, on S. coast, at the mouth of the river Melipu, with a harbour for small vessels; 110 S. Candy. Lon. 80. 43. E. Lat. 5. 53. N. Near it is a celebrated pagoda.

Matura, t. or rather a chain of villages of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 12 N. Ensenh.

Maturu, t. Brazil, on the river Xingi; 45 SW. Curupa.

Matusfalva, t. Hungary; 25 NE. Caschau, 44 NW. Munkacs.

Matzen, t. Austria; 7 S. Zistersdorf.

Matzendorf, t. Switz., Soleure; 6 N. Soleure.

Matzol, cape of Russia, at the mouth of the Obskaia Gulf. Lon. 75. 30. E. Lat. 72. 30. N.

Matzua, see *Masuah*.

Matzunca, t. Rus. Kiev; 24 SW. Kiev.

Matzwin, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 NW. Ottmucha.

Mau, t. Ceylon; 40 WNW. Candi.

Mava, r. Africa, which passes through the country of Quoja, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Monte.

Mau-al-héb, t. Arabia, in Yemen, built on a mountain; N. Damar.

Maubal, t. Candahar; 65 NNE. Candahar.

Maubalig, see *Bamian*.

Maubec, t. France, in Isere; 18 E. Vienne.

Maubert Fontaine, t. France, in Ardennes; 5 SSW. Rocroy, 13 NW. Charleville.

Maubeuge, t. France, in North, on the Sambre; 10 1-2 posts ESE. Lille, 26 1-2 NNE. Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 4,726. It is fortified and well built, and has manufactures of arms, woollen, stone-ware, and hard-ware.

Maubourguet, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenées; 6 N. Vic-Bigorre, 15 N. Tarbe. Pop. 1,300.

Mauchline, t. Scot. in Ayr; on an eminence near the Ayr; 10 E. Ayr. Pop. 1,000. It has 7 annual fairs.

Mauderdally, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 10 WNW. Coveriporum.

Maudicimilia, t. Bahar; 35 SE. Bahar.

Marebara, t. S.A., in Choco; 20 N. Zitara.

Mavelagongue, or *Mawilagne*, r. Ceylon, which runs into the sea, at Trinkamaly.

Mavelican, t. Carnatic; 40 Travancore.

Mavenhelly, t. Hind. in Mysore, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799; 60 SE. Seringapatam.

Maveriram, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 12 NW. Tranquebar.

Maver-ul-Nere, i. e. the Country beyond the river, Grand Bukharia, so called, anciently *Transoxania*.

Maug, or *Tunas*, or *St. Lawrence*, one of the smaller of the islands called *Ladrone*, composed of three rocks, about 20 miles in circ., 15 miles from the island of Assumption.

Maugerville, t. New Brunswick, on the St. John. Lon. 66. 40. W. Lat. 45. 59. N.

Maughold Head, cape on E. coast of the isle of Man; 40 WSW. St. Bee's Head. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 54. 18. N.

Mauguio, or *Maugioville*, t. France, in Hérault; 6 E. Montpellier, 6 SW. Lunel. Pop. 1,566.

Maugsee, three small islands in the E. Indian sea, between Borneo and Paraguay. Lon. 117. 30. E. Lat. 7. 33. N.

Marile, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 27 SW. Cosimcotta.

Mauldah, circar, Bengal, of a triangular form, and 45 miles in circ.; between Rajemal and Dinagepour. Chief town, Mauldah.

Mauldah, t. Bengal, capital of a circar, near the Ganges; 52 N. Moorshedabad, 160 ESE. Patna. Lon. 88. 16. E. Lat. 25. 3. N. It is a place of considerable trade.

Maulde, place near Valenciennes, where the French had a camp in 1792.

Maule, pr. Chili, on the Pacific ocean, 44 leagues long, and 40 broad. It is a fine country abounding in grain, fruits, cattle, fish, salt, and gold. Chief town, Zalca. Pop. about 12,000.

Maule, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 35. 12. S.

Maulen, t. Prussia; 7 SW. Königsberg.

Maulcon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Pyrenées; 12 W. Oleron, 21 WSW. Pau. Lon. 0. 49. W. Lat. 43. 13. N. Pop. 1,010. It has an ancient castle on a rock.

Maulcon, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenées; 9 SE. Le Barthe.

Maulevrier, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 ESE. Chollet, 12 W. Argenton. Pop. 143.

Mauli, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, about 8 SSW. from Ragusa. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Mauliaveram, or *Seven Pagodas*, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, on the coast; 30 S. Madras.

Maulin, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 41. 45. S.

Maulle, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 8 SE. Mantes, 9 W. St. Germain.

Maulpour, t. Hind. Lahore; 10 N. Ragoon.

Maulsurda, t. Bengal; 55 SSW. Doesa.

Maumee, or *Miama of the Lakes*, r. which rises in Indiana, formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's which unite at fort Wayne. It runs ENE. through NW. part of Ohio, and flows into Maumee bay, at W. end of lake Erie. It is navigable to Fort Wayne 120 miles, interrupted only by the rapids above Fort Meigs, which are 15 miles long, and commence 18 miles from its mouth. As far as the rapids it is navigable for vessels of 60 tons. Below the rapids there is a valuable fishery.

Maumont, t. France, in Correze; 10 E. Tulle.

Maumusson, channel or narrow sea, between the Isle of Oleron, and the continent of France.

Mauncore, t. Bengal; 20 NW. Burdwan.

Maunda, t. Bengal; 30 NW. Nattore.

Maundar, t. Bengal; 10 W. Midnapour.

Maundygaunt, t. Hind. in Delhi; 27 ENE. Secundara.

Maunsee, t. Austria, near a lake; 16 SW. Voglabruck.

Maunsee, or *Monsee*, lake, Austria; SW. Voglabruck.

Mauntry, t. Hind. in Mohurbunge; 12 S. Harriourpour.

Maupertuis, v. France, in Vienne, district of Poitiers. Pop. 170. The battle of Poitiers was fought close to this village, in 1356.

Mauphaze Bunder, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 4 SE. Cicacole.

Maur, t. Austria; 7 S. Mauttern.

Mauraconda, t. Africa, in Bursali. Lon. 15. 25. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Maura-matia, see *Messena*.

Maurbach, t. Austria; 9 WNW. Vienna.

Maure, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 15 N. Redon, 17 SW. Rennes. Pop. 4,110.

Maurepas, t. France, in Somme; 6 S. Ham.

Maurepas, lake, Louisiana, W. of lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates by the pass of Manchac, which is 7 miles long. It communicates with the Mississippi by the rivers Amité and Iberville. It is 10 miles long, and 7 broad, and has 10 or 12 feet of water.

Maurepas, or *Michicoton Island*, isl. with a fort, in lake Superior, 40 miles in circumference. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 47. 42. N.

Mauretania, or *Maurusia*, ancient name of NW. part of Africa. Now *Fez* and *Morocco*.

Mauriac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Cantal; 18 NNW. Aurillac, 34 WNW. St. Flour. Pop. 2,572.

Maurice, or *Morris*, r. N. J., which runs into Delaware Bay, 20 SE. Bridgetown. It is navigable 20 miles.

Maurice River, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 2,411.

Maurice Bay, on S. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 3. E. Lat. 7. 38. N.

Maurice Bay, on S. coast of E. Greenland.

Maurienne, or *Morienne*, (*County of*), pr. or co. Savoy, consisting of a long narrow valley extending from Chaboniere to Mount Cenis. Pop. 54,520. Sq. m. 826. Chief town, St. Jean de Maurienne.

Mauripida, one of the Laccadive Islands. Lon. 72. 21. E. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Mauritius, or *Isle of France*, isl. in the Indian sea, about 600 E. of Madagascar belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 58. 27. E. Lat. 12. 20. S. The population of the island, in 1790, exclusive of the military, was estimated at 8,000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. It is of circular form about 150 miles in circ., and composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles; and containing caves of great extent. Some of the mountains are said to be so high as to be covered with snow throughout the year. The climate is warm, but notwithstanding, very wholesome; the air serene, and very little exposed to hurricanes. The soil is, generally, red and stony, though mountainous towards the sea coast, but within land there are many spots both flat and fertile. The whole island is well watered. It produces all the trees, fruits, and herbs which grow in this part of the globe, and in great plenty; and is famous for its ebony, esteemed the most solid, close, and shining, of any in the world. Groves of oranges, both sweet and sour, are common, as well as

citrons; and the pine apple grows spontaneously in very great perfection. The island produces little grain or any other useful vegetable except the potatoe; but depends for provisions almost entirely on Bourbon, which is considered its granary. Bourbon having no port, its trade is carried on entirely by the channel of Mauritius. The exports consist in excellent coffee, a great part of it raised in Bourbon, cotton, indigo, sugar, and cloves. There are 2 ports, Port Louis, or North West Port, the capital, and Port Bourbon.—The London society have a missionary here.

Maukirchen, t. Bavaria, on the Mattig; 6 S. Braunau, 12 E. Burkhausen.

Mauritania, see *Mauretania*.

Mauro-Castrum, now *Malazkerd*.

Mauromathia, see *Messene*.

Mauron, t. France, in Morbihan; 10 N. Ploermel. Pop. 4,212.

Mauroux, t. France, Gers; 10 SE. Lectoure.

Mauris, t. France, in Cantal; 18 SSW. Aurillac, 21 SW. Mur de Barres. Pop. 2,045.

Maursee, considerable lake, Prussia, in the province of Culm; 10 E. Rastenburg.

Maurua, or *Maurooa*, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific ocean, surrounded by a reef of rocks, without a harbour. It is said that the people of Otaheite procure pearls from this island. Lon. 152. 35. W. Lat. 16. 26. S.

Mauruca, km. on E. coast of Africa, situated about Lon. 37. 14. E. Lat. 14. 30. S.

Maurup, t. France, in Marne; 10 E. Vitry le François.

Mauzy, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 10,359; slaves, 2,626. Pop. in 1820, 22,141. Chief town, Columbia.

Mauscheid, or *Mosek*, (an. *Muza*), t. Arabia; 35 N. Mocha.

Mausethurn, fortress, situated on an island in the Rhine; 1 mile below Bingen.

Mau-sidsj, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 N. Mocha.

Mautchong Counsan, mt. Thibet. Lon. 83. 44. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.

Mauten, t. Carinthia, at the conflux of the Moledin and the Geil; 18 SW. Saxenburg, 46 S. Brixen.

Mautern, t. Stiria; 7 N. Knittelfeld.

Mauth, t. Stiria; 8 N. Windisch Gratz.

Mauth, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 8 S. Beraun.

Mauthausen, t. Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 7 E. Steyregg, 16 W. Grein.

Mauttern, t. Austria, on S. side of the Danube, opposite Stein; 32 WNW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 33. E. Lat. 48. 23. N. In 1484 the Austrians were defeated near this town.

Mautterndorf, t. Salzburg; 11 S. Ranstadt.

Mauvaise, or *Bad River*, r. NW. Territory, which flows into lake Superior, on E. side of Point Chegoimegon, 12 W. Montreal river. It is navigable for canoes 100 miles.

Mauves, t. France, in Orne; 6 S. Mortagne, 6 NNE. Bellesme. Pop. 1,177.

Mauvesin, t. France, in Gers; 14 ENE. Auch, 17 SSE. Lectoure. Pop. 2,005.

Mauzé, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 3 posts SW. Niort, 56 1-4 SW. Paris. Pop. 1,600.

Maw, s-p. Ceylon, at the mouth of a river on W. coast; 50 W. Candy. Lon. 75. 55. W. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Mawawary, t. Bengal; 50 S. Beyhar.

Mawaralnahar, see *Maver-ul-nere*.

Mawbellipour, t. Hind. in Bahar; 3 SW. Bahar. Lon. 84. 55. E. Lat. 25. 21. N.

Mawdoch, r. Wales, which runs into the A-von Vaur, at Dolgelly.

Mawri, s-p. Africa, in Sabu, on the Gold Coast; the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; in the middle of the town is Fort Nassau, built by the Dutch, with a small garrison.

Maxatana, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,849.

Maxdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 W. Kamnitz.

Maxen, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 8 SW. Pirna, 10 S. Dresden. Pop. 751. It is celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians, commanded by Count Daun, over the Prussians, on the 21st November 1759, when 20,000 Prussians laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Maxey, t. France, Meuse; S. Vaucouleurs.

Maximianopoli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, founded by the emperor Maximian; 60 SW. Adrianople. It was formerly the see of a bishop. in the province of Rhodope, but now is a small place.

Maximieux, t. France, in Ain; 7 N. Montluel.

Maxineni, t. Walachia; 18 N. Galacz.

Maxmo, t. Finland; 12 NNE. Wasa.

Maxula, now *Moraisah*.

May, r. S. C. which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 80. 55. W. Lat. 32. 15. N.

May, r. Chiampa, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 107. 14. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

May, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 120 S. Schiras.

May, (Le,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 N. Chollet, 14 Vihiers.

May, r. Wales, which runs into the sea; 3 SW. Crickhaeth.

May, small isl. Scotland, at the entrance into the Frith of Forth, formerly dedicated to St. Adrian, who was murdered by the Danes. On it is a light house; 5 S. Fifeness. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 56. 11. N.

May, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 12 NE. Sou-tcheou.

May, or *Mayo*, one of the Cape de Verd islands. It is but small, being no more than 21 miles in circumference, its form oval, with a variety of sharp rocks and points projecting into the sea above a mile. Mayo is raised considerably above the sea, but level and plain, except two mountains of considerable height. It has a dry barren soil, with only one spring of fresh water. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7,000. Lon. 23. 8. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Maya, t. Spain, Navarre; 21 N. Pamplona.

Mayacari, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 46. W. Lat. 2. 11. N.

Mayaco, lake, East Florida, in S. part. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Mayaguana, one of the Bahama islands, 24 miles in length. Lon. 72. 6. to 72. 39. E. Lat. 22. 17. to 30. 44. N.

Mayahoun, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 120 NNW. Rangoon. This town formerly belonged to Pegu, and was called *Loonzay*, or *Lundsey*; but changed its name with its new masters. It is a large town, and contains many temples and convents. Here are also some large granaries belonging to the king, filled with rice, of which the environs produce great quantities.

Mayals, t. Spain, Catalonia; 16 S. Lerida.

Mayamba, see *Mayomba*.

Mayang, r. China, in Hou-quang, which runs into the Yuen, near Tching-ki.

Mayang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Mayang; 15 N. Hoang.

Mayapil, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 75 SSE. Parral.

Mayapour, t. Bengal; 6 SW. Palamow.

Mayapour, t. Bengal; 12 SW. Calcutta.

Mayar, t. Persia, in Irak, containing about 300 houses, and a caravansera; 24 S. Ispahan.

Mayasquer, t. S. A., in Quito; 70 N. Quito.

Maybole, or *Minneboil*, t. Scot. in Ayrshire; 18 S. Ayr, 41 N. Stranrawer. Pop. of the town, 1,000; of the parish, 3,946. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton. In 1791, there were living in this parish 10 persons whose ages together amounted to upwards of 900 years.

Mayabaca, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 58. 26. W. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Maycawini, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 58. 26. W. Lat. 6. 35. N.

Maycock Bay, bay, on SW. coast of Barbadoes; 3 N. Speight's Town.

Maydooh, t. Birmah; 42 W. Monchaboo.

Mayem, t. Hind. in Baglana; 20 N. Basseen.

Mayen, t. Pru. Coblenz; 15 W. Coblenz, 43 NE. Treves. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 2,712.

Mayence, see *Mentz*.

Mayenfeld, see *Meyenfeld*.

Mayenne, city, France, capital of a district in dep. Mayenne, near the river Mayenne, defended by a castle, on a rock; 4 posts N. Laval, 30 3-4 WSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 32. W. Lat. 48. 14. N. Pop. 9,095. Chh. 4.

Mayenne, r. France, which rises near Linieres, in Charente, passes by Ambrieres, Mayenne, Laval, Château Gontier, &c., and joining the Sarthe, about 3 miles N. from Angers, forms the Mayne, which joins the Loire about 4 miles below.

Mayenne, dep. France, bounded N. by Channel and Orne, E. by Sarthe, S. by Mayne-and-Loire, and W. by Ille-and-Vilaine; about 45 miles from N. to S., and 30 from E. to W. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Laval, the capital, Mayenne, and Chateau Gontier. Pop. 332,252. Sq. m. 2,083.

Mayen's Island, or *John Mayen's Island*, isl. lying SW. of Spitzbergen. The sea which washes its coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but these fishes removing farther N., the island has been forsaken. A very high mountain, beginning near its northern extremity, called *Beerenbergen*, or *Bear Mountain*, extends quite across the island, and may be seen 30 miles at sea. Lat. 71. 13. N.

Mayerga, t. Spain, in Leon; 23 SSE. Leon.

Mayet, t. France, in Sarthe; 15 S. Le Mans. Pop. 3,165.

Mayet, t. France, in Allier; 10 SE. Cusset. Pop. 1,500.

Mayevre, (Grand,) t. France, in Moselle; 5 E. Briey.

Mayfield, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 50 NW. Albany, W. 414. Pop. 2,025.

Mayfield, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 157.

Mayllo, t. Spain, in Leon; 14 ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Maynas, jurisdiction, New Grenada. In its territory are the sources of those rivers which, after rapidly traversing a vast extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons, known also by the name of *Maranon*. Its capital is St. Francisco de Borja, the residence of the governor, but the superior reside at Santiago de la Laguna.

Maynberg, t. & castle, Wurzburg, situated on the Maine; 2 E. Schweinfurt.

Maynbernheim, t. Bav. Lower-Maine, near the Maine; 12 SE. Wurzburg, 32 NNW. Anspach. Pop. 1,542.

Mayne, r. France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, about 3 miles N. Angers, which joins the Loire about 4 miles below.

Mayne-and-Loire, dep. France, so named from the union of the two rivers so called; it is bounded N. by Mayenne and Sarthe, on E. by Indre-and-Loire; S. by Vendée, Two-Sevres, and Vienne; and W. by Lower-Loire; about 58 miles from E. to W., and 45 from N. to S. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Angers, the capital, Segre, Baugé, Saumur, and Beaupreau. Pop. 404,489. Sq. m. 2,953.

Mayne, r. Ireland, in Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh, 1 S. Randalstown.

Mayne, see *Maine*.

Maynesborough, t. Coos co. N. H.; 14 E. Lancaster.

Maynooth, t. Ireland, in Kildare; 10 N. Naas, 12 W. by N. Dublin. It is a neat modern built town, and contains the Royal College of St. Patrick, instituted by act of the Irish parliament in 1795, for the education of the Irish Catholic clergy; and a lay college established by private subscription in 1802.—The college of St. Patrick is placed under the inspection of the lord chancellor and chief judges of Ireland. The annual expense is about 12,000*l.*, the greater part of which is defrayed by government. The officers consist of a president-general, a vice-president-general, a dean, a procurator, or bursar, a professor of dogmatic theology, of moral theology, of natural and experimental philosophy, of logic, of belles lettres, of Greek and Latin, of English elocution, of the Irish language; besides lecturers on dogmatic theology, on moral theology, and on logic. The number of pupils, in 1819, was about 250.

Mayo, r. which rises in Va. and runs into the Dan, in N. C.

Mayo, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.; 97 Raleigh, W. 317.

Mayo, co. Ireland, in Connaught; bounded N. by the Atlantic ocean, and Sligo, W. by Roscommon, S. by Galway, and W. by the Atlantic ocean; extending 49 miles from N. to S., and 44 from E. to W. Sq. m. 1,984. It contains 68 parishes, about 27,970 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants, of whom only 1,750 are Protestants. The soil is various, in some places rugged and mountainous, producing little from cultivation; other parts are fertile, producing corn and flax sufficient for the inhabitants, and feeding numbers of cattle for exportation. Two members are returned to parliament. Castlebar is the principal town.

Mayo, v. Ireland, in the county of that name; 9 SE. Castlebar.

Mayo, r. New Mexico, which gives name to a

province. It runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 27. 40. N.

Mayo, t. Caraccas; 35 W. Caraccas.

Mayo, pr. New Mexico; bounded N. by Hiaqui, E. by New Biscay, S. by Cinaloa, and W. by the gulf of California.

Mayo, see *May*.

Mayobamba, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 150 NE. Truxillo. Lat. 6. 58. S.

Mayomba, or *Jambo*, t. Africa, in Loango, capital of a district, in the bottom of a bay of the same name. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 3. 45. S. The inhabitants are milder and more intelligent than most others on the coast. They work in copper, and collect ivory and gum; the chief article of commerce is slaves.

Mayombo, t. Congo; 3 SSW. Bombi.

Mayor, small isl. in S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Zealand. Lon. 183. 31. E. Lat. 36. 57. S.

Mayorga, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on W. coast, near the Atlantic; 15 SW. Leyria, 50 N. Lisbon.

Mayorga, cluster of 3 or 4 small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 179. 52. E. Lat. 18. 38. S. They are a part of the group of Friendly islands, are fertile and well cultivated. The largest is about 60 miles in circuit.

Mayotta, one of the Comoro islands, and the most southerly of those so called; about 240 miles from the coast of Africa, and 150 from the island of Madagascar. This island is said to be low, cold and damp; to abound in provisions and fruits; but not inhabited near the coast. Lon. 45. 16. E. Lat. 13. S. Pop. in 1804, 1,200 or 1,500.

Maypurg, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 46. E. Lat. 2. 10. N.

Mayres, t. France, Lozere; 2 Mazan. Pop. 1,300.

Mayri, t. Cuba; 25 S. Havannah.

May's Landing, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 185.

May's Lick, p-t. Mason co. Ken.; 70 NE. Frankfort, W. 500. Pop. in 1810, 132. Here is a salt spring.

Maysville, p-t. Mason co. Ken., on the Ohio; 3 NE. Washington, 60 NE. Lexington, 63 above Cincinnati, W. 488. Pop. in 1810, 335; in 1820, 1,130. It is a flourishing town, and contains a glass manufactory, a printing office, &c. It has more trade than any other town in Kentucky, on the Ohio, above Louisville. The site on which it is built is pleasant, but confined, not more than 50 rods wide, and the hills in its rear rise abruptly to the height of 450 feet.

Mayto, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 50 WNW. Purification.

Maytz, t. Prussia; 18 S. Rastenburg.

Mayville, p-t. Chataque, N. Y., at the head of Chataque lake; 70 SW. Buffalo, 364 W. Albany, W. 390.

Mayzeroy, t. France, in Moselle; 7 SSW. Boulay, 8 E. Metz.

Mazaca, ancient cap. of Cappadocia; now *Kaisariah*.

Mazagan, t. Africa, in Morocco, built by the Portuguese, in 1506, and named by them *Castillo Real*. The town is at present entirely ruined, and almost uninhabited. At a little distance to the SW. of Mazagan is an old tower, called *Borisha*; whence the name of *Bridja*, which

the Moors confound with that of Mazagan ; 65 N. Morocco. Lon. 8. 26. W. Lat. 33. 14. N.

Mazagong, t. Hind. on the island of Bombay, inhabited chiefly by descendants of Portuguese, having a good dock for small vessels.

Mazalig, t. Sugulmessa ; 50 NE. Sugulmessa.

Mazamet, t. France, in Tarn ; 9 SE. Castres, 16 N. Carcassonne. Pop. 5,474.

Mazalquivir, see *Mers il Kebur*.

Mazan, t. France, in Ardeche ; 28 NW. Viviers. Pop. 1,100.

Mazan, t. France, in Vaucluse ; 15 NE. Avignon. Pop. 3,263.

Mazanderan, or *Mezenderan*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian sea, E. by Chorasán, S. by Chusistan and Irak, and W. by Ghilan. The S. part is mountainous, and nearly desert ; nevertheless it contains some charming valleys, and the air is healthy : this part is called *Taberistan*. Towards the N. it is astonishingly fertile, so that it is called *The Garden of Persia* ; and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vast parterre of flowers. This province is well situated for trade on the Caspian sea, but the towns on the coast are much infested by pirates. Chief towns, Sari, Fehrabad, Balfrush, and Amul.

Mazano, t. Italy, in the Veronese ; 8 N. Verona.

Mazanskaia, fort, Russia, on the Volga ; 16 NW. Tchernoiar.

Mazara, (*Valley of*), one of the three divisions of Sicily, comprising the western part of the island. Pop. 643,000. H. 120,000. Sq. m. 4,700. It is the most fertile of the three divisions ; and produces corn, flax, hemp, and fruit. Chief town, Palermo.

Mazara, or *Mazzara*, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on SW. coast, built on the ruins of *Selinuntum* ; 50 NW. Palermo, 153 W. Messina. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 37. 46. N. Pop. 7,500. Bp. see. It has a large harbour, and exports wine, brandy, oil, and soda. It has a hospital, a large public school, and is remarkable for the number of churches and convents.

Mazara, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, at the town of Mazara.

Mazarelli, r. Sicily, in the valley of Noto ; 15 SW. Noto.

Mazarino, t. Sicily, in valley of Noto ; 6 SW. Piazza, 20 NE. Alicata. Pop. 3,000.

Mazatlan, t. Mexico, in Cinaloa, on a river of the same name ; 40 NW. Chiametlan. Lon. 106. 46. W. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Mazatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 23. 15. N.

Mazé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 7 SW. Baugé, 11 E. Angers. Pop. 3,377.

Mazeray, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 100 WSW. Nessapour.

Mazeres en Foix, t. France, in Arriege ; 13 NNW. Mirepoix, 25 N. Tarascon. Pop. 2,616.

Maziera, or *Midjare*, isl. in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Arabia ; 60 miles long, and 3 wide. Lon. 74. E. Lat. 20. N.

Mazil, t. Cuba ; 20 WSW. Bayamo.

Mazorbo, one of the islands in the dogado of Venice, and podestaria of Torcello, composed of 3 small islands united by bridges. There are two churches. Pop. 1,500.

Mazorno, t. Venice, on N. bank of the Po ; 22 S. Venice. Pop. 1,200.

Mazounah, t. Algiers, nearly surrounded by the Shelliff ; 26 S. Tennes, 30 S. Mustygannym. It is celebrated for its woollen manufacture.

Mazula, t. Congo, on the coast ; 50 SSW. Bombi.

Marzula, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 8. 5. S.

Masyr, t. Lithuania ; 90 S. Pinsk.

Mazzaruni, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. coast, 3 SE. Terranova.

Mazzo, t. Italy, Valteline ; 9 W. Sondrio.

Mazzono, t. Naples, Lavora ; 7 SW. Capua.

Mbaequa, t. Buenos Ayres ; 110 E. Corrientes.

Mbombo, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Mbotaley, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Meaban, small isl. near W. coast of France. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 47. 33. N.

Meachegong, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava ; 30 N. Prone.

Meaco, or *Kio*, city, Japan, in Nippon ; 160 SW. Jeddo. Lon. 153. 30. E. Lat. 35. 24. N. It was once the metropolis of the whole empire ; it is still the ecclesiastical capital, the residence of the dairo, or spiritual sovereign, and is the centre of the literature and science of the empire ; the imperial almanac being published here, and most of the books that circulate through Japan. It is situated near the middle of the S. coast, in a fertile and spacious plain, surrounded at some distance by high mountains, for the most part covered with stately temples, monasteries, burying-places, and pleasure houses, all of them adorned with gardens, orchards, and the greatest variety of verdure, watered by a vast number of rivulets which come down from those mountains. Three rivers unite their streams in the centre of the city, whence the place is divided into Upper and Lower Towns. This twofold city appears, by the stately high walls of it, to have been about 20 miles in length, and 9 or 10 in breadth, when in its full splendour ; besides its large suburbs, and the imperial palace, which is a city by itself, and divided from the rest.

The streets are generally narrow, but long and straight ; and so full of inhabitants, that a public account being taken of them, according to their several sects, the whole was found to be near 500,000, exclusive of the several thousands that compose the dairo's court, and a much greater number of bonzas and nuns ; who, on another list taken of the city, were found to amount to above 52,000, and the rest of the inhabitants to 477,557 ; in all, 529,726, exclusive still of the dairo's court, and of an great multitude of strangers, who flock to it from all parts of the empire. Its temples are numerous, and some of them very magnificent. Meaco, though much decayed in consequence of what it suffered in the civil wars, from pillage, massacre, and conflagration, is still the grand storehouse of the manufactures of Japan, and of foreign and home merchandize, and the principal seat of their commerce.

Mead, t. Crawford co, Pa. Pop. 1,311.

Meadia, t. Hungary, in the bannat of Temesvar, on a small river which runs into the Danube; 12 N. Orsova, 52 SE. Temesvar. Lon. 21. 59. E. Lat. 45. 10. N. Pop. 1,400.

Meadow River, r. Maine, which runs into Casco bay.

Meadow River, r. America, which runs into lake Huron, Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 45. 38. N.

Meadville, p-t. & cap. Crawford co. Pa., on French Creek; 25 W. Franklin, 37 S. Erie, W. 312. Lon. 80. 11. W. Lat. 41. 37. N. Pop. 649. It is very pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a bank, an arsenal, a printing office, a social library, an academy, a college, and a Presbyterian meeting house. It is a flourishing town, connected with Erie, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, by turnpikes.

Alleghany College, at Meadville, was incorporated in 1817. The college edifice, named Bentley Hall, is 120 feet by 40, of 3 stories, and has an elevated and pleasant situation. The library is large and valuable. The institution is under the direction of a board of 50 trustees. Commencement is held on the 1st Wednesday in August.

Meagom, t. Guzerat; 20 N. Baroach.

Meahgurry, t. Hind. in Candeish; 30 SE. Chuprah.

Meahmoo, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy, with a manufacture of coarse cloth; 42 W. Ava.

Meaking, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava; 8 N. Penongmew.

Meal Bowie, mt. Scot. in Perthshire; 10 WNW. Crieff.

Meal Fourwick, mt. Scot. in Perthshire.

Meal Frashich, mt. Scot. in Perthshire; 8 N. Dumblane.

Mealerun, mt. Scot. in Perthshire; 4 S. George's Town.

Meanbolangam, t. Birmah on the Ava; 36 N. Prone.

Meamoy, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava; 16 W. Ava.

Meana, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 10 NE. Budawar.

Meana, t. Sardinia; 21 SSW. Lode.

Mean Tale Point, cape, Eng. on the coast of Cornwall; 5 NW. Lizard Point.

Meang, t. Guzerat; 40 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Meangis, cluster of small islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 126. 55. E. Lat. 4. 58. N.

Meanna, supposed to be the ancient *Atropatene*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, the capital of a chief; 60 NW. Sultania.

Meansville, p-t. Bradford co. Pa., on the eastern branch of the Susquehanna; 60 NW. Wilkesbarre.

Meansville, p-v. Union district, S. C.; W. 439.

Meany, t. Hind. in Guzerat, near the coast; 40 SW. Junagur.

Meany, (*Choupa*), t. Hind. in Guzerat, on the coast; 55 W. Junagur.

Meao, one of the small Molucca islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 127. 3. E. Lat. 1. 12. N.

Mearim, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of Boranhao, Lon. 45. 30. W. Lat. 2. 40. S.

Mearns, see *Kincardineshire*.

Measontown, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; W. 231.

Meath, co. Ireland, in Leinster; bounded N. by Cavan and Monaghan, NE. by Louth, E. by the Irish sea, SE. by Dublin, S. by Kildare, and W. by West Meath; 30 miles from N. to S., and from 25 to 35 E. to W. It contained in 1792, 147 parishes, about 22,468 houses, and 112,400 souls; Catholics to Protestants 40 to 1. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, and a few coarse hills, with very little waste land: the bogs are neither numerous nor extensive; consequently fuel is scarce and dear. Trim is the county town. Several small bishoprics were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century.—There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at a village called *Ardbraccan*, near the town of Navan.

Meath, (*West*), see *Westmeath*.

Mearacca, t. Italy, in Bormio; 5 NE. Bormio.

Meaudee, t. Birmah, on the left bank of the Ava; 10 N. Prone.

Meaulne, t. France, in Allier; 9 W. Cerilly.

Meaux, (an. *Jatinum*, & *Meldi*), t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Marne; 6 posts ENE. Paris. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. 6,648. Bp. see. It was erected into an earldom by Henry II. Its traffic consists principally in grain, wool, and cheese.

Mebendorf, t. Ger.; 7 NE. Meinungen.

Mebu, t. Jahan, in Nippon; 160 NW. Jedo.

Mecatina, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Mecca, t. Medina co. Ohio, about 35 S. Cleveland.

Mecca, city, Arabia, capital of Hedsjas, 40 E. Jidda, its port, 180 S. Medina. Lon. 40. 15. E. Lat. 21. 18. N. Pop. formerly 100,000; now stated from 16, to 20,000. It was known to the Greeks by the name of *Macoraba*, and is called by the Musselmans *Omm-Alcora*, or *Mother of Cities*, because it was the birth place of Mahomet. It is situated in a dry, barren, and rocky country; in a narrow valley, inclosed by mountains. The water is brackish, and the pastures distant, and every thing unfavourable for the support of a large population. It is 2 miles long, and 1 broad; the streets regular and rather handsome, being sanded, level, and convenient; the houses of stone, of 3 or 4 stories, built in the Persian or Indian, rather than the Turkish style, having neat fronts, ornamented externally with paintings and mouldings. Many quarters are now abandoned to ruins, and of the houses that remain, two thirds are unoccupied.

Mecca is a city of the greatest celebrity among the Mahometans, and contains the 3 holiest things in the Mahometan world, the well *Zemzem*, the *Caaba*, or *House of God*, and the *Black Stone*. *Zemzem* is believed by the followers of Mahomet to be the identical spring which gushed forth in the wilderness for the relief of Hagar and Ishmael; and marvellous efficacy is ascribed to its waters in giving health to the sick, imparting strength of memory, and purifying from the effects of sin. The *Caaba*, or *Kaba*, is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have existed in some rude form above 700 years before the birth of Mahomet. It was then a

kind of pantheon, in which the Arabs placed more than 360 idols. It is now a spacious portico or piazza, adorned with cupolas and minarets. In the centre of the area stands the Caaba, the most highly venerated part of the building, which is a quadrilateral tower of unequal sides. The 4 sides measure, according to Ali Bey, 37 1-4, 31 1-2, 28 1-4, and 29 French feet; the height 34 1-2 feet. It is covered with a black cloth which is annually renewed by the Turkish sultan. According to the Mahometan legend this temple was built by Abraham; but the stones, (of which every mountain in the world contributed some), came ready fitted for the place they were to occupy. The black stone, the principal wonder of the place, is said to have been originally of a dazzling whiteness, but changed its colour to a deep black. The grand ceremony through which the pilgrims pass is that of going 7 times round the Caaba, kissing each time the sacred stone. It is now generally supposed to be a meteoric stone.

Mecca is entirely supported by pilgrims from every part of the Mahometan world. But the number is now much less than formerly, owing partly to the decay of religious zeal, and the decline of power and wealth of the Mahometan states; and partly also to Mecca's being subject to the rude incursions of the Wahabees. The commerce, now greatly diminished, consists chiefly in the productions and manufactures of India. Notwithstanding the sacred character of the city, it has now little reputation for learning. The language of the inhabitants is corrupted; their manners and dispositions are degraded, and their persons emaciated. No christian is allowed to enter Mecca, and its territory is regarded as sacred to a certain distance round, which is indicated by marks set up.

Mecca, t. Morocco, near the coast of the Atlantic. Lon. 9. 45. W. Lat. 29. 45. S.

Mechader, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 72 S. Sana. Lon. 44. 15. E. Lat. 14. 7. N.

Mechanic Village, p-v. in Washington, N.Y.; 80 S. Albany.

Mechanicksburg, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.; 8 Harrisburg, W. 111.

Mechanicksburg, p-v. Champaign co. Ohio, in the township of Goshen; 14 E. Urbana, 26 NE. Columbus, W. 450.

Mechanicksburg, p-v. Clermont co. Ohio, 96 Columbus, W. 480.

Mechanickstown, p-v. Frederick co. Md.; W. 84.

Mechanicksville, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 18 Albany, W. 374.

Mechanicksville, p-v. Darlington distict, S.C.; 85 Columbia, W. 432.

Mechelen, t. Neth. in Limburg; 7 N. Maestricht. Pop. 1,000.

Meched Raba, see *Rahaba*.

Mechernich, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 4 W. Munster Eyfiel.

Mechet, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 3 SE Roan. Pop. 1,150.

Mechlbeck, t. Holstein; 5 N. Itzehoa.

Mechlin, *Mecheln*, or *Malines*, city, Neth. in Antwerp, capital of a district of the same name, on the Dyle; 12 N. by E. Brussels, 12 S. by E. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 29. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop.

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19,975. H. 2,500. Abp. see. It is divided into two parts by the Dyle, and is tolerably built, though the houses are mostly in an antiquated style. The most remarkable of the public buildings is the cathedral, the tower of which is 350 feet in height. The manufactures consist of fine Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, leather and hats. Here are also considerable breweries, and a brisk trade in corn.

Mechoacan, or *Valladolid*, pr. Mexico. It is bounded N. by part of Guasteca, and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalajara, E. by another part of Guasteca and Mexico Proper, S. by the latter and the South sea, which, together with Xalisco, bounds it also W. and NW. It extends 210 miles along the coast, and still farther inland. The climate is extremely good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. In this province are mines of silver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are the cacao, or chocolate-nut, the root mechoacan, several odoriferous gums and balsams, sarsaparilla, ambergris, vanillas, cassia, &c. The natives, now incorporated with the Spaniards, learn all kinds of trades, and are particularly curious in making cabinets, and weaving silk.—Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it into a bishopric, in which are about 200 towns of converted natives. The greatest part of the trade in this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any sea-ports deserving that name. Pop. 517,000.

Mechoacan, or *Valladolid*, city, Mexico, and capital of the province of Mechoacan, in the audience of Mexico; 108 W. Mexico. Lon. 102. 11. W. Lat. 20. 5. N. Pop. 18,000. It is situated on a river near the W. side of a lake which abounds with fish. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an elegant cathedral, a college, a hospital, and several convents. It is large, but is not handsome, and has but little commerce.—The elevation of the town above the sea is 6,396 feet.

Méckenheim, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne, on the Erft; 7 SSW. Bonn, 18 S. Cologne, Lon. 6. 57. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 914.

Mecklenburg, co. side S. side of Va.; bounded N. by Lunenburg co., E. by Brunswick co., S. by N. C., and W. by Halifax and Charlotte cos. Pop. in 1810, 13,443: slaves 10,264. Pop. in 1820, 19,786. Chief town, Boynton.

Mecklenburg, co. SW. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 14,272; slaves 3,494. Pop. in 1820, 16,895. Chief town, Charlotte.

Mecklenburg, t. Ger. in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, anciently the capital of the Obotrites; 2 S. Wismar. Pop. 501. Some old historians call it *Megapolis*, as generally supposed, on account of its very great extent; but since the founding of Wismar, it has insensibly sunk to a village.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, grand duchy, Ger. bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pru. Pomerania, SE. by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S. by Pru. Brandenburg, and the Elbe, and W. by Holstein and Lubec. Pop. 353,000. Sq. m. 4,742. It is divided into 6 districts, each with the chief town of the same name; viz. Schwerin, Parchim, Wismar, Gustrow, Waren, and Rostock. The

religion is Lutheran. The rivers are the Elbe, Stor, Reckenitz, and Havel. It has no mountains, but abounds in lakes and forests, and has some tracts of sandy soil, but is in general tolerably fertile, the land being adapted both to tillage and pasturage. The forests consist chiefly of oak, beech, and fir. It is thinly peopled, the inhabitants mostly employed in agriculture; manufactures being in a backward state. The exports consist of corn, wool, sheep, horses, hemp, flax, wood, &c.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, grand duchy, Ger. lying chiefly in the southeast part of the country of Mecklenburg; and comprising the territories of Stargard and Ratzeburg. Pop. 71,769. Sq.m. 627. Strelitz is the chief town. The religion is Lutheran. The soil, productions, &c. are similar to those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Meckley, or *Cassay*, country, Thibet, bounded E. by China, S. by Ava, or Birmah, and W. by thick forests, which separate it from Bengal; about 350 miles in length, and 170 in breadth; subject to the king of Birmah. Lon. 93. 20. to 98. 40. E. Lat. 22. 30. to 27. 20. N.

Meckmuhl, t. Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt; 12 NNE. Heilbron, 32 NNE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 23. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 1,200.

Mecobanish, lake, Canada. Lon. 33. 45. W. Lat. 48. 58. N.

Mecon, (an. *Serus*), large river, Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, between the 34th and 35th deg. N. Lat., and taking a direction S. inclining a little E., it passes through the Chinese province of Yunnan, the kingdoms of Laos, Cambodia, &c., and runs into the Eastern sea, rather more than 200 miles S. of the city of Cambodia. This river is at first called *Kiou-long*, and holds this name till it enters the kingdom of Laos, when it takes the name of *Mecon*. When it enters Cambodia, it takes the name of the country, till at the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, the eastern of which is called *Cambodia*, or the *Japanese River*, and the western, *Oubequeme*. Length about 2,000 miles.

Mecran, pr. Persia, bounded N. by Segestan and Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Indian sea, and W. by Kerman. It is the *Gedrosia* of the ancients. A chain of mountains crosses it, and divides it into two almost equal parts. The S. part is dry, and little more than a desert, for 180 miles together. The N. part is not so much so, but still animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Water is scarce, and but few rivers are found. Deep and moving sands often stop travellers in their journey, and sometimes overwhelm them. Kidge is the capital.

Mecrinhos, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 15 NNE. Torre de Moncorvo, 24 SE. Miranda.

Meczara, or *Maghrara*, country, Africa, S. of the Niger, said by the Arabians writers to be of great extent; there are no modern accounts of it.

Meda, t. Portugal, in Beira; 10 S. St. Joao da Pesqueira, 20 NE. Pinhel.

Medaco, t. Africa, in Meetka. Lon. 23. 20. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Medama, t. Ceylon; 16 N. Candi.

Medampe, t. Ceylon; 36 N. Columbo.

Medanipek, t. Servia, on the river Ipek; 22 SW. Orsova.

Medauar, t. Arabia, Yemen; 28 NW. Dsjebi.

Medauso, t. Africa, Bergoo; 150 SW. Wara.

Medea, (an. *Lamida*), t. Algiers, in Titterie, surrounded with mud walls; 15 E. Mereega, 32 SW. Algiers. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Medea El, or *Mahdia*, or *Mehedia*, t. Tunis, on a peninsula on E. coast; 40 ESE. Cairoan, 80 S. Tunis. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 35. 20. N. It appears to have been formerly a place of great strength and importance.

Medea, see *Maadié*.

Medebach, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 16 ESE. Brilon, 32 W. Cassel. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,959.

Medecuna, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 22. N.

Medellin, (an. *Metellinum*), t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana, the native place of Fernando Cortez; 13 SE. Merida. Lon. 5. 47. W. Lat. 38. 43. N. Pop. 3,200.

Medellin, r. Mexico, in Tlascala, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 19. N.

Medellin, t. Mexico, in Tlascala, on a river of the same name; 25 S. Vera Cruz.

Medelpadia, or *Medelpad*, pr. Sweden, in the Nordland division, bounded NE. by Angermannland, E. by the gulf of Bothnia, SW. by Helsingland, and NW. by Jamtland; about 90 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; situated on the W. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 32,000. Though this province is very mountainous and woody, yet it has several valleys of arable and meadow land. The seed is not sown here till about Whitsuntide, but the corn ripens in ten weeks. Sundswall is the only seaport.

Medem, t. Arabia, in Yemen, and residence of a scheich; 10 NNW. Sana.

Medemblick, or *Medenblick*, s-p. N. Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee; 15 NE. Alcmaer, 26 N. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 58. E. Lat. 52. 49. N. Pop. 2,008.

Meden, r. Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea between East and West Cowes, and is navigable for small vessels to Newport.

Meden, r. which rises from a lake in the duchy of Bremen, about 8 NW. Bremervorde, and runs into the Elbe 2 miles below Ottendorf, Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

Medenew, t. Prussia; 12 NW. Königsberg.

Meder, mt. Persia, in Segestan; 120 SW. Zareng.

Medera, or *Medra*, t. Africa, in Bournou.

Medfield, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 18 SW. Boston, W. 413. Pop. 892.

Medford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; on Mystic river; 4 N. Boston, W. 442. Pop. in 1810, 1,443; in 1820, 1,474. It is a pleasant town, and has a number of elegant houses. It contains 4 distilleries, does considerable business at ship building, and manufactures great quantities of brick, considerable leather, &c. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable size to this place, where it meets the Middlesex Canal.

Medford, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.; 46 Trenton, W. 153.

Medheram, t. Fezzan; 330 SSE. Mourzouk.

Medheram Iza, t. Africa, in the desert of Berdoa. Lon. 16. 24. E. Lat. 24. 35. N.

Media, or *Medena*, ancient country, Asia, bounded N. by the Caspian sea, E. by Hyrcania and Parthia, S. by Persia and Assyria, and W. by Armenia Major. Chief city, Ecbatana. This country now forms NW. part of Persia.

Mediana, t. Spain, Aragon; 15 SE. Saragossa.

Medianos, t. Spain, in Aragon; 6 SSE. Ainsa.

Mediasch, t. Transylvania, capital of a district of the same name, on the Kockel; 196 E. Belgrade. Lon. 24. 22. E. Lat. 46. 8. N. Pop. 4,235. It has a castle, a hospital, and a Luth. gymnasium with a library.

Medicine, r. N. America, which runs E. into the Missouri, 13 miles above the Great Falls.

Mediednik, mt. Bosnia; 10 N. Zwornik.

Medies, or *Medgies*, t. Transylvania; 20 N. Hermanstadt, 156 NE. Belgrade. Lon. 23. 58. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Medies, t. Hungary; 10 N. Zatmar.

Medina, co. in N. part of Ohio. Pop. 3,082.

Medina, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 320.

Medina, or *Medina en Nebi*, before the days of Mahomet, *Jathreb*, (an. *Iatrippa*), city, Arabia, in Hedsjas, 70 E. Jambo, its port on the Red sea, 180 N. Mexico. Lon. 40. 10. E. Lat. 24. N. Pop. stated at 6,000. Houses stated by some at only 500, by others including the fort at 900. It is regarded by Mahometans as sacred, from its containing the tomb of Mahomet. It stands on a fertile spot, in a mountainous desert, and is surrounded by a slight wall. Most of the houses are poorly built, and the place is of no importance, except from its containing the sepulchre of Mahomet. This sepulchre is held in high veneration by Mahometans, yet its visitation is not considered necessary or highly meritorious, and Medina is much less visited by pilgrims than Mecca. Neither the tomb nor the mosque in which it is inclosed, is distinguished by any magnificence; but it is remarkable for an immense treasure of pearls, precious stones, &c., accumulated for ages by the contributions of rich Mahometans; and it is defended by a guard of 40 eunuchs. A few years since the political and religious state of Medina underwent an important change, and its present condition is not precisely known.

Medina, t. Spain, Old Castile; 12 N. Frias.

Medina, t. & fort, on the island of Bahrein, in the Persian gulf near the Arabian shore. It carries on a considerable trade with Bassora. H. 8, or 900.

Medina, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 60 NW. Bassora.

Medina, or *Madina*, t. Africa, and capital of Woolly. Lon. 12. 50. W. Lat. 13. 38. N. H. 800, or 1,000. It is situated a few miles N. of the Gambia, about 400 from its mouth. It is surrounded by a high wall of clay, and an outward fence of pointed stakes and prickly bushes.

Medina, t. Africa, in Kasson. Lon. 9. 15. W. Lat. 14. 45. N.

Medina, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Medina, r. which rises in S. part of the Isle of Wight. See *Meden*.

Medina el Asfal, t. Arabia, in Jafa, celebrated for the tombs of several Arabian saints.

Medina del Campo, (an. *Methymna Campes- tris*), t. Spain, in Leon; 20 SSW. Valladolid,

37 NW. Segovia. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 41. 23. N. Pop. 3,500. It contains 14 parish chh., 15 convents, and 4 hospitals.

Medina Celi, (an. *Segoncia*), t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Xalon; 10 NE. Siguença. Lon. 2. 27. W. Lat. 41. 21. N. Pop. 1,200.

Medina el Rio Seco, t. Spain, in Leon; 15 W. Palencia. Pop. 8,000. H. 1,200.

Medina Sidonia, (an. *Asindo*), t. Spain, & capital of a duchy, in Seville, anciently the see of a bishop; 20 SE. Cadiz, 50 S. Seville. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 36. 25. N. Pop. 5,000.

Medina de los Torres, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 24 N. Llerena. Pop. 2,000.

Medinet Fars, ruined town, Egypt, supposed to have been anciently named *Arsinoe*; a little to the N. of Fayoum.

Medinet Fars, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Feshn.

Medinet Habu, or *Medinet Abu*, or, according to Mr. Bruce, *Medinet Tabu*, v. Egypt, near W. coast of the Nile; 28 N. Asna, 330 S. Cairo. Here are found the remains of 4 temples, shewing the place where once stood the magnificent city of *Thebes*. See *Thebes* and *Luxor*.

Medingen, t. Han. in Luneburg; 8 Ultzen.

Medinsk, t. Russia, Kaluga; 32 NNW. Kaluga. Lon. 53. 30. E. Lat. 54. 58. N. Pop. 785.

Mediolanum, see *Exreux*, *Saintes*, *Milan*, and *Mathravel*.

Medipilly, see *Mootayilly*.

Medir, t. Persia, in Kerman; 60 E. Sirjian.

Mediterranean Sea, large gulf of the Atlantic ocean, bounded N. by Europe and Asia, E. by Asia, and S. by Africa; towards the W. it joins the Atlantic by a narrow passage, called *the Straits of Gibraltar*. It contains a great many islands, some of which are of considerable size, as Candia, Cyprus, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, &c. The length from E. to W. is about 2,000 miles. The breadth varies exceedingly, from 80 to 800 miles.

Medjus, t. Persia, Farsistan; 30 SW. Yesd.

Medle, t. Cuba; 62 N. St. Yago.

Medlersto, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 39. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Medling, see *Modling*.

Medlock, r. Eng. which runs into the Irwell, near Manchester, in Lancashire.

Medman, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 6 ENE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 3,992.

Medneki, or *Miedniki*, or *Warmie*, t. Samogitia; 28 NE. Königsberg, 60 SSW. Mittau.

Mednoe, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Tvertza; 32 WNW. Tver.

Mednoi, or *Copper Isle*, isl. in E. ocean, at the extremity of Asiatic Russia, 100 miles from Behring's island. It is 35 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, and inhabited. Massive copper is found upon it.

Medacus, now *Brenta*.

Medoc, before the revolution, a country of France, situated, in the form of a peninsula, between the Garonne and the sea, but is neither populous nor fruitful, the high tide overflowing the N. part of it. On a rock at the mouth of the Garonne stands a fine light-house, called *La Tour de Cordouan*.

Medoe, fort, France, on E. side of the Gironde, nearly opposite Blaye; 18 N. Bourdeaux.

Medoctu, t. New Brunswick, on the river St. John. Lon. 67. 35. W. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Medola, t. Italy; 13 S. Modena.

Medolino, t. Istria; 4 SE. Pola.

Medomack, t. Lincoln co. Maine. Pop. 121.

Medra, t. Africa, in Lower Guinea, capital of a country near the river Camerones.

Medra, t. Persia, in Meezan; 8 N. Kieh.

Medrashem, t. Algiers; 40 S. Constantina.

Medrosta, lake, Maine, near Canada line. Lon. 68. 22. W. Lat. 47. 56. N.

Meduâ, t. Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas, in the midst of springs; 180 SW. Algiers.

Medveditza, r. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, which rises about 10 N. Saratov, and runs into the Don, about 8 NW. Spaskaia.

Medvedica, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim; 64 SW. Orlenga.

Medvezbi, five small islands of Russia, in the Frozen sea; 60 miles from the mouth of the Kolima. Lon. about 156 E. Lat. 72. to 72.20. N.

Medvezei, cape on N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 68. 34. E. Lat. 77. 20. N.

Medvezi, small isl. Russia, in the sea of Ochotz, at the mouth of the river Uda. Lon. 137. to 138 E. Lat. 55. 10. to 55. 16. N.

Medukka, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 36 S. Saade.

Medumack, r. Maine, which runs into the sea, Lon. 69. 15. W. Lat. 44. N.

Meduna, t. Friuli; 12 W. Concordia.

Meduna, r. Italy, which runs into the Livenza, about 1 S. Meduna, in Friuli.

Medwa, t. Nubia, on the borders of Dar-Fur; 80 N. Cobbé.

Medway, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., on the river Charles; 20 SW. Boston, W. 418. Pop. 1,523. This town contains 2 parishes, and has 2 cotton, and 2 woollen manufactories.

Medway, see *Midway*, Georgia.

Medway, r. Eng, which rises in Surry, in 4 different branches, which unite in the county of Kent, passes by Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, &c., and joins the Thames, at the Nore.

Medwi, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, near the Wetter lake, much frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

Medzibor, or *Miadzibor*, see *Mittelwalde*.

Medziboz, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 20 S. Constantinow.

Medziron, t. Persia, in Chorasau; 60 E. Meschid, 130 N. Herat.

Mecaday, t. Birmah; 36 N. Prome.

Meeching, see *Newhaven*.

Meed, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,072.

Meegheoung-yay, or *Crocodile Town*, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy, a place of considerable trade; 12 N. Loonghee.

Meelah, (an. *Milevum*, or *Mileu*,) t. Algiers, in Constantina; 13 NW. Constantina. It is built in the centre of a beautiful interchange of valleys and mountains. It is surrounded with gardens, and plentifully supplied with fountains; one of which, bubbling up in the centre of the city, is immediately received into a large square basin of Roman workmanship. Constantina is supplied chiefly from this place with herbs and fruit.

Meenah el Dsahab, s-p. Arabia Petrea, on E. coast of the gulf of Accaba, in N. part of the Red sea, with a harbour; 50 S. Ailah.

Meendor, t. Hind. in Condapilly; 18 W. Masulipatam.

Meenees, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 35. E. Lat. 6. 32. N.

Meenkoot, t. Bengal; 14 N. Moorshedabad.

Meer, v. Pru. Cleves, near the Rhine; 5 SE. Rees. The French were defeated here by the troops of the allies under prince Ferdinand, on the 25th of August 1758.

Meerbeck, or *Mulbeck*, t. Flanders, on a river which runs into the Mandel; 8 N. Courtray.

Meercaseraï, t. Bengal, Chittagong; 31 NW. Islamabad. Lon. 91. 42. E. Lat. 22. 47. N.

Meercoot, t. Cabul, on a very elevated situation. Lon. 67. 30. E. Lat. 33. 31. N.

Meergunge, t. Bengal; 5 SE. Mahmudpour.

Meergunge, t. Hind. in Benares; 20 SSW. Jionpour.

Meergunge, t. Hind. Oude; 44 E. Fyzabad.

Meergur, t. Bengal; 4 N. Dinagepour.

Meerholz, t. Hesse Cassel, in Isenburg, on the Kinzig; 17 E. Frankfort on the Maine, 28 SW. Fulda. Pop. 1,000.

Meerjapour, t. Bengal; 6 S. Nogong.

Meerjaserra, t. Bengal; 25 N. Mauldah.

Meerjee, or *Meerzaw*, or *Meerjauw*, supposed to have been the ancient *Musiris*, t. Hind. in Canara, on the coast; 10 N. Onore, 75 W. Harponelly. Lon. 74. 30. E. Lat. 14. 28. N.

Meeroat, t. Candahar; 45 W. Gizni.

Meerpour, t. Bengal; 11 S. Calcutta.

Meersen, t. Neth. in Limburg; 3 NE. Maestricht. Pop. 1,100.

Meerta, t. Hind. in Agimere; 42 W. Agimere, 45 NE. Joodpour. Lon. 74. 32. E. Lat. 26. 53. N. Thevenot calls it *Minta*, and says it is a great city, but ill-built.

Mees, (*Les*,) t. France, in Lower Alps; 17 SW. Digne. Pop. 1,909.

Mees, (*Les*,) t. France, in Lower-Alps; 12 SW. Digne, 9 NNE. Forcalquier. Pop. 2,021.

Meetka, country, Africa, W. Bergoo.

Meeting Street, p-v. Edgefield, S. G.; 67 Columbia, W. 575.

Meffersdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, elevated 1,370 feet above the sea. Pop. 2,250. It has a library of 9,000 vols., and a cabinet of natural history.

Mefless, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 NE. Konigingratz.

Megaizel, (an. *Agni Cornu*,) t. Egypt; 6 N. Rosetta.

Megala, t. Tunis; 3 NE. Spaitla.

Megali Cammeni, see *Kamene*.

Megalonisi, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea; 2 E. Leucadia.

Megalo-Vathi, (an. *Aulis*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, nearly opposite the town of Negroponte.

Megalopolis, city, Arcadia. It contained many temples and statues, and was one of the most splendid cities of Greece. See *Leontari*, and *Sinano*.

Megantic, lake, Lower Canada, on the borders of Maine, being one of the sources of the Chaudiere. It is 9 miles long, and 2, on an average, broad. The scenery around it is very picturesque.

Megapolis, see *Mecklenburg*.

Megar el Shuyab, see *Madian*.

Megara, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, near the coast of the gulf of Engia, once the capital of a republic; 26 W. Athens. Pop. stated at 3,000. It is now a poor place, having few remains of its ancient importance.

Megarbe, t. Abyssinia; 9 WSW. Masuah.

Mege, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 10 S. Ispahan.

Megersheim, t. Bav.; 3 NE. Anspach.

Megiddo, or *Magdolum*, ancient city, Palestine, at the foot of Mount Carmel; 44 NNW. Jerusalem.

Meggio, t. Fez; 9 m. from the Mediterranean.

Megharish Uzzar, or *Acra*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 85 ESE. Madian.

Meghem, or *Megen*, t. Brabant, on the Meuse; 12 SW. Nimeguen, 14 NE. Bois le Duc.

Megna, r. Bengal, which joins the Burrampooter, and though not a tenth part the size of that river, it gives name to the latter part of its course.

Megnitzese, t. Slavonia; 18 WSW. Verovitzza.

Megra, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on E. coast of the White sea; 72 N. Archangel.

Megrit, t. France, in North-Coasts; 10 SW. Broons.

Megstone, rock in the German ocean, near the coast of Northumberland, about 2 N. Farn Island. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 55. 38. N.

Meguiretska, mt. Slavonia; 24 N. Kraliovavelika.

Mehadia, see *Meadia*.

Mehaigne, t. Neth. Namur; 7 N. Namur.

Mehaigne, r. Neth. which runs into the Meuse, near Huy.

Mehallabeg, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 SE. Rai.

Mehallet Abu Ali, t. Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile; 3 S. Faoua.

Mehallet Dije, t. Egypt; 5 S. Faoua.

Mehallet il Emir, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 6 SE. Rosetta.

Mehallet Kebir, or *Mehallet Elkbire*, t. Egypt, capital of Garbia; 40 SSW. Damietta, 47 N. Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. Lat. 30. 50. N. It is of considerable size, carries on a large trade, and has manufactures of cloth and sal amoniac.

Mehallet il Loben, t. Egypt; 16 S. Faoua.

Mehallet Malek, t. Egypt; 5 S. Faoua.

Mehallet il Meshak, t. Egypt; NNE. Tineh.

Mehama, one of the smaller Friendly islands in the Pacific ocean; 4 E. Neeneeva.

Meharicourt, t. France, Somme; 7 NNW. Roye.

Mehem, t. Hind. in Delhi; 27 WSW. Rodak.

Mehen, see *Merana*.

Meherrin, r. which rises in Va. and unites with the Nottaway, in N. Carolina, to form the Chowan.

Mehindry, r. Hind. which runs into the gulf of Cambay, about 40 S. Amedabad.

Mehitpour, t. Hind. in Lahore; 45 SE. Sul-tanpour.

Mehlibach, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Brisach.

Mehlis, t. Ger. in Saxe-Gotha. Pop. 1,260.

Mehlsack, t. Pru. in Konigsberg; 35 S. Elbing, 42 SW. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,144.

Mehrenberg, t. Nassau; 4 NW. Weilburg.

Mehriban, t. Curdistan; 22 SE. Sherezur.

Mehringen, or *Mohringen*, t. Bav.; 8 SSE. Augsburg. Pop. 1,200.

Mehun, t. France, in Cher, on the Evre; 7 NW. Bourges, 7 SE. Vierzon. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 47. 9. N. Pop. 1,267. Charles VII. built a palace here, in which he lived and died; starving himself to death for fear of being poisoned by his son Louis XI.

Mehun sur Loire, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 6 NE. Beaugency. Pop. 4,418.

Mehun, small isl. in the straits of Babel Mandeb. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Mehuntpour, t. Hind. in Chanderee; 16 NW. Chanderee.

Mei, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 25 SE. Fong-tsiang.

Meia Sarekin, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 30 ENE. Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 55. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

Meiane, t. Persia, in Comis; 18 SSE. Bistan.

Meiano, t. Italy; 12 SSW. Brescia.

Meias-farckin, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 25 NE. Diarbekir, 120 SSW. Erzerum.

Meiche, t. France, in Doubs; 4 S. St. Hypolite, 27 NE. Pontarlier.

Meidan, t. Persian Armenia; 60 NNE. Nac-sivan, 150 NE. Erivan.

Meidling, t. Austria, on the Vien; 10 S. by W. Vienna. Pop. 3,119.

Meidon, or *Meidun*, t. Egypt, at some distance from the left bank of the Nile; 32 S. Cairo. Near it is one of the most southerly of the pyramids, built of brick. It is thought to occupy the site of the ancient *Nilopolis*.

Mejeddah, t. Algiers, on the Shelliff; 5 NE. Seedy Abid.

Meienburg, see *Meyenburg*.

Mejerdah, or *Mai-sear-da*, s-p. Algiers, in Tremecen; 42 W. Tremecen. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 35. 8. N. The houses are ill-built cottages. A great quantity of grain is exported from this place to Europe.

Mejerdah, (an. *Bagrada*, *Bagradas*, or *Brada*), r. Africa, formed by the union of the Sujerrass and the Serrat, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, and crossing the country from W. to E., runs into the Mediterranean, at Porto Farina. It is the most considerable river in Barbary. The country through which it flows is level and very fertile.

Meigle, t. Scot. in Perthshire; 6 NE. Cupar, 12 NW. Dundee. Pop. 271. In some inclosures near is a tumulus, called *Belliduff*, which the tradition of the place assigns to be the spot where Macbeth was killed. In the church-yard are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanora, a British princess, wife of Arthur.

Meigs, co. Ohio. Pop. 4,480. Chief town, Olive.

Meigs, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 284.

Meigs, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 2,001.

Meigs Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 20 miles above Marietta.

Meigsville, p-t. Morgan co. Ohio; 70 Columbus, W. 378. Pop. 211.

Meigsville, p-v. Randolph co. Va.; W. 211.

Meilan, t. Natolia; 28 WNW. Kiangari.

Meilen, t. Switz. in Zurich, near the lake; 3 SE. Zurich. Pop. 2,160.

Meilhan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 WNW. Marmande. Pop. 2,414.

Meilhan, t. France, in Gironde; 4 E. La Reolle, 12 NE. Bazas.

Meilhuys, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 14 SW. Drontheim.

Meillards, t. France, Correze ; 9 N. Uzerche.

Meilleray, t. France, in Lower-Loire ; 10 S. Châteaubriand.

Meillonas, t. France, in Ain ; 6 NE. Bourg. Pop. 1,402.

Meimac, t. France, in Correze ; 7 W. Ussel, 24 NNE. Tulle. Pop. 2,978.

Meimarg, t. Grand Bukharia ; 36 SE. Bukhara.

Meimend, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 40 N. Bost, 40 W. Candahar. Lon. 65. 45. E. Lat. 33. 5. N.

Meimund, t. Egypt, in the district of Atfieh, on W. side of the Nile, S. of Gizeh. Pop. 10,000.

Meinam, or *Meinam*, i. e. *Mother of Waters*, large river of Siam. It is supposed to rise in the mountains which give rise to the Ganges, and runs into the gulf of Siam, below the town of Juthia.

Meinart, t. Wurt. 7 SE. Ohringen.

Meinau, isl. in NW. part of the lake of Constance, with a commandery of the Teutonic order ; the island is about 3 miles in circ., and is celebrated for its wine ; 4 N. Constance.

Meinbach, t. Bav. ; 3 N. Schweinfurt.

Meinder, (an. *Mæander*,) r. Natolia which runs into the Archipelago, Lat. 37. 30. N. Length 250 miles.

Meinertshof, t. Meinungen ; 5 ESE. Salzungen.

Meinerzhagen, t. Pru. Arensberg ; 7 S. Lüdenscheld. Pop. 713.

Meinungen, principality, Ger. in Upper Saxony, comprising the territories of the duke of Saxe-Meinungen. Pop. 56,269. Sq. m. 424. It is divided into the Oberland and Unterland, two districts separated at some distance from each other. The Unterland, the larger, contains 40,693 inh. It lies in the country of Henneberg, is traversed by the Werra, and has extensive forests, and mines of salt, iron, coal, and cobalt. The Oberland is a hilly district, in the extensive tract called the forest of Thuringia, and abounding in mines.

Meinungen, or *Meiningen*, t. Ger. capital of the principality of the same name ; 14 NW. Hilburghausen, 21 N. Schweinfurt. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 4,125. It is situated amidst mountains, on the river Werra, on an elevation of 855 feet. It is the residence of the duke who have a large castle, with a library of 24,000 vols., and a cabinet of curiosities. It has a lyceum and a council house.

Meise, . Ger., which runs into the Aller, near Hudemühlen, in Luneburg Zelle.

Meisner, mt. Ger. near Cappel, in Lower Hesse.

Meissac, t. France, in Correze ; 9 SE. Brive, 13 SSW. Tulle. Pop. 1,880.

Meissang, t. Africa, Kaarta ; 52 E. Kemmoo.

Meissau, t. Austria ; 14 SSW. Znaym, 34 NW. Vienna.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, circle, Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, bounded N. by Brandenburg, E. by Lusatia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Erzgebirg and Leipsic. It is divided into 4 districts. Pop. 297,945. Sq. m. 1,600. Dresden is the capital. It is one of the most populous and best cultivated parts of the kingdom, and

produces corn, fruit, flax, hops, pasturage, and some wine.—A part of the late margravate of Meissen was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

Meissen, city, Saxony, and capital of a district, in the circle of Meissen ; 14 NW. Dresden, 44 E. Leipsic. Lon. 13. 27. E. Lat. 51. 19. N. Pop. 4,353. It is situated on the Elbe, where the small river Meisse runs into it, which gives it its name, and contains 2 chh., 3 hospitals, and a distinguished gymnasium. In the centre or margravial part, otherwise called *Albrechtsburg*, is carried on the celebrated manufactures of the excellent Misnian porcelain. At this place also is a manufacture of cloth.

Meissenheim, t. Ger. capital of a district of the same name, belonging to the prince of Hesse-Homburg, on the Glan ; 28 N. Deux Ponts, 30 WSW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 49. 42. N. Pop. 1,730.—Pop. of the district, 10,136. Sq. m. 80.

Mekam, see *Elmesatana*.

Mekam Ali, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, opposite Bassora.

Mekam ul Kidr, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates ; 26 SSE. Hellah.

Mekehoan, t. Arabia, in Oman, on the Persian Gulf ; 45 WSW. Julfa.

Mekelburg, t. Prussia ; 12 SSE. Bartenstein.

Mekes, t. Kurdistan ; 30 SSE. Betlis.

Meklaf al Asfat, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 75 N. Hasec.

Mekzara, country, Africa, on S. side of the river Niger, between Cashna and Melli.

Mel, t. Italy, in Treviso ; 12 NW. Ceneda.

Mel, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Mel, see *Chara*.

Mela, r. Italy, which rises on the confines of the Trentin, and after crossing the Bressan, runs into the Oglio, near Ustiano.

Mela, late dep. Italy, so named from the river, composed of part of the Bressan.

Mela, see *Meelah*.

Mela, r. Morea, which runs into the sea, 8 SW. Patras.

Melada, small isl. in the Adriatic, a little N. Isola Grossa. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Melana-acra, now *Kara Barun*.

Melagge, r. which rises in Algiers, formed by the union of several streams ; in the course of its passage it takes the name of *Serratt*, and runs into the Mejerda, on the borders of Tunis.

Melaipour, t. Hind. in Schaurunpour ; 20 ENE. Schaurunpour.

Melalieh, t. Egypt ; 10 N. Abugirgè.

Melambo, see *Malambo*.

Melapara, t. Bengal ; 10 ENE. Dacca.

Melas, now *Korasu* and *Saros*.

Melas, or *Melanes*, (*Gulf of*,) now *Saros*.

Melasso, (an. *Mylasa*, or *Mylassa*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 80 S. Smyrna. Lon. 27. 40. E. Lat. 37. 10. N. It is situated on a fertile plain near a mountain ; abounding in fine white marble. Here was a temple dedicated to Augustus Cæsar, and the Goddess Rome, which was standing not many years since : it had 6 columns in front, and the whole number was 22. This city was so adorned with public buildings, especially temples, that a certain musician entering the agora or market place, as if to make

proclamation, used the words *akouete naoi*, *Hear ye temples*; instead of *akouete laoi*, *Hear ye people*. Under the Romans it was a free city. It is at this time a large place; the houses are numerous but mean. The air is accounted bad, and scorpions abound.

Melaverd, t. Persia, in Irak; 45 NE. Ispahan.

Melaûi, or *Meloui*, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 120 S. Cairo. Lat. 28. 2. N. It is about a mile round, and makes a tolerable appearance within, the shops being well built; it is at the head of 9 villages, which are altogether a small principality, dependent on Mecca. This place supplies Mecca with 390,000 adeps or sacks of corn every year, which are sent by way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red sea, it being a very rich corn country.

Melay, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 NE. Château Gontier, 10 SE. Laval. Pop. 1,274.

Melay, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 4 S. Marcigny, 7 WNW. Charlieu.

Melazzo, or *Milazzo*, (an. *Mylæ*), s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, in a small bay, on N. coast of the island; 13 W. Messina, 94 E. Palermo. Lon. 15. 23. E. Lat. 38. 16. N. Pop. 5,730. It consists of two parts, one of which stands on a promontory of the same name, and is fortified, the other on a bay, with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle.

Melbon, one of the cluster called the *Seven Islands*, in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Melby, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, on the Glomme; 55 NE. Christiania.

Melcapour, t. Hind. in the Candeish; 20 S. Burhampoor.

Melck, or *Molk*, t. Austria, near the Danube; 10 W. St. Polten, 12 E. Ips. Pop. 900. Near it, on a high rock, stands an exempted cloister of Benedictines, which is rich and famous, with a collection of curiosities and a large library. Here is a gymnasium.

Melck, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, at Melck.

Melckendorf, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Culmbach.

Melcomb Regis, s-p. Eng. in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It sends two members to parliament. It is united with Weymouth, as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town. Pop. 2,350.

Melconda, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 23 W. Beder.

Meldal, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 30 SSW. Drontheim.

Meldi, now *Meaux*.

Meldola, t. Italy; 7 S. Forli, 20 W. Rimini.

Meldorp, or *Meldorf*, s-p. Holstein, at the mouth of the river Myle; 50 NW. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 4. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 2,000.

Meldrum, t. Scot. Aberdeenshire; 16 NNW. Aberdeen, 27 SSE. Bamff. Pop. 783. It is a burgh of barony, and holds a weekly market.

Meldurgam, hill fort, Hind. in Mysore, taken by the British in Feb. 1799.

Mêle-sur-Sarte, (La,) t. France, in Orne; 3 W. Mortagne, 4 ENE. Alençon. Pop. 644.

Meleda, (an. *Melite*, *Melitene*, and *Melitassa*), isl. in the Adriatic, separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by a narrow channel. It measures about 30 miles in length, but the breadth

is very unequal, being intersected by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for fishermen. It produces vines, orange and lemon trees, but not sufficient corn for the inhabitants; about 2,000 inhabiting 6 or 7 villages.—Father Giorgi, a Benedictine monk of this island, in 1730, published an essay to prove that this was the island of Melite, on which St. Paul suffered shipwreck, and not Malta; and Mr. Bryant, who bestowed much labour and learning on the inquiry, was of the same opinion. The bite of the viper is here remarkably malignant. Lon. 17. 44. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Melela, t. Africa, Barca; 76 SW. Tolometa.

Melemba, t. Cacongo. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Melendydar, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Conway, 3 miles above Aberconway.

Melenes, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 31. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Melenki, t. Russia, Vladimir, on the Oka; 44 SE. Vladimir. Lon. 41. 24. E. Lat. 60. 24. N. It has some manufactures.

Meletekunk, r. N.J., which runs E. into the Atlantic, Lat. 40. 5. N.

Meletin, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, 12 N. Jassy, in Moldavia.

Meletzko, t. Russia in Tobolsk; 44 N. Atchinsk.

Melfi, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 5 NW. Venosa. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. 7,500. Bp. see. It contains 7 churches, and 8 convents.

Melford, t. Eng. in Suffolk; 3 N. Sudbury. Pop. 2,204.

Melgar, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 23 WNW. Burgos.

Melgasso, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Minho; 15 NE. Moncao, 30 N. Braga. Lon. 8. W. Lat. 42. 5. N. H. 158. It was surrounded with walls by king Denis; it is defended by a castle.

Melgren, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 NE. Concarneau, 10 WNW. Quimperlé. Pop. 2,153.

Melhua, or *Melluah*, t. Syria, in the desert; 20 SE. Aleppo.

Meliapour, see *St. Thomas*.

Meliais, v. Greece, in Magnesia, 1 1-2 miles from the sea.

Melicucca, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 WSW. Oppido.

Melida, or *Melita*, see *Meloda*.

Miidez, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 18 N. Sines, 21 S. Setuval.

Melignano, see *Marignano*.

Melilla, t. Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards; 140 E. Tetuan. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 35. 18. N. Pop. 855. It has its name from the abundance of honey in the neighbourhood.

Melin, t. Croatia; 12 SSW. Varasdin.

Melina, or *Merlina*, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 5 W. Nimburg.

Melinda, km. Africa, situated near the coast of the Indian sea. This country is for the most part fertile, producing almost all the necessaries of life, except wheat & rice, both which are brought thither from other parts; and those who cannot purchase them, make use of potatoes in their stead, which are here fine, large, and in great plenty. They likewise abound with great vari-

eties of fruit-trees, roots, plants, and other esculent, and with melons of exquisite taste. The country is covered with citron trees, with whose odoriferous smell the air is agreeably perfumed almost all the year. They have also a great plenty of venison, game, oxen, sheep, geese, hens, and other poultry; and one breed of sheep, whose tails weigh in general between 20 and 30 pounds. The men are black, swarthy, tawny, and white; the women mostly of an olive. They are partly Mahometans and partly Pagans.

Melinda, city, Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the coast of the Indian sea. Lon. 41. 50. E. Lat. 3. 0. S. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful plain, surrounded by fine gardens and orchards, stored with all sorts of fruit-trees, especially citrons and oranges. It contains many mosques. The houses are built of square stone, for the most part stately, and some very magnificent, and all of them richly furnished, being inhabited chiefly by rich merchants, and much resorted to by vessels from the Red sea, Persia, and the northern parts of India. The exports consist of gold, copper, quicksilver, ivory, wax, and drugs, which are exchanged for silks, cottons, and linen cloths, corn, and other commodities. The only inconvenience attending this metropolis is, that the anchorage stands at some distance from it, on account of the rocks and shelves which surround it towards the sea side, rendering the access difficult and dangerous. The city is supposed by the learned to be the *Mondel*, mentioned by Avicenna, as a place whence they had their aloes. It is said to have formerly contained 30,000 Portuguese and 17 churches; but the churches and other buildings erected by the Portuguese are now in ruins. It is seldom visited by Europeans, and is now little known.

Melinda, one of the Querimba islands in the Indian sea. Lat. 10. 30. S.

Melingen, or *Mellingen*, t. Switz. in Aargau, on the Reuss. 15 WSW. Zurich, 42 NE. Berne. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Melionec, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 S. Rostrenen, 5 SW. Gouray.

Melipilla, t. Chili, capital of a jurisdiction; 42 SE. Valparayso, 200 N. La Concepcion. Lon. 70. 7. W. Lat. 33. 28. S. It contains a parish church, a college, and 2 convents.

Melipu, r. Ceylon, which runs into the sea, near Matura.

Melis, t. Ger. in Gotha; 16 S. Gotha.

Melisana, t. Friuli; 6 S. Palma Nuova.

Melissa, t. Naples in Calabria Citra; 4 N. Strongoli.

Melita, t. Africa, capital of the Warketezens. It is a considerable town, but somewhat smaller than Moosso.

Melite, see *Malta & Meleda*.

Melitene, now *Malatia*.

Melitia, t. Thessaly; 24 S. Larissa.

Melito, t. Naples; 4 N. Naples. Pop. 2,451.

Melito, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 E. Benevento.

Melitopol, t. Russia, in Tauris, on a lake about 3 miles from the sea of Azoph; 103 S. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 35. 10. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Melizzano, t. Naples, Lavora; 15 E. Capua.

Melk, see *Melck*.

Malkovatz, t. Bulgaria; 42 NNW. Sofia.

Melksham, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the river Avon, considerable for its manufacture of broad cloth; 11 E. Bath, 96 W. London. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 4,110. A market is held here every Monday for cattle.

Mell Islands, cluster of small islands near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 57. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Mellaha, t. Africa. in Barca. Lon. 23. 44. E. Lat. 31. 5. N.

Melldorf, see *Meldorp*.

Melle, t. France, principal place of a district, in Two-Sevres; 11 S. St. Maixent, 13 SE. Niort. Lon. 0. 4. W. Lat. 46. 13. N. Pop. 1,741.

Melle, t. Han. in Osnabruck; 11 SE. Vorden. Pop. 1,332.

Melle, t. Flanders; 5 SSE. Ghent.

Melle, mt. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 22 N. Girgenti.

Melleraud, t. France, in Orne; 9 NE. Seez.

Melli, or *Lamlem*, country, Africa, bounded N. by Cashna, E. by Wangara, S. by Guinea, from which it is separated by mountains, and W. by Gago; 500 miles in length from E. to W., and from 150 to 200 in breadth. The capital, of the same name, is said to contain 9,000 inh. Lon. 5. 30. to 14. 50. E. Lat. 11. 30. to 15. N.

Mellid, t. Spain, in Galicia; 20 E. Compostella.

Mellingen, *Möllingen*, or *Molding*, t. Weimar; 3 S. Weimar. Pop. 564.

Melodunum, now *Melun*.

Mello-Mesquitella, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 W. Guarda, 24 SW. Viseu.

Melloncourt, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, near a celebrated cataract, on the river Cledaugh; 5 miles from Neath. Here is a blast furnace, a finery, and a foundery.

Mellone, or *Melloor*, or *Meltone*, t. Birmah, on the Ava; 70 N. Prone, 132 S. Ava. Lon. 96. 9. E. Lat. 20. 10. N.

Melloor, t. Hind. Madura; 12 NE. Madura.

Mellounosh, t. Tunis, on E. coast; 20 SE. Jemme.

Melluah, see *Melhua*.

Mellypour, t. Bahar; 38 WSW. Boglipour.

Mellor, t. Eng. in Lancashire, near Blackburn. Pop. 1,548.

Melnersem, t. Han. in Luneburg; 16 SE. Zelle.

Melnik, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Moldau; 16 WSW. Jung Buntzlau, 18 E. Prague. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,131.

Meloe, small isl. in the Baltic; 14 ENE. Cape Lindesness.

Melora, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany; 4 W. Leghorn.

Melos, see *Milo*.

Melpignano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 WNW. Otranto.

Melpilly, t. Carnatic; 25 N. Nellore.

Melrichstadt, t. Bav. in Lower Main, on the Streys; 19 N. Schweinfurt, 38 N. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 1,950. Near this town in 1707, a battle was fought between the emperor Henry IV. and Rudolphus, duke of Swabia.

Melrose, t. Scot. in Roxburghshire, on the

Tweed; 11 NNW. Jedburgh, 35 S. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 55. 38. N. Pop. 3,132. Melrose has long been famed for its linens. It is pleasantly situated, and has 5 annual fairs. A short distance from the town, on the Tweed, is the *abbey of Melrose*, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in Great Britain, the admiration of strangers, and much visited by travellers. It was built by king David, in 1136, in the form of St. John's cross; 258 feet long, and 137 1-2 broad. The tower is mostly broken down. This was a famous nursery of learning and religion.

Melsack, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 30 S. Elbing; 36 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 7. E. Lat. 54. 12. N. Pop. 2,137.

Melsines, or *Melsenese*, t. Flanders; 8 N. Oudenard.

Melsingen, or *Melsingen*, t. Hesse Cassel; 6 W. Spangenberg, 14 SSE. Cassel. Pop. 2,855.

Melso, t. Italy, in Friuli; 9 NW. Udina.

Meltham, t. Eng. in West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 S. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,430.

Melton Mowbray, t. Eng. in Leicestershire, with a weekly market of Tuesday; 20 S. Nottingham, 106 N. London. Lon. 0. 53. W. Lat. 52. 46. N. Pop. 2,145.

Meltz, t. Bavaria; 10 N. Bamberg.

Melving, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 32 WNW. Romsdal.

Melun, (an. *Melodunum*), city, France, capital of Seine-and-Marne, on the Seine; 54 1-4 posts SE. Paris. Lon. 2. 44. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 6,680. It is ill built, and has manufactures of linen, cotton, and leather. It carries on a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese.

Melykut, t. Hungary; 16 E. Baja.

Melzo, t. Italy 14 NE. Milan.

Memaun, t. Persia, Chorasani; 18 ESE. Velazgherd.

Membig, t. Syria, Aleppo; 30 N. Aleppo.

Memel, t. East Prussia, in Königsberg, situated on the bay called *Curisch-Haff*; 72 NNE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 3. E. Lat. 55. 24. N. Pop. 5,111. It is strongly fortified, and has a capacious harbour, the entrance of which admits vessels drawing only 18 feet of water. Its situation is favourable for trade, and it is the commercial centre of a large tract of country, and exports timber, hemp, flax, corn, &c. The average number of vessels that annually visit it is 600 or 700. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns; is old and badly built.

Memel, r. see *Niemen*.

Memels, t. Ger. in Meinungen; 5 NW. Meinungen.

Memend, see *Meimend*.

Meime, t. Ceylon, near E. coast; 86 ESE. Candi.

Meminisca, lake, Canada. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Memmingen, t. Bavaria, on the Iller; 22 SSE. Ulm, 33 WSW. Augsburg. Lon. 10. 7. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 6,442. H. 1,100. It contains a gymnasium, a musical college, and a public library, and has various manufactures. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans.

Memory Rocks, reef of rocks among the Bahama islands. Lon. 79. 4. W. Lat. 27. 3. N.

Memphis, called also *Moph*, and *Noah*, city, Vol. II.

Egypt. It was very celebrated, and contained many magnificent palaces and beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis. It was the royal residence of the kings of Lower Egypt, situated on W. side of the Nile, near the pyramids, though the time of its foundation and also of its destruction, as well as its precise situation are not known. According to Diodorus Siculus it was 7 leagues in circ. See *Gizeh*, *Metrahen-ny*, and *Moknan*.

Memphremagog, lake, America, the greater part of which lies in Canada, and the rest in the state of Vermont. Lon. 72. 8. W. Lat. 45. N. It is 35 miles long, and 3 broad. It communicates with the St. Lawrence, by the river St. Francis, and receives the waters of Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont.

Memshiel, see *Mensheil*.

Memramcook, r. on E. side of New-Brunswick, N. A.

Men of Mey, rocks in the North sea, near N. coast of Scotland; 5 E. from Dunnet Head. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Mena, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on a river which runs into the lake of Nicaragua; 30 NW. St. Carlos.

Menacha, t. Arabia, Yemen; 36 WSW. Sana.

Menage, isl. in the river Senegal.

Menagio, t. Italy, 15 NNE. Como.

Menai, r. or channel, between the island of Anglesea and the county of Caernarvon.

Menallen, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,228.

Menam, see *Meinam*.

Menamen, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on N. coast of the gulf of Smyrna; 6 NW. Smyrna.

Menancabow, km. Sumatra, near the centre of the island; the power of which formerly extended over almost the whole island; at present confined to about 60 miles on each side of the equinoctial line. The religion is Mahometan. In this country are mines of gold.

Menang-Fan, t. Siam; 6 N. Porselor.

Menarah, (El,) large mausoleum in the kingdom of Tunis, nearly 20 yards in diameter, built in a cylindrical form, with a vault underneath it; 6 SW. Hamam-et.

Menars, see *Mer*.

Menaruolo, t. Italy; 17 NW. Verona.

Menat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 21 NNW. Clermont. Pop. 1,705.

Mend, t. Persia, in Mecran, at the union of the Makshid and the Nehenk; 40 SW. Kidge. Lon. 63. 30. E. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Mend, r. Persia, formed by the union of the Makshid and Nehenk, at the town of Mend, which afterwards runs into the Indian sea. Lon. 62. 9. E. Lat. 54. 27. N.

Mendama, t. Ceylon; 13 N. Candi.

Mendavia, t. Spain, Navarre; 8 ESE. Vienna.

Mende, city, France, and capital of Lozere, on an eminence near the Lot; 45 E. Rodez, 49 W. Privas. Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 44. 31 N. Pop. 5,014. Ep. see. Its streets are narrow, and its houses ill built. It has manufactures of serge, and other woollen stuffs.

Mendeli, t. and fortress, Arabian Irak, on the frontiers of Persia; 50 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 45. E. Lat. 33. 54. N.

Menden, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the Hohn, 13 WNW. Arensburg, 42 NE. Cologne. Pop. 1,774.

Mendes, Montes, or Myndes, (an. *Myndus*), t. Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago; 20 S. Milets. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Mendes, now *Ashmun-Tahah*.

Mendesino, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 W. Cosenza.

Mender, the modern name of the *Scamander*.

Mendham, p-t. Morris co. N.J. 6 W. Morristown. W. 226. Pop. 1,326.

Mendip Hills, range of hills, Eng. in Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of the city of Wells; celebrated for mines of lead and coals.

Mendlesham, t. Eng. in Suffolk; market on Tuesday; 21 N. Sudbury, 82 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. 1,093.

Mendling, t. Austria, on a river of the same name; 13 SSE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Mendling, r. Austria, which runs into the Salza, near Reifling, in Stiria.

Mendoleia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 W. Bova.

Mendon, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., E. side of the Pawtucket; 19 SE. Worcester, 36 SW. Boston, W. 408. Pop. in 1810, 1,819; in 1820, 2,254. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Charles and Mill rivers, and contains a cotton manufactory, a forge, and other valuable mills.

Mendon, p-t. Monroe co. N.Y., about 15 SE. Rochester, 223 W. by N. Albany, W. 366. Pop. 2,012.

Mendon, t. France, in Morbihan; 5 NW. Auray, 9 ESE. L'Orient.

Mendoza, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a jurisdiction, on the Mendoza; 240 NNE. Conception. Lon. 69. 47. W. Lat. 33. 25. S. Pop. including the suburbs, 21,000. It has 2 convents, a parish church, and formerly had a college of Jesuits, and carries on a considerable trade with Buenos Ayres in fruits and wine. It is very advantageously situated, has a beautiful public walk, and has been much improved of late.

Mendoza, r. Chili, which runs E. into lake Guanche.

Mendow, t. Guzerat; 33 E. Amedabad.

Mendra, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 2. 15. S.

Mendrah, t. and district, Africa, in Fezzan; S. Mourzouk. Though much of its land is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

Mendrisio, or *Mendris*, t. Switz. in Tesin; 7 W. Como. Lon. 9. 0. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Menduragu, t. Russia, in Viborg, on the border of Finland; 43 WNW. Vilmanstrand.

Menecy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 SW. Corbeil.

Meneg, peninsula, Eng. in Cornwall, bounded N. by the river Hel, E. S. and W. by the English channel, and joined to the main land by an isthmus little more than 2 miles across, between the river Hel and the mouth of the Loe. It contains more than 10 villages, and is about 8 miles each way from N. to S., and E. to W.

Menefre, t. Arabia, Yemen; 34 SE. Loheia.

Menelaus, t. Africa, in Barca; 105 ESE. Curren. Lon. 23. 10. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Menerandre, r. on S. coast of Madagascar, which runs into the sea, Lon. 42. 24. E. Lat. 25. 5. S.

Menerbe, t. Italy, Verona, 3 NNE. Legnano.

Menerbes, t. France, in Vaucluse; 9 SW. Apt, 18 ESE. Avignon. Pop. 1,500.

Menerola, t. Genoa; 5 SW. Spezza.

Menerval, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 6 NNW. Gournay.

Menetou, t. France, in Cher; 4 S. Henrichemont, 9 N. Bourges. Pop. 3,277.

Menetous, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 8 SE. Romorantin.

Menfrici, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 9 NW. Sacca. Pop. about 2,700.

Menfus Kedus, t. Abyssinia; 60 SSE. Siré.

Mengalay, see *Mingalla*.

Mengede, t. Pru. Arensburg; 2 E. Castrop. Pop. 750.

Mengen, t. Wurt.; 33 SW. Ulm, 45 S. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 23. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 1,671.

Mengengut, t. Prussia; 12 E. Osterrod.

Mengeringhausen, t. Ger. in Waldeck; 16 NNW. Waldeck, 24 WNW. Cassel. Pop. 1,200.

Mengersdorf, t. Bav.; 13 S. Culmbach.

Mengers-Kirchen, t. Nassau, in Dillenburg; 7 SW. Dillenburg, 8 NW. Weilburg. Pop. 1,000.

Mangesta Semaia, t. Abyssinia; 165 S. Gondar.

Mengravilla, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near Avila, famous for its mines of salt.

Menhaia, t. Fez, Chaus, inhabited by Arabs.

Menhusa, t. Barca; 160 SW. Tolometa.

Menié, see *Miniet*.

Menif, see *Menuf*.

Menigoute, t. France, in Two-Sèvres; 8 NE. St. Maixent, 11 SSE. Partenay.

Menil, t. Arabian Arak, on the Tigris; 110 SE. Bagdad.

Menil Fremantel, t. France, in Calvados; 4 ESE. Caen, 18 W. Lisieux.

Menilles, t. France, in Eure; 9. W. Evreux. Pop. 1,400.

Menimen, or *Menmen*, t. Natolia, in a plain through which the Sarabat flows; 16 NNW. Smyrna. Pop. about 2,000. It contains 7 mosques, 1 Greek and 1 Armenian ch., and is the seat of an aga, who governs a district containing 10 or 12,000 inh.—The houses are small and low, 8 or 10 feet high built of mud, or small stones and mud.

Menin, t. Neth. in W. Flanders, on the Lys, in the chatellany of Courtray; 2 posts N. Lille, 4 S. Bruges. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 4,560.

Meningen, t. Baden; 2 N. Moeskirch.

Ménitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 9 SSE Brunn. Pop. 477.

Menkin, t. Natolia; 36 NE. Boli.

Mennakonoze Indians, Louisiana, on the Missouri, above the Chayenne. No. 1,000.

Menominie, r. NW. Territory, which flows into Green bay, 60 NE. Fort Howard. It is navigable for canoes 120 miles. There is a small village of Menomonie Indians 3 miles from the mouth.

Menoba, see *Almunecar*.

Menoge, r. France, which runs into the Arve, about 5 W. Bonne.

Menostey, t. France, in Jura, 3 N. Dôle.

Menotte, r. Cambodia, which runs into the gulf of Siam, Lon. 102. 30. E. Lat. 11 32. N.

Menougat, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 20 N. Alanieh.

Mens, t. France, in Isere ; 16 ENE. Die, 22 S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,009.

Mensgut, t. Prussia, 8 N. Ortelsburg.

Menshié, t. Egypt; 16 NW. Cairo.

Menshiel, or *Mensheel*, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 5 N. Girgé. It was anciently called *Ptolemais*; and at one time a large city, now about a mile in compass. It is now the see of a bishop, and Christians enjoy here great privileges. It is a town of considerable trade, and all the barks going down the Nile to Cairo from the cataracts, stop here to take in provisions; & all along the river are vestiges of a quay.

Mensooria, t. Africa; 60 W. Fez.

Menthhausen, t. Ger.; 3 SW. Romhild.

Mentole, t. on W. coast of Ceylon; 80 WNW. Trinkamaly. Lon. 80. 3. E. Lat. 9. 1. N.

Mentone, t. Italy, in Nice, near the sea; 6 NE. Monaco. Pop. 3,060.

Mentor, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on lake Erie, on W. side of Painesville, 255 NE. Columbus, W. 370. Pop. 452.

Mentz, p-t. Cayuga co. N.Y., on the river Seneca; 8 N. Auburn, 170 WNW. Albany, W. 376. Pop. in 1810, 1,207; in 1810, 3,010.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, or *Maynz*, city, Ger. in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of the province of the Rhine, formerly capital of an electorate and archbishopric, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Maine, called in Latin *Moguntium*, or *Moguntiacum*; 37 SE. Coblenz, 99 N. by E. Strasburg. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 49. 59. N. Pop. in 1816, 25,251. H. 2,165. It is the strongest town in Germany; towards the river less defence is necessary, but on the land side the works are extensive and complicated. At the southern extremity is a citadel; at the northern two lunettes; and bastions with ravelins extend around. There are besides on SW. side out-works of great strength, viz. 6 forts and a retrenched redoubt, besides other works. The fortress belongs to the Germanic confederation.

The town is built nearly in the form of a semicircle, the Rhine forming the base. The interior is by no means handsome. The streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy, and the houses mostly old fashioned. It contains a cathedral, a lyceum, schools of medicine, a cabinet of coins and medals, a cabinet of natural history, a gallery of paintings, and a library of 90,000 vols.

The trade consists partly in wine, and partly in commission business, connected with the navigation of the river. The town is famous for the beauty of its environs and prospects. A university was founded here by Charlemagne, in 800; and established in 1482, by the archbishop Diether, of the house of Isenburg, but has been since converted into a lyceum. The honour of the invention of printing was claimed by John Faust a goldsmith of Mentz, and by John Guttenberg, born here in 1408.—The *archbishopric of Mentz* was an extensive electoral principality. The archbishop was also elector, and ranked as the first archbishop in Germany. The archbishopric was suppressed in 1802, and the city of Mentz is now only a bishop's see.

Mentz, t. Cayuga co. N. Y. on the river Seneca; 8 N. Auburn, 170 WNW. Albany. Pop. 1,207.

Menuf, t. Egypt, on the Birket el Mariout; 14 SE. Alexandria, 28 SW. Rosetta.

Menuf, t. Egypt, and chief place of a district; 22 NNW. Cairo, 27 S. Mehallet Kebir. Pop. 5,000. It is situated on a canal formerly navigable. The town is ill built, the houses mean, and the streets crooked and narrow; there are but few remains of antiquity.

Menuisia, district, Egypt, on S. part of the Delta, between the E. & W. branches of the Nile.

Menugat, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Satalia, 21 W. Alanieh.

Menuthias, now Zanzibar.

Menzabano, t. Italy, on the Mincio. On the 28th of December, 1801, a bloody battle was fought here between the French who attempted to pass the river, and the Austrians; the loss on both sides was very great, but victory was on the side of the French, who made 3,000 prisoners.

Menzaleh, or *Menzala*, large lake, Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of land, 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. It was anciently called *Tanis*, from the town of that name: its waters are soft, in the time of inundation, and become brackish as the river retreats within its channel. About 1,200 boats, each paying annually 36 shillings to the receiver of the pacha, continually fish on the lake. Length of the lake from NW. to SE. 43,000 fathoms, and breadth from 12,000 to 26,000.

Menzeleh, (an. *Panephis*, and *Diospolis*,) t. Egypt, near the lake to which it gives name; 20 SSE. Damietta, 73 NNE. Cairo. Lon. 32. E. Lat. 31. 3. N. Pop. about 2,000.

Menzelinsk, t. Russia, in Upha; 132 WNW. Upha. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Menzil, (an. *Zeta*,) t. Africa, in Tunis; 4 SSW. Susa.

Meobec, t. France, in Indre; 9 S. Buzançois, 12 SW. Châteauroux.

Meolo, t. Italy, Treviso; 11 E. Treviso.

Meppel, t. Neth. in Overissel, on the Walt Aa; 24 W. Coverdon. Pop. 4,090.

Meppen, district, Han. between East Friesland and Oldenburg. Pop. 26,190. Sq. m. 700.

Mappen, t. Han. capital of a district, at the conflux of the Hase and Embs; 52 N. Munster. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 52. 43. N. Pop. 1,590.

Mequinenza, (an. *Octogesa*, and *Ictosa*,) t. Spain, in Aragon, at the conflux of the Segre, Cinca, and Ebro; 16 SSW. Lerida, 38 SSW. Balbastro. Pop. 1,600. It is defended by a castle.

Mequinez, city, Morocco, in Fez, situated in a plain, surrounded with fertile valleys and eminences, watered by a number of rivers; 35 SW. Fez, 165 NE. Morocco. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 35. 56. N. Pop. stated by Jackson at 110,000; by Hassel at only 15,000. It is frequently the residence of the emperor. It is surrounded with walls, and the palace is fortified with bastions; this is an extensive building, and includes several gardens. The Jews have a quarter appropriated to themselves, walled in and guarded. The Moors at Mequinez are much more affable than in the southern provinces.

Mer, or *Menars*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 NE. Blois, 21 SW. Orleans. Lon. 1. 35. E. Lat. 47. 42. N. Pop. 4,214.

Mera, t. Spain, in Galicia, near the sea coast ; 3 E. Corunna.

Mera, r. Switz. which runs into the Adda, 3 S. Chiavenna, in the country of the Grisons.

Merab, t. Arabia, Nedsjed ; 100 N. Jamama.

Merab, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 45 NE. Meschid.

Mera-Cobin, t. Africa, in Adel, on the coast of the Indian sea. Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Meran, t. Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital, at the conflux of the Adige and the Passer ; 2 SSE. Tyrol, 38 N. Trent. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 46. 38. N. Pop. 2,300. It has a gymnasium.

Merash, see *Marasch*.

Merana, or *Mehen*, t. Sax., Erzgebirg, in Schonburg ; 2 WNW. Clauchau. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 2,121.

Merassi, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guiana, opposite the mouth of the river Surinam. It is about 70 miles long, from E. to W.

Merat, t. Hind. in Delhi ; 40 N. Delhi. Lon. 78. 6. E. Lat. 29. 20. N.

Merate, t. Italy ; 9 W. Bergamo.

Meratle, t. Algiers ; 15 N. Tangademt.

Meraudabad, or *Mooradabad*, t. Hind. in Oude, once a large city with a mint, now decayed ; 20 NE. Sumbul.

Merbat, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut ; 32 N. Daffar, 200 ENE. Hadramaut. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in incense.

Mercadenes, t. New-Grenada, in Popayan, 3 leagues N. of Rio Mayo, on the confines of Quito. Lat. 1. 45. N.

Mercara, city, Hind. and residence of the rajah of Coorga ; 26 W. Periapatam, 55 W. Seringapatam.

Merced, (*La*), t. New Navarre ; 90 SW. Casa Grande.

Merced, (*La*), t. Chili ; 50 SSW. St. Yago.

Mercer, p-t. Somerset co. Maine ; 11 WSW. Norridgewock, W. 606. Pop. 743.

Mercer, co. W. side of Pa., bounded N. by Crawford co., E. by Venango co., SE. by Butler co., S. by Beaver co., and W. by Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 8,277 ; in 1820, 11,681.

Mercer, p-t. bor. & cap. Mercer co. Pa. ; 70 NNW. Pittsburg, W. 262. Pop. 506.

Mercer, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 641.

Mercer, new co. Ohio, attached to Darke co. Pop. 95.

Mercer, co. central part of Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 12,430 ; slaves, 3,284. Pop. in 1820, 15,587. Chief towns, Danville and Harrodsburg.

Mercersburg, p-t. Franklin co. Pa. ; W. 195.

Merceuil, t. France, Côte-d'Or ; 6 S. Beaune.

Mercey, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 7 NNE. Gray, 18 SW. Vezoul.

Merceyle Grande, t. France, in Doubs ; 9 NW. Quingey, 11 W. Besançon.

Mercey le Bas, t. France, in Moselle ; 3 S. Longwy, 10 NW. Briey.

Marchab, or *Merkab*, fortress, Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 8 N. Tortosa.

Merchingen, t. Baden ; 6 W. by S. Krautheim. Pop. 1,031.

Merchtem, t. Neth. in S. Brabant ; 9 NNW. Brussels. Pop. 3,480.

Merckendorf, t. Bav. ; 7 SE. Anspach.

Mercœur, t. France, Correze ; 18 S. Tulle.

Mercogliano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra. Pop. 3,019.

Mercury Bay, bay on NE. coast of the northernmost island of New-Zealand. Lon. 184. 4. W. Lat. 36. 48. S.

Mercury Point, cape on E. coast of New-Zealand, forming NE. point of Mercury bay. Lon. 184. W. Lat. 36. 47. S.

Mercury Isles, cluster of small isls. in S. Pac. ocean, near E. coast of New-Zealand, situated in a line, a little NE. Mercury Point.

Merdass, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 W. Jinnett.

Merdin, (an. *Marde*, & *Meride*), t. & fortress, A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 50 S. Diarbekir. Lon. 40. E. Lat. 37. 19. N. Pop. 12,000. It is situated near the summit of a lofty mountain, the top of which is crowned with a castle. The houses appear old, but are built with fine hewn stone, and the walls are in tolerable repair. It is the residence of a pacha, with 200 spahis, and 500 janissaries. This town seems by Ranwolf to be called *Zibin*.

Merdoo, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 20. E. Lat. 5. N.

Merdrignac, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 10 SW. Broons, 13 E. Loudeac. Pop. 2,134.

Mere, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 18 NE. Drontheim.

Mere, t. Eng. in Wiltshire, on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire ; market on Thursday ; 10 S. Warminster, 100 W. London. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 2,211.

Merecz, r. Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, 28 N. Grodno.

Merecz, t. Rus. Grodno, at the conflux of the Merecz and the Niemen ; 28 N. Grodno.

Meredith, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on W. side of lake Winnipiseogee ; 26 N. Concord, 63 NW. Portsmouth, W. 531. Pop. in 1810, 1,940 ; in 1820, 2,416. The township contains a nail manufactory, 2 distilleries, and 4 houses of public worship. In SE. corner, on the borders of Guilford at Meredith bridge, there is a village, called Meredith village, 25 N. Concord, W. 540.

Meredith, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. ; 8 N. Delhi, 69 SW. Albany, W. 360. Pop. 1,375.

Mereega, or *Hammam Mereega*, (an. *Aquæ Calidæ Colonia*), t. Algiers, in Tremecen ; 24 SE. Shershell. It is celebrated for its warm baths. The largest and most frequented of them is a basin of 12 feet square, and 4 in depth, and the water which bubbles up in a degree of heat, just supportable after it has filled this cistern, passes on to a much smaller one.

Meremeg, see *Merrimack*.

Meretintza, t. Stiria ; 4 SE. Pettaw.

Mereville, or *Merville*, or *Merenville*, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 10 miles from Estampes. Pop. 1,400.

Mer Folie, rock in the Channel, near W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 49. 43. N.

Merg, t. Africa ; 30 N. Fez.

Mergendorf, t. Bavaria ; 3 ESE. Streitberg.

Mergener, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural ; 72 S. Uralsk.

Mergentheim, t. Wurt. on S. side of the Tauber ; 25 SSW. Wurzburg, 40 E. Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 49. 21. N. Pop. 2,901. It has a gymnasium.

Mergian, t. Persia, Segestan ; 32 SSW. Kin.

Merquen Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary ; 670 NNE. Peking. Lon. 142. 20. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

Mergui, t. Asia, capital of a province of Siam. Lon. 98. 18. E. Lat. 12. 12. N. It is situated on an island near E. coast, with a harbour, which passes for one of the best in the Indies.—The above sea, near the coast, being full of islands, is named by Capt. Forrest, the *Mergui Archipelago*.

Merjapour, t. Hind. Bahar ; 28 SSW. Bahar.

Meribah, place in Arabia Petræa, where water issued from the rock struck by Moses. Lon. 33. 52. E. Lat. 28. 13. N. See *Marah*.

Meribasa, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Adana.

Merjian, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 55 N. Kabis.

Merida, t. Spain, in Estramadura, situated on an eminence, on the Guadiana ; 73 NW. Cordova, 95 N. Seville. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 33. 48. N. Pop. 4,500. It is a small, ancient, fortified town, known in the times of the Romans and Goths, by the name of *Augusta Eremita*, having been much larger and more considerable than at present. In it are found several remains of antiquity. Its environs are very pleasant, and it abounds in wine, good fruits, and particularly in grain, with excellent pasture.

Merida, t. Mexico, capital of Yucatan, about 40 miles from the sea ; 130 NE. Campeachy. Lat. 20. 10. N. Lon. 89. 30. W. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. It is well situated, has straight streets, and fine buildings.

Merida, see *Yucatan*.

Merida, city, New Grenada, capital of a district, called *Merida*, or *Grilla*, situated near the limits which divide it from Venezuela ; 112 NE. Pamplona. Lon. 71. 26. W. Lat. 8. N. Pop. 11,500. It lies about 54 miles from the lake of Maracaybo, and 260 NE. St. Fé de Bogota. It is a bishop's see, and has a college.—The soil round this place abounds with fruits of all sorts, and there are also gold mines in the neighbourhood.

Meriden, p-t. New Haven co. Ct. ; 17 NNE. New Haven, 17 S. Hartford, W. 320. Pop. 1,309. It has considerable manufactures of tin ware and buttons.

Merjejah, t. Algiers ; 80 E. Oran.

Merignac, t. France, Charente ; 9 E. Cognac.

Merigny, t. France, in Indre ; 5 W. La Blanc en Berry, 10 NW. Belabre.

Merim, large lake, Brazil, near the Atlantic. Lat. 33. S.

Merimeg, see *Meremeg*.

Merina, t. Naples, Otranto ; 3 ESE. Lecce.

Merindapilly, t. Hind. in Baramaul ; 25 NW. Darempoury.

Merindol, v. France, in Vaucluse ; 9 E. Ca vaillon. Pop. 616.

Merinville, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 9 S. Estampes.

Merion, (Lower,) t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 2,256.

Merion, (Upper,) t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,285.

Merioneth, see *Towyn*.

Merionethshire, co. North-Wales, bounded N. by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, E. by Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, S. by Mont-

gomeryshire and Cardiganshire, and W. by the Irish sea ; about 35 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Sq. m. 670. Pop. in 1811, 30,924. H. 6,170. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 5 towns and 37 parishes. The country is in general mountainous, and rather adapted for the feeding of cattle than corn. The towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Bala, Dinasmowddy, and Barmouth.

Merilzhausen, t. Switz. ; 5 N. Schaffhausen.

Merk, r. Brabant, which passes by Breda, and joins the Meuse, dividing into 2 streams at its mouth, and forming an island on which are the towns of Clundert and Willemstadt.

Merka, t. Prussia ; 10 NNE. Thorn.

Merkab, see *Merchab*.

Merkei, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 S. Baneas.

Merket Islands, cluster of small islands in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Merkendorf, t. Bav. ; 7 SE. Anspach, 24 SW Nuremberg. Pop. 1,400.

Merklin, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen ; 15 SSW. Pilsen. H. 116.

Merlengo, t. Italy ; 10 N. Mantua.

Merlera, small isl. in the Mediterranean ; 4 miles from Cape Sidero, on N. coast of Corfu.

Merlerault, t. France, in Orne ; 17 W. L'Aigle, 13 NNE. Alençon.

Merlina, see *Melina*.

Merlingen, t. Switz. in Berne ; 7 SE. Thun.

Merlom, t. Hind. Dowlatabad ; 12 SE. Beder.

Merlou, or *Mellou*, t. France, in Oise ; 7 S. Clermont, 10 W. Senlis.

Mermentau, r. Louisiana, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 93. 3. W. A few miles above its mouth it passes through a lake of the same name.

Mermeredgik, t. Natolia ; 44 E. Smyrna.

Mero, district, Tennessee, containing the counties of Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Smith, Wilson, and Williamson.

Meroe, now *Nubia*.

Merom, p-v. Sullivan co. Indiana ; 23 Indianapolis, W. 771.

Merope, t. Peru, in Truxillo ; 12 NW. Lambayeque.

Merola, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 55. E. Lat. 42. 6. N.

Merom, now *Hulet Panias*.

Merope, now *Siphanto*.

Merosaglia, t. Corsica ; 14 NE. Corte.

Merow, see *Miraw*.

Merpins, t. France, Charente ; 6 SW. Cognac.

Merrimack, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack ; 6 E. Amherst, 30 S. Concord, W. 482. Pop. 1,162.

Merrimack, r. which rises in N. H. The most northern branch, the *Pemigewasset*, rises from the White Mountains and Moosehillock, and after a southerly course of about 70 miles, is joined by the Winnipiseogee at Sanbornton, and then takes the name of Merrimack. The course continues southerly about 80 miles, as the river runs, when it reaches Massachusetts line. It then turns to the east, and after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the Atlantic, below Newburyport. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill. By means of this river and

the Middlesex canal, an extensive boat navigation is opened between Boston and the state of New Hampshire, as far as Concord. The canals constructed to render the river navigable are *Bow canal* a few miles below Concord; *Hookset canal* 6 miles lower; *Amoskeag canal* 8 miles further down; *Union canal* below Amoskeag; a canal shunning *Cromwell's falls* between Merrimack and Litchfield; 15 miles lower are *Wicasee falls and canal*; 3 miles lower is the entrance of Middlesex canal.

Merrimack, or *Maremeck*, r. Missouri, which rises about 250 SW. of its mouth, and flows into the Mississippi, 18 below St. Louis. It is not navigable, except in the spring and autumn, more than about 50 miles. It waters the country of the mines, which are situated mostly to the south. Much of the land on it is poor.

Merritch, or *Meritch*, or *Merrick*, t. Hind. in Visiapour, on N. side of the Kistnah; 50 SW. Visiapour. Lon. 74. 47. E. Lat. 16.58. N. This is an important fortress, and was the capital of the Mahratta prince Purseram Bow, from whom it was taken by Hyder Ali, in the year 1778.

Merrittstown, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; 190 Harrisburg, W. 227.

Merritsville, p-v. Greenville, S. C.; 120 Columbia, W. 531.

Merry Hill, p-v. Bertie co. N. C.; W. 294.

Merrymeeting Bay, in Maine, formed by the junction of the rivers Androscoggin and Kennebeck, on W. side of Woolwich and N. of Bath, 18 miles from the sea.

Merrymeeting Bay, bay, N. H., extending SE. from Winnipiseogee lake, 5 miles into Alton.

Merry Oakes, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.; W. 205.

Merry's Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93. 5. W. Lat. 61.52. N.

Mers, t. France, in Indre; 6 La Châtre.

Mers, see *Berwickshire*.

Mers Agoleta, t. Algiers, near the sea coast; 6 SW. Tniss.

Mers el Fahm, see *Zuffoone*.

Mers il Kebeer, or *Mazalquiver*, or *Mersalcubir*, (an. *Portus Magnus*), s-p. Algiers; 6 miles from Oran. It is defended by a castle, more celebrated for its size than for its beauty or strength: the harbour is good.

Mersa, (El), t. Africa; 12 NE. Tunis. It is the ancient port of Carthage.

Mersburg, or *Morspur*, t. Baden; 6 NE. Constance, 18 WNW. Lindau. Lon. 9. 14. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 1,317.

Merschowitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 14 WSW. Leitmeritz.

Merseburg, gov. Pru. in Saxony, lying S. of Anhalt, E. of Erfurt, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. It is formed chiefly of the cessions made by Saxony in 1815, and comprises the most of the old electoral circle of Saxony; a small part of Thuringia; the bishoprics and chapter lands of Merseburg, Naumburg, and Zeitz; part of the duchy of Magdeburg; part of the districts of Leipsic and Meissen; and the counties of Mansfeld and Stolberg. Pop. 470,559. Sq. m. 4,028. It is divided into 17 circles, Merseburg, Halle, Naumburg, Saale, Mansfeld, Wittenberg, Bitterfeld, Delitsch, Torgau, Lie-

benwerda, Schweinitz, Zeitz, Weissenfels, Eckartsberga, Querfurt, and Sangerhausen.

Merseburg, t. Prussian Saxony, capital of the government of the same name, on the Saale; 8 S. Halle, 16 W. Leipsic, Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 6,800. H. 889. It contains a cathedral, 3 chh., a hospital, and a gymnasium. The houses are old fashioned, the streets narrow and crooked, but neat and well paved. Brewing is largely carried on here.

Merseneti, t. Natolia; 10 SE. Milets.

Mersey, r. Eng. which rises in the county of Derby, then runs through the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, and empties itself into the Irish sea, at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, &c.

Mersey, isl. in the German sea, on the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the river Coln, where was formerly a block-house. This island is about 5 miles long and 3 broad, well timbered, and has 2 or 3 villages. The road from the main land to the island is across a channel called *Puffleet Creek*, noted for its oysters. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Merstorff, t. Austria, on the river Schowcha; 4 E. Baden.

Merstorff, t. Luxemburg; 16 NNE. Luxemburg.

Mertenroda, t. Ger.; 3 N. Ilmenau.

Merteque, t. Guatemala, in Honduras, famous for the cochineal of its neighbourhood.

Merthyr Tydvil, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan-shire; 16 N. Caerfilly, 176 WNW. London. Pop. in 1811, 11,104; in 1820, stated at 22,000. It was formerly a small village, but is now the chief town of Wales, and the seat of the most extensive iron works. It is situated in the valley of the Jaaf, very irregularly built, and presents the appearance of a poor straggling collection of cottages without form or order. The iron works are 4 in number, of which the most extensive employs 3,000 men. The quantity of iron manufactured at these works, in 1818, and exported from Cardiff, amounted to 44,583 tons.

Mertola, (an. *Myrtilis*), t. Portugal, Alentejo, on the Guadiana; 24 SSE. Beja, 27 N. Tavira. Lon. 7. 37. W. Lat. 37. 36. N. Pop. 3,000.

Merton, v. Eng. in Surry, on the river Wandle; 4 E. Kingston, 9 S. London. Pop. 905. Here was once a celebrated abbey.

Merton, t. Scot. in Berwick; 10 S. Lauder.

Mertvoi Kultuck, bay at N. extremity of the Caspian sea. Lat. 46. N.

Mertza, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 9. E. Lat. 65. 27. N.

Mertzdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 8 ESE. Grotkau.

Mertzick, t. France, in Moselle, on the Sarte; 9 miles from Sar Louis.

Meru, t. France, in Oise; 10 F. Chaumont, 12 SSE. Beauvais. Pop. 1,800.

Meru al Roud, &c., see *Maru Errud*, &c.

Mervans, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire, near the river La Guiotte; 10 N. Louhans, 43 E. Châlons sur Saône.

Mervaut, t. France, in Vendee; 6 N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,500.

Merville, t. France, in North, on the Lys; 9 E. Aire, 15 W. Lille. Pop. 5,301.

Merwe, or *Meruwe*, N. branch of the Meuse.
Méry, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Oise ; 3 NE. Pontoise.

Méry sur Seine, t. France, in Aube ; 15 NW. Troyes, 24 E. Provins. Lon. 3. 53. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. Pop. 1,164.

Merzapour, t. Bengal ; 15 NNW. Moorshe-dabad.

Merzapour, t. Hind. in Benares, on the Ganges ; 24 WSW. Benares, 42 ESE. Allahabad. Lon. 82. 50. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

Merzberg, t. Silesia, in Glatz ; 10 S. Glatz.

Merzien, t. Anhalt Cöthen ; 3 S. Cöthen.

Merzifoun, (an. *Phazemon*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 21 NW. Amasreh, 30 S. Samsoun.

Merzig, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, on the Saar ; 11 NNW. Sarre-Louis. Pop. 1,832.

Mes, r. Persia, which runs into the Tab, near Ragian.

Mesa, r. Popedom, which runs into the Adriatic, at Sinigaglia.

Mesa, r. Russia, which runs into the Tazouskaia Gulf, Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 68. 13. N.

Mesa, (*La*,) isl. Pacific ocean, E. of the Sandwich islands. Lon. 137. 30. W. Lat. 19. N.

Mesana, t. Guzerat ; 35 N. Amedabad.

Mesayeb, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates ; 50 SSW. Bagdad.

Meschede, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg ; 4 NE. Balve. Pop. 1,153.

Meschadizur, or *Meschedisir*, t. Persia, in Mezanderan, on the coast of the Caspian sea ; 10 W. Amul.

Meschelwind, t. Bavaria ; 7 SW. Forcheim.

Meschid, or *Mesghid*, or *Imam Ali*, or *Meschid Ali*, t. Arabian Irak ; 90 S. Bagdad. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 32. 5. N. Pop. 6,000. It is near a large lake called *Rahemat*, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. This town was built on the spot where Ali, the cousin, friend, and one of the successors of Mahomet, was interred ; this tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims, who esteem this point of devotion equal to a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Meschid-Hossein, or *Kurbela*, (an. *Vologesia*,) t. Arabian Irak, on a canal, which passes from the Euphrates to the lake Rahemat ; containing in the beginning of the 17th century 4,000 houses ; 50 S. Anbar, 55 SSW. Bagdad. Lon. 43. 23. E. Lat. 32. 36. N. Pop. 8,000. It has 5 gates, a well supplied bazar, and 7 caravanseras ; and is adorned with a noble mosque and the tomb of Hossein.

Meschid, or *Mesched*, city, Persia, in Chorasán ; 195 NNW. Herat, 999 NE. Ispahan. Lon. 57. E. Lat. 37. 35. N. Pop. stated at 50,000. Five of its 12 quarters are now in ruins. The city is surrounded by a strong wall 7 miles in circ. ; but the houses are meanly built. This was only a small town called *Tus*, before the reign of Abas I., who built a magnificent mosque to the memory of an imam, who was buried here ; which brought a number of pilgrims to his tomb, and soon increased the number of buildings. Velvet of the finest quality, and furbelisses much esteemed, are manufactured here. There is also a manufacture of beautiful pottery. In time of peace, caravans pass continually through this town from Bukharia, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia.

Meschidabad, t. Natolia ; 25 SSW. Amasreh.

Meschie, see *Menshiel*.

Meschiquiejos, t. S. A. in Carthage ; 10 S. Mompox.

Mescinzungh, t. Thibet ; 30 W. Tankia.

Mese, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 50. E. Lat. 6. 55. N.

Mesembria, or *Messouri*, or *Misirri*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Black sea ; 16 NNE. Burgas. Lon. 27. 47. E. Lat. 42. 38. N. It was formerly the see of a bishop.

Mesemma, t. Fez, inhabited by Arabs.

Mesen, see *Mezen*.

Mesercan, t. Persia, Chusistan ; 36 SSE. Suster.

Meseré, t. France, in Sarte ; 9 N. La Flèche.

Meserjeen, t. Algiers ; 5 SW. Oran.

Meseritsch, or *Meserziez*, t. Moravia, in Pre-rau ; 20 E. Prerau, 30 E. Olmutz. Lon. 18. 2. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

Meseritsch, (*Great*,) t. Moravia, in Iglau ; 17 E. Iglau, 18 W. Olmutz. Lon. 15. 55. E. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 3,403.

Meseritz, or *Miendsirsitch*, t. Pru. Posen ; 40 W. Posen. Pop. 3,649.

Mesewitz, t. Prussia, Culm ; 21 ESE. Culm.

Meshoppen Creek, r. Pa., which runs SW. into the Susquehanna, about 17 miles above Tunkhannock Creek.

Meshta, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 7 N. Tahta.

Mesiano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 6 NE. Bova.

Mesiano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 3 N. Bova.

Mesinan, t. Persia, in Mazanderan ; 50 S. Asterabad.

Meskirch, see *Moeskirch*.

Meskouteen, or *Hammam Meskouten*, celebrated baths of Algiers, in the province of Constantina ; 36 E. Constantina, 40 SW. Bona. The name implies *the silent or enchanted baths* ; they are situated on a low ground, surrounded with mountains. There are several fountains that furnish the water, which is of an intense heat, and falls afterwards into the river Zenati. At a small distance from these hot fountains are others of as intense a coldness.

Mesly, t. France, in Seine ; 6 SE. Paris.

Mesna, city, Africa, capital of Begarmee ; 170 S. Bornou. Lon. 22. 12. E. Lat. 17. N.

Mesnière, (*La*,) t. France, in Orne ; 4 SW. Mortagne.

Mesnoi, isl. Russia, in the straits of Vaigatskoi. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 70. 4. N.

Mesola, or *Mezola*, t. Italy, near the coast of the Adriatic, on an island formed by a branch of the Po ; 30 ENE. Ferrara.

Mesopotamia, country, between the Euphrates and Tigris ; now *Diarbekir*.

Mesopotamia, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio ; 18 NW. Warren, W. 340. Pop. 273.

Mesr, now *Fossat*.

Messa, t. Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas ; 165 SW. Morocco. Lat. 29. 56. N. It is large, and divided into three parts, and surrounded with walls. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah.

Messac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 4 W. Bain, 15 NNE. Redon.

Messapia, now *Otranto*.

Messar, small isl. in Red sea. Lat. 15. 26. N.

Messasagas, or *Missasagas*, see *Missisague*.

Messe, t. France, in Orne, on the Sarthe ; 10 NE. Alençon.

Mes-Seclah, t. Algiers ; 30 SSE. Dellys.

Messegha, t. Naples, Otranto ; 21 NW. Lecce.

Messene, now *Macramathia*, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, on a river which runs into the gulf of Coron ; anciently *Mycene*, or *Messene*, the capital of a Grecian kingdom, at length subdued by the Lacedemonians ; 25 NE. Navarino, 30 NW. Misitra. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 37. 15. N. It is now a village.

Messenia, ancient country, in SW. part of Peloponnesus. Chief town, Messene.

Messenia, (*Gulf of*), now *Coron*.

Messerag, t. Courland ; 38 E. Goldingen.

Messey, t. France, in Orne ; 7 N. Domfront.

Messejana, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 18 SW. Beja, 51 SE. Setuval.

Messi, t. Natolia ; 50 SW. Mogla. Lon. 27. 22. E. Lat. 37. 46. N. It is supposed by some to be on the site of ancient *Halicarnassus*.

Messigny, t. France, Côte-d'Or ; 6 N. Dijon.

Messina, (an. *Zancle*, *Zanclea*, *Messene*, and *Messana*), city, Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 47 NNE. Catania, 104 E. Palermo. Lon. 15. 49. E. Lat. 38. 11. N. Abp. see. The population has been very fluctuating ; in the 17th century, during its most flourishing condition, it was estimated at 100,000 ; in 1781, reduced to 25, or 26,000 ; in 1798, 45,000. It has of late been very flourishing, and the population was estimated, in 1820, at between 80, and 90,000. It is situated at the north-east extremity of the island, on a strait called Faro di Messina or straits of Messina, celebrated from containing within their precincts Scylla and Charybdis. The harbour is the best in Sicily, having from 20 to 40 fathoms water close to the quay, and its situation is esteemed superior to any other in the Mediterranean. The city is defended by 2 forts, and the harbour by a pentagonal fortification. It is the strongest place in the island, and has a lazaretto, the only one in Sicily.

Messina is the second town in Sicily. It is narrow, high grounds rising immediately behind it. It makes a remarkably fine appearance from on board a vessel at the distance of a mile. The street called Marina or Palazzata, formed of a row of elegant buildings, extends along the harbour for more than a mile, and the whiteness of the houses forms a beautiful contrast with the deep green of the forests behind. The city contains a cathedral, about 50 chh., 30 convents, 4 public libraries, 4 seminaries of education, one large hospital, and other charitable institutions. The commerce is extensive. The produce of the environs is chiefly fruits and wines, and the principal manufacture silks. The exports consist of these articles, and the other productions of the island. About 10,000 pipes of Faro wine are annually exported.

Messina has been remarkable for its misfortunes. The two most recent as well as calamitous, were, 1st. the plague of 1743, which carried off in a few months 35,000 inhabitants, and

was immediately followed by the small pox ; 2d. the earthquake of 1783, which though it destroyed only 700 or 800 lives, levelled half of the whole city with the ground.

Messines, t. Neth. W. Flanders, 8 SE. Ypres. Pop. 3,200.

Messing, t. Bavaria ; 14 NNE. Aichstatt.

Messis, (an. *Monsuestia*), t. A. Turkey, Caramania ; 15 ESE. Adana, 58 SW. Marasch.

Messouri, see *Mesembria*.

Messuby, t. Finland ; 34 NW. Tavasthus.

Messur, see *Mysore*.

Mesta, t. and cape on W. coast of Scio. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 38. 25. N.

Mestero, cape, on N. coast of Egypt ; 10 NE. Rosetta. Lon. 30. 54. E. Lat. 31. 25. N.

Mesti, t. Aust. Galicia ; 6 ESE. Belcz.

Mestinek, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 5 S. Brandenburg.

Mesto, see *Karasu*.

Mestre, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso ; 3 NW. Venice, 15 NE. Padua. Pop. 6,000.

Mestura, t. Africa, in Tunis.

Messua, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 40 N. Chamir.

Mestus, now *Karasu*.

Mesura, r. Africa, which rises in the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic between Lat. 6. and 7. N.

Mesurata, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 25 NE. Nicastro. Pop. 2,950.

Mesurada, or *Mesurata*, s-p. Africa, in Tripoli ; 100 ESE. Tripoli. Lon. 15. 10. E. Lat. 32. 10. N. It is the residence of a governor : caravans travel from hence into the interior parts of Africa, which of course occasion a considerable commerce. It is the principal place of a district, anciently called *Cyrenaica*, and *Pentapolis*, from its five cities.

Mesurado, r. Africa, which rises in the mountains that separate Negroland from Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 11. 0. W. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Mesvre, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 5 S. Autun, 7 NW. Montçenis.

Mela, r. S. A. in New Grenada, which rises in a mountain ridge opposite Santa Fe de Bogota, and flowing NE. through the province of St. Juan de Los Llanos and the district of Casanare, runs into the Oronoko, about 450 miles from its source, in Lon. 67. 45. W. Lat. 6. 10. N. Its banks are inhabited chiefly by Indians.

Mela, see *Mette*.

Metac, t. Upper Siam ; 130 NW. Porselouc.

Metakoona, t. Hind. Cattack ; 60 S. Cattack.

Metal, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,294.

Metalla, or *Metallum*, now *Matula*.

Metapara, t. Borneo ; 70 SE. Negara.

Metapontum, t. in the gulf of Tarentum ; 20 WSW. Tarentum.

Metatepec, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 50 S. Panuco.

Metaurus, now *Metro*.

Metau, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Jaromitz.

Metauro, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 S. Nicotera, in Calabria Ultra.

Metchetnaia, fort, Russia, in Saratov ; 12 W. Tzaritzin.

Metchicot, lake, Canada. Lon. 88. 30. W. Lat. 50. 22. N.

Meté, small isl. in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Adel. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Meleara, t. Hind. Bahar ; 23 SE. Saseram.

Metelar, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. 25. E. Lat. 12. 18. N.

Metele, t. Rus. Grodno ; 36 N. Grodno.

Metelen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the Vechta ; 19 NW. Munster. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. 1,140.

Metelin, or *Medillu*, (an. *Mytelene* & *Lesbos*, also *Lasia*, *Pelasgia*, *Ægina*, *Æthiope*, & *Macaria*,) isl. Grecian Archipelago, on SW. coast of Natolia, near the gulf of Adramiti. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 31. 20. N. Its dimensions are variously stated ; by some 36 miles long, and 12 broad ; by others 42 miles long, and 26 in extreme breadth. Sq. m. about 500. Pop. about 40,000, in about equal proportions of Greeks and Turks, with some Jews. The island is mountainous, the climate very fine, the soil fertile, the ground clothed in perpetual verdure and a most luxuriant vegetation. The staple production is oil ; figs and wool are also exported in small quantities. The Lesbian wine was anciently celebrated, but it is now rare and poor. Lesbos was one of the most celebrated islands of antiquity, but almost all remains of its grandeur are obliterated. The ancient inhabitants were distinguished for their voluptuousness, a character which attaches to the moderns. This island gave birth to Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho ; and in modern times the two brothers named Barbarossa. The chief towns, Castro, or Metelin and Molivo.

Metelinos, t. Samos ; 2 NE. Cora.

Metellinum, now *Medellin*.

Metelis, ancient town, Egypt, which was situated about 8 miles above Rosetta.

Metepéc, t. Mexico, capital of a district of the same name ; 33 SW. Mexico. Lon. 99. 20. W. Lat. 19. 20. Pop. 960 families.

Metérish, t. Moravia, Iglau ; 17 E. Iglau.

Meth, or *Meti*, or *Mott*, small island, near the coast of Africa, at the entrance of Babel Mandeb, with a town. Lon. 48. 45. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Methana, t. Morea, near the coast of the gulf of Engia ; 56 ESE. Napoli di Romania.

Methil, s-p. Scot. in Fifeshire ; 3 NE. Wemyss. Pop. 388.

Metho, small country, Africa, SE. of Fittré.

Metho, t. Morea ; 34 ESE. Napoli di Romania.

Methone, now *Modon*.

Methven, t. Scot. in Perthshire, near which is an ancient castle ; 6 NNW. Perth. Pop. 2,073.

Methuen, p-t. Essex co. Mass., on N. side of the Merrimack ; 5 N. Andover, 20 NW. Salem, 25 N. Boston, W. 468. Pop. 1,371.

Methully, t. Guzerat ; 15 SW. Gogo.

Methwold, t. Eng. in Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday ; 16 S. Lynn, 102 NNE. London. Lat. 52. 31. N. Pop. 942.

Methye Lake, lake, N.A. Lon. 110. W. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Methymna, now *Molivo*.

Meti, t. Abyssinia, near the coast of the Red sea. Lon. 42. 30. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Meti, see *Meth*.

Metimin, t. Russia, near the Pacific ocean ; 340 E. Anadirskoi. Lon. 136. 34. E. Lat. 64. 55. N.

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Metnitz, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Gurck, 4 E. Strasburg.

Metling, see *Modling*.

Metrahenny, or *Miniet Rahiné*, t. Egypt ; 6 S. Gizeh. The supposed remains of the ancient Memphis are near this village and Moknan. See *Moknan*.

Metramo, r. Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the Mediterranean, 4 S. Nicotera. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Metre, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 6 NW. Tours. Pop. 1,200.

Metro, (an. *Metaurus*,) r. which crosses the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic, Lat. 43. 50. N.

Metropi, t. Livadia ; 28 S. Athens.

Metropi, small isl. in the gulf of Engia ; 3 W. Engia.

Metropoli, t. Candia ; 22 S. Candia. Lon. 25. 4. E. Lat. 35. 1. N. It is on the site of the ancient *Gortynia* ; of which many vestiges remain. Metropoli was the see of an archbishop, and the metropolitan church dedicated to Titus the friend of St. Paul, who is supposed to have resided here.

Metropolis, now *Tireh*.

Metrovitz, t. Dalmatia ; 6 N. Narenta.

Mets en Couture, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 9 E. Bapaume.

Metsamaa, t. Finland ; 38 NNE. Biornborg.

Metschovsk, t. Russia, in Kaluga ; 40 WSW. Kaluga. Lon. 34. 50. E. Lat. 54. 12. N. Pop. 1,608.

Mettaga, t. Morea ; 13 W. by N. Tripolizza. Pop. 800.

Mettenstorff, t. Austria ; 4 SW. Grein.

Metter, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, near Bietigheim.

Mettingen, or *Mottingen*, t. Pru. Westphalia ; 6 N. Tecklenberg.

Mettingen, v. Bav. ; 4 SE. Nordlingen.

Mettone, see *Mellone*.

Mettyconda, t. Mysore ; 25 N. Bangalore.

Mettsecoubé, small isl. or perforated rock, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Algiers ; 6 N. Boujeiah. Here it is said Raymond Lully, in his mission to Africa, frequently retired to meditate.

Metuales, or *Mutuales*, people of Asia, dispersed in great numbers all over Syria ; and are thus named from Mutual, a celebrated captain, who destroyed the ancient religion of the Persians, in order to substitute Mahometanism in its stead. The Mutuales, therefore, are Mahometans, but schismatics.

Metula, t. Sardinia ; 18 WNW. Villa d' Iglesias.

Metupetta, t. Carnatic ; 30 SE. Tanjore.

Metway Harbour, bay on S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64. 30. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Metz, (an. *Divodurum*,) city, France, capital of Moselle ; 30 S. Luxemburg, 114 E. Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 41,035. Jews 503. H. 5,825. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 15 chh., 3 hospitals, an academy or provincial university, and a public library of 60,000 vols. It is situated at the conflux of the Seille and Moselle, and divided into Old and New Town. The Old town is large, but the streets are narrow. The houses, however, though old fashioned, are

handsome. The New Town is likewise large, and of much more beauty than the former. Exclusive of its fortifications, it has three citadels. The manufactures consist of cotton, linen, woolen, muslin, gauze, &c., leather, starch, hair powder, artificial flowers, sweet meats, &c.—The Meszin, or the country round the city of Metz, is of tolerable fertility, and produces a little wheat. It was anciently a part of the kingdom of Austrasia, of which Metz was for a long time the capital, and the usual residence of the king.

Metzensef, or *Metzenseifen*, Upper and Lower, two neighbouring towns, Hungary, in Aba-Ujvar; 16 S. Kapsdorf. Pop. of Upper, 1,600; of Lower, 3,030.

Metzingen, t. Wurt.; 17 S. by E. Stuttgard. Pop. 3,173.

Metzona, t. Eu. Turkey, in Epire; 25 E. Artá.

Metzoukel, a summit of Pindus.

Mevagissy, t. Eng. in Cornwall; 15 miles from Truro. Pop. 2,225.

Mevangfang, t. Upper Siam; 115 N. Porse-loue.

Mevania, now *Berdagna*.

Meudon, v. France, in Seine-and-Oise, where was a magnificent royal palace, on the Seine; 6 miles below Paris. Pop. 2,250.

Meres, t. France, in Nyèvre; 4 N. La Charité, 10 S. Cosne.

Mersak, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 60 NE. Vaddilkova.

Meulan, t. & fort, France, in Seine-and-Oise; 2 posts E. Mantes, 5 W. Paris. Pop. 2,079.

Meulebeke, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 14 S. by E. Bruges. Pop. 7,669.

Meun, t. France, in Loiret; 4 NE. Beaugency, 10 SW. Orleans. Pop. 4,413.

Meurjé, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 23 S. Achmim.

Meuro, t. Saxony; 3 NW. Schmiedelberg.

Meurs, or *Mors*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, lately the capital of a small principality, in Westphalia; 13 SE. Gueldres, 16 NNW. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 30. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 2,111. It is a small but fortified town, containing a citadel, and a gymnasium.

Meursac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 9 SW. Saintes.

Meursault, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 4 S. Beaune, 15 SE. Arnay le Duc.

Meurte, or *Meurthe*, r. France, which rises near St. Diey, in Vosges, passes by Raon l'Etape, Luneville, Blainville, Rosieres, Nancy, &c., and joins the Moselle, 5 miles below Nancy.

Meurte, or *Meurthe*, dep. France, bounded N. by Moselle, E. by dep. of Lower-Rhine, S. by Vosges, and W. by Meuse; about 65 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Nancy, the capital, Toul, Chateau Salins, Sarrebourg, and Luneville. Pop. 365,329. Sq. m. 2,505.

Meuse, (an. *Mosa*,) r. which rises in France, near Montigny le Roy, at a village called *Meuse*, in Upper-Marne; passes by or near to St. Thibaut, Neufchâteau, where it is joined by the Mouzon, Vaucoleurs, Commercy, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, Charleville, Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, where it is joined by the Sambre,

Huy, Liege, Viset, Maestricht, Maeseyck, Ruremond, Venlo, Grave, Loevenstein, and Megen. It soon after divides into two streams; the upper one towards the north takes the name of *Merwe*, which name it seems to preserve, as well as that of *Meuse*, till it joins the German ocean, after passing the islands of Holland and Zealand. Length about 400 miles.

Meuse, dep. France; bounded N. by Luxemburg, E. by Moselle and Meurte, S. by Marne and Vosges, and W. by Marne and Ardennes; about 70 miles in length from N. to S., and 30 from E. to W. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Bar-sur-Ornain, the capital, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun. Pop. 284,703. Sq. m. 2,427.

Meuselwitz, t. Gotha, in Altenburg; 7 NW. Altenburg. Pop. 800.

Meusnet, t. France, in Indre; 6 S. Issoudun, 11 E. Châteauroux.

Mewy, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 7 S. Bourmont.

Meux, (Le,) t. France, Oise; 5 SW. Compiègne.

Mew Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Java; 3 NE. Java Head.

Mew Islands, cluster of small islands on the coast of Honduras, S. of Cape Camaron.

Mew Stone, small isl. or round elevated rock, in the S. Indian ocean, near the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 146. 27. E. Lat. 43. 48. S.

Mew Stone, large rock in the English Channel, on S. coast of Devonshire, E. of the entrance into Plymouth Sound; 4 E. Rame Head, 4 S. Plymouth. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Mewat, country, Hind. situated W. of the river Jumnah, S. of Delhi, and NW. of Agra. The inhabitants of this country have ever been distinguished as most savage and brutal, and their chief employment robbery and plunder.

Mewe, or *Gniew*, t. W. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Vistula; 30 SSE. Dantzic. Pop. 2,034.

Mexao de St. Lan, isl. Portugal, in the Tagus; 12 miles above Lisbon.

Mexicaltzinco, t. Mexico, capital of a district, on the side of a lake; 6 SE. Mexico. Pop. 60 families.

Mexicano, or *Adaes*, r. Louisiana, which runs SE. into the gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord, Lon. 93. 12. W. Lat. 29. 37. N.

Mexico, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 148.

Mexico, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on the SE. corner of lake Ontario; 13 ENE. Oswego, 60 S. Kingston, W. 455. Lon. 76. 17. W. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 1,590.

Mexico, (West,) p-v. in W. part of Mexico, N. Y.; W. 462.

Mexico, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniatta, 25 miles from its entrance into the Susquehanna, Lewistown; 40 NW. Harrisburg, W. 140. H. 20.

MEXICO, or **NEW SPAIN**, country, N. A., bounded N. by territory claimed by the United States, E. by the U. S. territory, the gulf of Mexico, and Guatemala, SW. & W. by the Pacific ocean. Lon. 93. to 125. W. Lat. 16. to 40. N. Its length of coast on the Pacific is about 2,800 miles; its breadth, where greatest, about 1,400, but in the southern part only 150. Sq. m. nearly 1,000,000.

Divisions. It is divided into 12 intendancies and 3 provinces. New Mexico, Old California, and New California, are styled provinces; the other divisions intendancies.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Pop.in 1803.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Old California	15,000	Loreto
New California	9,000	Monterey
New Mexico	40,200	Santa Fé
New Biscay	159,700	Durango
Sonora	121,400	Arispe
St. Luis Potosi	334,900	St. Luis Potosi
Zacatecas	153,300	Zacatecas
Guadalaxara	630,500	Guadalaxara
Guanaxuato	517,300	Guanaxuato
Mechoacan	376,400	Mechoacan
Mexico	1,511,800	Mexico
Puebla	313,300	{ Puebla de los Angelos
Vera Cruz	156,700	Vera Cruz
Oaxaca	534,800	Guaxaca
Yucatan	465,700	Merida
	5,840,000	

Towns. Mexico is the capital. Vera Cruz and Acapulco are the principal seaports. The other principal towns not enumerated above, are Queretaro, Xalapa, Cholula, Chihuahua, Monterey, Cinaloa, and Campeachy.

Population. The population according to an imperfect enumeration in 1793, was 4,483,529; but estimated by Humboldt at the same time at 5,200,000; in 1803, at 5,800,000; and in 1808, at 6,500,000; by Malte-Brun in 1820 and a Spanish journal, at 7,550,000. The population is composed of 4 casts; 1st, whites, in number about 1,200,000; 2d, Indians, about 2,500,000; 3d, negroes, about 6,000; 4th, people of mixed extraction, about 2,400,000. The last are divided into 3 races, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Zambos; about seven-eighths being Mestizoes, descendants of whites and Indians. The whites consist of 2 classes; 1st, those born in Europe called Chapetones; 2d, those born in America called Creoles. Public offices have been granted chiefly to the former.

Religion. The religion is Roman Catholic, with one archbishop, 8 bishops, and about 14,000 clergy. The higher clergy are very rich. The income of the archbishop of Mexico, is computed at \$100,000.

Education. Literature and science have made considerable progress. There are a university and a school of mines in the city of Mexico, and colleges in several places.

Face of the country. A remarkable peculiarity of the country is its great elevation. The lands on both coasts are low; thence there is a gradual rise till the country attains the elevation of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, spreading out into immense plains, called table land, estimated to comprize three-fifths of the whole country. On these plains mountains occasionally rise, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow.

Mountains. The most elevated summits of the Cordilleras of Mexico, are Pococatepetl, Orizaba, Iztaccihuatl, Peak of Fraide, and Cofre de Perota. There are 5 volcanoes, Pococatepetl, Orizaba, Tustla, Jorullo, and Colima.

Rivers. Mexico suffers, in general, from the want of water and navigable rivers. The larg-

est rivers are the Rio del Norte, Colorado, and Gila.

Climate. The climate on the sea coast is hot, and in the southern parts unhealthy; on the table land, at the elevation of 4, or 5,000 feet, mild and salubrious, the mean annual heat being 68° or 70°, and never varying more than about 9 degrees; the plains having an elevation of more than 7,000 feet, are called the cold region, the thermometer sometimes, though very rarely, falling several degrees below freezing point. In the coldest season the mean heat of the day in the city of Mexico, is from 55° to 70°; and in summer the thermometer seldom rises above 75°.

Soil and productions. A great part of the country is extremely fertile; but a considerable proportion of the high table land is destitute of vegetation. The productions are maize, wheat, fruits of various kinds, bananas, manioc, vanilla, cocoa, cochineal, sugar, indigo, log-wood, &c.

Mines. Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral productions, particularly silver, and a great part of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. The whole annual produce of the American mines is estimated by Humboldt at 43,500,000 dollars. According to Robinson the annual coinage of gold in Mexico, before the late interruptions, was \$14,000,000; silver \$50,000,000; Wilcox states the annual amount of gold & silver at \$28,000,000. According to Humboldt the average annual produce of the mines of Mexico from 1771 to 1803, was \$19,688,940. The quantity of silver is stated to be ten times greater than what is furnished by all the mines of Europe. The 3 richest mines are those of Guanaxuato, Catorce, and Zacatecas. The whole number of mining stations has been stated at upwards of 450.

Commerce. The commerce of Mexico with Spain is carried on almost entirely through the port of Vera Cruz, the annual exports of which, in time of peace are estimated by Humboldt at 21,000,000 dollars; metals 17,000,000; cochineal 2,400,000; sugar 1,300,000; flour 300,000; indigo 280,000.

History. Mexico was subdued by the Spaniards under Cortez in 1521. Montezuma was at that time emperor, and the inhabitants were considerably advanced in civilization. Since that time Mexico has been a province of Spain, governed by a viceroy. An insurrection commenced Sept. 15, 1810, at Dolores, in Durango. Since then the country has been in a revolutionary state, and in 1821, Feb. 24, a declaration of independence was made at Yguala.

Mexico, intendancy in the country of Mexico, bounded N. by St. Luis Potosi, E. by Puebla and Vera Cruz, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Mechoacan and Guanaxuato. Lat. 16. 34. to 21. 57. N. Pop. 1,511,800. Square leagues 5,927. Two thirds of the country are occupied with mountains, in which are immense plains, elevated from 6,500 to 7,500 feet in height, with a very fertile soil. In the country bordering on the Pacific the climate is hot and very unhealthy.

Mexico, city, N. A. capital of Mexico, or New Spain, W. by N. Vera Cruz, and NNE. Acapulco, being 69 leagues in a right line from each. Lon. 99. 5. W. Lat. 19. 26. N. Pop. in 1803,

according to Humboldt, 137,000, of whom 2,500 were Europeans, 65,000 Creoles, 33,000 Indians, 26,500 Mestizoes, and 10,000 Mulattoes. Abp. see. The original city of Mexico, or as it was called, *Tenochtitlan*, was founded by the Mexicans in 1325, situated on a group of islands in lake *Tezcuco*, in the valley of Mexico. It was taken by Cortez in 1521, after a siege of 75 days, during which, it is said, upwards of 100,000 Mexicans were slaughtered. The ancient *Tenochtitlan*, which was stated by Cortez to be as large as Seville or Cordova, was completely destroyed, and the present city has risen out of its ruins. It is situated on the same site, but owing to the diminution of the waters in lake *Tezcuco*, it stands on dry land, about a league distant from the lake. It is 7,470 feet above the level of the sea, nearly in the centre of the valley of Mexico, which is of an oval form, 18 1-2 leagues long, and 12 1-2 broad, containing 244 1-2 square leagues, 22 of which are occupied by the lakes, and surrounded with mountains, which enclose it like a wall.

With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, and Philadelphia, there does not exist a city of the same extent, that can be compared with this for the uniform level of its site, and the breadth and regularity of its streets. It forms a square, extending from N. to S., and from E. to W., 4 miles. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are very broad. The public places are of great extent, particularly the great square in the centre. The city is surrounded with a wall of uncemented stones. The architecture is generally in a fine style, and the public buildings are magnificent. Some of the most remarkable are the palace of the viceroy, the cathedral, treasury, the convents, the 2 great hospitals, prison, school of mines, botanic garden, the edifices of the university and public library, academy of fine arts, and the mint. The mint of Mexico is the largest and richest in the world, employing 350 or 400 workmen, and is capable of coining in a year 30,000,000 pieces. The amount of gold and silver coined, in 1820, was \$10,406,154. The university is styled royal and pontifical, and the cloyster is composed of 250 doctors of all faculties. The city is said to contain upwards of 100 chb., 13 hospitals, 23 monasteries, and 15 nunneries.

The manufactures of the city, though not extensive, have latterly been on the increase. The working of gold and silver in its various branches, is carried to great perfection. The printing of calicoes and the manufacture of hard soap, tobacco, and cloth are carried on to some extent. Situated equidistant from the two principal ports of the country, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, it is the centre of a great commerce.—Great quantities of goods are transported from one port to the other through this city, & employ a vast number of horses and mules. A circumstance which at first sight arrests the attention of the traveller is the abundance of silver, gold, and jewels, exposed in plate and toys in the streets by shopkeepers and goldsmiths. The archbishop has an annual revenue of \$100,000, and many of the citizens possess immense wealth. The most extreme wretchedness is also exhibited in the streets, where 20, or 30,000 wretches pass the night in open air.

Mexico is one of the finest cities in the world, and its general appearance is much heightened by the majestic character of the scenery with which it is surrounded. The estates in the valley about the town are in the highest state of cultivation, covered with gardens, orchards, and cultivated fields. This beautiful cultivation is finely contrasted by the wild appearance of the naked mountains which enclose the valley; the whole presenting from the towers of the cathedral a view of extraordinary beauty and grandeur.

Owing to its low situation, Mexico is exposed to the danger of inundation, from which it has several times suffered great injury. To avoid this danger an immense outlet through the mountains to the northeast was completed in 1789, one of the greatest hydraulic operations ever executed by man. The canal is more than 4 1-2 leagues in length, 278 to 360 feet in breadth at the top; and where deepest from 160 to 196 feet in perpendicular depth. The whole expense was calculated at 1,291,770*l*.

Mexico, (*New*.) This large region is sometimes called the kingdom, and sometimes the province of New Mexico. It has the territory belonging to the United States N. & E., the provinces of New Biscay, Sonora, and California, S. and the Pacific ocean W. but the limits and divisions are uncertain, and the country is but little known. Pop. 40,000. Chief town, Santa Fé.

Mexico, (*Gulf of*), large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending N. to S. from the coast of Florida, to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and E. and W. from Cuba, to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

Meximeux, t. France, in Ain; 17 NE. Lyons. Pop. 1,691.

Mextitlan, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; 95 ENE. Mexico. Lon. 98. 2. W. Lat. 20. 37. N. Pop. 2,000 families, mostly Indians. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant glen, and is a considerable town.

Mey, v. Natolia; 5 W. Macri.

Meyaponte, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Meyaponte, see *Arrayal de Meyaponte*.

Me-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 32 ESE. Hoang.

Meyenburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 21 NE. Perleberg, 60 NNW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 53. 18. N. Pop. 1,039.

Meyenberg, t. Switz. in the free bailiwicks, once an independent lordship; 10 N. Lucerne.

Meyenfeld, t. Switz. capital of the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, in Grisons; principal place of a jurisdiction; 11 N. Coire, 52 E. Lucerne. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 46. 57. N. Pop. 893.

Meylan, t. France, Isere; 6 W. Grenoble.

Meymat, t. France, Correze; 18 ENE. Tulle.

Meyne, t. France, Gard; 3 W. Beaucaire.

Meyniac, t. France, in Correze; 9 W. Ussel. Pop. 3,000.

Meynthal, or *Val di Magia*, see *Magia*.

Meyringen, t. Switz. Berne; 28 SE. Thun.

Meyrveis, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lozere; 22 S. Mende, 27 W. Alais. Lon. 3. 31. E. Lat. 44. 11. N. Pop. 2,032.

Meywar, see *Oudipour*.

Mez le Carhaix, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 5 NW. Rostrenen, 6 E. Carhaix.

Meza, r. Russia, in Polotskoe, which runs into the Dwina, 16 NE. Veliz.

Mezana, (*La*), t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 17 SSW. Tursi.

Mezanderan, see *Mazanderan*.

Mezda, t. Africa ; 60 S. Tripoli.

Mezdaga, t. Fez, in Chaus, situated at the foot of Mount Atlas.

Meze, t. France, in Herault ; 9 NE. Pezenas, 15 SW. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 2,416.

Mezel, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 6 S. Digne, 18 ENE. Forcalquier. Pop. 792.

Mezeliemeina, t. Africa, in Tunis, on lake Bizerta ; 28 N. Tunis.

Mezemna, s-p. Africa, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 80 E. Tetuan. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 35. 22. N.

Mezen, s-p. Russia, in Archangelskoe, near the White sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name ; 128 NNE. Archangel. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 66. 30. N. Pop. 1,854.

Mezen, r. Russia, which rises in the government of Archangel, Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 64. 15. N., runs SW. to the town of Poslanskoi, when it changes its course, and runs NW. to Lon. 48. 34. Lat. 66. 30., where it runs into the Frozen ocean. Length 350 miles.

Mezen, mt. France, which gives name to a district, in Ardèche ; 18 WNW. Privas, 27 W. Valence.

Mezerada, see *Mesurada*.

Mezidon, t. France, in Calvados ; 11 WSW. Lisieux, 13 SE. Caen. Pop. 528.

Meziere, t. France, in Moselle ; 5 N. Metz, 9 S. Thionville.

Meziere, see *Subtray en Brenne*.

Mezieres, t. France, in Ardennes ; 2 S. Charleville. Lon. 4. 47. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 3,330. It is a strong town, situated on an island, formed by the river Meuse, over which it has two bridges with a citadel.

Mezieres, t. France, in Upper Vienne ; 6 W. Bellac. Pop. 1,300.

Mezille, r. France, which runs into the Loir, near Montargis.

Mezilles, t. France, in Yonne ; 6 NE. St. Fargeau.

Mezin, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 6 SSW. Nerac, 7 NW. Condom. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 44. 3. N. Pop. 2,499.

Mezobereny, t. Hungary, in Bekes ; 10 WNW. Gyula. Pop. 6,857. A Luth. gymnasium.

Mezo-Tur, t. Hungary, in Jazigo, on the Borneo ; 58 SW. Debreczin. Pop. 4,000.

Mezour, t. Candahar ; 63 NE. Candahar.

Meztitlan, t. Mexico ; 25 N. Mexico.

Mezzab, see *Beni Mezzab*.

Mezzana, t. Corsica ; 12 W. Corte.

Mezzenile, t. Piedmont, in Turin. Pop. 3,022.

Mezzerab, isl. in the Red sea. Lat. 27. 43. N.

Mezzovo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania ; 22 N. by E. Joannina. Pop. 7,500. It gives the modern name to the famous ridge of mountains anciently called *Pindus*, dividing Thessaly from Albania. The highest summits are estimated at 7, or 8,000 feet.

Mglin, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi, on

the Iput ; 76 NNW. Novgorod Sieverskoi. Lon. 32. 34. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 5,077.

Mharas, mt. Arabia, Yemen ; 16 W. Kataba.

Mi, t. China, Ho-nan ; 37 SSE. Hoai-king.

Mi, r. China, which rises in Chan-tong, and runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 37. 12. N.

Mi, r. China, which runs into the Tom, at Tcha-lin-tcheou.

Mia, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 85 E. Meaco.

Miadwzna, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 36 SSE. Bialacerkiev.

Miahuatlan, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name ; 108 leagues SE. Mexico. Lat. 18. 35. N. Pop. 620 families, mostly Indians.

Mialnanaen, mt. Scot. in Perthshire ; 10 ENE. George's-Town.

Miamaja, t. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon. Lon. 141. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

Miami, (*Great*), r. Ohio, which rises near the sources of the Sandusky, with which it is connected by a portage of 9 miles, and with the Auglaize by another of 5 miles, and after a SSW. course of about 200 miles, joins the Ohio, 20 miles below Cincinnati. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for boats 75 miles.

Miami, (*Little*), r. Ohio, which runs SSW. into the river Ohio, 7 m. above Cincinnati. It is one of the finest mill streams in the state.—About 100 miles from its mouth, in the county of Green, there are remarkable falls. Length about 130 miles.

Miami of the Lakes, see *Maumee*.

Miami, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 8,851. Chief town, Troy.

Miami, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 550.

Miami, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 15 miles above its mouth, 16 NW. Cincinnati, W. 519. Pop. 1,426.

Miami, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,607.

Miami, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 359.

Miamies, Indians, on the two Miamies and Wabash. No. 2,000.

Miamisburg, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio ; 79 Columbus, W. 486.

Miana, t. Italy, Belluno ; 24 WSW. Belluno.

Miana, or *Miauneh*, Persia, in Adirbeitzan ; 45 S. Ardebil, 60 SE. Tabris. Lon. 47. 22. E. Lat. 37. 12. N.

Mian-koh, mt. Persia, in Chorasani ; 30 S. Abiverd.

Miannus, r. Connecticut, which runs into Long Island Sound, in Greenwich.

Miau-Shehr, t. Persia, in Ghilan ; 50 NW. Reshd.

Miao-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 17 SW. Kiai.

Miaslow Nowe, see *Kortschin*.

Miasse, r. Siberia, which rises in Ural mountains, and flows into the Icette.

Mi-a-tau, cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chan-tong, extending from 6 to 36 N. Tong-tcheou.

Miathir, t. Morocco, in Duguela, near a mountain of the same name.

Miata, one of the Society islands in S. P. ocean. Lon. 148. 6. W. Lat. 17. 52. N.

Miava, t. Hungary, in Neutra, on the Miava, which flows into the Morava ; 15 SSE. Hradisch,

45 NNE. Presburg. Lon. 17. 32. E. Lat. 43. 26. N. Pop. 10,000. It has manufactures of woollens and linens; and also distilleries.

Miba, now *Midhurst*.

Micaba, t. Japan, Nippon; 100 NNE. Meaco.

Micella, one of the smaller Molucca islands.

Michaelovka, t. Russia, in Kursk, on the Sva-pa; 62 WNW. Kursk. Pop. 6,000. H. 1,000. It has considerable trade and manufactures.

Michailov, t. Russia, in Riazan; 24 SSW. Riazan. Lon. 38.38. E. Lat. 54.20. N. Pop. 1,600.

Michaelmas Island, small isl. at the entrance of king George the Third's Sound, on SW. coast of New-Holland; 4 NNE. Bald Head.

Michaw, t. Prussia; 22 WNW. Dantzic.

Michelberg, t. Carinthia; 5 NE. Willach.

Michelau, t. Prussia, in Culm; 36 E. Culm.

Michelau, t. Silesia, in Brieg; 6 NE. Grottgau, 8 SSE. Brieg. Lon. 17. 35. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 600.

Michelau, t. Bavaria; 2 NE. Lichtenfels.

Michelbach, t. Wurt.; 4 N. Geildorf.

Michelda, see *Mücheln*.

Michelfeld, t. Bav.; 2 S. Maynbernheim.

Michelreed, see *Migrod*.

Michelpach, t. Austria; 12 SE. St. Polten.

Michelsdorf, t. Hungary; 12 S. Podelicz.

Michelsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 9 NE. Leutmischl.

Michelstadt, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg; 23 NE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,147.

Michelstette, or *Velesalo*, cloister, Carniola; 4 NNE. Crainburg.

Michigan, lake, U. S. in Michigan Territory, and N. of the state of Indiana, 260 m. in length, and above 50 in breadth, containing, according to Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres. It is 900 feet deep, and its surface is 589 or 595 feet above the ocean. The distance from the southern extremity to the Mississippi, 161 miles. Lon. 84. 40. to 87. 8. W. Lat. 41. 15. to 45. 35. N. This lake, which has depth enough for vessels of any size has a communication with lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michilimackinack. The waters of this, as well as of the other great lakes, are clear and wholesome, and it contains several kinds of excellent fish. In the NW. part there are 2 large bays, Noquets and Green bays. The country adjacent either E. or W. of this lake is composed but of an indifferent soil except where brooks or rivers empty themselves into it; on the banks of these it is extremely fertile.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, U.S. bounded N. by lake Superior, E. by St. Mary's river, lake Huron, St. Clair's river and lake, Detroit river, and lake Erie, S. by Ohio & Indiana, and W. by NW. Territory. The greater part consists of a large peninsula having lake Michigan on the west, and lake Huron, &c. on the east; 236 miles long from N. to S., and 174 miles, where widest, broad, containing about 34,600 sq. m. The other part lies west and north of lake Michigan; the western boundary being formed by a line drawn from the south end of lake Michigan on the west side, due north to lake Superior, including within the boundary the whole of the lake. Lon. 82. to 86. W. Lat. 41. 32. to 46. 39. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,762; in 1820, 8,396; 1,468 employed in agriculture, 392 in commerce, and 196 in manufactures.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Wayne	3,574	DETROIT
Macomb	893	Mount Clemens
Oakland	330	Bloomfield
Michilimackinac	819	Michilimackinac
Brown	952	Green Bay
Crawford	492	
Monroe	1,831	Monroe

Total 8,396

Town. Detroit, the capital, is the only considerable town.

Lakes, bays, and rivers. Lake Michigan which lies within this territory, and the lakes and rivers which border upon it, form prominent features of the country. The country is indented by Saguna bay of lake Huron, Traverse bay on the east side of lake Michigan, and Green and Noquet's bays on the west side. The rivers are numerous, and generally navigable for boats nearly to their sources. Some of the principal ones are the Maumee, Raisin, Huron of Erie, Riviere aux Ecorces, Riviere Rouge, Huron of St. Clair, Belle Riviere, Pine river, Saguna, Grand-Traverse, Marguerite, Mastigon, Maramec, St. Joseph's, and Fox.

Face of the country and soil. The peninsula of Michigan is composed chiefly of table land resting upon a vast stratum of lime stone and argillaceous sand stone. The interior towards the sources of the rivers, is generally level and interspersed with lakes and morasses. An inclined plain about 20 miles in width, skirts the peninsula on the E. N. & W. sides. The rivers towards their sources have a sluggish current, but when they approach the declivity become more rapid, but generally become sluggish again a few miles above their mouths. In the interior, particularly towards the NW. there are extensive prairies; and marshes in many places border the mouths of the rivers; but more than 7-8ths of the whole peninsula is covered with a dense forest. The surface of the country along the eastern shore of lake Michigan, consists of sand hills, sometimes covered with stunted trees and a scanty vegetation, but generally bare, and thrown by the wind into an innumerable fantastic forms. This tract has been gained from the lake; and the land is still encroaching upon the water, every storm throwing up new quantities of alluvion. A large part of the soil is fertile, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. The principal settlements are in the southeast part; smaller settlements are at Michilimackinac in the north, and at Green bay west of the lake.

Productions. The forest trees are in great variety; oak, hickory, walnut, ash, linden, sugar maple, red maple, elm, poplar, pine, &c. Carbonate of lime is the most considerable mineral production that has been discovered. The fols avoine, (wild rice, or wild oats) is a valuable natural production, covering the marshes near the margins of the lakes and rivers. The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, garden vegetables, and grasses. No part of the U. S. is more abundantly supplied with fish, aquatic fowls, and wild game. The fish are of various kinds, but chiefly white fish and salmon trout, both of exquisite flavour.—The trout weigh from 10 to 70 pounds.

Commerce. This territory is very favourably situated for commerce, being almost surrounded by navigable waters, which are expected before long to be connected with the Mississippi on one hand, and the Hudson on the other. The vessels that navigate the lake usually carry from 10 to 60 tons. Detroit and Michilimackinac are ports of entry.

Climate. The climate is healthy, and usually accounted more mild than in similar parallels on the Atlantic.

Michilimackinac, called also *Mackinaw*, p-t. & military post, Michilimackinac co. Michigan, on an island, in the straits of the same name, which connect lakes Michigan and Huron; 180 NE. Green bay, 300 NNW. Detroit, W. W. 636. Lon. 84. 10. W. Lat. 45. 54. N. The island is about 9 miles in circ., and its name Michilimackinac, (Michi-Mackinaw, i.e. Great Turtle), was given to it on account of its form. The town is on the SE. side of the island on a small cove, which is surrounded by a steep cliff, 150 feet high. It consists of 2 streets parallel with the lake, intersected by others at right angles, and contains a court house, a jail, and about 100 houses, mostly small. It is much resorted to in the summer by fur traders; and during the same season it is visited by thousands of Indians, on their way to Drummond's island. On the cliff above the town is the fort, and 1-2 m. farther is another summit, 150 feet higher, 300 above the lake is Fort Holmes, from which there is an extensive prospect of lakes Michigan and Huron.

Michilimackinac, (*Straits of*), channel connecting lakes Michigan and Huron; 40 miles long, from the Channaux on the E., to Point Wagonsinche on the W.; 4 miles, where narrowest, wide.

Michilimackinac, co. Michigan. Pop. 819.

Michilimackinac, (*Little*), r. Illinois, which runs NW. into the Illinois, 13 m. below the Illinois lake. It is about 170 miles long, and navigable for boats 90.

Michipicoton, t. on E. coast of lake Superior. Lon. 84. 58. W. Lat. 47. 56. N.

Michipicoton Bay, bay on E. end of lake Superior.

Michipicoton Island, see *Maurepas*.

Michiscoui, r. which rises in Canada, runs through NW. part of Vermont, and flows into lake Champlain, at Michiscoui bay, in Highgate.

Michlsberg, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 4 NE. Pilsen.

Micho Cove, cove or bay, Canada, on S. coast of the river St. Lawrence; 218 m. below Quebec. Lon. 66. 30. W. Lat. 49. 5. N.

Michowitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 12 WSW. Kaurzim. H. 80.

Mickelso, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 5. E. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Mickelso, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 19. E. Lat. 63. 27. N.

Mickleton, v. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 3 N. by E. Chipping Campden. Pop. 457.

Mickery, small isl. in the Frith of Forth; 3 NW. Leith. Lon. 3. 17. W. Lat. 56. 2. N.

Mickle Rooe, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Mickmacks, American Indians, which inhabit the country bordering on the gulf St. Lawrence, in Nova Scotia, opposite St. John's island.

Micksucksealton Indians, N. A., on Clark's river. No. 300.

Micon, see *Mecon*.

Micoya Bay, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 10. 18. N.

Micuipampa, t. Peru, in Caxamarca, celebrated of rich silver mines, 11,800 feet above the level of the sea.

Middatoor, t. Hind. Golconda; 15 SE. Canoul.

Middle Bank, one of the fishing banks of Newfoundland, SE. Cape Breton. Lat. 45. N.

Middle Creek, r. Northumberland co. Pa., which runs E. into the Susquehanna, 8 miles below Sunbury.

Middle Fork, r. Madison co. Ken., which unites with the river Kentucky.

Middle Granville, p-v. Hampshire co. Mass.; W. 396.

Middle Haddam, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, in the township of East Haddam; W. 336.

Middle Hook, v. Somerset co. N. J., on N. bank of the Raritan; 8 NW. New-Brunswick.

Middle Island Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 81. 22. W. Lat. 39. 16. N.

Middle Island, small isl. in the Straits of Sallee, near S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 52. E. Lat. 5. 40. S.

Middle Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Boutton. Lon. 122. 56. E. Lat. 5. 38. S.

Middle Island, isl. in the Straits of Sunda, in the Indian sea. Lon. 104. 53. E. Lat. 5. 57. E.

Middle Island, cluster of small islands in lake Huron. Lon. 83. 33. E. Lat. 45. 1. N.

Middle Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Middle Lake, lake, Canada; 300 N. Quebec. Lon. 69. 35. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Middle Point, cape, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 59. N.

Middle River, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, SW. of Gunpowder river.

Middle Sister, isl. Upper Canada, in W. end of lake Erie.

Middle Smithfield, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 682.

Middleborough, Indian name *Namasket*, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 10 W. Plymouth, 39 S. Boston, W. 441. Pop. in 1810, 4,400; in 1820, 4,687. This is a large township, and contains a rolling and slitting mill, a shovel manufactory, 2 forges, 2 furnaces, 2 cotton manufactories, a town house, an academy, and 8 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 5 for Baptists.

Middleborough Four Corners, p-v. in the township of Middleborough; W. 441.

Middleborough, p-v. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 232.

Middlebrook, p-t. Augusta co. Va.; 12 SW. Staunton, W. 185.

Middlebrook Mills, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 22.

Middlebrook, p-t. Augusta co. Va.; 11 SW. Staunton, W. 185.

Middleburg, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y., 10 S. Schoharie, 35 W. Albany, W. 392. Pop. 3,782.

Middleburg, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; 14 in a right line SW. Leesburg, 28 ESE. Winchester, 38 W. by N. Alexandria, 12 E. by S. Ashby's

Gap in the Blue Ridge, W. 44. Pop. 360. H. 52. It is situated in a fertile vale between the Blue Ridge on the northwest, and Bull-run mountain on the southeast, in a well cultivated country abounding in wheat, and in the neighbourhood are many flour mills.

Middleburg, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 15 NE. Fredericktown, W. 72.

Middleburg, p-t. Nelson co. Ken.; W. 604.

Middleburg, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 159.

Middleburg, s-p. Neth. in Zealand, situated in the centre of the island of Walcheren, of which it is the capital. Lon. 3. 37. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 13,200. It is a large and handsome city, and the capital of the province of Zealand. The town house is a magnificent building, ornamented with a great number of the statues of the comtes and comtesses of Holland and Zealand; it was formerly a rich and celebrated abbey, founded in the year 1256. It has 6 Calvinist chh. and an athenæum or academy, which affords nearly the same course of instruction as a university. The fortifications of Middleburg were formerly very strong, but are not now kept in repair. It preserves its circular mound of earth, divided into bastions, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch.

Middleburg, t. Flanders; 4 SE. Sluys, 7 NE. Bruges. Lon. 3. 15. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

Middleburg, see *Eaouwe*.

Middleburg, small isl. near W. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132. 32. E. Lat. 0. 18. S.

Middleburg, small isl. in the gulf of Manar, near W. coast of Ceylon; 18 N. Manar.

Middleburg Key, small isl. in the West-Indies, near NE. coast of St. Martins.

Middlebury, p-t. and cap. Addison co. Vt., on both sides of Otter Creek; 11 SE. Vergennes, 32 S. Burlington, 32 N. Rutland, 51 SW. Montpelier, W. 467. Lon. 73. 10. W. Lat. 43. 50. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,138; in 1820, 2,535. It has extensive manufactures and considerable trade. It contains a court house, a jail, 2 academies, one for males, and one for females, a college, 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper; 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists.

The average width of the river through the town is 170 feet, and there are falls of 20 feet perpendicular, at the village, which affords seats for various mills, and manufacturing establishments. In the vicinity of the falls there are 2 cotton manufactories, 3 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a nail manufactory, and a manufactory for sawing marble. The cotton manufactories are both stone edifices; one 150 feet by 37, of 7 stories at one end, and 3 at the other, containing 1040 spindles for cotton, 20 power looms, 4 woollen carding machines, and 76 spindles for wool; the other is 58 feet in length, 32 in width, and 40 in height, and contains 600 spindles. Within a few feet of the marble manufactory is an inexhaustible quarry of excellent marble, which is wrought into tomb stones, tomb tables, hearths, jambs, mantle pieces, side-boards, &c., and transported to various parts of the country. The amount sold, in 1814, was 8,081 dollars, and in 1815, 7,018 dollars, and in 1819, 7,498. Besides these, there are various other manufactures in the village.

Middlebury College was incorporated in 1800. It is pleasantly situated on ground elevated 342 feet above lake Champlain, and is a respectable and flourishing seminary. The funds of the college are not large, having arisen solely from individual munificence. There are two college buildings; one of wood, 3 stories high, containing a chapel and 20 rooms for students, the other a spacious and elegant edifice of stone, 108 feet by 40, 4 stories high, containing 48 rooms for students. The college library contains upwards of 1,200 volumes. There are also belonging to societies composed of students, libraries, which together, contain upwards of 800 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is tolerably complete.

The board of trustees, styled "The President and Fellows of Middlebury College," is not limited as to number. It consists, at present, of 21 members. The executive government is composed of a president, and 5 professors; 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of theology, and 1 of languages; a lecturer on chemistry, and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1821, was 92.

The commencement is held on the 3d Wednesday in August. There are only two vacations; one from commencement 5 weeks; the other from the first Wednesday in January, 8 weeks.

Middlebury, p-t. Genesee co. N.Y.; 12 S. by E. Batavia, 40 SW. Rochester, 252 W. Albany, W. 373. Pop. 1,782. Here is an academy which was incorporated in 1819, and had in 1821, 3 teachers and about 100 students. The building is a large brick edifice.

Middleby, (an. *Blatum*,) t. Scot. in Dumfriesshire; 14 E. Dumfries.

Middlefahrt, t. Denmark, on W. coast of the island of Funen, on the Little Belt, which is hardly one mile wide, and is called *Middlefahrt Sound*. From hence is a ferry to Suogboy in Jutland; 24 W. Odensee. Lon. 9. 39. E. Lat. 55. 32. N. Pop. 1,000.

Middlefield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 24 W. Northampton, 110 W. Boston, W. 404. Pop. 755. Here is a valuable quarry of soap stone.

Middlefield, p-t. Otsego co. N.Y.; 3 E. Cooperstown, 63 W. Albany, W. 680. Pop. 2,579.

Middlefield, v. Sussex co. Del., at the head of the Nanticoke, 2 Concord.

Middleham, t. Eng. North Riding of Yorkshire; 26 NW. Boroughbridge, 229 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 38. W. Lat. 54. 16. N. Pop. 714.

Middlesex, p-t. Washington co. Vt., on N. side of Onion river; 6 NW. Montpelier, W. 530. Pop. 726.

Middlesex, co. Mass.; bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Essex co., SE. by Norfolk co., and W. by Worcester co. Pop. in 1810, 52,789; in 1820, 61,472. Chief towns, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord.

Middlesex, co. Ct.; bounded N. by Hartford co., E. by New London co., S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New Haven co. Pop. in 1810, 20,723; in 1820, 22,405. Chief town, Middletown.

Middlesex, p-t. Ontario co. N.Y.; on E. side of Canandaigua lake; 12 S. by Canandaigua, 17 SW. Geneva, 209 W. Albany, W. 353. Pop.

in 1810, 1,078; in 1820, 2,718. Rushville is a p-v., on West River, within the township, 5 m. from Middlesex post office.

Middlesex, co. N.J.; bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Staten island and Raritan bay, SE. by Monmouth co., SW. by Burlington co., and NW. by Somerset co. Pop. in 1810, 20,381; in 1820, 21,470. Chief towns, New Brunswick and Amboy.

Middlesex, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 1,010.

Middlesex, co. E. part of Va.; bounded NNE. by the Rappahannock, E. by Chesapeake bay, S. and SW. by Mathews, Gloucester, and King and Queen cos., and NW. by Caroline co. Pop. in 1810, 4,414; slaves, 2,476. Pop. in 1820, 4,057. Chief town, Urbanna.

Middlesex, co. Eng. bounded N. by Hertfordshire, E. by Essex, from which it is separated by the river Lea, S. by Surry and a small part of Kent, from both which it is separated by the river Thames, and W. by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Coln, and a small part of Surry; about 24 miles in length, and about 14 in breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds; and contains 2 cities, London and Westminster; 7 market towns, and about 200 parishes, without including those in the cities. This county, although one of the smallest, is the richest and most populous in the kingdom. Sq. m. 300. Pop. of the county exclusive of London, in 1811, 985,100. Families, 220,010; 9,088 employed in agriculture; 135,398 in trade and manufactures; 75,524 otherwise.

Middleton, t. Ireland, in Cork; 13 E. Cork.

Middleton, p-t. Strafford co. N.H.; 36 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 528. Pop. 482.

Middleton, t. Essex co. Mass.; 9 NW. Salem, 18 N. Boston. Pop. 596.

Middleton, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,168.

Middleton, (North,) t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,514.

Middleton, (South,) t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,500.

Middleton, t. England, in Lancashire, with a market on Friday; 6 N. Manchester, 191 NNW. London. Pop. 4,422.

Middleton, t. in Eng. Durham; 8 NW. Barnard's Castle.

Middleton, v. Eng. in Derbyshire, celebrated for a medicinal hot spring; 1 mile from Wirksworth.

Middletown, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 52 N. Bennington, W. 428. Pop. 1,030.

Middletown, t. Newport co. R.I.; 2 N. Newport. Pop. 949.

Middletown, Indian name *Mattabeseck*, city, port of entry, and cap. Middlesex co. Ct. on W. bank of the Connecticut river, 34 miles above its mouth; 15 S. Hartford, 25 NNE. New Haven, W. 330. Lon. 72. 54. W. Lat. 41. 35. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,014; in 1820, 2,618; and including the township, 6,479. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures. It contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, one of which is a branch of the United States bank, 2 insurance offices, a large woollen manufactory, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Independents, and 1 for Baptists; and within the township there are 3 other Con-

gregational meeting houses, and a Baptist meeting house.

The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 19,499 tons; a greater amount than belonged to any other port in Connecticut. The shipping at Hartford, &c. is registered here. The river is navigable to this place for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. There is, 2 miles above the city, within the township, a village, called Middletown Upper Houses, containing a post office; W. 332. Two miles from the city, there is a lead mine which was wrought during the war.

Middletown, p-t. Delaware co. N.Y.; 15 SE. Delhi, 73 SW. Albany, W. 351. Pop. 1,949.

Middletown, p-v. Orange co. N.Y. in the township of Newburgh; 83 S. Albany, W. 278.

Middletown, p-v. in Brookhaven, N.Y.

Middletown, p-t. Monmouth co. N.J., S. of Raritan bay; 11 NW. Shrewsbury, 30 SW. New York, W. 256. It contains an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists.—At *Middletown Point* near Raritan bay there is a village which has some trade with New York. Pop. of the township, 4,369. The light house on Sandy Beach, is in this township.

Middletown, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. on the Swatara, a little above its junction with the Susquehanna; 30 NW. Lancaster, 92 W. by N. Philadelphia, W. 103. Pop. 567. It is a flourishing town and has considerable trade in wheat and flour.

Middletown, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,891.

Middletown, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 994.

Middletown, p-t. Newcastle co. Delaware, in St. George's hundred; 19 SSW. Newcastle, W. 113. Pop. about 300.

Middletown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 8 WNW. Fredericktown, W. 51.

Middletown, t. Dorchester co. Md.; 7 NW. Vienna, 9 SE. Cambridge.

Middletown, p-t. Frederick co. Va.; 17 NE. Woodstock, W. 83.

Middletown, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, near the Great Miami; 12 NE. Hamilton, 29 N. Cincinnati, W. 502. Pop. 314.

Middletown, p-t. Jefferson co. Ken.; 12 E. Louisville, W. 605. Pop. 241.

Middletown, p-t. Sullivan co. Ten.; W. 439.

Middletown, see *Somerset* and *Sinking Spring*.

Middletown, (West,) p-t. Washington co. Pa.; W. 260.

Middletown Point, p-v. in Middletown, N.J., near Sandy Hook; 14 NW. Shrewsbury, W. 239.

Middletown, t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; Pop. 547.

Middletown, p-v. Saratoga co. N.Y.; in the township of Halfmoon; 13 Albany, W. 233.

Middletown, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; 190 W. Harrisburg, W. 215.

Middletown, v. Scot. 12. S. Edinburgh.

Middletown, p-v. Herkimer co. N.Y.; in the township of Newport; 8 WNW. Albany, W. 430.

Middleway, p-t. Jefferson co. Va.; W. 85.

Midway, v. Liberty co. Georgia; 9 WNW. Sunbury, 30 SW. Savannah.

Middlewich, t. Eng. in Cheshire; 22 E. Chester, 166 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 37. W. Lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. 1,132. It is situated on a canal which forms a communication between the Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber,

Thames, &c. The principal manufacture is making of salt. Here are 2 salt springs.

Midgley, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 N. Barnsley. Pop. 2,107.

Midhurst, (an. *Miba*), t. Eng. in Sussex, in the road from London to Chichester; 11 N. Chichester, 50 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 48. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 1,256. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

Midian, see *Madian*.

Midieh, (an. *Salmydessus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea; 69 E. Adrianople, 60 NW. Constantinople.

Midjare, see *Maccira*.

Midions de Ouro, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 23. S.

Midnapour, circar, Hind., situated partly in Bengal, and partly in Orissa; bounded N. by Burdwan and Pachete, E. by Bissunpour and Hoogly, S. by Mohurbunge, and W. by Allahabad; about 110 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Midnapour is the capital.

Midnapour, t. Bengal, capital of the circar of Midnapour; 60 W. Calcutta, 116 SSW. Moorsheadabad. Lon. 87. 27. E. Lat. 22. 28. N.

Midnigunge, t. Hind. in Oude; 25 N. Allahabad.

Midnoi, or *Copper Island*, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, about 36 miles in length from N. to S., and from 6 to 12 broad. The whole island is perfectly destitute of wood, and very mountainous. The mountains are very lofty, and consist of a brittle, stony stratum, which frequently tumbles down in very large masses. In NW. promontory, native copper is found, from which circumstance the island received its name. Lon. 165. 44. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Midin, r. France, which runs into the Adour, a little below Tartus.

Midnypour, t. Hind.; 35 NE. Bernares.

Midorino, t. Japan, in Nippon; 85 NNW. Jedo, 220 ENE. Meaco.

Midsama, t. Japan, in Nippon; 12 NE. Tomu.

Midroe, r. Algiers, which runs into the Sheliff.

Midwalde, t. Neth.; 7 W. by S. Groningen. Pop. 1,200.

Miechow, t. Poland, capital of the palatinate of Cracow; 20 NNE. Cracow. Lon. 39. 36. E. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 1,000. It is said to have been built on the model of Jerusalem by Grip-sius Jaxa after his return from a pilgrimage to that city.

Miedes, r. Spain, which runs into the Xalon, near Calataiud.

Miedniki, see *Medniki*.

Miedzial, t. Russ. Wilna; 52 S. Braslaw.

Miedziborz, or *Medsibos*, t. Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug. Pop. 4,236.

Miedzibor, see *Mittelwalde*.

Miedzinecze, t. Russia, in Grodno; 25 W. Brzesk.

Miedzirzeczka, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 52 NNW. Zytomiers. Pop. 2,000.

Miedzyrzycz, t. Rus. in Volhynia, 2 S. Ostrog. Pop. 2,000.

Miedzirzycz, t. Russia, in Kiev; 32 WSW. Czyrkasy.

Miehlen, or *Mihlem*, t. Nassau; 3 N. Nastede, 6 S. Nassau.

Mielan, t. France, in Gers; 6 SSW. Mirande,

8 NE. Rabasteins. Lon. 0. 23. E. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 1,403.

Mielan, t. France, in Gers; 8 SSW. Mirande. Pop. 1,270.

Mielesdorf, see *Muhldorf*.

Mielnick, see *Melnick*.

Mielnick, t. Russia, in Bialystock, 44 SW. Bielsk. Pop. 822.

Mien, rock, English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 48. 58. N.

Mien, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi; 23 WNW. Han-tcheng.

Mien, t. China, of the second rank, in Setchuen; 56 W. Pao-king. Lon. 104. 29. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Miendsirsitch, see *Mesersitsch*.

Mien-tam-keou-touka, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 42. E. Lat. 41. 1. N.

Mien-tchou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 18 N. Han.

Mien-yang, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-Quang; 617 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 49. E. Lat. 30. 12. N.

Mier-chas-kun, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 40 N. Schiras. It contains about 400 houses, and several bazars, situated near the ruins of Persepolis.

Mierloo, t. Neth. in N. Brabant; 4 S. Helmont. Pop. 1,600.

Mies, or *Miza*, or *Strzibro*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 14 W. Pilsen, 56 WSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 6. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 2,282.

Mietau, see *Mittaw*.

Mietou, t. Finland, 14 NW. Abo.

Mieza, t. Spain, in Leon; 41 W. Salamanca.

Miezel, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 8 miles below Custrin.

Mifflin, co. central part of Pa.; bounded N. by Centre and Northumberland cos., E. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Dauphin co., S. by Cumberland co., and W. by Huntingdon co. It is watered by the Susquehanna, and Juniatta. Pop. in 1810, 12,132; in 1820, 16,618. Chief town, Lewistown.

Mifflin, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,038.

Mifflin, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,461.

Mifflin, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 2,221.

Mifflin, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 445.

Mifflin, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,195.

Mifflin, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 241.

Mifflin, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 669.

Mifflin, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 467.

Mifflinburg, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 620.

Mifflinburg, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa., on the Susquehanna; about 35 ESE. Northumberland, W. 188.

Mifflinburg, p-t. Union co. Pa.; 76 Harrisburg, W. 188.

Mifflintown, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa., on N. side the Juniatta; 40 NW. Harrisburg, W. 142.

Migginess, one of the Faroe islands.

Miglere, (La,) t. Piedmont, on the Stura; 8 S. Ceresola, 24 NNW. Turin.

Miglianica, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 7 E. Civita di Chieti.

Migliano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 15 NNE. Conza.

Migliano, t. Italy; 15 E. Ferrara.

Mighionico, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 9 SW. Matera.

Mignano, t. Naples, Lavora ; 11 N. Sezza.
Migne, t. France, in Vienne ; 3 N. Poitiers.
 Pop. 1,500.
Mignovillard, t. France, in Jura ; 4 NE. Nozeroy, 13 SE. Salins.
Migreevo, t. Russia, in Novgorod ; 36 S. Tcherepovetz.
Migron, t. France, in Lower-Charente ; 10 NE. Saintes.
Migu, t. Arabia, in Oman ; 140 SW. Julfar.
Miguel Estevan, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 48 S. Huete.
Miguel Turria, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 4 SE. Ciudad Real.
Migulinskaia, fort, Russia, country of the Cosacs, on the Don ; 72 WSW. Archadinskaia.
Mihaly, t. Hungary ; 10 N. Zatmar.
Mihau, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France ; 15 W. island of Bas. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 48. 47. N.
Mihel, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 16 miles above Lintz.
Mihirgian, see *Esserain*.
Mihla, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 1,079.
Mihlack, t. Austria ; 18 SW. Freystadt.
Mihlem, see *Miehlen*.
Mijarisima, one of the small Japanese islands. Lon. 139. 45. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.
Mijas, t. Spain, Grenada ; 10 NE. Marbella.
Mijaska, r. Russia, which rises at fort Tchekbarkulskaja, and runs into the Iset, near Usta Mijaska, in Tobolsk.
Mijaska, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Mijas ; 16 NE. Tcheliabinsk.
Majaska, (*Ust*), fortress, Russia, at the union of the Mijas and Iset ; 68 SSW. Tiumen.
Mijavara, t. Japan, Nippon ; 12 S. Awasi.
Mijavara, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 28 SE. Ikua.
Mijo, t. S. A. in La Plata ; 70 ESE. Lipes.
Miit abul Gera, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the river Nile ; 16 S. Mansora.
Miit Bedr, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 3 S. Mansora.
Miit Demsis, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 35 N. Cairo, 48 S. Damietta.
Miit Gera, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 12 S. Mansora.
Miit Harun, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 2 NW. Miit Demsis.
Miit el Koli, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 10 NNE. Mansora.
Miit Lassi, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile, opposite Miit Demsis.
Miit Naser, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 3 S. Semennud.
Miit Kamar, or *Miet Ghamer*, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 24 N. Cairo. 58 S. Damietta.
Mikalidi, or *Mikalitza*, or *Maarlich*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 35 W. Bursa. Lon. 28. 22. E. Lat. 40. 10. N. Pop. 500 Greek, and 200 Armenian families. It is situated on a river, the ancient *Rhyndus*, which runs into the sea of Marmora ; with a fort, about 2 miles from the town ; whence they send silk, wool, grain, and fruit to Smyrna, Constantinople, &c.
Mikelsburg, t. and fortress, Transylvania, with a depôt of arms, for the principality ; 6 SE. Hermanstadt.

Miken, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malka ; 40 E. Ekaterinograd.
Miklosrar, t. Transylvania, on the river Alaut ; 16 N. Cronstadt.
Mikolaiow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 28 SSW. Lemberg.
Mikolaiow, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 24 W. Lucko.
Mikolow, see *Nikolai*.
Mikulinoze, t. Russia, in Podolia ; 56 NNW. Kaminiec.
Mila, t. Thibet, 222 SW. Latac.
Mila, (an. *Milevis*), t. Tunis ; 30 S. Constantina.
Milagro, t. Spain in the Aragon, at the union the Arga and Aragon ; 5 E. Calahorra.
Milan, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y. ; 60 SSE. Albany, W. 346. Pop. 1,797.
Milan, p-t. Huron co. Ohio ; 123 Columbus, W. 423.
Milan, late *Duchy of*, or *Milanese*, country, Italy, bounded N. by the Grisons, E. by the Venetian States, S. by the states of Piedmont and Parma, and W. by Piedmont and Savoy. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is upwards of 100 miles, and its greatest length from E. to W. 103. It formed a part of the Cisalpine republic and kingdom of Italy, till in 1814 the Sardinian Milanese was restored to the king of Sardinia, and the remainder to Austria. This along with the duchy of Mantua and the Valteline, form the government of Milan in Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It is divided into 9 delegations, viz. Milan, Como, Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Mantua, Brescia, Bergamo, and Sondrio. Pop. 2,032,000. Sq. m. 3,340. This is one of the finest tracts in Europe, the greater part consisting of fertile valleys and luxuriant plains ; watered by the Po and its tributaries. The productions are wheat, rice, maize, vines, mulberries, &c. The pastures are excellent, and the cheese called Parmesan, made in the neighbourhood of Lodi, is very celebrated.
Sardinian Milanese, on the west, separated from the Austrian Milanese by the Ticino, is divided into 9 districts, viz. Alessandria, Mortana, Tortona, Voghera, Pallanza, Domo d'Ossola, Vigevanasco, Novara, and Sesia. Pop. 555,509. Sq. m. 3,279.
Milan, or *Milano*, (an. *Mediolanum*), city, Italy, capital of Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and of the government and delegation of Milan ; 65 N. Genoa, 75 ENE. Turin, 132 W. Venice, 145 NW. Florence, 280 NW. by N. Rome. Lon. 9. 12. E. Lat 45. 23. N. Pop. in 1808, 128,862 ; in 1820, 135, or 140,000. H. 13,000. Abp. see.
 It is situated on the small river Alona, in a beautiful plain, between the Ticino and Adda, with both which it is connected by canals. It is of a circular form, the circumference of the closely peopled part being about 5 miles, that of the outer walls about 10. It is an old city, built without much regard to regularity ; some of the streets are tolerably broad, but generally narrow and winding. The private houses are in general from 3 to 5 stories, tolerably built, but not very elegant. In sumptuous family mansions Milan is inferior to Rome, Genoa, and Florence, but its public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these the first is the cathedral, the grandest and most imposing specimen of

Gothic architecture existing, and next to St. Peter's of Rome, and St. Paul's of London, the finest church in Europe. It is built of white marble; 490 feet long, 298 broad, and 260 feet high. The tower, in shape of an obelisk, is 400 feet high. It is crowded with elegant marble statues, said to amount, inside and out, to 4,000. It was begun in the 16th century, and is not yet completed.

Milan contains about 30 hospitals and charitable institutions. The Great Hospital is an immense edifice, capable of accommodating 1,500 patients. The great foundling hospital receives at least 4,000 children. There are 8 or 9 theatres mostly small, but that called the *Scala* rivals the famous theatre of Naples. A place of amusement, called the Arena, was constructed in 1806, in the outskirts of the city, for great spectacles. It is in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans, being as spacious, though less elevated than the famous amphitheatre of Verona, and capable of containing 30,000 spectators.

Among the literary institutions are the *Ambrosian College*, having a library of 100,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities; the college of *Brera*, in which are taught physic, sculpture, architecture, painting, and engraving, and which has a very large library, an observatory, a gallery of paintings, a botanic garden, and a cabinet of 12,000 medals; the *Swiss College*; an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a cabinet of natural history, and a museum.—The number of churches has been stated at 230, 61 of which are parochial. A number of years since there were 50 monasteries and 62 nunneries. In 1818, 4 newspapers were published here.

Milan is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. The manufactures consist of silk, porcelain, earthen ware, leather, paper, printed cottons, snuff, tobacco, embroidery in gold and silver, &c. The fertility of the neighbouring territory in fruits, grain, and pasturage, affords abundant supplies both for consumption in the city and for export.

Milapour, t. Hind. in Mysore; 22 E. Colar.

Milasa, see *Melasso*.

Milatin, t. Rus. Volhynia; 44 SW. Lucko.

Milaveram, t. Hind. in Condapilly; 14 N. Condapilly.

Milay, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 16 S. Leitmeritz.

Milazzo, see *Melazzo*.

Milbach, see *Millenbach*.

Milbank's Sound, inlet in the N. Pacific ocean, between Point Bay and Cape Swaine.

Milberg, t. Austria; 4 SW. Laab.

Milbourn, or *Milborne Port*, t. Eng. in Somersetshire, on the borders of Dorsetshire; 3 E. Sherborn, 115 W. London. Lon. 2. 37. W. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 953. It sends two members to parliament.

Milbury, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 6 S. Worcester, 45 SW. Boston, W. 383. Pop. 926. This town has been formed of a part of Sutton, and is watered by Blackstone river. It contains a woollen manufactory, a saw mill, and an iron manufactory, a rolling and slitting mill, a nail manufactory, six scythe shops, a gun manufac-

tory, employing 40 or 45 workmen, extensive tanneries, a paper mill, 2 oil mills, and other valuable mills.

Milce, t. Rus. Volhynia; 34 NNW. Lucko.

Mildenhall, t. Eng. in Suffolk, with a weekly market on Friday; 11 NW. Bury St. Edmund's, 69 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 33. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 2,493.

Mildorff, t. Austria; 10 W. Crems.

Mildstede, t. Sleswick; 2 SE. Husum.

Milecza, t. Rus. Wilna; 76 E. Wilna.

Mi-lei, city, China, of the second rank in Yun-nan; 1,155 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 14. E. Lat. 24. 34. N.

Milem, v. and temple, Thibet; 11,790 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 30. 25. N.

Mile-End, v. Eng. in Middlesex, one mile from White chapel church, London.

Melent, t. Prussia; 5 SW. Marienburg.

Milesburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa., on the Bald Eagle; 5 N. Bellefonte; 33 NW. Lewistown, W. 192.

Milesara, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir. 24 W. Ourfa.

Milesimo, t. Piedmont; 10 NE. Ceva. Pop. 1,200. From the 10th to the 13th of April, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians with the Piedmontese, and the French, in which the latter were victorious. The loss of the allies was upwards of 2,000 killed, and 7,000 prisoners.

Miletin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 12 NNW. Konigingratz.

Mileto, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 ENE. Nicotera, 22 SSW. Squillace. Lon. 16. 25. E. Lat. 38. 25. N. Bp. see.

Miletopolis, now *Balikesri*.

Miletto, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 16 m. from St. Severo.

Miletus, ancient city, Asia Minor, on S. side of the mouth of the Mæander; 60 S. Smyrna. It was famous for the wealth and number of its citizens, for its extensive commerce, for the numerous colonies it sent out, and for a temple and oracle of Apollo. It gave birth to Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes. This great city is now so completely destroyed that modern enquirers are not agreed as to its site.

Miletus, now *Milopotamo*.

Milevis, now *Mila*.

Milevum, or *Mileu*, see *Meelah*.

Milewsko, see *Mulhausen*.

Milfield, v. Eng. in Northumberland; 18 SSW. Berwick, 324 N. London. It was anciently the residence of the Saxon kings of *Bernicia*. Several battles have been fought here between the English and the Scotch.

Milford, p-t. Hillsborough co. N.H., on the Sowhegan; 2 SW. Amherst, 48 NW. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,117; in 1820, 1,243. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 cotton manufactories, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Milford, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 ESE. Worcester, 34 SW. Boston, W. 413. Pop. 1,160.

Milford, Indian name *Wopowage*, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct., 9 W. by S. New-Haven, W. 294. Pop. 2,785. It is situated on Long Island sound, on E. side of the Housatonic, which separates it from Stratford. Here is a pleasant village of about 100 houses, which has

some trade, the harbour is safe and convenient for vessels of 200 tons. About 1,500 tons of shipping are owned here. Here is a quarry of excellent marble; asbestos, serpentine, &c. are also found.

Milford, (*New*), p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., on the Housatonic; 18 SW. Litchfield. W. 313. Pop. 3,830. It is a large and valuable agricultural township, and it contains a handsome village of about 60 houses.

Milford, p-t. Otsego co. N.Y.; 10 S. Coopers-town, 76 W. Albany, W. 369. Pop. 2,505.

Milford, p-t. Wayne co. Pa., on the Delaware, 120 miles above Philadelphia, W. 241. Pop. 83.

Milford, t. Mifflin co. Pa. on the Juniatta, opposite to Mifflintown. Pop. 1,554.

Milford, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,394.

Milford, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,195.

Milford, p-t. & cap. Pike co. Pa., pleasantly situated on W. bank of the Delaware, elevated 120 feet above the river; 48 W. by S. Newburgh, 60 NNE. Easton, 65 NW. New-York, 120 N. by E. Philadelphia, W. 241. The principal trade is in lumber. About a mile from the town a considerable stream called Saw creek, after descending down several successive pitches, is precipitated from the height of 130 feet perpendicular, forming a beautiful cataract.

Milford, (*New*), p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 276. Pop. 614.

Milford, (*Upper*), t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 2,416.

Milford, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, on the Miss-
pillion; 16 SSE. Dover, W. 114. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, has considerable trade, and contains a bank, an academy, more than 100 houses, and 3 houses of public worship.

Milford, p-t. Butler co. Ohio; W. 517. Pop. 1,501.

Milford, t. Delaware co. Ohio, on Darby Creek.

Milford, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 8 miles above its mouth, 15 E. Cincinnati, 17 W. Williamsburg, W. 500. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains about 50 houses, a merchant flour mill, and some manufacturing establishments.

Milford, p-t. Greenville district, S.C.; 95 Columbia, W. 536.

Milford, p-t. Hunderton co. N.J.; 34 Trenton, W. 201.

Milford, or *Milford Haven*, s-p. S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on N. coast of Milford Haven; 6 WNW. Pembroke, 6 SSW. Havrefordwest. Lon. 5. 1. W. Lat. 51. 43 N. It was founded by act of Parliament in 1790; and is now a place of great resort, and promises to become one of the handsomest in Wales. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses built with neatness. It has a custom house and dock-yard. Here is an establishment of packets, (one sailing daily) for conveying the mail and passengers to Waterford, Ireland. The harbour is esteemed as the safest and most commodious in the kingdom, and is capable of holding 1,000 sail in perfect security. Among the inhabitants are a company of Quakers from America who have formed a plan for establishing a whale fishery, in the South seas.

Milford Haven, deep bay on the coast of Nova Scotia, SW. of Capso Strait.

Milford Haven, bay on N. coast of Virginia. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 37. 26. N.

Milfordville, p-v. Otsego co. N.Y. in the township of Milford; 71 W. Albany, W. 352.

Milhars, t. France, in Tarn; 13 N. Gaillac. Pop. 1,600.

Milhau, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aveiron, on the Tarn; 27 SE. Rhodéz, 42 ENE. Alby. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 44. 6. N. Pop. 6,077. The Protestants formerly fortified it, but Louis XIII. dismantled it in the year 1629.

Milhaud, t. France, in Gard; 4 SW. Nismes, 21 NE. Montpellier. Pop. 1,280.

Milhausen, t. Stiria; 10 E. Gratz.

Mili, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 7 S. Messina.

Mili, t. Thibet; 45 NE. Tchiatham.

Miliana, t. Africa, in Algiers; 22 SSE. Sher-shell, 45 SSW. Algiers.

Miliana, r. Africa, in Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 SE. Tunis.

Milicia, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 ESE. Palermo.

Milillo, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 8 SSE. Lentini.

Milin, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 4 Prziham.

Miliquean Creek, or *Holland's River*, r. U. Canada, which runs into Simcoe lake.

Militsch, t. Pru. Silesia, chief place of a lordship, in Breslau, on the Bartseh; 18 N. Oels, 27 NNE. Breslau. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 1,332.

Milis, t. Sardinia; 12 Oristagni. Pop. 1,500.

Military District, see *Hungary*.

Militello, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on N. coast; 16 SW. Pati. Pop. 4,000.

Milk, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 NW. Maccaree bay.

Milk Cove, creek, Ireland, on SE. side of the entrance into Ross bay, near Gally Head.

Milk Haven, bay on W. coast of Ireland, and county of Sligo, a little S. of Donegal bay.

Milk River, r. N.A., which runs into the Missouri, 2,090 from the Mississippi.

Milk River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 82. 22. W. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Milkovua Dervena, t. Kamtchatka, Russia; 15 N. Verchnei Kamtchatka.

Mill Creek, p-v. Berkley co. Va.; W. 93.

Mill Creek, p-v. Cayahoga co. Ohio; W. 385.

Mill Creek, hundred, in Newcastle co. Delaware, W. of Christiana. Pop. 3,046.

Mill Creek, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,198.

Mill Creek, r. Ohio, which runs S. into the Ohio, W. of Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 1,017.

Mill Creek, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 446.

Mill Creek, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 195.

Mill Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 58. 59. N.

Mill Farm, p-v. Caroline co. Va.; W. 95.

Mill Gaut, t. Hind. in Hindia, on the left bank of the Nerbudda; 10 E. Hindia.

Mill Grove, p-v. Cabarras co. N. C.; W. 406.

Mill Hall, p-v. Centre co. Pa.; W. 200.

Mill Islands, four small islands, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. 30. to 79. 40. W. Lat. 64. 30. N.

Millach, t. France, in Charente; 10 N. Confolent.

Millah, mt. Algiers ; 15 SW. Tiffesh.

Millares, or *Millas*, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Xucar ; 18 NW. St. Felipe.

Millas, t. France, in East-Pyrenees ; 9 W. Perpignan, 12 NE. Prades. Pop. 1,218.

Millborough, p-t. Sussex co. Va. ; W. 183.

Millborough, p-t. Bath co. Va. ; W. 221.

Millebach, r. Ger. which runs into the Rhine, a little E. of Rheinfelden.

Milledgeville, p-t. Baldwin co. Georgia, and the seat of the state government, on the Oconee, 300 miles by the river from the sea ; 37 W. by S. Augusta, 160 WNW. Savannah, 170 NW. Darien, W. 675. Lat. 32. 55. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,256 ; in 1820, 2,069. It has an elevated and pleasant situation, within the limits of the upland country, near the borders of the alluvial region, and its vicinity is fertile and populous. It contains an elegant state house of 3 stories, a state arsenal, and a large penitentiary, all of brick ; an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. Two newspapers are published here. It was founded in 1806.

Millenbach, or *Milbach*, t. Transylvania ; 10 SE. Weisenburg, 20 W. Hermanstadt. Lon. 23. 14. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 2,000.

Miller, co. Arkansas. Pop. 999.

Miller, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 413.

Millinçay, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher ; 6 NE. Romorantin.

Milleroches, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 45. 5. N.

Miller's Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica, a little to the N. of Portland Point.

Miller's Ferry, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois ; W. 815.

Miller's River, r. which rises in Rindge, N.H., and Winchendon, Mass. It flows WSW. and runs into Connecticut, between Northfield and Montague.

Millersburg, p-t. Coshocton co. Ohio ; 102 Columbus, W. 387.

Millersburg, p-t. Bourbon co. Ken. ; 8 N. Paris, 27 NNE. Lexington, W. 325. Pop. in 1810, 238. Here are valuable lead mines ; the ore has often yielded 75 per cent of lead.

Millersburg, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. ; 24 Harrisburg, W. 137. Pop. 347.

Millerstown, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa., in the township of Greenwood, on the Juniatta ; 134 W. Philadelphia, W. 128.

Millerstown, t. Northampton co. Pa. ; 27 NW. Philadelphia.

Millery, t. France, in Rhône ; 7 S. Lyons, 21 NE. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,636.

Millessow, mt. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz.

Millavant, t. Prussia ; 16 SSE. Dantzic.

Millville, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 25 S. Carlstadt.

Millieres, t. France, in La Manche ; 10 N. Coutances. Pop. 1,300.

Milloslav, t. Pru. in Posen, on the Warthe ; 20 SSW. Gnesna. Pop. 1,041.

Millowitz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz ; 10 W. Saatz.

Millsborough, p-t. Sussex co. Delaware, at the head of Indian river, 16 miles from the sea, 9 E. Georgetown, 16 W. Lewistown, W. 138. It contains a Methodist and a Baptist meeting house, a blast furnace, and has some trade in

grain and lumber. An abundance of excellent iron ore is found in the vicinity.

Millsfield, t. Coos co. N.H. ; 23 NE. Lancaster.

Millstone, p-t. Somerset co. N.J. ; 14. N. Princeton, W. 205.

Milltown, p-t. Robertson co. Ten. ; 84 Murfreesborough, W. 766.

Millville, p-t. Burke co. Georgia ; 60 Milledgeville, W. 660.

Millville, p-t. Cumberland co. N.J. ; 12 E. Bridgetown, W. 188. Pop. 1,010.

Millville, p-t. Butler co. Ohio ; 152 Columbus.

Millville, p-t. King George co. Va. ; W. 90.

Millwood, p-t. Frederick co. Va. ; 14 SE. Winchester, W. 64.

Milly, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 5 W. Fontainebleau, 12 E. Estampes. Pop. 1,905.

Milo, t. Ontario co. N.Y., on W. side of Seneca lake ; 22 SE. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,612.

Milo, (an. *Melos*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 60 miles in circ. ; 100 E. by S. Athens. Lon. 24. 13. E. Lat. 36. 42. N. The towns are Milo and Sefour. *Milo*, the capital, at the beginning of the last century contained within its walls 5,000 inh., but at present has not more than 40 families. It is very fertile, and was formerly populous, containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants ; now less than 1,000.

Milopotamo, (an. *Miletus*,) t. & fortress, Candia ; 28 WNW. Candia.

Milowaques, r. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 86. 59. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Milorra, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, between Ternate and Tidore.

Milregos, fort, on W. coast of Portugal, in Estramadura ; 16 N. Cascaes, 21 NW. Lisbon.

Milsbach, r. which rises about 4 S. Breckenfeld, and runs into the Volme, one mile before its conflux with the Roer.

Millstatt, or *Muhlstadt*, t. Carinthia, on the Milstatter See ; 28 W. Clagenfurt, 40 N. Goritz.

Milstatter See, lake, Carinthia ; 9 E. Saxenburg.

Milltenberg, t. Bav. in Leiningen, on the Main ; 26 NE. Heidelberg, 46 ESE. Mentz. Pop. 2,675. Here is a gymnasium, and the residence of the prince of Leiningen.

Milthorp, s-p. Eng. in Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire, at the mouth of the Be-tham, near its union with the Ken ; 8 S. Kendal, 251 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 953.

Milton, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain ; 13 N. Burlington, W. 514. Pop. 1,746. Here is a paper mill.

Milton, p-t. Strafford co. N.H. ; 30 NNW. Portsmouth, 40 ENE. Concord, W. 525. Pop. 1,232.

Milton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. ; 7 S. Boston, W. 443. Pop. 1,502. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy, 4 paper mills, and a chocolate mill. It is watered by the Neponset, which is navigable to this town for vessels of 150 tons. The Indian name was *Unquety* or *Ucata-quisset*.—Milton hill or Blue hill, in this town, is the highest land in the vicinity of Boston, and is 598 feet above tide water. The prospect from the summit is one of the finest in America.

Milton, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. ; 30 N. Alba-

ny. Pop. 2,796. It contains valuable mills, a woollen manufactory, and 5 houses for public worship. See *Ballston Spa*.

Milton, or *King's Ferry*, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y. ; W. 386.

Milton, p-t. & bor. Northumberland co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehanna ; 15 N. Sunbury, W. 176. Pop. 1,016.

Milton, or *Broadkill*, p-t. Sussex co. Delaware, 45 Dover, W. 138.

Milton, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio ; 190 NE. Columbus, W. 324. Pop. 672.

Milton, p-t. Albemarle co. Va., on the Rivanna ; 5 E. Monticello, 78 NW. Richmond, W. 128.

Milton, p-t. Caswell co. N. C., on the Dan ; 93 NW. Raleigh, W. 271. It is a flourishing town, and contains a printing office.

Milton's Bluff, p-t. Lawrence co. Alabama, Tennessee, at the head of Muscle Shoals ; 45 W. Huntsville, W. 799.

Milton, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 434.

Milton, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 544.

Milton, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 208.

Milton, p-t. Gallatin co. Ken. ; 52 Frankfort, W. 617.

Milton, p-t. Morris co. N. J. ; 63 Trenton.

Milton, or *Milton Abbey*, or *Abbey Milton*, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire, so called on account of an abbey founded by king Athelstan ; 8 SW. Blandford, 112 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 619. Market on Tuesday.

Milton, or *Middleton*, or *Milton Royal*, t. Eng. in Kent, on a river which runs into the Swale ; 15 W. Canterbury, 42 E. London. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 1,746. It was once the residence of king Alfred, who had a palace here. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is noted for oysters.

Milton, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, on the Swale ; 2 E. Boroughbridge.

Miltschin, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 10 N. Tabor. H. 171.

Milverton, t. Eng. in Somersetshire ; 8 W. Taunton, 156 W. London. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 1,667. It has a market on Friday, and was anciently a borough.

Milwalde, or *Midwalde*, t. Holland, in Groningen ; 8 SSE. Dam.

Mima, t. Japan, in Xicoco ; 22 NW. Awa.

Mimere, r. Eng. which joins the Beane, near Ware, in Hertfordshire.

Mimeran, or *Maran*, r. Eng. which rises near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, and runs into the Lea, near Hertford.

Mina, t. Algiers ; 50 SE. Oran.

Mina, r. Algiers, which runs into the Sheliff, 12 E. Musti-gannim.

Mina, or *Minau*, s-p. Persia, in Kerman, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, in an unhealthy air, at the mouth of the Ibrahim ; 42 W. Ormus, 160 S. Kerman. Lon. 56. 40. E. Lat. 27. 8. N. It is surrounded with walls, and defended with towers. Here are some medicinal springs and baths.

Mina, see *Elmina*.

Minadah, r. Bengal, which runs into the Ganges, Lon. 91. 3. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Minada, t. Japan, Nippon ; 20 N. Xenday.

Minas Hill, the middlemost of 3 hills on the coast of Popayan, considered as a mark for Buenaventura bay. Lat. 3. 20. N.

Minch, channel of the North sea, between the Hebrides and the main land of Scotland.

Minaes Geraes, jurisdiction of S. A. in Brazil, situated between the 25th and 32d degrees of W. Lon. and 15th and 27d of S. Lat. Pop. in 1803 stated at 407,000. According to another statement 380,000, of whom 200,000 are blacks. It is 600 or 700 miles from N. to S., and about the same from E. to W. It produces an abundance of gold and diamonds ; also iron, antimony, bismuth, platina, &c. ; also sugar, cotton, wheat, and other kinds of grain. The fifth part of the gold found in this jurisdiction, paid to the king of Portugal, amounts yearly to about five millions of livres. Chief town, Villa Rica.

Minas Bay, or *Basin*, gulf on SE. side of the bay of Fundy.

Minascon Bay, bay in the river St. Mary, between lake Superior and lake Huron. It contains several islands. Lon. 84. W. Lat. 46. N.

Minas das Rixas, t. Brazil, in Goyas ; 85 N. Villa Boa.

Minchbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Eger, 2 E. Nordlingen.

Minching Hampton, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire ; 13 SSE. Gloucester, 99 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 3,246. In the parish, which is large, the clothing manufactures are extensive ; but the town itself is small, with little trade.

Mincio, (an. *Mincius*), r. Italy, which rises in lake Garda, passes by Pescheira, Monzambano, &c. forms the lake which surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards runs into the Po, near Sachetta.

Minchiravida, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 30. S.

Minckendorff, t. Austria, on the Triesing ; 6 ENE. Baden.

Mindanao, or *Magindanao*, one of the Philippine islands, and next to Luçon in point of size ; of a triangular form, about 300 miles long, and 105 broad, and 900 in circ., but with so many points running out into the sea, and deep bays, that a man may go across it any where in a day and half : discovered by the Spaniards who accompanied Magellan. It lies SE. of Manilla, at the distance of 600 miles. All the country, except upon the sea coast is mountainous, yet it abounds in rice, and produces very nourishing roots. There are infinite numbers of that sort of palm-trees which are called sago, of which, reduced to meal they make bread and biscuit throughout all the island of Mindanao. This island likewise produces all sorts of fruits that are to be found in other islands of this archipelago ; but the cinnamon is a tree peculiar to this of Mindanao, and grows on the mountains without cultivation. In the sea between this island and that of Xolo, there are very large pearls taken. Lon. 122. to 126. 27. E. Lat. 5. 40. to 9. 55. N.

Mindanao, the principal town of the above island, and the residence of the sultan, on the Pelangy, about 6 miles from its mouth. Lon. 124. 40. E. Lat. 7. 9. N. H. 200. The town properly called Mindanao contains only about 20 houses, but Selangan, opposite to it, makes with it but one town.

Minday, t. Pegu ; 8 S. Prome.

Mindel, r. Bavaria, which rises about 8 S. Mindelheim, and runs into the Danube, 4 miles below Lauingen.

Mindelheim, t. Bav. Lower Danube; 22 SW. Augsburg, 26 SE. Ulm. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 48. 2. N. Pop. 2,390. A gymnasium.

Minden, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 62 WNW. Albany, W. 384. Pop. 1,954.

Minden, gov. Prussia, in Westphalia, composed of the late principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Rittberg, the bailiwick of Reckeberg, the lordship of Rheda, and the county of Ravensperg. Pop. 325,271. Sq. m. 2,014. It is divided into 13 circles, viz. Minden town, Minden district, Rahden, Bunde, Herford, Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbruck, Paderborn, Buren, Warburg, Hoxter, and Brakel. Some parts are barren, but the greater part is fertile in corn, and also produces large quantities of hemp and flax, and affords good pasturage. The Weser is the chief river.

Minden, city, Prussian Westphalia, capital of the government of the same name; situated on the Weser, and formerly one of the Hanse towns; 30 E. Osnabruck. Lon. 8. 56. E. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 6,915. H. 1,132. It contains 1 Ref., 2 Cath. and 3 Luth. chh., a gymnasium, and 4 hospitals. It is environed with ramparts and ditches, and about two miles in compass.—The situation for navigation and trade is commodious, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable brewery. This town was a place of consideration as early as the time of Charlemagne.

Mindepilly, t. Mysore; 8 W. Vencatighery.

Minderscare, (an. *Cayster*,) r. Natolia, which flows into the sea, near Ephesus.

Mindigaut, t. Hind. Dooab; 5 SE. Canoge.

Mindo, t. S. A. in Quito; 20 NW. Quito.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, about 27 S. of Luçon; of a triangular form, and about 150 miles in circ. The island is high and mountainous, abounding in cocoa and other fruit trees, with some rice. This island takes its name from an ancient town near Baco, called *Old Mindoro*. A part of the adjoining sea is called the *Sea of Mindoro*. Lon. 120. 24. to 121. 24. E. Lat. 12. 21. to 13. 30. N.

Mindowly, t. Hind. Singrowla; 10 N. Sai-pour.

Mindygur, t. Hind. in Oude; 5 S. Canoge.

Minè, t. Abyssinia; 170 SW. Gondar.

Mine River, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 35. W. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Mine River, or *Crooked Creek*, r. Illinois, which flows into the Illinois, Lat. 49. 55. N. It is navigable 40 miles.

Mine-au-Fer, or *Iron Mine*, v. Ken., on the Mississippi; 17 miles below the Ohio.

Mine-au-Burton, p-v. Washington co. Missouri, on Mine creek opposite to Potosi; 60 SW. St. Louis, W. 939. See *Potosi*.

Mine Biled el Habesh, or *Port of Abyssinia*, (an. *Sinus Immundus*,) harbour on the coast of Nubia or Egypt, in the Red sea. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Minehead, p-t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 70 NE. Montpelier, W. 593. Pop. 132.

Minehead, s-p. Eng. in Somersetshire, on N. coast near the county of Devon, in the Bristol

channel; 24 WNW. Bridgewater, 161 W. London. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 1,037. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Wednesday.

Minehead, cape, Ireland, on SE. coast of the county of Waterford; 4 SSW. Helwick Head. Lon. 7. 36. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

Mineo, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, near a lake of the same name; 9 ENE. Calatagirone, 24 SW. Catania. Pop. 5,156.

Minerva, t. Essex co. N. Y. Pop. 271.

Minerva, or *Smallysville*, p-v. Mason co. Ken.; 13 miles from Washington, W. 501.

Minervino, see *Minorbino*.

Minetarres Indians, Louisiana, on the Missouri and Little Missouri. No. 3,000.

Minfeld, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 7 S. Landau, 7 ENE. Weisseburg.

Mingalla, or *Mengalay*, one of the small Western Islands of Scotland, the largest of those called the *Bishop's Islands*; about 3 miles long, and 1 broad. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 56. 48. N. Pop. 43.

Mingan Islands, cluster of islands near S. coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, so called from the principal one. Lon. 63. 35. W. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Ming-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 10 NE. Ya.

Minghiol, i. e. *Thousand Springs*, mt. in N. part of Armenia, so named from its abundant springs. From this mountain the Euphrates takes its rise.

Mingoes, Indians, Ohio, who inhabit near the S. branch of the Scioto.

Mingolzheim, t. Baden; 14 SE. Spire. Pop. 1,336.

Mingray, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tet; 15 E. Gerona.

Mingrelia, country, Asia, anciently a part of *Colchis*; bounded N. by Circassia, E. and SE. by Imiretta, S. by Guriel, and W. by the Black sea and Abascia. It extends along the Black sea about 140 miles, and 40 or 50 inland. It has few towns worthy of notice. Some of them are Zalikana, Rhezia, Rugh, and Egers. The inhabitants are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and barbarism; handsome in their persons; turbulent and predatory. Their chief commerce is in slaves. Their prince is called dadian, and has fluctuated between a dependence on the Turks and Russians. The country is fertile, covered with forests; watered by the Phasis, and about 30 other rivers. It produces good vines, fruit, honey, and silk. The earth is in general too soft to bear well the operation of the plough.—The principal food of the inhabitants is gom, a small grain like millet; bread of wheat is used only by the prince and nobility. This country was originally rich in gold, and the Argonauts from hence fetched the golden fleece. Ancient *Colchis*, of which Mingrelia forms a part, is said to have contained a great number of cities and towns, of which, however, at present no vestiges remain.

Ming-tsing, t. China; of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 25 NW. Fou-tcheou.

Minho, (an. *Minius*,) r. Spain, which rises near Mondonedo, in Galicia, which province it crosses nearly from N. to S. till it reaches the

frontiers of Portugal, when taking a W. direction, it parts the two kingdoms, and runs into the sea, 15 SW. Tuy. Length 160 miles.

Minhoang, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 30 WSW. Tchan.

Minia, r. Samogitia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 8 NNW. Russ.

Miniac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 NE. Dinan, 9 S. St. Malo.

Miniaci or *Casalino*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 10 SW. Randazzo.

Miniet Ebn Kasib, t. Egypt, capital of a district, on W. side of the Nile; 14 N. Ashmunein, 22 S. Abu Girgé. It is a large town, more neatly built than most Egyptian towns, and contains a manufactory of pottery. Some have supposed it to be the ancient *Hermopolis the Great*; others, *Cynopolis*.

Miniet Semennud, t. Egypt; 8 S. Mansorā.

Miniet Selamé, t. Egypt; 10 S. Faoua.

Miniet Rahiné, t. Egypt; 6 S. Gizeh.

Minion, small isl. in the straits of Mozambique, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 32. E. Lat. 12. 40. S.

Minisink, p-t. Orange co. N. Y., on the Wallkill; 10 W. Goshen, W. 276. Pop. in 1810, 4,004; in 1820, 5,053. The Drowned Lands are partly in this township.

Minisink, t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Delaware; 57 NW. New Brunswick.

Miniska, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 10 SE. Breslaw.

Minitoba, lake, Canada, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide. Lon. 100. 20. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Minniboil, see *Maybole*.

Minnie, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 17 S. Memel.

Minnigaff, t. Scot. in Kirkudbrightshire; 15 SW. New Galloway.

Minniza, now *Arsace*.

Mino, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near E. coast of the island of Bool. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 10. 6. N.

Minong, or *Isle Royal*, isl. Canada, in lake Superior; 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 89. W. Lat. 48. N.

Minorbino, t. Naples, in Bari; 28 WNW. Matera, 35 E. Naples. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 41. 5. N. Bp. see.

Minorca, isl. in the Mediterranean, one of those anciently called *Baleares*; about 30 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth; 30 ENE. Majorca. The surface is uneven, the soil not generally fertile; the water scarce and hard; the air moist; some wine is exported, but the quantity of grain is not sufficient for the inhabitants. The island owes its political importance to the valuable harbour of Port Mahon. One of the most profitable commodities of the country is salt. The island is divided into four quarters. Port Mahon and Cittadella are the chief towns. Pop. 30,990. Sq. m. 240. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 39. 59. N.

Minori, t. Naples, Principato Citra, near the sea; 3 NE. Amalfi, 7 SW. Salerno. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 40. 37. N. Pop. 3,103. Bp. see.

Minos, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 78. 38. W. Lat. 33. 43. N.

Minos, Los, t. on N. coast of the island of Masbate. Lon. 123. 10. E. Lat. 12. 33. N.

Minot, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Androscoggin, on N. side of Poland; 33 N. Portland, 150 NNE. Boston, W. 587. Pop. in 1810, 2,020; in 1820, 2,524.

Minot, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 18 SE. Châtillon sur Seine.

Minrow, t. Hind. Dooab; 50 W. Pattiany.

Minsangagi, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 13. 34. S.

Minsfelden, or *Munzfulden*, t. Nassau; 15 ESE. Montabaur, 25 E. Coblenz.

Minsk, gov. Russia, formerly a part of Lithuania, bounded N. by Polotskoe, E. by Mogilevskoe, S. by Volhynia, W. by Wilna. Pop. 926,500. Sq. m. 37,000. It is divided into 10 circles. The country is almost entirely a dead flat, of great productiveness where cultivated; but in the southern part are extensive marshes, and in parts large forests.

Minsk, t. Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Swislocz; 250 NE. Warsaw, 255 ESE. Königsberg. Lon. 27. 40. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 1,830. It is rather a fine town for Lithuania, but is very irregular and dirty.—It has a number of churches clumsily built.

Minster, t. Bavaria; 7 NE. Braunau.

Minster, t. Eng. on N. side of Sheppey; so called from an ancient abbey, founded by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert, king of Kent; 4 NE. Queenborough. Pop. 5,318.

Minster in Thanet, t. Eng. in Kent, so named from an abbey first founded in the 7th century, by Dompneva, niece of king Egbert; 7 W. Ramsgate. Pop. 707.

Minton, isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra, a little S. of the line. Lon. 97. 8. E.

Minturnæ, see *Trajetto*.

Mintzbach, t. Austria; 8 W. Grein.

Minuri, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 9 SW. Salerno.

Minzesheim, t. Baden; 2 WNW. Gochsheim. Pop. 1,100.

Miockack, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 36 SE. Gottenburg.

Miolans, t. Savoy, at the conflux of the Arche and Isere; 10 E. Chambery.

Miolans, t. & fortress, France, in Lower-Alps; 9 W. Barcelonetta.

Miollis, v. Switz. in Glarus; 3 N. Glarus. The French were driven from this place in March, 1799.

Miollon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 63. 4. N.

Mionikielle, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 42 S. Fehrabad.

Mioss, extensive lake, Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, near 50 miles in length from N. to S., and from 2 to 16 in breadth; 30 NE. Christiania. It contains one island, 3 miles in circumference.

Mioutolon, small isl. in the Indian sea, near coast of Africa. Lat. 7. 35.

Miprovatz, t. Bulgaria; the see of a Greek archbishop; 52 NW. Sophia.

Miquelon, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, near S. coast of Newfoundland; about 9 W. Cape May. Lon. 56. 16. W. Lat. 46. 55. N. It is about 2 miles long, of indifferent soil, lying west of the island of St. Pierre. It is useful in carrying on the cod fishery, and belongs to France. Pop. 900 or 1,000.

- Mir*, t. Rus. Grodno ; 24 SE. Novogrodek. Pop. 1,000.
- Mir Naser*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan ; 30 WNW. Urmia.
- Mira*, t. Italy ; 8 W. Venice, 10 ENE. Padua. Pop. 2,000.
- Mira*, t. Moldavia ; 44 SW. Birlat.
- Mira*, t. S. America, in Chocos ; 50 N. Zitara.
- Mira*, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 13 S. Bragança Nova, 16 NW. Coimbra. Pop. 1,600.
- Mira*, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 1. 40. N.
- Mirabat*, or *Mirbat*, t. Arabia, in Oman ; 260 SW. Mascat.
- Mirabel*, t. France, Drôme ; 4 SSW. Nions.
- Mirabel*, t. France, Lot ; 9 N. Montauban.
- Mirabella*, t. Naples, in Molise ; 14 SE. Molise. Pop. 2,071.
- Mirabella*, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 10 SE. Benevento. Pop. 5,534.
- Mirabella*, t. Sicily, Noto ; 4 NE. Piazza.
- Mirachow*, t. Prussia ; 12 W. Dantzic.
- Miradoux*, t. France, in Gers ; 7 NE. Lectoure, 14 S. Agen. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 44. N.
- Miraflores*, t. S. A. in Tucuman, on the Salado ; 80 NNE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.
- Miraflores*, t. Peru, in Lima ; 8 S. Lima.
- Miraflores*, or *Sana*, see *Sana*.
- Miragoane*, t. Hispaniola, on NW. coast ; 15 W. Petit Goave.
- Mirambeau*, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 12 S. Pons, 15 NW. Montlieu. Pop. 2,170.
- Mirambel*, t. Spain, Aragon ; 32 NE. Teruel.
- Miramberch*, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 5 S. Vique.
- Miramont*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 7 WSW. Lausun, 11 NE. Marmande.
- Miranda*, t. Spain, Navarre ; 13 SE. Estella.
- Miranda*, or *Miranda de Ebro*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro ; 32 NE. Burgos, 50 NW. Calahorra. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 42. 30. N. Pop. 1,400.
- Miranda*, t. Naples, Molise ; 11 W. Molise.
- Miranda*, see *Eo*.
- Miranda de Duero*, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, in a barren, mountainous country, on the Duero, on the frontiers of Spain ; 28 SE. Bragança, and NW. Salamanca, in Spain. Lon. 5. 56. W. Lat. 41. 24. N. Pop. 1,181. Bp. see.
- Miranda de Corro*, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 15 SE. Coimbra, 33 N. Thomar. Pop. 2,686.
- Mirande*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gers ; 12 SW. Auch, 92 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 28. E. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 1,655.
- Mirandela*, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ; 28 NE. Lamego, 30 SW. Bragança. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. 1,680.
- Mirandol*, t. France, in Tarn ; 12 N. Alby.
- Mirandola*, city, Italy, capital of a duchy united with Modena ; 14 NNE. Modena, 22 SSE. Mantua. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 8,180. Bp. see. It is strong, and defended by a citadel, and, besides the cathedral, contains 15 churches and convents.
- Mirano*, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso, on the Muson ; 12 NE. Padua. Pop. 3,120.
- Mirapouras*, rocky islet among the Bahamas, near SW. coast of Crooked island. Lon. 74. 46. W. Lat. 21. 55. N.
- Mirapour*, t. Bengal ; 30 E. Burdwan.
- Mirapour*, t. Hind. in Sehaunpour ; 15 N. Merat.
- Mirasole*, t. Italy ; 9 SSE. Mantua.
- Miravalles*, t. Spain, in Biscay ; 9 S. Bilboa.
- Miravel*, t. Spain, in New Castile, built on the side of a hill, and defended by a castle strongly fortified ; 12 SSW. Placencia.
- Miraumont*, t. France, in Somme ; 14 NW. Peronne.
- Miraw*, or *Merow*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 22 NW. Olmutz.
- Miray Bay*, bay on the coast of the island of Cape Breton.
- Mirchour*, t. Golconda ; 20 SSE. Canoul.
- Mirda*, see *Meerta*.
- Mire*, t. Lithuania ; 40 SE. Novogrodek.
- Mirebalais*, t. St. Domingo ; 30 N. Port au Prince.
- Mirebeau*, t. France, in Vienne ; 12 NNE. Poitiers, 12 S. Loudon. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 2,021. In the castle of this place, Prince Arthur was made prisoner.
- Mirebeau*, t. France, in Côte-d'Or ; 13 NE. Dijon, 13 NNW. Auxonne. Pop. 1,213.
- Mirebel*, t. France, Isere ; 10 N. Grenoble.
- Mirecourt*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vosges ; 13 NW. Epinal, 24 S. Nancy. Lon. 9. 13. E. Lat. 43. 18. N. Pop. 5,084.
- Mirefleur*, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 6 SW. Billom, 7 SE. Clermont. Pop. 1,560.
- Miremont*, t. France, in Dordogne ; 10 SW. Montignac, 15 SE. Perigueux. Pop. 903.
- Miremont*, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 7 SE. Muret, 12 NE. Rieux. Pop. 1,005.
- Mireni*, t. Walachia, on the Ardis, near its union with the Danube ; 25 WSW. Dristra, 30 S. Bucharest.
- Mirepex*, t. France, Pyrenees ; 9 SE. Pau.
- Mirepeysset*, t. France, in Aude ; 9 NW. Narbonne.
- Mirepoix*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Arriege ; 18 NE. Tarascon, 24 WSW. Carcassone. Lon. 1. 52. E. Lat. 43. 5. N. Pop. 2,819.
- Mirevaux*, t. France, in Herault ; 6 SW. Montpellier.
- Mirfield*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, in the West Riding ; 6 W. Wakefield. Pop. 4,315.
- Mirgonda*, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 25 SW. Beder.
- Mirgo*, see *Maraga*.
- Mirgorod*, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 100 ESE. Kiev. Lon. 32. 54. E. Lat. 50. N.
- Mirgorod*, t. Russia, in Pultawa, on the Chol. Lon. 31. 10. E. Lat. 51. 12. Pop. 7,437.
- Mirik*, r. Wales, which runs into the Tivy, in Cardiganshire.
- Mirjanagore*, t. Bengal ; 15 S. Moorley.
- Miriosito*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 24 NE. Gallipoli.
- Mirmande*, t. France, in Drôme ; 9 N. Montelimart, 15 S. Valence.
- Mirobriga*, see *Ciudad Rodrigo*.
- Miroir*, t. Savoy, on the lake of Geneva ; 2 W. Evian, 23 NE. Geneva.
- Miropolbe*, or *Miropolje*, t. Russia, in Char-kov ; 88 NNW. Charkov. Lon. 34. 34. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 6,233. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and contains 7 chh.

Mirotitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz ; 14 NNE. Strakonitz.

Mirouart, or *Mirwart*, t. Luxemburg, on the river Homme ; 5 WNW. St. Hubert.

Mirow, t. Mecklenburg ; 44 N. Spandau.

Mirowitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz ; 18 NNE. Strakonitz.

Mirserai, t. Persia, in Chorasan ; 12 W. Sebsvar.

Mirzagunge, t. Bengal ; 75 SSE. Mahmudpour.

Mirzapour, t. Bengal ; 12 SW. Kishenagur.

Mirzapour, t. Hind. Oude ; 33 NE. Kairabad.

Mirzapour, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the Ganges ; 18 W. Chunargur, 41 SE. Allahabad. Lon. 82. 49. E. Lat. 25. 10. It is a flourishing trading town, being the chief mart for silk and cotton between the British and Mahratta territories ; and has manufactures of carpets, and some iron works.

Merzin, or *Wolien*, t. Moravia. in Iglau ; 12 E. Iglau.

Misa, r. Naples which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 12. E. Lat. 43. 43. N.

Misagno, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 7 SW. Brindisi, 9 SSE. Ostuni.

Misani, t. Corsica ; 6 W. Cervione.

Misapa, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 18. 12. N.

Misara, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 12 S. Melaûi.

Miscanello, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 26 SE. Potenza.

Mischaron, t. Persia, in Irak ; 111 SE. Hamadan.

Mischka, r. Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, which runs into the Don, near Verchnei Tchirkovskaia.

Misciano, t. Naples, Otranto ; 8 WSW. Brindisi.

Miscislav, see *Mscislavl*.

Misenum, now *Cape Miseno*.

Miscothins, Indians, N. A. who inhabit between lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Mischkin, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl ; 60 W. Jaroslavl. Lon. 40. 22. E. Lat. 58. 42. N.

Misco, see *Mixco*.

Misere, r. America, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 89. 3. W. Lat. 46. 14. N.

Miselar, isl. E. Indian sea, of an irregular form, 18 miles long, and 5 broad, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 56. E. Lat. 1. 23. N.

Miserrepour, t. Hind. Dooab ; 15 NW. Etayah.

Misery, small isl. Mass. off Salem harbour ; 1 NNW. Baker's island, 4 1-2 E. by N. Salem.

Mishereba, t. Arabia Petræa ; 120 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Misiano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 7 N. Reggio.

Misilmeri, t. Sicily, Mazara ; 6 SSE. Palermo.

Misinabe House, station, or factory, at N. end of Misinabe lake.

Misisque, r. Vermont, which rises in Kellyvale, and runs into the Lamoil, in Sheldon. Length 75 miles.

Misitra, t. Eu. Turkey, in Morea ; 40 SSW. Argo, 40 ENE. Navarin, 60 S. Corinth. Lon. 22. 25. E. Lat. 37. 10. N. Pop. before 1770, 12, or 15,000 ; now about 4,000. Greek Bp.

see. It is situated at the foot of Mount Taygetus, in a beautiful situation, about 2 miles from the site of ancient *Sparta*, and is defended by a citadel on a strong position. It has a fine appearance at a distance, the houses being interspersed with gardens and trees ; but the interior presents all the marks of decay. The streets are narrow and dirty, and many of the houses are of wood, and of only one story. A church which the Greeks call Perileptos, has been described as very beautiful ; but it is now much decayed. Since the Russian invasion of 1770, the town is falling to ruins.

Misivri, see *Mesembria*.

Misko, isl. Lower Canada, on SE. side Chaleur bay.

Miskolcz, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Borschod ; 33 W. Tokay. Lon. 20. 37. W. Lat. 48. 6. N. Pop. 13,556. H. 1,424. It is a well built town, and contains 1 Cath. ch., 1 Luth., 1 Ref., and 1 Greek, 1 synagogue, and a Ref. gymnasium.

Miskotz, t. Hungary ; 30 W. Tokay.

Mislava, t. Hungary ; 10 E. Libeten.

Mislowitz, t. Silesia, in the lordship of Plesz, on the borders of Poland ; 18 NNE. Plesz, 32 W. Cracow. Lon. 19. 5. E. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Misna, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Bosna, 8 SE. Serajo.

Misnia, see *Meissen*.

Mison, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 6 NW. Sisteron.

Mispach, t. Bavaria ; 27 SSE. Munich.

Misphillion, hundred, in S. end of Kent co. Delaware. Pop. 5,731.

Misphillion Creek, r. Delaware, which runs E into the Delaware bay, Lon. 75. 25. W. Lat. 38. 59. N.

Misr el Attike, t. Egypt, on the Nile, S. of Cairo, to which it may be considered a suburb.

Misque, pr. Buenos Ayres.

Misque Pocona, t. Buenos Ayres, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra ; 100 SSW. Santa Cruz.

Misqui, t. Buenos Ayres ; 60 N. La Paz.

Miss, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 5 E. Lavamund.

Miss, or *Missbourn*, r. Eng. which rises near Missenden in Buckinghamshire, and runs into the Coln, near Uxbridge.

Misse, t. France, in Two Sevres ; 4 S. Thouars. Pop. 1,000.

Misseland, r. Africa, which rises in Dar Fur, and after a course of near 500 miles, loses itself in the lake of Fittre.

Missenden, (*Great*) t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire ; 10 SSE. Aylesbury, 31 WNW. London. Pop. 1,576.

Misesevria, see *Mesembria*.

Missima, t. Japan, Nippon ; 20 N. Aman-guchi.

Missiguinnipi Lake, lake, Canada ; 100 N. Quebec. Lon. 71. 30. W. Lat. 48. 3. N.

Missiguinnipi, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, Lon. 71. 10. W. Lat. 48. 22. N.

Missiquash, r. which separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick.

Mississague, r. Canada, which runs into lake Huron, Lon. 83. 40. W. Lat. 46. N.

Mississippi, derived according to some from *Namæsi Sipu*, i. e. *River of Fish*, and according

to others from *Missi Sepe*, i.e. *Great River*, in the Aloganquin language; r. U. S., and one of the greatest in America. Its highest source is not well ascertained. According to Schoolcraft it rises from Beesh lake, Lon. 96. 40. W. Lat. 49. N., and after a course of about 600 miles, reaches the falls of St. Anthony in Lat. 44.15.N. It forms a junction with the Missouri in Lat. 38. 50. N., and it flows into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, the principal of which, called the *Balize*, is in Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 29. 6.N. This river overflows its banks every spring and lays the country, for many miles in extent, under water. Its general width is from 900 to 1,000 yards; at Natchez 862 yards. Its depth is great, not accurately ascertained, but stated from 20 to 30 fathoms. The navigation is rendered difficult and dangerous by falling banks, trees, logs, and other obstructions. Vessels are from 5 to 30 days on their passage up to New Orleans, though with a favourable wind they will sometimes descend in 12 hours. From New Orleans to the Illinois, the voyage requires 8 or 10 weeks. Boats of 40 tons ascend to St. Anthony's Falls; but ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The navigation is greatly facilitated by steam boats, by which voyages are performed in a third of the time required for other vessels. The first steam boat on the western waters, was built at Pittsburg, in 1811; in 1819, there were 50, carrying 7,306 tons. They are employed with great advantage, and their number is rapidly increasing. The principal towns on the Mississippi are New Orleans, Natchez, and St. Louis.

The whole length of the Mississippi including its windings is usually estimated at 3,000 miles; some however make it less. The length above its junction with the Missouri is upwards of 1,600 miles. The length of the Missouri above the junction, is 3,096 miles. The Missouri being both longer and larger, may properly be considered the main river. On this principle the following table is constructed, exhibiting a view of the principal tributaries of this unrivalled stream. The first column expresses the distance of one junction from the preceding, the second the distance of the junction from the entrance into the gulf of Mexico by the course of the stream, and the third the estimated length of the tributary river.

	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Whole dist.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Red River - - - - -	344	- - -	1,500
Arkansaw - - - - -	398	- - -	742
White River - - - - -	14	- - -	756
Ohio - - - - -	336	- - -	1,092
Mississippi - - - - -	192	- - -	1,284
Osage - - - - -	133	- - -	1,417
Grand - - - - -	107	- - -	1,524
Kansas - - - - -	100	- - -	1,624
Platte - - - - -	260	- - -	1,884
Yellowstone - - - - -	1,280	- - -	3,164

The above distances from the mouth of the Mississippi to the conjunction of the Missouri, are given according to Mr. Darby. Above the junction the distances are given according to Lewis and Clark. The principal rivers that flow into the Mississippi above the junction with the Missouri, are the Illinois, Moines, Ouisconsin, and St. Peter's. The whole extent of coun-

try drained by the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries, is computed at upwards of 1,200,000 sq. m.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the U.S., erected into a state in 1817; bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from the state of Louisiana. Lon. 80. 30. to 81. 35. W. Lat. 30. 10. to 35. N.; 339 miles long from N. to S., and 150 from E. to W. Sq. m. 45,760. Mississippi and Alabama were united till 1817. Pop. of both, in 1800, 8,850; in 1810, 40,352. Pop. of Mississippi alone in 1816, 45,929; in 1820, 75,448; white males 23,286; white females 18,390; slaves 32,814. Persons engaged in agriculture 22,033; in manufactures 650; in commerce 294. Militia 5,292.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Adams	12,076	Natchez
Amite	6,853	Liberty
Claiborne	5,963	Port Gibson
Covington	2,230	C. H.
Jackson	1,682	Jacksonville
Franklin	3,821	C. H.
Greene	1,445	C. H.
Hancock	1,594	C. H.
Jefferson	6,822	Greenville
Lawrence	4,916	Monticello
Marion	3,116	Columbia
Monroe	2,721	C. H.
Perry	2,037	C. H.
Pike	4,438	Holmesville
Warren	2,693	Warren
Wayne	3,323	Winchester
Wilkinson	9,718	Woodville
75,448		

Towns. Columbia, a small town on Pearl river, is the seat of government. Natchez is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Washington, Port Gibson, Monticello, and Shieldsborough.

Religion. The principal denominations are Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians.—Colleges or academies have been established at Washington and Shieldsborough.

Rivers. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, for a distance, by the course of the river, of 530 miles. The other principal rivers are the Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Homochitto, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee.

Face of the country and soil. This state has a very confined sea-coast of about 30 miles in extent, having no inlet except by the Pascagoula, for vessels of the smallest size. A chain of low sandy islands lies 6 or 7 miles from the shore; Malheureux or Unfortunate islands, Mary Anne, Cat, Ship, Dog, Horn, and Petite Bois islands. The southern part, along the gulf of Mexico, embracing more than half of the surface of the state, is a sandy, level, pine forest. Advancing north the country becomes hilly and broken, though there are no elevations that can be called mountains. A tract of country, called the Mississippi bluffs, lies between Lat. 31. & 35. N. These bluffs reach the channel of the river in a few places only, as at Loftus Heights, Wal-

nut Hills, &c. They are an extension of the comparatively elevated surface of the state, over the low grounds of the river Mississippi. Their elevation is various, but estimated generally at about 100 feet. They have an excellent soil. The alluvial land on the rivers, where not liable to be overflowed, is the most valuable land in the state. The whole quantity of bluff lands and river alluvion in the Mississippi, is estimated at 5,560 sq. m. These lands, in a state of nature, are covered with a very dense forest.

Productions. Cotton is the staple production. The soil is well adapted to indigo, tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, various garden vegetables, and fruits.

Climate. The winters are mild, but very variable. Frost sometimes destroys the cotton, indigo, tobacco, and other tender plants as early as the first week in October; while in other years the flowers of the same vegetables will be found blooming in January. No winter passes without frost, and few without snow at Natchez.

Indians. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess nearly one half of the territory of this state, embracing the northern and northeastern parts. These Indians possess some of the finest tracts in the state, abounding in extensive and beautiful prairies.

Missouri, r. N.A., which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and uniting with the Mississippi, flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The three head branches are Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers, which are navigable for some distance, and unite at one point, about Lon. 110. W. Lat. 45. 10. N. The following table of distances is taken from Lewis & Clark's travels; and the distance, from the junction with the Mississippi to Gulf of Mexico, from Schultz. The distance from the junction to the gulf of Mexico, according to Darby, is only 1,273, or 1,234, and the distances stated by Lewis & Clark, have been supposed to be exaggerated.

	Miles.	Whole Dist.
The Gates of the } Rocky Mountains }	411	411
Great Falls	110	521
Yellowstone river	695	1,216
Fort Mandan	280	1,496
Chyenne river	290	1,786
Platte river	710	2,496
Kansas river	260	2,756
Grand river	100	2,856
Osage river	107	2,963
Mississippi river	133	3,096
Gulf of Mexico	1,395	4,491

The only interruption of the navigation, thro' this whole distance, is at the Great Falls. At these falls the river descends, in the space of 18 miles, 357 feet. The greatest cascade is 87 feet perpendicular, and exhibits a view of singular beauty and grandeur. There is another pitch of 47 feet.—About 100 miles below these falls there are natural walls of stone, in several places on the banks of the river. They rise 200 or 300 feet high, nearly perpendicular, exhibit a most extraordinary and romantic appearance, and are regarded as a great curiosity.—The place where the river makes its escape from the mountains, called the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains," presents an object of extraordinary curiosity.

For the distance of 5 3-4 m. the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge nearly 1,200 feet. The river is here compressed to the width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles, there is but one spot, and that of only a few yards, on which a man could stand between the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain.—From the Mississippi to the Great Falls, the Missouri is not difficult of navigation, but above the falls the navigation is considerably obstructed by rocks and rapid currents. The breadth of this river at its junction with the Mississippi, is from half to three quarters of a mile; its waters are very turbid & muddy. See *Mississippi*.

MISSOURI, one of the U.S. bounded W. and N. by the territory of Missouri, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and S. by Arkansas Territory. The boundary line beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines, proceeds up the river to the rapids, thence due W. till it meets the meridian that passes through the mouth of the Kansas, thence due S. down that meridian to the parallel of Lat. 36. 30. N., thence due E. to St. Francis river, down that river to the parallel of Lat. 36. N., thence due E. to the Mississippi. Lon. 89. to 94. 10. W. Lat. 36. to 40. 26. N. Mean length from N. to S. 280; mean breadth from E. to W. 220. Sq. m. 63,000. Pop. in 1810, exclusive of Arkansas, 19,833; in 1820, 66,586; slaves 10,222. Persons engaged in agriculture 13,559; in manufactures 1,837; in commerce 480.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.
*Boone	—	Columbia
*Callaway	—	Cote-sans-Dessein
Cape Girardeau	5,968	Jackson
*Cole	—	
Cooper	6,959	Booneville
*Chariton	—	Chariton
Franklin	2,296	Newport
Howard	13,426	Franklin
*Gasconade	—	
Jefferson	1,835	Herculaneum
*Lillard	—	
Lincoln	1,662	Monroe
Madison	2,047	Fredericktown
Montgomery	3,074	Pinkney
New Madrid	2,296	Winchester
*Perry	—	
Pike	3,747	Louisiana
*Ralls	—	
*Ray	—	
St. Charles	3,970	St. Charles
St. Genevieve	4,962	St. Genevieve
St. Louis	10,049	St. Louis
*Washington	—	Potosi
Wayne	1,443	Greenville
Other districts	2,769	
	66,586	

*Counties formed since 1820.

Towns. The seat of government has been lately fixed at Jefferson on the Missouri. St. Louis is the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Franklin, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, Jackson, Potosi, and Herculaneum.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Missouri, Mississippi, Osage, Merrimack, Grande, Charlatan, Gasconade, St. Francis, Black, & Salt rivers.

Mines and Minerals. The lead mines are

very extensive and rich. Iron ore is found in large quantities in Bellevue and various other places. Coal, red chalk, antimony, zinc, arsenic, ochre, salt, nitre, gypsum, steatite, plumbago, porphyry, jasper, chalcedony, barytes, pumice, &c. are also found.

Mine District. The district of country which is characterised by affording lead ore, lies south of the Merrimack, and comprises the counties of Washington, St. Genevieve, Jefferson, and Madison, consisting of about 3,150 sq. m. Its general aspect is rolling, like a body of water in gentle agitation; the soil is indifferent; much of it sterile, interspersed with fertile valleys; and the climate healthy. The country is watered by the Merrimack and St. Francis, and abounds in streams which afford an abundance of excellent mill seats. The two places from which the lead is exported are St. Genevieve and Herculaneum. Potosi and St. Michael are towns situated among the mines. The number of mines now worked is about 30. The most important are Mine au Burton, Mine La Motte, Mine Shibboleth, and Richwood's Mines. The quantity of lead obtained yearly, in 1817 and 1818, was estimated at about 4,000,000 lbs. The number of persons engaged in mining is estimated at 1,100.

Face of the country. The face of the country is greatly diversified. Alluvial or bottom land is found in the rivers; receding from them, the land rises, sometimes almost imperceptibly, sometimes very abruptly, into elevated barrens, and rocky ridges. In the interior may often be seen, at one view, bottoms and barrens, naked hills and prairies, heavy forests and streams of water, succeeding each other with rapidity, and presenting a variegated and beautiful landscape. Though there is much high land, yet there are no elevated mountains.

Soil. The soil is generally very rich or very poor. The lands in this state bordering on the Missouri are exceedingly rich. Excellent land is found also on the other rivers, though much of it is subject to inundation & unfit for cultivation. At a distance from the rivers the land is generally poor, but affords numerous ores. The part of the state lying north of the Missouri, about one third of the whole, is much the best in regard to soil.

Productions. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, sweet potatoes, white clover, timothy, blue grass, various garden vegetables and fruits.

Forest Trees. The forest trees are walnut, hickory, various kinds of oak, locust, ash, cotton wood, papaw, coffee nut, sycamore, elm, maple, hackberry, box, &c.

Wild Fruits. The following wild fruits are found, most of them in great abundance; grapes, filberts, red plum, persimmon, cherry, black haws, thornberry, walnut, mulberry, hackberry, hazlenut, strawberry, blackberry, whortleberry, crab apple, gooseberry, and papaw.

Climate. The climate is remarkably serene and healthy, but subject to extremes of heat and cold. The degree of cold is said to be greater than in the same parallels on the Atlantic coast, but a smaller quantity of water falls either in the form of snow or rain.

Curiosities. Mounds similar to those on the

Ohio and its branches, are found in Missouri, near St. Louis and on the bottom lands. Those near St. Louis are large and very high. Numerous caves have been discovered, some of great extent, which yield earth strongly impregnated with nitre.

Missouri Territory, country, belonging to the U. S., forming the greater part of the Louisiana purchase, bounded N. by the British possessions, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from the NW. Territory and the state of Illinois; and by the state of Missouri, S. by the territory of Arkansas, SW. by Mexico, and W. by the Rocky mountains. It is a vast wilderness, inhabited only by Indians, with the exception of a few military posts formed by the U. S. It is watered by the Missouri and its branches. All the principal branches flow into the river on the SW. side; viz. the Osage, Kansas, Platte, Quicourre, Chayenne, and Yellow Stone. The country, generally, except the margin of the rivers, is entirely devoid of timber. There are few regions on the globe of equal extent, which afford so little for the support of man. It is a wide arid waste in summer, & over which in winter the piercing winds of the north sweep without obstruction. From the elevation of some parts, the northern position of others, and the open exposure of nearly the whole extent, the winters are extremely severe. The country bears a striking resemblance to the steppes of Central Asia, and like those steppes, it must forever remain destitute of a dense population. The most valuable portions are in the south-eastern and eastern parts, and on the banks of the large rivers. Buffaloes in immense herds, and other wild animals abound.—See *Louisiana*, and *Indians*.

Missouri, Indians, now united with the *Ottos*.

Missouri, (*Little*), r. Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri 1,690 miles from the Mississippi. Length about 500 miles.

Missouritown, p-t. Missouri; 251 St. Louis, W. 1,151.

Mistaken Bay, bay on NW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo; 25 SW. Cascade Point.

Mistake Bay, bay on W. side of the entrance of Davis's Straits, N. Hudson's Straits.

Mistasin, or *Mistassin*, or *Mistissennys*, large lake, N. A. in New Britain, about 150 miles E. of the S. end of James' bay, with which it communicates by Rupert's river. Lat. 51. N.

Mistek, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 7 ENE. Freyburg. Pop. 2,420.

Mistelback, t. Austria, on the Zeya; 20 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 2,941.

Mistelfeld, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Lichtenfels.

Mistelgan, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Bayreuth.

Mistissinny, lake, Canada. Lon. 74 W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Mistrotta, t. Sicily, valley of Demona; 50 ESE. Palermo, 64 W. Messina. Lon. 14. 22. E. Lat. 38. 55. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see.

Misty, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 50 S. Yurcup.

Mistylaw, mt. Scot. in Renfrew; 7 S. Port Glasgow.

Misua, see *Seedy Doude*.

Miswalde, t. Prussia; 18 S. Elbing.

Mi-tan, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-

tcheou, on the river Milan; 30 WNW. Chet-sien.

Mitcham, or *Midgham*, v. Eng. in Surry; 8 S. London. Pop. 4,175.

Mitchell's Eddy, falls in the Merrimack, above Haverhill, Mass.

Mitchelstown, t. Ireland, in Cork; 23 NE. Cork, 26 SSE. Limerick. It is built on the site of an ancient town called *Brighgobban*, said to have been founded by S. Finchu, whose staff was long preserved, and venerated by the country people as a precious relick. The name of the parish is Brigown.

Mi-tcheou, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen; 875 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 31. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Mitgaing, t. Hind. Surgooja; 40 N. Surgooja.

Mithridatium, now *Huseinabad*.

Mitiuschor, isl. Frozen ocean, near W. coast of Nova Zembla, at the entrance of the Matochik Schan. Lon. 55. 38. E. Lat. 75. 20. N.

Mitlbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, 2 ESE. Ottmucha.

Mitnach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, 4 W. Cham.

Mitoc, lake, Thibet, about 36 miles in circumference. Lon. 93. 24. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Mitomba, km. Africa, in the country of Sierra Leone, situated on the banks of the river Sierra Leone, which is also called *Mitomba*.

Mitreke, t. Arabia, in Oman; 44 W. Hassek.

Mitrowitz, or *Mitrovatz*, t. Slavonia; 32 ENE. Gradisca, 76 WNW. Peter Wardein. Pop. 3,489.

Mitry, t. France; 12 N. Paris.

Mittampour, t. Hind. in Rohilcund; 20 SW. Bissowla.

Mittaw, or *Mietau*, t. Russia, capital of Courland; 140 N. Konigsberg, 56 W. Riga. Lon. 23. 43. E. Lat. 56. 39. N. Pop. 12,350. H. 900. It contains 3 Luth. chh. 2 Greek, 1 Cath. and 1 Calvinist; 2 hospitals, and an academical gymnasium with a library. The manufactures are linen, leather, stockings, and soap. It is situated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called *Semigallia*. It is an extensive town, but within its circuit contains a great many gardens and open places or areas. The houses, for the most part, have no elegance; and the walls and moats of the town are decayed. The palace, built by the late duke, is a great pile of building. The masonic lodge of this city, has a library of 16,000 volumes.

Mitlbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Lahn, 2 N. Braunfels.

Mittelberg, mt. Bav. 2 S. Obersdorf.

Mittelbuchen, t. Ger. Hanau; 2 N. Hanau.

Mittelwald, or *Miedzibor*, t. Silesia, in Oels; 6 NNW. Wartenburg, 16 NE. Oels. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 990.

Mittelwald, t. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on the Neisse, near its source, and on the borders of Bohemia; 17 S. Glatz. Lon. 16. 29. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. Pop. 1,200.

Mittenberg, t. Austria; 2 SE. Schwanastat.

Mittenwald, t. Bavaria; 10 NNW. Innspruck, 28 SSE. Weilheim. Pop. 1,800.

Mitttenwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 12 S. Berlin, 22 SE. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 1,266.

Mitter, t. Austria; 3 E. Rotz.

Mitterau, t. Austria; 5 W. St. Polten.

Mitterburg, t. Istria, capital of a county, defended by a castle; 15 W. St. Veit, 30 SE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 7. E. Lat. 45. 23. N. Pop. 1,615.

Mitterkirch, t. Austria, on the Naarn; 6 SW. Grein.

Mittersill, t. Austria, in Salzburg, on the Salzbach; 36 SSW. Salzburg, 40 W. Radstadt. Pop. 515.

Mitterteich, t. Bav.; 32 E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,200.

Mittweyda, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 10 S. Leisznick, 30 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 3,770.

Mituz, t. Japan, in Nippon; 16 ENE. Meaco, 110 WNW. Jedo.

Mixco, t. Guatemala, 25 E. Guatemala.

Miutur, r. Russia, which rises and loses itself in the desert; its extent about 56 miles SW. and NE. Lon. 65. 34. to 66. 24. E. Lat. 46. 50. to 47. 24. N.

Mius, small r. Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, which runs into the lake of Azoph, near Taganrog.

Miyun, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 35 NNE. Peking.

Miza, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Konigsall, in Beraun.

Miza, see *Miez*.

Mizael, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 44 NE. Romsdal.

Mizantla, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 43. N. by W. Vera Cruz. Lon. 96. 36. N. Lat. 19. 54. N.

Mizell, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 9 SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Mizenhead, SW. point of Ireland, in the county of Cork; 21 WSW. Skibbereen. Lon. 9. 43. W. Lat. 51. 23. N.

Mizenhead, cape on E. coast of Ireland, county of Wicklow. Lon. 9. 4. W. Lat. 52. 52. N.

Mizpeh, ancient city, Palestine; 16 S. Jerusalem; & another E. of the sea of Tiberias.

Mizque, t. Peru, capital of a district, on the river Grande. Lon. 56. 42. W. Lat. 18. 40. S. It was formerly a large town.

Mlada, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 SE. Benatek.

Mlada-Boleslaw, see *Jung Buntzlau*.

Mlinsko, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 6. N. Veronitza.

Mliownowy, t. Rus. in Kiev; 40 SW. Czyrkasy.

Mllava, t. Poland; 40 NNE. Plozk. Pop. 954.

Mlude, t. Rus. in Kiev; 8 SE. Bialacerkiew.

Mnakeb, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 W. Sana.

Mnethel, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 102 S. Suster.

Mo, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 6 W. Soderhamn.

Moa, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 127. 45. E. Lat. 8. 21. S.

Moab, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 83 W. Hadramaut.

Moab, t. Arabia Felix, in Yemen, and residence of the prince, built in the year 1708, between Damar and Sana.

Moab, or *El Raba*, (an. *Rabbath-Moab*, or

Arcopolis, t. Syria; 50 SE. Jerusalem. It was anciently the capital of the Moabites.

Moaganore, t. Golconda; 10 NW. Rachore.

Moages, cluster of small islands, in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. America, at the entrance of the gulf of Venezuela.

Moamaa, port and good harbour, Nubia, in the Red sea; 15 S. Aidab.

Moaners, cape on N. coast of Shetland; Lon. 1. 82. W. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Moangunge, t. Bengal; 72 NNW. Dacca.

Moar, t. Hind. in Bahar; 22 NE. Bahar.

Mobas, t. Mexico, Hiaqui; 25 SE. Riochico.

Mobaracgunge, t. Hind. in Oude; 14 W. Fyzabad.

Mobberly, t. Eng. Cheshire; 4 NE. Knutsford.

Mobjack Bay, bay on the coast of Va. in the Chesapeake, N. of York River.

Mobile, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,672.

Mobile, city, port of entry, & cap. Mobile co. Alabama, on W. side of the river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile bay; 30 N. Mobile Point, which is on E. side of the mouth of the bay, 55 W. by N. Pensacola, 10 W. by S. Blakely, 90 by land, & 120 by water S. St. Stephens, 150 S. by W. Cahawba, 160 ENE. New-Orleans, W. 1,036. Lon. 88. 21. W. Lat. 30. 40. N. Pop. in 1813, about 140 whites, exclusive of those connected with the garrison, and a somewhat larger number people of colour; in 1818, 1,127; 604 whites; in 1822, estimated at 2,800. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 2 printing offices, 2 houses of public worship, one Protestant, the other Catholic; 6 wharfs, 110 stores and ware houses, and 240 dwelling-houses. The buildings are generally of wood, and those recently erected, are mostly of 2 stories. The site is on a beautiful and extensive plain, elevated about 15 feet above the level of high tides, and open to refreshing breezes from the bay, of which it commands a handsome prospect. The streets are generally of good width, and most of them intersect each other at right angles. The approach to the harbour, for vessels drawing more than 8 feet of water, is circuitous and difficult. Within a low grassy island, which lies opposite to the town, there is a good shelter for vessels.

Mobile was first settled about 1700. It was taken possession of by the U.S. in 1813, at which time it contained about 100 houses, mostly mean decaying wooden buildings of one story. It was incorporated as a city in 1819, and has become a place of flourishing commerce. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1821, 25,390 bales of cotton were shipped from this port. The number of clearances, in 1818, was 274, and of entrances, including barges and keel boats, 360. The value of importations was estimated at upwards of \$3,000,000. The shipping belonging to this district, in 1818, amounted to 2,216 tons.

Mobile, r. Alabama, which is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 40 miles above the city of Mobile. Three miles below the junction it divides, and flows into Mobile bay by several channels. The main western channel is called Mobile, the main eastern channel, Tensaw.—*Mobile bay* is 30 miles long, and 12 in average breadth. Dauphin island lies at its mouth, with a channel on each side; the eas-

tern having 18 feet water, the western only 5. Mobile receives the united waters of the Alabama, Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Cahawba, Coosa, Tallapoosa, which water a very fertile country.

Mobile Island, island, formed by the divided stream of the river Mobile, about 26 miles long, and 5 wide. Lon. 87. 55. W. Lat. 31. N.

Mobob Gaut, mt. Bengal; 10 N. Nagore.

Mocambo, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, 15 S. Mozambique.

Mocamoco, t. Sumatra, on SW. coast, on the small river Si Luggan, opposite to Fort Ann. Lon. 101. 10. E. Lat. 2. 31. S. The bazar consists of 100 houses. The exports from this place are provisions, pepper, timber, and gold dust. An English settlement was formed here in 1717.

Mocaro, v. Egypt, in a chain of mountains, which extend across the desert more than 150 miles E. to W. in the road from Cairo to Siwah, which mountains take their name from the village; 90 W. Cairo.

Mocaranga, or *Mocara*, see *Monopolapa*.

Mocaumpour, t. Asia, capital of a country of the same name, N. of the country of Bengal; 40 SSE. Catmandu, 120 N. Patna. Lon. 85. 37. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Mocefu, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 10 SE. Lambayeque.

Mocha, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 38. 30. S.

Mochales, t. Spain, in New Castile; 17 NNW. Molina.

Mochan Hotun, t. Corea; 600 ENE. Peking. Lon. 128. 45. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

Mocha, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa.

Mocha, or *Mochha*, city & s-p. Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 13. 16. N. Pop. stated by Lord Valentia at only 5,000; by others at 18, or 20,000. Mocha is the principal port on the Red sea, and the channel through which almost all the intercourse of Europe with this part of the world is carried on. It was founded about 4 centuries ago, in a most dreary situation, in a plain bounded by mountains, consisting entirely of arid sand. The climate is intensely hot, in consequence of a SE. wind blowing 8 months in the year from over the burning sands of Africa.

The town makes a handsome appearance from the sea, the buildings being white washed, and the 3 minarets of considerable height; but on entering it the streets are found to be dirty and the houses meanly built, and many of them decayed. It is enclosed by a wall, 16 feet high on the sea side, and on the land side, more than 30. Mocha is famous for its coffee, which is its chief article of export, and of unrivalled excellence. Other articles of commerce are gum arabic, myrrh, frankincense, senna, balm of Gilead or of Mecca, &c.

Mocha, uninhabited isl. in Pac. Ocean, 20 m. in circ. Lon. 74. 38. W. Lat. 38. 22. S.

Mochow, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 12 WNW. Kaurzim.

Mochicagui, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 60 WNW. Cinaloa.

Mochling, t. Carinthia; 6 E. Eberndorff.

Mochrum, t. Scot. in Wigton; 9 W. Wigton.

Mockeln, lake, Sweden, in Smaland; 25 SW. Wexio.

Mockengrund, r. Saxony, which unites with the Hennesbach to form the Seydewitz.

Mockendorf, t. Bavaria; 5 ENE. Bamberg.

Mockern, or *Moeckern*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Ehle; 16 E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,145.

Mockjack Bay, bay on the coast of Virginia, in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76.23. W. Lat. 37.24. N.

Mockwanpore, t. Hind., capital of a fertile district, surrounded by a wall. Lon. 85. 18. E. Lat. 27. 28. N.

Moclin, t. Spain, in Grenada; 22 S. Loja.

Mocoa, t. S. A. Popayan; 70 SE. Popayan.

Mocoa, t. Mexico, in Culiacan, on the St. Sebastian river; 90 NW. Culiacan.

Mocodame, small isl. near SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 45. 4. N.

Mocomoco, or *Little Oronoko*, r. S. America, which runs into the Atlantic, a little S. of Oronoko.

Mocomoco, t. Sumatra, on W. coast; 30 SW. Indrapoura. Lon. 101. 12. E. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Mocone, r. Naples, which runs into the Crate, 4 N. Bisignano.

Mocorito, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 72 NW. Culiacan.

Mocorito, t. New Mexico, in Cinaola; 45 ESE. Cinaola.

Mocos, several small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Modane, t. Savoy, near which are some mines of iron and copper; 15 E. St. Jean de Morienne. Pop. 925.

Modaghiry, t. Hind. in Mysore; 13 N. Venatighery.

Modain, or *Madain*, or *El Madayen*, or *El Modain*, t. Arabian Irak, by the side of the Tigris, on the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*; 20 S. Bagdad. Herbelot says the Persians ascribe its foundation to Sapor, and its enlargement to Chosroes, who built here a palace, thought to be the most magnificent work in all the east. The ruins of this palace are still remaining. It is 300 feet in front, and the greatest height is 106 feet. The pillars are defaced, and the walls much injured.—In the year 637, this place was taken and sacked by Said, Omar's lieutenant. The riches found were immense, and among other things were the throne, the crown, the royal standard, and carpet of the ancient Persian kings.

Modbury, t. Eng. in Devonshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 14 E. Plymouth, 208 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 52. W. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 1,890.

Modania, see *Mudania*.

Moddapour, t. Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, 27 N. Mahmudpour.

Moddigong, t. Hind. in Goondwana; 10 N. Ramteak.

Moddiguba, t. Hind. in Gooty; 10 W. Amantpour.

Modena, duchy, Italy, south of the Po and north of the Apennines, bounded N. by Austrian Italy, E. by the States of the Church, S. by Tuscany, Lucca, and Massa, and W. by Parma. Lon. 9. 54. to 11. 20. E. Lat. 44. 6. to 44. 55. N. Length 84 miles, breadth on a medium about 25. S. q. m. 1,717. Pop. 331,857. It is divided into the 6 following provinces or dis-

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tricts, which have chief towns of the same name, viz. Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Correggio, Carpi, and Navellara. It is watered by the Crostolo, Panaro, and Secchia. The surface is undulating, with here and there a considerable elevation; the climate mild; the soil rich; the productions wine, fruits, corn, olives, mulberry trees, hemp, &c. It is possessed by the archduke Francis D'Este, to whom the duchy of Massa-Carrara will revert on the death of his mother the archduchess Maria Beatrix D'Este.

Modena, (an. *Mutina*), city, Italy, capital of the duchy of Modena, on a beautiful plain between the rivers Panaro and Secchia; 22 WNW. Bologna, 30 ESE. Parma, 80 SW. Venice. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 44. 34. N. Pop. 19,533. Bp. see. It contains a ducal palace, a cathedral, about 50 chh., a number of hospitals, a college or university with spacious and handsome buildings, a library of 80,000 volumes, and other public establishments and scientific collections. The town has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. The streets are clean and regular, but narrow, and the houses tolerably well built. The trade is not great: the manufactures are silk, hemp, woollen, leather, & glass.

Modenore, t. Hind. in Condapilly; 20 NW. Masulipatam.

Modern, or *Moddra*, t. Hungary; 14 NNE. Presburg. Pop. 4,573. A gymnasium.

Modi, small isl. in the gulf of Engia. Lon. 23. 33. E. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Modianore, t. Hind. in Mysore; 25 W. Pulumnare, 45 ENE. Bangalore.

Modibogdo, now *Warrington*.

Modiboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra, near the river Niger; 56 NE. Sego.

Modica, t. Sicily, capital of a county, in the valley of Noto; 8 W. Noto, 27 W. Syracuse. Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 36. 51. N. Pop. 23,500. The inhabitants are employed partly as mechanics, and partly in domestic manufactures. The county is populous, and produces corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

Modigliano, t. Tuscany, on the Marzeno; 40 NE. Florence. Pop. 2,200.

Modilowa, t. Volhynia; 36 NE. Zytomiers.

Modin, v. Palestine; 14 ESE. Jaffa. It is situated on a hill, made famous by the tomb of the Maccabees; and by a victory gained by Judas Maccabæus over Antiochus Eupator.

Modinagur, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 ENE. Hajipour. Lon. 85. 51. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Modium, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 20 W. Christiania.

Modling, or *Medling*, t. Austria, with a citadel; celebrated for its wine; 4 N. Baden, 8 S. Vienna. Pop. 3,119.

Modomarstice, now *Mastih*.

Modon, or *Mothone*, or *Motun*, (an. *Methone*), s-p. on SW. coast of the Morea; 8 S. Navarin, 15 W. Coron, 42 WSW. Misitra. Lon. 21. 35. E. Lat. 36. 58. N. Pop. 7,000. Greek Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, ill built, and decaying. It is the residence of a bey; has a safe, but not large harbour, and is of commercial importance on account of its roadstead, and vicinity to the gulf of Coron.

Modoning, see *Goding*.

Modritz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 5 S. Brunn. Pop. 840.

Moguer, (an. *Onoba*,) t. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto; 43 W. Seville. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 37. 12. N. Pop. 5,000.

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Mogulmary, t. Bengal; 10 S. Burdwan.

Mogulpurrah, t. Bahar; 18 NNW. Bahar.

Mogulpour, t. Hind. in Sehaurunpour; 36 SSW. Sehaurunpour.

Mogylserai, t. Hind. in Benares; 10 SE. Benares.

Mogulserai, t. Hind. Sirhind; 15 NNE. Sirhind.

Mogulserai, t. Hind. in Agra; 24 NNW. Kerowly.

Moguntium, now *Mentz*.

Mogurani, t. Walachia; 48 N. Bucharest.

Mogwitz, t. Silesia; 6 NNE. Ottmucha.

Mogyeszo, t. Hungary; 12 W. Tokay.

Mohacs, t. Hungary, near the Danube; 36 NW. Bacs, 56 W. Zegedin. Lon. 18. 44. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 4,000. In 1526, a battle was fought here between the Hungarians under the command of Louis, the last king of Hungary, and the Turks under Soliman II., in which Louis was defeated, with the loss of 22,000 men. In 1687, another battle was fought between the Christians, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, commanded by the Grand Vizier, in which the Turks lost 10,000 men.

Mohadan, (*Al*), t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 80 E. Madian.

Mohady, t. Hind. in Berar; 31 ENE. Nagpour.

Mohalpour, t. Bengal; 5 N. Kishenagur.

Mohair Key, see *Mugeres Key*.

Mohazan, see *Moknan*.

Mohanoo, t. Hind. in Chanderee; 33 W. Chanderee.

Mohantongo, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 198.

Mohascar, see *Mascar*.

Mohaun, t. Hind. in Oude; 15 N. Lucknow.

Mohawil, t. Arabian Irak; 9 m. from Helleh.

Mohawk, r. N. H. which runs W. into the Connecticut, in Colebrook.

Mohawk, r. N. Y., which rises about 20 N. Rome. It passes by Rome, Utica, Schenectady, &c. and flows into the Hudson by 3 mouths between Waterford and Troy. Its length from Rome to the Hudson is about 117 miles. It is connected with Wood Creek by a canal 1 1-2 miles long. There are also canals at German Flats and Herkimer. A boat navigation has been opened for several years from Schenectady through the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, to the lake Ontario. The Erie or Western canal, now making, is laid out along the south bank of this river from its mouth to Rome.

The Mohawk about 2 miles west of the Hudson, has remarkable falls, called *Cahoes*, or *Cohoes*. The river just above the falls, is between 300 and 400 feet wide, and descends at high water in one sheet, nearly 70 feet perpendicular. About 3-4 m. below, a bridge is erected across the river, from which there is a most sublime and beautiful view of the cataract.

Mohawk, r. in Delaware co. N. Y., which unites with the Popachton and forms the Delaware.

Mohawk-Town, Indian town of Upper Canada, on the Ouse, near lake Erie, inhabited by Mohawk Indians. See *Six Nations*.

Mohawry, t. Hind. in Chanderee; 45 W. Chanderee.

Mohegan, Indian village, New London co.

Ct., on W. side of the Thames; 4 S. Norwich. Here are the remains of the Mohegan tribe.

Mohelnice, see *Muglitz*.

Mohelno, t. Moravia, Znaym; 24 N. Znaym.

Mohernando, t. Spain, in New Castile; 10 N. Guadalaxara.

Moheres, t. France, Dordogne; 16 SW. Sarlat.

Moherry, t. Hind. Cicacole; 20 SW. Ganjam.

Mohgong, t. Hind. Ruttunpour; 16 SE. Dumdah.

Mohiccon, r. N. branch of the Muskingum.

Mohiccons, Indians, Ohio, inhabiting between the rivers Scioto and Muskingum.

Mohickan, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 632.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands in the Indian sea, between the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has the convenience of a good road for ships, and is said to be fertile. It is subject to a sultan whose children share his authority. Lon. 43. 50. E. Lat. 12. 30. S. Pop. 6, or 7,000.

Mohilew, or *Mohilev*, or *Moghilev*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Polotsk, E. by Smolensk and Novgorod Sieverskoi, S. by Tchernigov, and W. by Minsk. Pop. 786,300; mostly Poles. Sq. m. 18,400. The country is mostly level, and has immense forests, and in many places, marshes. Much of the soil is fertile, and produces in abundance, rye, barley, oats, maize, hemp, and flax.

Mohilew, t. Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper; 340 ENE. Warsaw, 370 S. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 25. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 12,500. H. 2,003. Greek and Cath. abp. see. It contains 16 Greek chh., 2 Greek convents, 2 Cath. convents, 2 synagogues, some literary seminaries, and has considerable manufactures of leather, and some trade. The Cath. archbishop is superior to all the Catholics in Russia. A great battle was fought here, between the Russians and Swedes, in 1708.

Mohilew, or *Mogilev*, t. Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester; 57 SSE. Kaminiec. Lon. 37. 47. E. Lat. 48. 27. E. Pop. 7,002. H. 1,167.

Mohilna, t. Volhynia; 44 N. Zytomiers.

Mohl, t. Holstein; 5 NNE. Pinnenberg.

Mohla, t. Ger.; 5 E. Salzungen.

Mohlenkamp, t. Holstein; 7 NW. Neustadt.

Mohli, t. Switz. in Aarau; 2 E. Rheinfelden. Pop. 1,400.

Moho, t. La Paz; 25 SE. Asangaro.

Mohr, t. Han. in Hoya; 5 W. Hoya.

Mohrau, t. Silesia, in Neisse, near a river of the same name; 28 S. Neisse.

Mohrau, r. Silesia, which rises near Borkendorf, in Neisse, and runs into the Ballau, near the town of Mohrau.

Mohrendorf, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Erlang.

Mohrin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 18 SW. Baerwalde, 20 N. Custrin. Lon. 14. 31. E. Lat. 52. 54. N. Pop. 804.

Mohrunen, t. Prussia, in Konigsberg, on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it; 55 SSW. Konigsberg, 56 SE. Dantzic. Pop. 1,874. Lon. 19. 51. E. Lat. 53. 51. N. As this little town lies in the road to Poland, it is much frequented by strangers.—In January, 1807, a battle was fought near this town between the French and

the Russians, in which the former claim the victory.

Mohulbuctitun, r. Pa., which runs W. into the Alleghany, 7 miles above Kittanning.

Mohun, t. Hind. Kitchwara; 10 S. Budawar.

Mohun, t. Hind. Oude; 16 NE. Cawnpour.

Mohungur, t. Hind. Gohud; 18 SW. Narwa.

Mohurbunge, pr. Hind. in Orissa; hilly and unfertile. Chief town, Harriorpour.

Mohylna, t. Rus. Minsk; 36 SSW. Minsk.

Moia, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 18 SSW. Cangiano.

Mojabra, t. Tripoli; 10 E. Augela.

Mojaisk, t. Russia, in Moscow, near the Moskwa; 65 WSW. Moscow. Lon. 37. 49. E. Lat. 55. 40. N. Pop. 3,944. It has a brisk traffic, and an annual fair on the 27th of June.

Mojan, isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Mojara, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 18 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Moidena, t. Bengal; 20 S. Kishenagur.

Moidieu, t. France, in Isere; 6 E. Vienne.

Moiesur, r. Arabia, which runs into the sea, at Oman.

Moigolschar, cape, Russia, on NW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 72. 40. N.

Moilah, see *Calaat el Moilah*.

Moimenta de Beira, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 SW. Castel Rodrigo.

Moine, or *des Moynes*, r. Missouri Territory, which flows SE. and runs into the Mississippi, about 130 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Lon. 91. 54. W. Lat. 40. 5. N. It is said to be navigable for boats 800 miles.

Moine, (*La*), bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 25 E. Cape Ray.

Moingt, t. France, in Loire; 2 S. Montbrison, 6 NW. Sury le Comtal. Pop. 550.

Moinho Diego, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 SSE. Santarem, 30 NE. Lisbon.

Mojos, see *Moxos*.

Moir, p-v. in Dickinson, N. Y.; W. 560.

Moir, t. Ireland, in Down; 15 S. Antrim, 20 NW. Downpatrick. Near it is a castle.

Moir's Sound, inlet on E. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, in the duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. of the entrance, 238. 22. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Moirax, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 3 S. Agen.

Moirans, t. France, Isere; 15 NNE. St. Marcellin. Lon. 5. 43. E. Lat. 45. 19. N. Pop. 2,000.

Moison, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 6 S. Châteaubriant. Pop. 1,800.

Moisi, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 65. 40. W. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Moislains, t. France, Somme; 3 N. Péronne.

Moissac, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne; 9 S. Lauzerte, 13 NW. Montauban. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 44. 6. N. Pop. 10,035.

Moka, t. Hind. in Golconda; 28 S. Adoni.

Mokamo, t. Hind. in Bahar; 40 NE. Ramgur.

Mokanrurie, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 455. 34. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

Mokattan, t. Egypt, near Cairo.

Mokeya ibn Amer, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 22 NNE. Chamir.

Mokerampour, t. Bengal; 12 Midnapour.

Mokessel, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 50 NW. Korna, 116 NW. Bassora.

Moklaff, t. Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a sheick; 30 SE. Loheia.

Moklia, or *Muchli*, (an. *Tegea*), Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 16 SSW. Argo.

Moknan, or *Mohan*, t. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 5 S. Gizeh, 8 SSW. Cairo. Near this place both Dr. Pococke and D'Anville fix the site of the ancient *Memphis*. Some vast shapeless mounds of rubbish, near this village and Metrahenny, and canals lined with stone, but choked up with earth, are the only remains of the ancient Memphis.

Moko, t. & district, Africa, in Calabar.

Mokomoe, t. Bengal; 37 NE. Ramgur.

Mokontpour, or *Mokontpore*, t. Hind. in Oude; 14 S. Canouge. It is situated on the Issah, and contains the mausoleum of Syed Bedia Addeen, otherwise called Shah Mudah, a celebrated Mahometan saint, much resorted to by pilgrims.

Mokretz, t. Bulgaria; 44 SSE. Viddin.

Mokronog, see *Nassenfusz*.

Mokscha, r. Russia, in Tambov, which runs into the Oka, near Elatnia.

Mokschan, t. Russia, in Penza, near the source of the Mokscha; 36 WNW. Penza. Lon. 44. 50. E. Lat. 58. 40. N. Pop. 4,076. Chh. 5.

Mokui, t. Mingrelia; 20 NE. Isagur.

Mola, or *Mola di Gaeta*, (an. *Formia*), t. Naples, in Lavora, near the sea; 3 NE. Gaeta, 8 SE. Fundi. Lon. 13. 29. E. Lat. 41. 18. N. Pop. 2,000. It is situated on the Via Appia, and all round it are seen vast numbers of ruins of tombs, and other buildings. The most remarkable are those said to be the remains of the Villa Cicéronis, or country seat, which Cicero had in the neighbourhood of Formia. The great numbers of large orange trees in the open fields between this place and Gaeta, make the road very pleasant.

Mola di Bari, t. Naples, Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; 20 E. Bari. Pop. 7,764.

Molana, small isl. Ireland, in the Blackwater, belonging to the county of Waterford; 3 NNW. Youghal.

Molanagur, t. Hind. in Bahar; 21 ESE. Saseram. Lon. 84. 32. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Molands, t. Norway; 12 NNE. Christiansand.

Molans, t. France, Upper-Saône; 6 SW. Lure.

Molans, t. France, Drôme; 9 SSE. Nions.

Molapara, t. Bengal; 30 W. Dacca.

Molardier, t. Savoy, on the Seeran; 8 NE. Chambery.

Molbetskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 24 SE. Tichvin.

Molchina, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 60 SE. Narim.

Mold, or *Mould*, t. N. Wales, in Flintshire, formerly defended by a castle; 13 WNW. Wrexham, 188 NW. London. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 5,083. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Moldau, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 21 NW. Leitmeritz.

Moldau, see *Muldau*.

Moldava, r. which rises in Bukovine, passes by Niemecz, &c. and runs into the Sereth, near Roman, in Moldavia.

Moldavia, part of ancient Dacia, pr. in NE. extremity of Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Aus.

trian Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Walachia, and W. by Transylvania. Length from N. to S. nearly 200 miles, breadth about 120. Sq. m. 16,536. Pop. about 300,000. The established religion is the Greek church. Moldavia was formerly of greater extent than at present; in 1812, that portion of it which was north-east of the Pruth was ceded to Russia, with a population of about 120,000.—The face of the country consists, in great part, of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. The western frontier is hilly. The rivers are the Danube, Pruth, and Sereth. The productions are wheat, barley, millet, maize, tobacco, wine, honey, &c. Horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are raised in great numbers, and form a considerable part of the exports.—It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or Zara de Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Zara de Schoss; the former is divided into 4, the latter in 9 districts.—The country is poorly cultivated, thinly peopled, and has but few towns. Jassy is the capital.

Moldavitza, t. Moldavia; 40 W. Suczava.

Moldautein, t. Bohemia, in Budweis, on the Muldau; 58 S. Prague. Pop. 2,168.

Moldebach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Unstrutt, 3 NE. Weissensee.

Moldnisch-Kimpuhung, t. Galicia, in Czernewitz; 46 SSW. Sereth. Pop. 1,200.

Mole, r. Eng. which rises on the borders of Sussex, and crossing the county of Surry from S. to N., runs into the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, The, t. St. Domingo, in NW. part of the island, 2 leagues east of *Cape St. Nicholas*, and is often called by that name; 14 S. by W. Jean Rabel, 69 W. Cape François. H. 250. It is situated at the foot of a high bluff, called the Mole, and has an excellent and safe port, strongly fortified by nature and art, considered the safest in the island in time of war; and the healthiest situation in St. Domingo, by reason of the purity of its springs.

Moledin, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, near Mauten.

Moleeah, t. Bengal; 54 WNW. Midnapour.

Molenbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Wipper, 2 N. Duma.

Molene, small isl. in the English Channel, near W. coast of France; 6 SE. Ushant. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 48. 24. N.

Molenes, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France; 13 W. of the island of Bas. Lon. 3. 33. E. Lat. 48. 47. N.

Molenpurg, t. Austria; 16 SW. Crems.

Molesmes, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 WNW. Châtillon sur Seine.

Molerito, t. Ceylon. In October, 1803, the British were driven out of the place by the Candians.

Molfetta, t. Naples, in Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; 8 ESE. Trani. Lon. 16. 39. E. Lat. 41. 13. N. Pop. 11,496. Bp. see. It is tolerably built, and has manufactures of linen and salt petre.

Moliens, t. France, Somme; 10 W. Amiens.

Molieres, t. France, in Lot; 10 N. Montauban, 16 S. Cahors. Pop. 2,498.

Molietta, t. Naples, in Bari; 8 ESE. Trani.

Moligt, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 3 NW. Prades.

Molilla, t. Hind. in Bednore; 10 E. Bednore.

Molin, t. Persia, Chorasán; 16 NW. Zeuzan.

Molina, t. Spain, and capital of a lordship, in New Castile, on a river of the same name; 60 N. Cuença, 100 NE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. 4,400.

Molina, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus, 15 W. Molina.

Molina, t. Spain, in Murcia; 8 N. Murcia. Pop. 3,200.

Moline's Gut, r. on SW. coast of the island of St. Christopher, with anchorage near its mouth, in 5 and 10 fathoms.

Molineux's Harbour, bay on SE. coast of Tavai Poenamoo, the S. island of New Zealand. Lon. 189. 50. W. Lat. 46. 24. S.

Molinges, t. France, in Jura; 4 SW. Claude.

Molini, (an. *Lerna*), small lake in the Morea, 4 or 5 S. Argo. It is famous for the defeat of the hydra with many heads, which retired thither and was killed by Hercules.

Molino, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 13 SSE. Aquila.

Molise, city, Naples, which gives name to a country, but is not the capital; 48 NNE. Naples, 90 ESE. Rome. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 41. 39. N.

Molise, (*Contado di*, or *County of*), (an. *Samnium*), pr. Naples; bounded N. by Abruzzo Citra, E. by Capitanata, S. by Lavora, and W. by the States of the Church. Pop. 207,165. Sq. m. 1,166. Its general aspect is mountainous. It is the smallest of all the Neapolitan provinces. The inhabitants are very poor and barbarous. It is fertile in corn, wine, and saffron, and abounds in game and silk. Campo-basso is the capital.

Moliterno, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 25 NE. Policastro. Pop. 5,179.

Molivo, (an. *Methymna*), s-p. on NW. coast of the island of Metelin, defended by an old castle; 20 NNW. Castro. Pop. 2, or 3,000.

Molck, see *Melck*.

Moll, t. Neth. in Antwerp; 30 E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,792.

Moll, r. which rises in Salzburg, and runs into the Drave, near Saxenburg.

Mollans, t. France, Upper-Saône; 10 W. Vesoul.

Mollaru, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 45 NE. Rajamundry.

Molle, t. Norway, in Drontheim. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 62. 48. N.

Mollen, t. Saxe-Lauenburg; 6 S. Lubeck, 22 NNE. Lauenburg. Pop. 1,684.

Mollerstorff, t. Austria; 4 ENE. Baden.

Mollerusa, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 10 ENE. Lerida.

Molleville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 12 NNE. Caudebec.

Mollidon, t. Hind. Dooab; 13 NNW. Etaya.

Mollinches, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay, Lon. 89. 26. E. Lat. 21. 42. N.

Mollingen, see *Mellingen*.

Mollis, t. Switz. in Glarus; 2 N. Glarus.

Molmasca, t. Spain, Leon; 20 W. Astorga.

Molnatty, t. Ceylon; 18 NW. Trinkamaly.

Molochi, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 3 NE. Oppido.

Molodive, t. Ceylon, on a tongue of land separated by a narrow channel from E. coast; 46 N. Trinkamaly.

Molodunum, now *Moudon*.

Mologa, r. Russia, which rises near Bezetzk, in Tver, and runs into the Volga, near Mologa, in Jaroslavl.

Mologa, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl, at the union of the river Mologa with the Volga; 60 NW. Jaroslavl. Lon. 38. 22. E. Lat. 58. N. Pop. 2,109.

Molognaia, r. Russia, which runs into a lake, situated near Malitopol, in Tauris.

Molos, t. Arabia, Yemen; 16 NNE. Jerim.

Molossis, inland part of ancient Epirus.

Molrauzepollam, t. Carnatic; 10 NW. Madras.

Molschleben, t. Gotha; 5 NE. Gotha. Pop. 720.

Molsen, or *Hohen Molsen*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 14 SW. Leipsic, 28 NE. Weimar. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 913.

Molsheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 10 WSW. Strasburg, 19 WSW. Haguenau. Lon. 7. 34. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 2,534.

Moltchana Piatskia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 80 SSE. Narim.

Moltchanovko, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 92 SSE. Narim.

Moltifao, t. Corsica; 15 N. Corte.

Molton, (South,) t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Mole; 28 NNW. Exeter. Pop. 2,739.

Molucca Islands, islands in the E. Indian sea, first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1511, but in the possession of the Dutch. These valuable islands, strictly speaking, consist of no more than five, viz. Ternate, Timor or Motir, Tidor, Machian, and Bachian; but Amboyna, Bourro, Ceram, and several others, are now included in the name of Moluccas. The five former are not out of sight of each other, and lie all of them within the compass of 75 miles. They are famous for producing several sorts of valuable spices, but especially nutmegs and cloves, and are hence called *Spice islands*. Their coasts are rendered very dangerous by sands and shelves.

Molwitz, t. Silesia, in Brieg; 3 W. Brieg. It is famous for a battle between the Austrians and Prussians, in 1741. The Austrians were compelled to retire, with the loss of 4,000 men killed wounded, and prisoners.

Mom, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 5 N. Mecca.

Moma, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 16. 35. S.

Momarackpour, t. Hind. in Bahar; 21 NW Chuprah. Lon. 84. 38. E. Lat. 25. 59. N.

Momarackpour, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 30 N. Gazypour.

Momapan Lake, lake, Canada; 160 N. Quebec. Lon. 71. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Mombaca, or *Mombaso*, km. Africa, near the coast of the Indian sea, S. of Melinda; the extent toward the S. & W. is not well known.—The soil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet, and other grain; variety of fruit trees, and other vegetables and esculents; here are also bred vast quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry; and the country abounds with excellent springs of fresh water. The climate temperate; the air healthy.

The capital was on a peninsula, which has been turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus, in such a manner, that one part of it covers the city, so that it is not seen till we enter the port. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mortar, and embellished with curious paintings, and other ornaments; the streets straight, though narrow; and the houses contiguous, and terraced on the tops. Lon. 41. 30. E. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Mombasilio, t. Piedmont; 30 W. Ceva.

Mombeira, r. Africa, in Benguela, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 15. S.

Mombel, t. Savoy; 10 WNW. Chambery.

Mombeltran, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 27 SSW. Avila.

Mondsona, t. Thibet; 9 S. Lassa.

Momegastro, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 E. Balbastro.

Momflot, or *Monfalout*, t. Egypt, on the left side of the Nile; 13 NNW. Siut, 150 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 36. E. Lat. 27. 42. N. This place is about a mile in circ., and a mile from the river. It is well built, of considerable size, is situated in fertile and beautiful country, and has an extensive commerce in grain, and a large manufactory of cloth. It is the capital of a district, and residence of a cashif, or governor: it is also the see of a bishop, over about 200 Christians. The Arabians suppose this to be the place of Lot's exile; on the opposite side of the Nile is a convent, whose only entrance is baskets with pulleys, from whence it is called the convent of the Pulley.

Mompox, or *Santa Cruz de Mompox*, t. S. A. in Carthagena, on the left bank of the Magdalena; 110 SSE. Carthagena, 185 WSW. Maracaybo. Lon. 74. 11. W. Lat. 9. 18. N. It is a large and wealthy town, of healthy temperature, though warm, and moist, being surrounded by swamps. It has a royal custom house, a very good parish church, and some convents.

Momiano, t. Istria; 8 S. Capo d'Istria.

Mona, or *Guenon*, small isl. in the West-Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico. Lon. 68. 28. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Mona, see *Moen*, *Man*, & *Anglesey*.

Monach, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Rydol, in Cardiganshire.

Monaco, small principality, Italy, belonging to Sardinia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the county of Nice and the Genoese territories. Pop. 6,050. Sq. m. 55.

Monaco, (an. *Monæcus*, or *Portus Herculis Monaci*,) city, Italy, capital of the duchy to which it gives name, and residence of the duke, which stands on a rock, near the sea; 6 NE. Nice. Lon. 7. 22. E. Lat. 43. 43. N. Pop. 1,201. It is situated on a rock projecting into the sea, and has a good harbour, and can compel all ships passing by to put in, and pay toll.

Monaconda, t. Hind. in Tellingana; 8 WSW. Warangole.

Monadnock, or *Grand Monadnock*, mt. N. H., between Jaffrey and Dublin, about 20 miles E. of the Connecticut. The diameter of its base is 5 miles from N. to S., and 3 from E. to W. It is 3,254 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at the distance of 60 miles in almost every direction. The summit consists of bald rock.

Monadnock, (*Upper*,) mt. in the NE. part of the state of Vermont.

Monaghan, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,158.

Monaghan, t. Ireland, capital of the county of the same name; 40 SW. Belfast, 60 NNW. Dublin. Lon. 6. 49. W. Lat. 54. 16. N. This town was fortified with a castle and fort against the Irish, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The castle was formed out of an ancient abbey.

Monaghan, co. Ireland, in Ulster; 30 miles in length from N. to S., and from 11 to 20 in breadth from E. to W. Sq. m. 450. It contains 19 parishes, and about 21,523 houses, & 118,000 souls. The soil is in general deep and fertile, in some places damp and wet; some places are hilly, but can hardly be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught, on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flourishes, especially in N. & W. parts of the county. Two members are returned for the county to parliament.

Monah, t. Hind. Baramaul; 8 N. Namacul.

Monallin, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,376.

Monambaschagatt, t. Africa, on the river Camarones.

Monasaha, t. Oude; 25 E. Mahomdy.

Monaserai, t. Hind. in Sumbulpour; 10 SE. Sumbulpour.

Monasio, t. Italy; 15 N. Como.

Monass, r. Asia, which runs into the Caspian sea, 5 S. Boinal.

Monasteer, t. Africa, built by the Arabs, on a peninsula which advances into the sea; 50 SE. Tunis.

Monaster, t. Rus. Kiev; 40 E. Bialacerkiev.

Monasterolo, t. Piedmont; 3 NW. Savigliano.

Monastervan, t. Ireland, in Kildare, on the river Barrow, near the grand canal; 19 N. Carlow, 32 SW. Dublin.

Monastier, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 9 SSE. Le Puy, 12 NNE. Pradelles. Pop. 1,766.

Monastir, *Toli*, or *Bistolia*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, watered by a branch of the Vistritza; 90 WNW. Saloniki, 96 E. Durazzo. Pop. about 15,000. It is rich and commercial, compared with other towns in this backward country.

Monastirska, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Mura; 252 ESE. Eniseisk. Lon. 99. 24. E. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Monatoo, t. Bengal, in Palamow; 23 NNE. Palamow. Here is a pass across mountains into Koonda.

Monavar, t. Spain, in Valencia; 20 W. Aliant. Pop. 8,000.

Monazzo, t. Naples, Otranto; 14 SE. Tarento.

Monbahus, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 SSW. Lausun, 10 NW. Villeneuve d'Agen.

Monbazens, t. France, Aveyron; 3 S. Albin.

Monbechio, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 15 E. Conza.

Monbellet, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 11 N. Macon. Pop. 1,300.

Monberiello, t. Piedmont, in Asti, on the Tion; 35 ESE. Turin. Pop. 2,535.

Monblanc, t. Spain, which gives name to a viguery, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli; 17 N. Taragona. Pop. 3,600.

Monbrun, t. Africa, in Hoval; 15 SW. Gourbel.

Monbuey, t. Spain, Leon; 30 SSW. Astorga.

Monbui, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 18 N. Catalonia. Pop. 2,000.

Moncada, t. Spain, Catalonia; 8 N. Barcelona.

Moncada, t. Spain, in Valencia; 7 NW. Valencia. Pop. 1,000.

Moncalier, or *Moncaglieri*, t. Piedmont, on an eminence near the Po; 4 S. Turin. Pop. 7,300. It contains 2 churches, 5 convents, and a royal palace.

Moncalvo, t. Istria; 7 S. Rovigno.

Moncalvo, t. Piedmont; 7 SSW. Casale, 9 N. Asti. Pop. 3,435.

Moncao, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Minho; it is small, but fortified; 22 E. Bayona in Spain, 25 N. Braga. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 42. N. Pop. 1,200.

Monçaras, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, containing above 1,500 inhabitants; 4 NNW. Mourao, 25 E. Evora.

Moncau, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Nerac, 7 SW. Agen.

Moncayo, t. Spain, in Aragon; 11 W. Borja.

Moncayo, mt. Spain, on the borders of New Castile and Aragon.

Monceaux le Comte, t. France, in Nievre; 4 N. Corbigny.

Monchaboo, t. Birmah; 52 N. Ava, 284 ENE. Aracan. Lon. 97. 40. E. Lat. 22. 34. N. Pop. about 4,000. It is surrounded by a wall built of brick and mud, and was for a short time the capital of the Birman empire.

Monchamp, t. France, in Vendée; 15 SE. Montaigu; 22 NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Monchaud, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 SE. Saintes.

Monchique, t. Portugal, in Algarve, at the foot of a mountain; 15 W. Silves. Pop. 2,130.

Monchy Breton, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 NE. St. Pol.

Monclar, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, 10 ESE. Montauban, 23 S. Cahors. Lon. 1. 40. E. Lat. 43. 58. N. Pop. 1,000.

Monclar, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 W. Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 2,093.

Monclara, t. New Leon, on the Rio Salado.

Monclora, t. Mexico, in Cohahuila.

Monçon, t. Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, on the Cinca; 7 S. Balbastoo, 25 NW. Lerida.

Moncontour, t. France, in North-Coasts; 9 SSW. Lamballe, 10 SSE. St. Briec. Pop. 1,685.

Moncontour, t. France, in Vienne; 7 SSW. Loudun, 22 NNW. Poitiers. Pop. 819.

Moncoorah, isl. in the mouth of the Ganges, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 91. 10. E. Lat. 22. 20. N.

Moncoutant, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 13 NW. Partenay, 13 SSE. Châtillon.

Moncrabeau sur Sevre, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 S. Nérac, 13 SW. Agen. Pop. 2,499.

Moncucq, t. France, in Lot; 6 NNE. Lauzerte, 12 SW. Cahors. Lon. 1. 17. E. Lat. 44. 20. N. Pop. 2,000.

Monda, or *Munda*, t. Spain, in Grenada, near which Cæsar gained a victory over the sons of Pompey; 7 N. Marbella, 23 W. Malaga.

Mondagele, t. on E. coast of Ceylon; 28 S. Trincoli.

Mondahu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 40. 46. W. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Mandara, t. Nubia ; 40 SW. Dekin.

Monday, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Panara.

Monday Bay, bay on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in the straits of Magellan ; 15 SE. Cape Upright. It affords good anchorage in 20 fathoms.

Mondego, (an. *Monda*.) r. Portugal, which rises near Guarda, in Beira, and runs into the Atlantic, 12 SW. Montemor e Velho.

Mondejar, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 25 E. Madrid.

Mondel, see *Melinda*.

Mondello, t. Sicily, in Mazara ; 8 N. Palermo.

Mondeville, t. France, Calvados ; 3 E. Caen.

Mondim, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 10 SSE. Lamego, 15 WSW. St. Jago de Pesqueira.

Mondock, t. Prussia ; 5 E. Eylau.

Mondonedo, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 62 NE. Compostella, 90 NW. Leon. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 6,100. Bp. see.

Mondovi, t. Piedmont, capital of a small province, to which it gives name ; 18 SE. Saluzzo, 30 S. Turin. Lon. 7. 56. E. Lat. 44. 24. N. Pop. 21,557. Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of the Apennines, on a mountain near the river Elero. Besides the cathedral it has 5 parish churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, and 14 convents.—On the 16th of April, 1796, a battle was fought here between the Piedmontese and the French, in which the latter were victorious, taking 1,300 prisoners, 11 standards, 8 pieces of cannon, and 15 waggons.

Mondragon, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa ; 24 SSW. St. Sebastian. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs, and a mine of iron of superior quality. The famous iron mine of Mondragon is about 3 miles from the town ; it is called by the Spanish miners *Hierro Elado* : frozen iron is found in a red clay, and produces natural steel. The famous Toledo blades, those also of Saragossa, called del Parillo, mentioned in Don Quixotte, and others, were supposed to be made of the ore of this mine.

Mondragon, t. France, in Tarn ; 9 S. Alby, 12 NNW. Castres. Pop. 385.

Mondragone, t. Naples, in Lavora, near the sea coast, celebrated for its medicinal baths ; 13 NW. Capua. Pop. 1,715.

Mondukolskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China ; 132 WSW. Selenginsk. Lon. 103. 24. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

Moneah, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges ; 17 W. Patna.

Moneba, t. Africa, in Calbari, on the Camarones. Lat. 3. 40. N.

Moneda, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 14 NW. Wexio.

Moneer, t. Hind. Bahar ; 23 NW. Saseram.

Monegal, t. Hind. Golconda ; 33 S. Combamet.

Moneglia, t. Genoa ; 7 W. Brugnato.

Moneins, t. France in Lower-Pyrenees ; 9 W. Pau. Pop. 5,159.

Monemugi, see *Monoemugi*.

Monerivello, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli. Pop. 2,323.

Monestier, t. France, in Tarn ; 9 N. Alby, 13 NE. Gaillac. Pop. 1,243.

Monestier de Clermont, (*Le*.) t. France, in Isere, celebrated for its medicinal springs ; 15 NE. Die, 16 S. Grenoble.

Monestier d'Ambel, t. France, in Higher-Alps ; 15 NW. Gap.

Monestier, (*Le*.) t. France, in Higher-Alps ; 9 NW. Briançon. Pop. 2,800.

Monetou Islands, two islands in lake Michigan. Lon. 85. 28. W. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Money more, t. Ireland, in Derry ; 25 SE. Londonderry.

Monfalco, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 15 NE. Cervera.

Monfalcone, t. Austrian Illyria, in Friuli, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the coast of the Adriatic ; 15 NW. Trieste, 21 SE. Udina. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 1,300.

Monfalout, see *Momflot*.

Monfauçon, t. France, in Lot ; 7 ESE. Gourdon, 16 NNE. Cahors. Pop. 1,835.

Monferran, t. France, in Gers ; 4 W. L'Isle en Jourdain, 16 E. Auch.

Monferrand, t. France, in Dordogne ; 6 SW. Belvez.

Monfia, isl. Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese, about 80 miles in circ. Lat. 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 19 N. Agen, 24 E. Marmande. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. Pop. 5,038.

Monformoso, t. Piedmont ; 8 NNW. Vercelli.

Monforte, or *Montfort*, t. Portugal, in Trassos-Montes ; 6 E. Cheves, 33 W. Bragança.

Monforte, t. Spain, in Valencia ; 13 WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 7 WSW. Aronches, 12 S. Portalegre. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Monforte, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 7 NW. Rosmarihal, 15 SE. Castel Branco. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Monforte, t. Sicily, Demona ; 10 WSW. Messina.

Monforte de Lamos, t. Spain, in Galicia, 15 NNE. Orense.

Monforte, t. Piedmont ; 6 SE. Cherasco.

Monfortinho, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain ; 3 SE. Penha-Garcia, 10 E. Idanha a Velha.

Mong, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 15 SSW. Hoai-king.

Mongaelli, s-p. Madagascar, on W. coast. Lat. 13. 55. S.

Mongaguba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 56. W. Lat. 9. 20. S.

Mongalore, t. Carnatic ; 15 W. Gingee.

Mongallou, or *Gallo*, t. Eastern Africa, in a country and on a river of the same name, with considerable trade in slaves, ivory, &c. The mouth of the river is between Quiloa and Cape Delgado. Lon. 39. 15. E. Lat. 10. 7. S.

Mongan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. 34. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

Mongan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 54. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Monganore, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 12 WNW. Rachore.

Mongasaha, t. Oude ; 23 N. Kairabad.

Mongatz, see *Munkacs*.

Mongas, country, Africa, W. of Sofala ; chiefly remarkable for the quantity of gold it yields, particularly at Massapa and Maninas, and the

mountain of *Ophir*, whence, it is believed by some that Solomon's treasures were brought. At Massapa the Portuguese are settled, under the authority of the government of Mozambique.

Mongaupo, r. Ulster co. N.Y. which runs into the Delaware.

Mongella, small isl. in the Persian Gulf, near Cape Bardistan. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Mongerah, t. Hind. in Oude ; 55 NW. Manickpour.

Monghir, or *Mongier*, t. & fortress, Hind. in Bahar, capital of a district, on S. coast of the Ganges ; 40 E. Bahar, 70 E. Patna. Lon. 86.36. E. Lat. 25. 25. N. It is beautifully situated, is very extensive, and was formerly fortified with a high brick wall and round towers. It has now a citadel which contains an arsenal and some store rooms.—The Baptist society has 2 missionaries here.

Mong-hoa, or *Mung-hoa*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, surrounded with high mountains; abounding with the animals which yield musk. 1,217 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 4. E. Lat. 25. 18. N.

Mongia, or *Mugia*, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, near the sea coast ; 35 WNW. Compostella.

Mongiardia, t. Genoa ; 23 N. Genoa.

Mongie, (*La*), t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 6 SE. Issoire. Pop. 1,142.

Monglee, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 28 S. Renapour.

Monglegoarry, t. Hind. in Guntoor ; 12 E. Guntoor.

Mongletore, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 30 SW. Rachore.

Mongol, small Philippine island, NE. of Basbate. Lon. 123. 55. E. Lat. 12. 14. N.

Mongolbong, small Philippine island, E. of Masbate. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Mongolia, or *Mogolistan*, extensive region, in N. part of Central Asia, between China and Russia, subject to the former. The limits are not well defined. This country is traversed by wandering hordes of that Nomadic race called Mongols, or Moguls. It consists chiefly of a level plain ; includes a considerable part of the great desert of Shamo, or Cobi ; has in general a scarcity of water, although it is the source of some of the largest rivers of China and Russia.

Mongon, mt. Spain, Valencia, near Denia.

Mongon, t. Peru, on the coast. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Mongopungole, t. Hind. in Maywah ; 36 E. Cheitore.

Mongau Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 125. 28. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Mong-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 32 SSW. Sieou-tcheou.

Mong-tse, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan ; 30 ESE. Ling-nan.

Mong-tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 13 NE. Ho-nan.

Monguillem, t. France, in Gers ; 9 NW. Nogaro, 24 W. Condom. Lon. 0. 7. W. Lat. 43.52. N. Pop. 1,140.

Monguipalane, t. Hind. in Aurungabad ; 24 S. Aurungabad.

Mongulcote, t. Bengal ; 18 N. Burdwan.

Mongulhaut, t. Bengal ; 16 N. Rungpour.

Mongumma, t. Hind. in Boggilcund ; 15 NE. Rewah.

Mongulpetta, fort, Bengal ; 30 SSW. Burdwan. *Monguyon*, t. France, and seat of tribunal, in Lower-Charente ; 3 SE. Montlieu, 9 NW. La Roche Chalais.

Monhegan, or *Menhegan*, small isl. near the coast of Maine ; 12 SE. Permaquid Point.

Monheim, t. Pru. in Dusseldorf, on the Rhine ; 9 SSE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,723.

Monheim, t. Bavaria, in Rezat ; 18 WNW. Neuburg, 28 W. Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 1,375.

Monheuret, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 3 W. Clairac.

Moni, small isl. in the gulf of Engia.

Moni, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 8 N. Mecca.

Monian, t. Bengal ; 20 S. Calcutta.

Monjaux, t. France, Aveyron ; 12 W. Milhaud.

Moniegur, t. Hind. in Concan ; 48 N. Bancout.

Monieh, one of the smaller Hebrides. Lon. 7. 36. W. Lat. 57. 28. N.

Monjes, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 70. 40. W. Lat. 12. N.

Monjes, two small islands in Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Moniey, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Monikedam, or *Monikendam*, s-p. Holland, on the Monic, on the borders of the Zuyder Zee, with a small port ; 3 S. Edam. 9 NE. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 52. E. Lat. 52. 29. N. Pop. 2,094.

Monimasca, t. Cacongo ; on the right bank of the Zaire. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 5. 55. S.

Monjoul, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 45 E. Hajypour. Lon. 86. 18. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Monjous, people in the interior of Eastern Africa, NW. of Mozambique, in the country of Monoemugi. They are negroes, of deep shining black, with high cheek bones and thick lips, and very ugly appearance.

Monistic, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 31. W. Lat. 44. 14. N.

Monistrol, t. France, and principal place of a district in Upper-Loire ; 19 NE. Le Puy, 13 SW. St. Etienne. Lon. 4. 13. E. Lat. 45. 17. N. Pop. 3,993.

Monitou, two islands of America, in lake Michigan. Lon. 85. 35. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Monjuich, mt. Spain, on SW. part of the city of Barcelona, with a fortress on it. The name seems a corruption of *Mons Jovis*, or *Mons Judaicus*. The face of the mountain towards the sea is accessible ; and the road is very steep ; about half way up is the ancient burial place of the Jews. The fortress has been repaired, but in the opinion of many, it is too large to be well garrisoned.

Monjur, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 20 S. Kirshehr.

Moniy, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of Maranhao, Lon. 45. 29. W. Lat. 2. 40. S.

Monkah, t. Bengal ; 8 S. Palamow.

Monkeary, t. Bengal ; 20 SSE. Palamow.

Monkedoo, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 51. E. Lat. 2. 40. S.

Monkey Island, small isl. in Currituck sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 36. 22. N.

Monkey Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico, Lon. 89. 35. W. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Monkey point, see *Punta Chica*.

Mon-kieu-tchin-hotun, t. Corea; 675 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 50. E. Lat. 43. 1. N.

Monkland, (*New*,) t. Scot. Lanarkshire; 10 E. Glasgow.

Monkland, (*Old and New*,) two parishes, Scot. in Lanarkshire, abounding in coal. Old Monkland lies on the Clyde. Pop. 5,409. Pop. of New Monkland 5,529.

Monkton, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 23 S. Burlington, W. 481. Pop. 1,152. Here are found vast quantities of porcelain earth, suitable for the manufacture of porcelain.

Monkton, t. Annapolis co. Nova Scotio, on the basin of Annapolis. Pop. 60 families.

Monkwearmouth, v. Eng. in Cheshire, on the Wear, near Sunderland. Pop. 4,239.

Monk-Stone, rocky projection of N. coast of Wales; 3 NE. Denbigh.

Monleon en Barousse, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 27 S. Tarbe. Pop. 610.

Monleone en Magnoac, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 14 NNE. La Barthe de Neste, 21 E. Tarbe.

Monliras, t. Cuba; 45 E. Bayamo.

Monluçon, or *Monthuçon*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Allier; 33 E. Gueret, 36 WSW. Moulins. Lon. 2.40. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Monmouth, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 17 WSW. Augusta, 156 NNE. Boston, W. 604. Pop. 1,590. Here is an academy.

Monmouth, co. N. J.; bounded NW. by Middlesex co., N. by Raritan bay, E. by the Atlantic, and SW. by Burlington co. Pop. in 1810, 22,150; in 1820, 25,038. Chief town, Freehold.

Monmouth, t. Monmouth co. N. J.; 63 ENE. Philadelphia. The British troops under Gen. Clinton were defeated here on the 17th of June, 1777, by the Americans under Gen. Washington.

Monmouth, (an. *Blestium*,) t. Eng. in a county of the same name; 33 N. Bristol, 128 W. London. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 3,503. It is situated between the rivers Monnow and Wye, with a bridge over each, and a third over the river Trothy, which comes just below the others. It is a handsome town, and has been of note ever since the conquest, when the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice. In the monastery here the great antiquarian, Geoffrey of Monmouth, wrote his history of Great-Britain. The chief trade of this place is with Bristol, by the Wye.

Monmouth Island, one of the Bashee islands in the Eastern Indian sea.

Monmouth Island, small isl. in the straits of Magellan; 2 W. James island.

Monmouthshire, co. Eng. bounded N. by Brecknockshire, and Herefordshire, E. by Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Wye, on the S. by the Severn, and on the W. by Glamorgan-shire; about 28 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. It contains 7 towns, and 127 parishes, Sq. m. 516. Pop. 62,127. Families engaged in agriculture 5,815; in trade and manufactures 4,812; otherwise 1,916.

Monneron, small isl. in the channel of Tartary, between the island of Saghalien and the continent. Lon. 142. 21. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Monnow, or *Munnore*, r. Eng. which runs into the Wye, at Monmouth.

Monnieres, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 4 NW. Clisson.

Monnoye, t. France, in Indre-and-Lôire; 6 N. Tours. Pop. 1,500.

Monocasy, r. Md. which runs S. into the Potomac, 50 m. above Georgetown.

Monody Creek, r. Pa. which joins the Swatara, 12 W. Lebanon.

Monoemugi, or *Mano-Emugi*, or *Nimaama*, country, Africa, represented on some maps as of vast extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyssinia northward. It is bounded E. by the kingdoms of Mongallo, Mozambique, and other small states lying along the coast of the Indian sea, S. by Mocaranga, and W. by Congo and Angola. But it does not appear that any country of such extent under one sovereign, exists. The name is supposed to have been extended from the barbarous people Monjous.

Monomotapa, see *Monopolapa*.

Monok, t. Hungary; 12 WNW. Tokay.

Monomonie, see *Menomonie*.

Monongahela, r. which rises from the Laurel mountains in Va., runs N. into Pa. and unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, to form the Ohio. It is navigable for batteaux and barges to Brownsville, and still farther for lighter craft. Length nearly 300 miles.

Monopotapa, called also *Motapa*, *Monomotapa*, *Mocaranga*, *Benematopa*, *Benomotapa*, and *Medrogan*, country, Eastern Africa, the limits of which are not well defined, divided into a number of independent states, among which the sovereign of Monopotapa i. e. the kingdom of Motapa, ranks as the most powerful. It is watered by the Zambese and Sofala; fertile, but uncultivated, and covered with forests. The inhabitants have the characteristics of the African negroes, black, with woolly hair; well shaped and robust.

Monongalia, co. NW. part of Va.; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland, S. by Randolph co., W. by Harrison co., and NW. by Ohio co. Pop. in 1810, 12,792; slaves 351. Pop. in 1820, 11,060. Chief town, Morgantown.

Monopin, mt. on W. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 105. 23. E. Lat. 2. 3. S.

Monopoli, t. Naples, in Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; 22 ESE. Bari, 144 E. Naples. Lon. 17. 19. E. Lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. 15,535. Bp. see. It contains 6 churches, and 9 convents, and has considerable manufactures of hemp and cotton, and exports together with these manufactures, wine and olives.

Monos, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, 15 S. Tombi.

Monou, country, Africa, N. the Grain Coast.

Monovar, t. Spain, in Valencia; 21 W. Alicante. Pop. 8,000.

Monoullah, t. Bengal; 12 NW. Goragot.

Monpara, r. on W. coast of Borneo, which runs into the sea, Lon. 109. 33. E. Lat. 0. 36. N.

Monovar, t. Spain, Valencia; 21 W. Alicante.

Monpazier, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Dordogne; 7 SW. Belvez, 18 SW. Sarlat. Lon. 0. 59. E. Lat. 44. 40. N. Pop. 949.

Monpreis, t. Stiria; 8 SE. Cilley.

Monquegna, or *Monquegua*, jurisdiction, S. A., Arequipa. 120 miles in length, and in a happy climate, adorned with large vineyards. Here

are also papas and olives. The principal town, which bears the same name, is inhabited by Spaniards, and among them several noble and opulent families. 70 SE. Arequipa. Lon. 70. 56. E. Lat. 17. 24. S.

Monreal, t. Spain, Aragon; 23 W. Calataiud.

Monreal, t. Spain, Navarre; 8 SE. Pamplona.

Monreale, t. Sicily, in Mazara, on a hill; 3 WSW. Palermo. Pop. 8,000. Abp. see.

Monrejean, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 8 W. St. Gaudens, 15 SW. Rieux.

Monreith Bay, harbour on S. coast of Scotland, in Glenluce bay. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Monroe, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 733.

Monroe, t. Franklin co. Mass. incorporated in 1822; formed of a tract called the Gore, bordering on Vermont and lying north of Florida, and of a part of Rowe.

Monroe, p-t. Orange co. N.Y.; 50 N. New-York, 112 Albany, W. 251. Pop. 2,969. Iron ore is found here, and iron is manufactured to considerable extent.

Monroe, p-t. Sussex co. N.J.; 84 Trenton.

Monroe, p-t. Southampton co. Va.; W. 200.

Monroe, co. Va. bounded N. by Greenbriar co., E. by Bath and Botetourt cos., SSE. by Botetourt and Montgomery cos. W. by Giles co. Pop. in 1810, 5,444; slaves 376. Pop. in 1820, 6,620. Chief town, Uniontown.

Monroe, co. Ohio, on the Ohio. Pop. 4,645. Chief town, Woodsfield.

Monroe, p-t. and cap. Overton co Ten.; 115 Murfreesborough, W. 687.

Monroe, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,679. Chief town, Bloomington.

Monroe, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,537. Chief town, Harrisonville.

Monroe, p-t. Warren co. N.C.; 70 Raleigh.

Monroe, p-t. Walton co. Georgia; 66 Milledgeville, W. 717.

Monroe, co. Alabama. Pop. 8,838. Chief town, Claiborne.

Monroe, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,721.

Monroe, co. Ten. Pop. 2,529; slaves 46.

Monroe, co. Ken. Pop. 4,956.

Monroe, p-t. & cap. Lincoln co. Missouri; 53 St. Louis, W. 932.

Monroe, formerly *Fort Miro*, t. Ouachitta, La., on the Ouachitta, 220 miles in a right line NW. New-Orleans, 350 by the Ouachitta and Mississippi. Lon. 92. 17. W. Lat. 32. 30. N. A steam boat ascends the river to this place.

Monroe, co. Michigan. Pop. 1,831.

Monroe, cap. Monroe co. Michigan, on S. bank of the river Raisin, 6 miles above its mouth, opposite to Frénchtown; 28 N. Fort Meigs, by land, 40 by water; 35 SSW. Detroit by land, 40 by water. Pop. 116. It has been settled within a few years, and contained, in 1821, a court house, a jail, and 50 or 60 buildings. It is situated in a fertile district of country, and has in its vicinity a number of mills and distilleries. Vessels of 60 tons can come up to the town at high water, and boats of 20 tons at any season. About 1 1-2 m. from the town is a sulphur spring, which has strong petrifying qualities.

Monroe, p-t. Clark co. Ohio; 85 Columbus.

Monroe, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 783.

Monroe, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 384.

Monroe, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 544.

Monroe, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 591.

Monroe, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 211.

Monroe, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 839.

Monroe, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 377.

Monroe, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 653.

Monroe, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 303.

Monroe, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 339.

Monroeton, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va.; W. 216.

Monroyo, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Valencia; 20 S. Alcaniz, 27 W. Tortosa. It was formerly a strong town.

Mons, city, Neth. and cap. Hainaut, so called from its situation on a hill; in Latin *Montes Hannoniæ*, and by the Flemings *Bergen in Hannegouw*; 5 1-2 posts SW. Brussels, 28 NNE. Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 19,330. H. 4,600. The river Trouide, which runs through it, and fills its ditches, joins with the river Haisne in the fauxbourg. It is strongly fortified, and is now one of the principal barrier towns against France. It had an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar. The town is large, and well built, the streets are broad, and the great market-place very spacious; and has a large hospital, well built churches, and a gymnasium with a large library. The town house is a venerable, large building, on which the States erected a fine steeple, in 1716. These three palaces, which are the chief ornaments of the city, are very finely adorned with sculpture and painting. Mons is a place of good trade for divers commodities, especially woollens, cottons, linens, lace, &c. The great church is a fine building, the side altars and chapel are all of marble and jasper; and there is a marble tomb, finely embellished; the statues, among which are the four cardinal virtues, and the resurrection are much esteemed.

Mons en Puelle, v. France, in North; 6 NNE. Douay. Pop. 1,200. In 1304, the Flemings were defeated here by the French.

Monsales, t. France, in Aveiron; 9 N. Villefranche.

Monsanto, t. Portugal, in Beira; 26 NNE. Castel Branco. Pop. 1,000.

Monsefu, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 12 S. Lambayeque.

Monsegur, t. France, in Gironde; 7 NE. Reolle. Pop. 1,440.

Monsegur, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 SSE. Monflanquin, 7 NW. Tournon.

Monselice, t. Aust. Italy, in Padua, on a navigable canal; 8 S. Padua. Pop. 8,900. It has considerable manufactures of woollen & linen. Near it are some remains of an ancient fortress.

Monsee, see *Maunsee*.

Monserrat, see *Montserrat*.

Monsol, t. France, in Rhône; 15 N. Villefranche.

Monsol, t. Anziko, and residence of the micco or king. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 1. S.

Monster, t. Holland; 8 W. Delft.

Monstera, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 25 N. Calmar. Pop. 182.

Monstier, or *Moustier*, or *Moutiers en Tarantaise*, (an. *Darantasia*, *Forum Claudii*, *Monasterium Centronum*, & *Tarentaise*.) t. Savoy, capital of Tarantaise, near the conflux of the Isere and Doiron; 27 ESE. Chambery, 45 SSE. Geneva. Lon. 6. 22. E. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 1,898. It has a cathedral and a gymnasium. The ac-

cess to the town is extremely difficult, by defiles, on the sides of torrents and precipices. Near the town is a considerable salt-work.

Monstier en Der, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 miles from St. Dizier.

Monsuestia, now *Messis*.

Monsuzain, t. France, Aube; 9 N. Troyes.

Mont, t. Persia, Segestan; 90 NW. Zareng.

Mont, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 3 E. Bourbon Lancy.

Mont d'Astarac, t. France, in Gers; 6 S. Masseube, 14 SSE. Mirande.

Mont Benoit, t. France, in Doubs; 7 NNE. Pontarlier, 13 ESE. Ornans.

Mont Blanc, summit of the Pennine Alps, and the highest mountain in Europe, in Savoy, on the borders of Switzerland, between the valleys of Chamouni and Entreves. The following measurements of its elevation are deemed the most accurate; by M. Deluc, 15,302 above the level of the sea; M. Pictet, 15,520; Sir George Schuckburgh, 15,662; M. Saussure, 15,670; M. Tralles, 15,730. It is discernible from Dijon and Langres, 140 miles distant. It receives its name from the immense mantle of snow with which its summit and sides are covered, and which is estimated to extend not less than 12,000 feet, without the least appearance of rock to interrupt its glaring whiteness. An ascent to the summit was first made in 1768; various attempts have been made since, four or five only of which have been successful. The ascent is particularly hazardous and toilsome.

Mont Buet, mt. Switz.; 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mont Canigou, the highest summit of the Eastern Pyrenees. It is 1,440 toises above the level of the sea.

Mont Cavita, t. Cuba: 20 E. Villa del Principe.

Mont Dauphin, t. France, in Higher-Alps, on a rock, almost surrounded by the Isere; 3 N. Embrun, 15 S. Briançon, Pop. 365.

Mont Fauche, t. France, in Nievre; 11 N. Château Chinon.

Mont Genevre, mt. between France & Savoy.

Mont Javault, t. France, in Oise; 5 SW. Chaumont.

Mont Lois, or *Mont Louis*, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, situated between the Loire and the Cher; 9 ESE. Tours. Pop. 2,300.

Mont Louis, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 11 ESE. Puycerda, 15 WSW. Prades. Pop. 1,070. The town is well laid out, and strongly fortified, with a citadel, arsenal, magazines, &c.

Mont Luçon, t. France, in Allier; 150 S. Paris. Pop. 5,684.

Mont de Marsan, t. France, capital of Landes; 51 NW. Bayonne, 56 S. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 26. E. Lat. 43. 53. N. Pop. 4,514.

Mont Morillon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vienne, on the Gartempe; 22 SE. Poitiers, 26 SSE. Chatellerault. Lon. 0. 57. E. Lat. 46. 26. N. Pop. 4,063.

Mont d'Or, mt. France, in Pay-de-Dôme, about 1,030 toises above the level of the earth, abounding in curious plants & mineral springs.

Mont Perdu, summit of the Pyrenees, on the frontier line between France and Spain; about 100 miles E. of the bay of Biscay, and further

W. from the Mediterranean. It has a double summit, one computed at 10,700 feet, or by another statement, 11,265 feet high; the other at 10,400. The line of perpetual congelation here is about 7,500 feet in height.

Mont Pilate, mt. Switz. in the canton of Lucerne, 5,786 feet high.

Mont Rabida, mt. Portugal, near the sea coast, between the mouth of the Tagus and Setuval.

Mont Revel, t. France, in Ain; 8 NNW. Bourg en Bresse, 9 SE. Pont de Vaux. Lon. 5. 13. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Mont Reuillon, t. France, in Nievre; 6 NW. Château Chinon.

Mont Rotier, t. France, in Rhone; 15 W. Lyons, 15 SSW. Villefranche.

Mont St. Bernard, see *St. Bernard*.

Mont St. Eloy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 NW. Arras.

Mont St. Jean, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 12 S. Semer en Auxois, 12 NNW. Arnay le Duc.

Mont St. John, v. Brabant; 2 N. Waterloo.

Mont St. Michel, t. France, in Channel, 6 miles from the sea; 6 SW. Avranches, 6 N. Pontorson. Lon. 1. 27. W. Lat. 46. 36. N.

Mont St. Père, t. France, in Aisne; 4 ENE. Château Thierry, 6 W. Dormans.

Mont St. Sulpice, t. France, in Yonne; 6 SW. St. Florentin. Pop. 1,000.

Mont St. Vincent, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 15 NNE. Chârolles, 25 NW. Macon.

Mont Salvy, t. France, in Cantal; 11 SSW. Mur de Barrès, 15 S. Aurillac. Pop. 761.

Mont Saugeon, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 S. Langres.

Mont Seni, mt. Spain, and one of the most lofty in Catalonia, always covered with snow; S. of Vique.

Mont Severoux, t. France, Isere; 9 SE. Vienne.

Mont sous Vaudery, t. France, in Jura; 7 SE. Dôle, 7 NW. Arbois.

Montabaur, t. Ger. in Nassau; 7 N. Nassau, 11 E. Coblenz. Pop. 1,660.

Monta, t. Piedmont; 9 ENE. Chieri, 11 NW. Asti. Pop. 2,450.

Montagnac la Crempse, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 N. Bergerac.

Montagnac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 ENE. Nerac, 7 SW. Agen.

Montagnac, t. France, in Herault; 3 ENE. Pezenas, 21 WSW. Montpellier. Pop. 2,700.

Montagnac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 3 NE. Monflanquin.

Montagnana, t. Aust. Italy, in Padua; 13 NW. Rovigo, 18 SW. Padua. Lon. 11. 31. E. Lat. 45. 14. N. Pop. 6,200.

Montagnana, t. Naples, in Molise. P. 2,649.

Montagnana, t. Modena; 10 S. Modena.

Montagrier, t. France, in Dordogne; 6 NE. Riberac.

Montague, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Deerfield, with which it is connected by a bridge; 8 SE. Greenfield, 87 W. Boston, W. 399. Pop. 1,074. Here is a fall in the river of about 60 feet, which is overcome by a dam 500 feet long, and 30 feet high, and by a canal nearly 3 miles long, with 8 locks.

Montague, p-t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Delaware, 93 Trenton. It borders on N. Y. Pop. 964.

- Montague*, p-t. Essex co. Va.; W. 133.
- Montague Hills*, hills of N. Carolina. Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 35. 40. N.
- Montague Island*, one of the New Hebrides Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168. 31. E. Lat. 17. 26. S.
- Montague Island*, isl. in the North Pacific ocean, about 50 miles long & 10 broad, near W. coast of North-America, at W. side of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. Lon. 147. to 148. W. Lat. 59. 50. to 60. 30. N.
- Montague's Island*, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 45. W. Lat. 24. 42. N.
- Montagut*, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 22 SE. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.
- Montaja*, small isl. on E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 65. 39. N.
- Montaigu*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vendée; 16 SSE. Nantes, 36 NNW. Fontenay le Comte. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 1,011.
- Montaigu*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Pay-de-Dome; 21 NNW. Riom, 27 NNW. Clermont. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 1,460.
- Montaigu*, see *Scherpenheurel*.
- Montaiguët*, t. France, in Allier; 12 N. Le Doujon, 15 E. Moulins. Pop. 942.
- Montaiguët*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 S. Tournon, 13 NE. Agen. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 44. 20. N. Pop. 4,102.
- Montalban*, fortress, in Nice, on the Mediterranean, between Nice and Villefranche.
- Montalegre*, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 22 NE. Braga, 56 W. Bragança. Lon. 7. 38. W. Lat. 41. 45. N. Pop. 2,200.
- Montalla*, t. Spain, Catalonia; 7 ENE. Urgel.
- Montalto*, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 10 NE. Ascoli, 12 SW. Fermo. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 43. 0. N. Bp. see.
- Montalto*, t. Popedom, in Castro, on the Fiora, near its mouth; 43 NW. Rome. Lon. 11. 33. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.
- Montalvan*, or *Montalban*, t. Spain, in Aragon; 21 N. Teruel, 30 SE. Daroca.
- Montalvan*, t. Spain, in Cordova; 5 NW. Montilla.
- Montalvao*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, near a small river, which soon after runs into the Tagus; 12 N. Castella di Vida, 96 NE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.
- Montalya*, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 28 NW. Beja, 30 SE. Setuval.
- Montanaro*, t. Piacenza; 7 SSE. Piacenza.
- Montanaro*, t. Piedmont, in Turin. Pop. 3,500.
- Montanbœuf*, t. France, in Charente; 7 NE. La Rochefoucault.
- Montanches*, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 17 N. Merida.
- Montaran Islands*, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 108. 30. E. Lat. 2. 27. S.
- Montarcher*, t. France, in Loire; 12 S. Montbrison.
- Montargil*, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 28 SE. Santarem, 33 NNW. Evora.
- Montargis*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Loiret; 13 1-2 posts S. Paris, 15 N. Nevers. Lon. 2. 48. E. Lat. 47. 59. N. Pop. 6,394. It has woollen and paper manufactures.
- Montarin*, t. France, in Gard; 12 N. Nîmes. Pop. 1,500.
- Montaroro*, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 9 N. Salerno.
- Montarvert*, mt. Savoy; 4 N. Mont Blanc; 6,100 feet high.
- Montassel*, t. France, Lozere; 16 WNW. Mende.
- Montastruc*, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 9 NE. Toulouse, 24 NW. Revel. Pop. 1,200.
- Montastruc*, t. France, Gers; 10 N. Auch.
- Montalotte*, t. France, Oise; 6 NW. Senlis.
- Montauban*, t. France, capital of Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Tarn; 7 1-2 posts S. Cahors, 79 1-2 SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 21. E. Lat. 44. 1. N. Pop. 24,591. H. 4,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 16 Cath. chh., 1 Ref. ch., and 3 hospitals, a public library, an astronomical observatory, and a society of arts and sciences. It is a regular and well built town, on an elevated situation, having a rich and extensive scenery. It has considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy, with manufactures of silks, linens, and woollens. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was restored by Bonaparte in 1810, and has 4 professors of theology. The French protestant clergy are educated here, and at Strasburg and Geneva. The most remarkable object at Montauban, is the elevated public walk, called Falaise, the view from which extends in a clear atmosphere to the surprising distance of 30 leagues.
- Montauban*, t. France, Drôme; 16 E. Nîmes.
- Montauban*, t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine; 5 NW. Montfort, 15 WNW. Rennes. Pop. 2,781.
- Montaubœuf*, t. France, in Charente; 18 NE. Angoulesme.
- Montaud*, t. France, in Loire; 9 S. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,600.
- Montaudain*, t. France, Mayenne. 5 N. Ernee, 14 WNW. Mayenne. Pop. 1,425.
- Montauk Point*, the E. extremity of Long-Island, N. Y., in Easthampton. Lon. 72. 0. W. Lat. 41. 4. N. A light-house was erected here by the national government, in 1796, at the expense of 25,000 dollars.
- Montaut*, t. France, in Landes; 4 WSW. St. Sever, 9 SE. Tarbes. Pop. 1,148.
- Montaut de Crieu*, t. France, in Arriege; 12 NW. Mirepoix. Pop. 1,300.
- Montaut le Jeane*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 NW. Monflanquin, 9 E. Lauzun.
- Montauto*, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 5 N. Benevento.
- Montaw*, t. Prussia; 8 SW. Marienburg.
- Montbart*, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 9 N. Semur en Auxois, 34 NW. Dijon. Lon. 4. 23. E. Lat. 47. 36. N. Pop. 2,186. Native, Buffon.
- Montbazou*, t. France, in Herault; 10 SW. Montpellier.
- Moutbazou*, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 7 S. Tours, 15 NW. Loches. Pop. 950.
- Montbelliard*, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 32 W. Bale, 35 NE. Besançon. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 47. 31. N. Pop. 3,693. It contains 4 Luth. chh., and has manufactures of cotton stuffs and caps; also of watches, of which 10,000 are said to be made annually.
- Montbeltran*, t. Spain, Old Castile; 22 S. Avila.
- Montberon*, t. France, in Charente; 6 SE. Rochefoucault, 15 E. Perigueux. Pop. 512.

Montboissier, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 10 E. Issoire. Pop. 1,600.

Montbason, t. France, in Upper-Saone ; 10 SSE. Vesoul, 15 ENE. Besançon.

Montbrison, city, France, and capital of Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters ; 33 SSW. Lyons, 250 S. Paris. Lon. 4. 9. E. Lat. 45. 36. N. Pop. 5,218.

Montbron, t. France, in Charente ; 15 E. Angoulême.

Montbrun, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 9 S. Rieux, 24 E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 421.

Montbrun, t. France, Drome ; 18 SE. Nions.

Montceaux, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 4 N. Marcigny, 10 SW. Charolles.

Montcenis, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 10 SSE. Autun, 13 W. Chalons sur Saone. Pop. 1,068.

Montchevrier, t. France, in Indre ; 12 SE. Argenton.

Montchu, r. Thibet, which runs into the Sampoo, 12 W. Rimbu.

Montcornet, t. France, in Aisne ; 9 SE. Ver- vins, 18 NE. Laon. Pop. 1,250.

Montdidier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Somme ; 18 SE. Amiens, 22 SSW. Peronne. Lon. 2. 39. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 4,117.

Montdoubleau, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loir-and-Cher ; 30 NNW. Blois, 30 E. Le Mans. Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 47. 58. N. Pop. 1,749.

Montdragon, t. France, in Vaucluse ; 7 NNW. Orange, 19 S. Montelimart. Pop. 1,786.

Monte, (Il,) t. Corsica ; 18 S. Bastia.

Monte Acuto, t. Sardinia ; 40 ENE. Alghieri.

Monte Acuto, t. Popedom, in Urbino ; 15 NW. Urbino.

Monte Agnone, t. Naples, in Principato Ci- tra ; 9 NE. Salerno.

Monte Albano, or *Monte Cavo*, mt. Italy ; 16 miles from Rome. Its height is 2,920 feet.

Monte Albano, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 6 W. Ostuni.

Monte Albano, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 4 NNE. Tursi.

Monte Albano, t. Sicily, in the valley of De- mona ; 17 SW. Melazzo.

Monte Alcinio, (an. *Mons Alcinioi*), t. Tus- cany ; 15 SSE. Sienna. Pop. 2,700. Bp. see. In the environs is produced the most excellent wine of Italy, called *Muscatello di Monte Alcinio*.

Monte Almaya, t. Tuscany ; 9 N. Florence.

Monte Alto, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 10 N. Ascoli. Bp. see.

Monte Alverino, mt. Etruria, near the source of the Tiber, celebrated for a convent which is a sanctuary ; 14 m. from Florence.

Monte Ansidiano, mt. Portugal, in Estrama- dura, near Coimbra.

Monte Aperto, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 9 S. Benevento.

Monte Aragon, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 4 NE. Huesca.

Monte Baldo, mt. Italy, consisting of sharp rocks, between the river Adige and lake Garda ; separating the Veronese from the Trentin. In Jan. 1797, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

Monte Barbaro, mt. Naples, on the sea coast, near Puzzuoli.

Monte Barone, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 13 SSW. Vieste.

Monte Bello, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 S. Reggio.

Monte Bello, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 20 SE. Lanciano.

Monte Bello, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 15 ENE. Aquila.

Monte Bello, t. Aust. Italy, in Vicenza ; 13 SW. Vicenza. Pop. 1,500. Here was an engagement in 1796 between the Austrians and French un- der marshal Lannes, hence his title of duke of Monte Bello.

Monte Brandone, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 15 ENE. Ascoli.

Monte Braulio, mt. Rhetian Alps, between the Grisons and the Tyrolese ; 10 N. Bormio.

Monte Bruno, t. Genoa ; 15 NE. Genoa.

Monte de Buarcos, see *Cape Mondago*.

Monte del Buchon, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 239. 29. E. Lat. 35. 19. N.

Monte Calvo, t. Popedom, in Urbino ; 4 N. Urbino.

Monte Calvo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 10 ENE. Benevento. Pop. 4,521.

Monte Campelo, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 7 N. Ferrol.

Monte Carlo, t. Tuscany ; 24 WNW. Flor- ence. Pop. 2,000.

Monte Carotto, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 8 W. Jesi.

Monte dell Casale, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 11 NW. Tursi.

Monte Casino, v. Naples, in Lavora ; 13 SSE. Sora. It is situated on a mountain so called ; with a celebrated abbey, where Benedict, the patriarch of the western monks founded this or- der. This monastery became the most famous in the world, and several princes left their crowns to spend their latter days here.

Monte Catino, t. Tuscany ; 4 WSW. Vol- terra.

Monte Cecce, t. Naples, Molise ; 20 NE. Mo- lise.

Monte Cenagnone, or *Cerognone*, mt. Pope- dom, in the duchy of Urbino ; 5 St. Leo.

Monte Chiaro, t. Italy ; 10 SE. Brescia. Pop. 5,976. In August, 1796, the Austrians were defeated here by the French, with great loss.

Monte Chiaro, t. Sicily, Mazara, on S. coast ; 10 SE. Girgenti. Lon. 14. 3. E. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Monte Chiaro, t. Piedmont ; 10 N. by W. Asti. Pop. 1,900.

Monte Chiaro, t. Piacenza ; 13 SW. Piacenza.

Monte Christi, t. S. A. in Quito, and juris- diction of Guayaquil, at first built near the Pa- cific ocean, and called *Manta* ; 110 NW. Guaya- quil. Lon. 81. 6. W. Lat. 1. S.

Monte Christi, small isl. in the Mediterrane- an, not far from the coast of Tuscany ; 8 S. El- ba. Lon. 10. 18. E. Lat. 42. 20. N. It has a fort or two to keep off pirates ; but few or no other inhabitants.

Monte Christi, chain of mountains in St. Do- mingo, which extend parallel to the north coast from the bay of the river Monte Christi to E. coast.

Monte Christi, or *St. Yago*, r. St. Domingo,

which rises near St. Yago de los Cavaleros, and runs into the sea on N. coast, forming a bay at its mouth. Lon. 72. 31. W. Lat. 19. 46. N. Near the mouth of the river the town of *Monte Christi* is situated. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of the coast, which is very high all round the bay. It is a place of considerable trade. The town and territory, several years since, contained about 3,000 inhabitants.

Monte Circello, (an. *Circæum promontorium* or *jugum*,) mountainous cape of Italy, near the sea, and by the ancients called an island, and celebrated as the habitation of Circe, the sorceress, who used to transform her lovers into brute animals. On this promontory once stood a town, called *Circæum*. Here was a chapel dedicated to Circe, and an altar to Minerva. 50 SE. Rome. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

Monte Corvino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, formerly see bp. ; 9 E. Salerno.

Monte Fagaria, mt. Sicily, in the valley of Noto ; 7 WNW. Castro Giovanni.

Monte Falco, t. Popedom, in Spoleto, on a mountain near the Clitumno ; 12 WNW. Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 9 NNE. Avellino. Pop. 3,594.

Monte Falcone, cape on W. coast of Sardinia ; 17 W. Sassari. See *Cape Falcon*.

Monte Falcone, t. Naples, in Molise ; 18 NE. Molise. Pop. 2,399.

Monte Falcone, t. Istria ; 16 W. Trieste.

Monte Felice, t. Popedom, in Urbino ; 12 NW. Urbino, 30 S. Ravenna. Lon. 22. 16. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

Monte Fegates, t. Lucca ; 12 N. Lucca.

Monte Fenera, mt. Italy, Treviso ; 5 E. Cismona.

Monte Fiascone, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio ; 5 S. Bolsena, 10 NW. Viterbo. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 42. 33. N. Pop. 3,000. Bp. see. This is by some said to be the ancient *Falerium*, or *Falerii*, capital of the Falisci. It is now remarkable only for its situation, and for the hills surrounding it, which produce great quantities of excellent wine, particularly Muscadel.

Monte Filatrano, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 15 SW. Tolentino.

Monte Forte, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 18 SSW. Benevento. Pop. 3,433.

Monte Fortino, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 12 NW. Ascoli.

Monte Foscoli, t. Tuscany ; 15 E. Leghorn.

Monte Fusco, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 7 SSE. Benevento. Pop. 2,713.

Monte Gallizo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 18 ESE. Benevento.

Monte Gibilarosta, mt. Sicily ; 3 SE. Palermo.

Monte Gioiso, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 N. Girace.

Monte Giove, mountain of the island of Candia, anciently *Mount Ida* ; 6 S. Candia.

Monte Granaro, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 16 W. Manfredonia.

Monte Granaro, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 22 S. Ancona.

Monte Grande, or *Mongrande*, t. Piedmont, in Biella, on the Mionna. Pop. 3,150.

Monte Grosso, t. Piedmont, in Asti, on the Tiol. Pop. 2,500.

Monte Grosso, t. Naples, in Bari ; 6 NE. Minorbino.

Monte della Guardia, mt. Italy, about a mile from Bologna.

Monte Ignoso, t. Lucca ; 20 W. Lucca.

Monte Ilipula, mt. Spain, near Baeça.

Monte Lattaro, mt. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 3 miles from Castel a Mare. It receives its name from the variety of medicinal herbs which grow on and near it. Near it is the *Promontorium Herculis*. Every part of the shore abounds in sulphureous and mineral waters.

Monte Leone, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 12 NE. Nicotera. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. This town was founded by Frederick I. and gave title of duke to one of the most powerful subjects in the Neapolitan kingdom. In 1638, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake ; and again in 1785.

Monte Leone, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 9 N. Benevento. Pop. 2,040.

Monte Leone, t. Popedom, in Spoleto ; 8 SW. Norcia.

Monte Leone, t. Popedom, in Sabina ; 15 N. Tivoli.

Monte Leone, t. Sardinia ; 12 S. Alghieri.

Monte Lezzi, t. Naples, in Bari ; 13 SSW. Monopoli.

Monte Lugo, t. Parma ; 11 S. Parma.

Monte Lugo, mt. Popedom, near Spoleto.

Monte Lupo, t. Tuscany, on the Arno ; 11 WSW. Florence.

Monte Maggiore, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 25 SE. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

Monte Magno, t. Piedmont, in Casale ; 14 S. Casale. Pop. 2,153.

Monte Major, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 6 S. Cordova.

Monte Maniva, mt. Italy, Brescia ; 6 S. Breno.

Monte Marano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 13 WNW. Conza. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 49. 56. N. Bp. see. Pop. 1,727.

Monte Massico, t. Naples, in Lavora, on a mountain celebrated for its wine ; 8 S. Sezza.

Monte Maviri, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 5 NNE. Capua.

Monte Mauro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 7 miles from St. Severino.

Monte di Mezzo, mt. Corsica, which extends from the centre to W. coast.

Monte Mescoso, t. Italy ; 25 WSW. Modena.

Monte Messoli, t. Naples, Otranto ; 7 NE. Tarento.

Monte Mileto, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 9 SSE. Benevento. Pop. 2,066.

Monte Muro, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 18 S. Potenza.

Monte Negro, t. Naples, in the Capitanata ; 8 W. Termoli.

Monte Negro, mountainous district of Albania ; 8 SE. Ragusa. It is inhabited by a brave people, called *Monte-Negrins*, who profess the Christian religion, and bear a mortal hatred to the Turks. Pop. about 40,000. Here is a town of the same name.

Monte Negro, or *Monte Neros*, district in N. part of Syria, towards Caramania.

Monte Nero, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 17 ESE. Cosenza.

Monte Notte, mt. Italy, on the borders of the

state of Genoa, and the duchy of Montferrat ; 7 N. Savona, 12 S. Acqui. On the 14th of April, 1796, the Austrians, commanded by Gen. Beaulien, were defeated by the French under Bonaparte ; the Imperialists lost 2,000 men killed, and as many prisoners.

Monte Nuovo, mt. Naples, thrown up by an earthquake in the 16th century, in the valley of Averno. In 48 hours it attained the height of 2,100 feet. Some part of it is cultivated. Near the foot of the mountain the sand is very hot from subterraneous fire.

Monte Odrisio, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 12 SE. Lanciano.

Monte dell' Olmo, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 4 SE. Macerata.

Monte del Oro, t. & mt. Italy, in the Valte-line ; 14 N. Sondrio.

Monte Pagano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 11 E. Teramo.

Monte Paterno, mt. Italy, 3 Bologna.

Monte Pelegrino, t. Sicily, Mazara, on a lofty mountain, near the sea ; 3 N. Palermo.

Monte Peloso, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 16 W. Matera, 20 SE. Venosa. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 40. 51. N. Pop. 5,834. Bp. see.

Monte de Pedras, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 13. S.

Monte Pinetto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 6 S. Umbriatico.

Monte de Plate, mountainous settlement near the centre of the island of St. Domingo. It was formerly a flourishing place, and called a city ; but the whole parish does not now contain more than 600 souls.

Monte Pulciano, t. Tuscany ; 40 SSE. Florence, 63 N. Rome. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 43.5. N. Pop. 7,235. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches, and 10 convents.

Monte Reale, t. Sardinia ; 13 SE. Oristagni.

Monte Roset, fortress on S. coast of Sicily ; 10 WNW. Girgenti.

Monte Roseto, t. Italy ; 10 E. Brezia.

Monte Rosi, or *Monte Rossi*, t. Popedom, in Patrimonio, between Rome and Viterbo, at an equal distance from each, where the Neapolitans were defeated by the French in 1797.

Monte Rosso, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto ; 14 N. Modica, 22 W. Syracuse. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 37. 7. N.

Monte Rosso, mt. Corsica, near W. coast, between Calvi and Ajaccio.

Monte Rosso, t. Genoa ; 7 W. Spezza.

Monte Rotondo, t. Popedom, in the Sabina ; 10 NW. Tivoli.

Monte Sagro, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 15 SSW. Vieste.

Monte St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 7 N. Manfredonia, 98 NE. Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. It is situated on a rugged mountain near the Adriatic. Near it is a convent of Carmelite friars.

Monte St. Ciriaco, fortress and promontory on the coast of the Adriatic, near Ancona.

Monte di St. Giuliano, mt. in the centre of the island of Ischia.

Monte di San Giuliano, or *Monte di Trapani*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 3 E. Trapani. Pop. 6,600.

Monte St. Oreste, (an. *Mons Soracte*), mt. Italy, not far from Citta Castellana ; 24 NE.

Rome. On the top of this mountain is a convent, founded by Carloman, brother of Pepin, king of France, on the spot where once stood a celebrated temple of Apollo. Its height is 2,119 feet.

Monte di St. Pelegrino, mt. Carfagnano.

Monte Sano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 12 NNE. Policastro. Pop. 4,562.

Monte Santo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 17 ENE. Nicotera.

Monte Santo, t. Italy ; 8 S. Ferrara.

Monte Santo, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 6 N. Idanha a Velha, 6 SW. Penha Macor.

Monte Santo, lofty cape on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. E. Lat. 40. 3. N.

Monte Santo, see *Athos*.

Monte Santo, Gulf of, (an. *Singitic Gulf*), bay of the Archipelago, on W. coast of Eu. Turkey, formed between two projections of the continent ; deriving its name from Monte Santo, or Mount Athos, which forms NE. boundary of the gulf. Lon. of the entrance, 24.10. E. Lat. 40. N.

Monte de Santonà, t. Spain, in Biscay ; 16 E. Santander.

Monte Saracino, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 6 E. Monte St. Angelo.

Monte Sarchio, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 10 WSW. Benevento. Pop. 5,573.

Monte Scagliosa, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 7 S. Matera.

Monte della Sibilla, t. Popedom, in Spoleto ; 10 N. Norcia.

Monte Speretto, t. Popedom, in Perugia ; 5 NW. Perugia.

Monte la Teglia, t. Naples, in Molise ; 24 N. Molise.

Monte Valparaiso, mt. Spain, near the city of Grenada.

Monte Velino, mt. Italy ; 46 NE. Rome. It is one of the most lofty summits of the Apennines. The height is 8,397 feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

Monte Verde, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 16 NE. Conza, 50 E. Benevento. Pop. 2,045. It is the see of a bishop, who is titular archbishop of Nazareth.

Monte Vetere, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 6 S. Matera.

Monte Video, or *St. Felipe*, city, Buenos Ayres, capital of a province formerly of the same name, now called Banda Oriental ; 120 ENE. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 56. 14. W. Lat. 34. 55. S. Pop. estimated in 1813, at 10,000. The population was formerly stated at 30,000, but it has been reduced during the late contest. It is situated on N. side of the La Plata, 90 miles above its mouth, and built on a peninsula. It derives its name from a mountain that overlooks the place, and on which is a light house that has an extensive view. The harbour has a very soft bottom of deep mud, and is so shallow as not to be generally safe for vessels of more than 300 or 400 tons, and is open to the violent western winds, called pamperos, yet it is the best on the La Plata. The town makes a handsome appearance from the harbour, being built on an ascent. The houses are of stone and brick, mostly of only one story. The streets are unpaved, the climate moist, the summer heat great,

and violent storms of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain common. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. The country around, though fertile, is uncultivated. It wants trees, and wood is so scarce that the houses are floored with brick. The property of the inhabitants in the vicinity consists chiefly in cattle.

Monte di Viterbo, (an. *Mons Cyllenius*), mt. Popedom, in the Patrimonio. This mountain is very high, and the ascent at first pretty difficult; however, it afterwards grows easier: it is almost covered with sycamore trees. It was anciently an entire forest, called *Cimmerian Forest*, and so thick set with trees, that no person, till Quintus Fabius Maximus, dared to enter it.

Montebourg, t. France, in Channel; 4 SE. Valognes, 12 N. Carentan. Pop. 3,391.

Montech, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 7 E. Castel Sarasin; 22 WNW. Toulouse. Pop. 2,279.

Montechiaro, see *Monte Chiaro*.

Montechio, t. Italy; 10 WNW. Modena.

Montechio, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 5 SSW. Breno.

Montechio Maggiore, t. Italy, in the Vicentin; 11 SW. Vicenza.

Montefrin, see *Montfrin*.

Montefrio, t. Spain, Grenada; 12 NNE. Loja.

Montegas, or *Monteigo*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 SW. Guardia.

Montegio, t. Genoa; 12 N. Genoa.

Montego, r. Jamaica, which runs into Montego bay.

Montego Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 73.9. W. Lat. 18.30. N.

Montego Bay, s-p. Jamaica, on N. coast of the island, in a bay which gives name to the town. Lon. 77.50. W. Lat. 18.29. N. It was made a legal port in 1758, and is now a flourishing town, with about 230 houses. In 1795, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake: the damage amounted to 200,000*l.*, 150 vessels clear out here annually.

Montego Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88.48. W. Lat. 17.50. N.

Montejo, t. Piedmont; 4 SSE. Verrua, 12 ESE. Chivasso.

Montejan, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 10 SW. Angers.

Montejicar, t. Spain, in Grenada; 12 NW. Guadix.

Monteith, district, Scot. S. part of Perthshire.

Montel de Gelat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 18 SSW. Montaigu.

Montelier, t. France, in Drôme; 10 E. Valence. Pop. 1,072.

Montelimart, t. France, principal place of a district, in Drôme, on the Robiou; 10 1-2 posts N. Avignon, 77 1-4 SSE. Paris. Lon. 4.49. E. Lat. 44.33. N. Pop. 6,320. Here are some manufactures of wool, silk, and leather.

Montella, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 W. Conza. Pop. 5,750. Bartoli, the reputed inventor of the thermometer, was born here.

Montellier, t. France, in Drôme; 6 S. Romans, 6 S. Valence.

Montelon, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 3 W. Autun.

Montelovez, t. Mexico, capital of Cogguilla, or Cohahuila. Lon. 103.30. W. Lat. 26.30. N. Pop. 3,500. It contains 7 chh., 2 public squares, a royal hospital, powder magazines, and mills.

Montelrey, t. Mexico, capital of New Leon, on the river Tiger. Lon. 100. W. Lat. 26. N. Pop. 11,000. Bp. see.

Montemor o Novo, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Canna; 15 WNW. Evora, 50 E. Lisbon. Lon. 8. W. Lat. 38.36. N. Pop. 4,068. It contains 4 chh.

Montemor o Velho, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the river Mondego; 15 SW. Coimbra, 90 N. Lisbon. Lon. 8.33. W. Lat. 40.7. N. Pop. 4,000. It contains 6 parish churches, a convent, and several hospitals.

Montenach, t. Switz. in Friburg; 2 E. Payerne.

Montenay, t. France, in Mayenne; 10 W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,700.

Montendre, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 NW. Montlieu, 18 S. Pons. Pop. 352. Here is a mineral spring.

Montenegro, mountainous district, Eu. Turkey, N. of Albania, and S. of Herzegovina. Sq. m. 3,000. Pop. about 40,000, rude and uncivilized, and much addicted to plunder.

Montenero, t. Piedmont; 5 NNE. Coni.

Montenoison, t. France, in Nyevre; 15 S. Clamecy, 16 S. La Charité. Pop. 537.

Montereau-fault Yonne, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne; 12 NE. Nemours, 15 SE. Melun. Pop. 3,435. The principal commerce is in corn, cheese, and cloth.

Monterey, t. Spain, Galicia; 18 SE. Oreuse.

Monterey, s-p. or bay on W. coast of N. A. in New California, called by the Spaniards the *Famous Port of Monterey*. Lon. 121.51. W. Lat. 36.36. N. Pop. 700. The bay is spacious, and is situated between Point Pinos, and Point Anno Nuovo. Here is a Spanish presidio with a garrison of 100 men. The lieutenant governor who resides at Monterey is the governor of both the Californias. The climate is healthy, but subject to thick fogs.

Monteroso, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 20 NNW. Noto. Lon. 14.55. E. Lat. 36.58. N.

Montes Claros, plain, Portugal, in Alentejo, near Villa Viciosa. In the year 1665, a battle was fought here between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, in which the latter were victorious.

Montesa, t. & fortress, Spain, in Valencia; 9 SW. St. Felipe. Pop. 800. Near the town is a mountain, terminating in a pointed rock, on which stood the convent demolished on the 23d of March, 1748, by a dreadful earthquake.

Montesquieu, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 4 NW. Villefranche, 15 SSE. Toulouse. Pop. 1,471.

Montesquieu de Volvestre, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 4 SE. Rieux, 25 S. Toulouse. Pop. 2,670.

Montesquieu, t. France, in Gers; 4 NNW. Mirande, 11 WSW. Auch. Pop. 1,802.

Montet aux Moines, t. France, in Allier; 6 NW. Montmarault, 13 S. Cerilly. Pop. 450.

Monteaux, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 3 SW. Carpentras, 9 NE. Avignon. Pop. 3,245.

Montey, t. Switz. Valais; 9 N. Martigny.

Monteyo, t. Portugal, Beira; 15 SW. Guardia.

Montezid, t. Cuba ; 25 SSE. Havannah.

Montezuma, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y., in the township of Mentz ; 176 W. by N. Albany, W. 384. Here is an extensive manufacture of salt.

Montfauche, t. France, in Nievre ; 9 N. Chateauchinon.

Montfaucon, t. France, in Meuse ; 4 NE. Varennes, 10 N. Clermont. Pop. 1,100.

Montfaucon, t. France, in Upper-Loire ; 9 SE. Monistrol, 21 NE. Le Puy. Pop. 899.

Montfaucon, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 9 W. Chollet, 15 S. Amiens. Pop. 477.

Montferrand, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 2 N. Clermont. Pop. 5,552. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, (*Duchy of*) principality, Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia, often considered as included in Piedmont, bounded W. and N. by Piedmont, E. by Milan, and S. by the Genoese Territories. This country abounds in every necessary to the comfort of life, particularly corn and excellent wine. It contains about 200 towns, market-towns and castles. Pop. 135,905. Sq. m. 896. It is divided into two provinces, Casale and Acqui. Chief towns, Casale, Acqui, Alba, and Trino.

Montferrier, t. France, in Arriege ; 9 ENE. Tarascon, 12 S. Mirepoix. Pop. 1,178.

Montflanquin, see *Monflanquin*.

Montfoort, t. Neth. in Utrecht, on the Yssel ; 3 SW. Utrecht. Pop. 1,860.

Montfort, t. France, in Eure ; 7 SE. Pont Audemer, 14 N. Beaumont le Roger. Pop. 500.

Montfort, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 10 W. Rennes, 30 S. St. Malo. Lon. 1.52. E. Lat. 48.8. N. Pop. 1,115.

Montfort, t. & ruinous citadel, Austria ; 12 S. Bregentz, 70 W. Innspruck ; where the ancient counts of Feldkirch resided.

Montfort, t. Neth. in Utrecht, on the Issel ; 3 WSW. Utrecht, 23 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,900.

Montfort, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise ; 21 W. Paris. Lon. 1.53. E. Lat. 48.47. N. Pop. 2,400.

Montfort, t. France, in Landes ; 7 S. Tartas, 9 E. Dax. Pop. 1,410.

Montfort, t. France, in Gers ; 4 SSE. Lectoure, 4 NE. Auch. Pop. 1,119.

Montfort, t. Guelderland ; 4 S. Ruremond.

Montfort, see *Monfort*.

Monfort le Rotrou, t. France, Sarthe ; 9 ENE. le Mans ; 13 SW. la Ferte Bernard. Pop. 793.

Montfrin, t. France, in Gard ; 6 N. Beaucaire, 12 ENE. Nismes. Pop. 1,960.

Montgatz, t. Lower Hungary, with a very strong fortress. Lon. 17.13. E. Lat. 48.40. N.

Montgiscard, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 7 NW. Villefranche, 12 SSE. Toulouse. Pop. 964.

Montgomery, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. ; 52 N. Montpelier, W. 540. Pop. 293.

Montgomery, t. Hampden co. Mass. ; 10 WNW. Springfield, 100 WSW. Boston. Pop. 604.

Montgomery, co. central part of N. Y. ; bounded N. by Hamilton co., E. by Essex, Warren, and Saratoga cos., S. by Schenectady, Schoharie, and Otsego cos., and W. by Oneida and Lewis cos. Pop. in 1820, 37,569. Chief town, Johnstown.

Montgomery, p-t. Orange co. N. Y. ; 12 W. Newburgh, 70 NW. New York. Pop. in 1810, 4,710 ; in 1820, 5,541. This is a large and valuable township, and contains 8 houses of public worship, and a flourishing village with an academy.

Montgomery, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 2,495.

Montgomery, co. SE. part of Pa. ; bounded NE. by Bucks co., ESE. by Philadelphia co., SSW. by Delaware & Chester cos., and WNW. by Berks co. Pop. in 1810, 29,703 ; in 1810, 35,793. Chief town, Norriston.

Montgomery, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa. ; 17 N. Philadelphia, W. 158. Pop. 751.

Montgomery, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 3,398.

Montgomery, co. Md. ; bounded NW. by Frederick co., NE. by Ann Arundel co., SE. by Prince George co., and the District of Columbia, and SW. by the Potomac. Pop. in 1810, 17,980 ; slaves 7,572. Pop. in 1820, 16,400.

Montgomery, co. SW. part of Va. ; bounded NNW. by Giles and Monroe cos., ENE. by Botetourt co., SE. by Franklin and Patrick cos., and SW. by Grayson, Wythe, and Tazewell cos., W. 298. Pop. in 1810, 8,409 ; slaves 1,099. Pop. in 1820, 8,733. Chief town, Christiansburg.

Montgomery, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 8,430 ; slaves 1,099. Pop. in 1820, 8,693. Chief town, Henderson.

Montgomery, co. Ken. on the river Licking. Pop. in 1810, 12,975 ; slaves 1,767. Pop. in 1820, 9,587. Chief town, Mount Sterling.

Montgomery, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 8,020 ; slaves 2,620. Pop. in 1820, 12,219. Chief town, Clarksville.

Montgomery, co. central part of Georgia ; W. 750. Pop. in 1810, 2,954 ; slaves 747. Pop. in 1820, 1,869.

Montgomery, co. Alabama. Pop. 6,604.

Montgomery, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Alabama, on the Alabama ; 10 above Washington, 60 above Cahawba, W. 397.

Montgomery, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 15,999. Chief town, Dayton.

Montgomery, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 1,631.

Montgomery, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio ; 10 N. Columbia, 14 NE. Cincinnati, 18 S. Lebanon, W. 490. It has an elevated and pleasant situation, and contains about 60 houses and an academy.

Montgomery, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 704.

Montgomery, co. Illinois. Chief town, Hamilton.

Montgomery, p-t. Jackson co. Illinois ; 145 Vandalia, W. 843.

Montgomery, co. Missouri, north of the Missouri. Pop. 3,074. Chief town, Pinkney.

Montgomery, p-t. Smith co. Ten. ; 72 Murfreesboro, W. 703.

Montgomery, t. North-Wales, in a county of the same name, on a rocky hill near the Severn ; 50 NW. Worcester, 161 WNW. London. Lon. 3.7. W. Lat. 52.27. N. Pop. 932. It was formerly walled, and had a castle. It sends one member to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

Montgomeryshire, co. N. Wales, bounded N. by Denbighshire, S. by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, and W. by Merionethshire ; about 30

miles from E. to W. and 24 from N. to S., and 95 in circ. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 6 market-towns, and 47 parishes. This country is mountainous, but fertile; and agreeably interspersed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn fields. Sq. m. 768. Pop. 51,931. Families engaged in agriculture 6,319; in trade and manufactures 5,164.

Montgomeryville, p-t. Gibson co. Indiana.

Montignon, t. France, in Lower Charente, on the Mouzon; 6 SE. Montlieu. Pop. 1,298.

Montherme, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 N. Charleville.

Monthoiron, t. France, in Vienne; 5 SSE. Chatellerault, 13 NE. Poitiers.

Monthereux sur Saone, t. France, in Vosges; 4 SSW. Darney, 7 E. Marche. Pop. 1,400.

Monti Bay, bay called by captain Dixon Port Mulgrave. See *Port Mulgrave*.

Monticello, p-v. in Thompson, Sullivan co. N. Y.; 83 W. Newburgh, W. 310.

Monticello, a conical hill, on which is the seat of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, late president of the U. S., in Albemarle co. Va.; 2 SE. Charlottesville. Lon. 78. 43. W. Lat. 38. 8. N. The summit on which the house stands, is 580 feet above the Rivanna at its base, and affords an extensive and beautiful prospect. It has a rich red soil, under excellent cultivation.

Monticello, p-v. Fairfield district, S. C.; W. 542.

Monticello, p-t. & cap. Jasper co. Georgia; 35 NW. Milledgeville, 110 W. Augusta, 178 NW. Savannah, W. 713. Lon. 83. 47. W. Lat. 33. 25. N. Pop. about 800. It has a healthy and pleasant situation, and a fertile country, is a handsome and well built town, and contains a court house, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house, and an academy, which had, in 1821, 4 teachers and 120 students. Indian springs, the most celebrated mineral waters in Georgia, are 16 W. Monticello.

Monticello, p-t. & cap. Wayne co. Ken.; 128 S. by W. Frankfort, W. 650. It contains a court house, a jail, and about 50 indifferent houses. The country to the south is broken, and abounds in salt petre caves. A lead mine has been discovered here. In this vicinity there are many caves from which salt petre is obtained.

Monticello, p-t. & cap. Lawrence co. Mississippi, on Pearl river; 35 miles above Columbia, 90 E. Natchez, 95 N. by E. New Orleans, W. 1,230. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 31. 33. N. Pop. 350. It has a healthy and pleasant situation on an elevated bluff, in a very fertile district. It contained, in 1821, a court house, a jail, an academy, and about 70 houses.

Montiel, t. Spain, in New Castile, formerly the see of a bishop; 18 WSW. Alcaraz.

Montier St. Jean, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 6 NW. Semur en Auxois, 6 SSW. Montbart.

Montier sur Saux, t. France, in Meuse; 9 W. Gondercourt, 15 SSW. Bar le Duc.

Montierender, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 S. St. Dizier; 27 NW. Chaumont en Bassigny. Pop. 1,478.

Montierre, t. Sardinia; 9 ESE. Bosa.

Montignac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Dordogne; 12 N. Sarlat, 21 ESE. Perigueux. Lon. 1. 14. E. Lat. 45. 3. N. Pop. 2,600.

Montigne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 NW. Baugé, 12 ESE. Châteauneuf.

Montigny sur Vingeanne, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 NE. Châtillon.

Montigny, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 13 NE. Is sur Tille.

Montigny sur Canne, t. France, in Nievre; 7 SW. Moulins.

Montigne le Roy, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 WNW. Bourbonne. Pop. 1,061.

Montijo, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 15 W. Merida. Pop. 3,000.

Montil, t. France, Loir-and-Cher; 5 S. Blois.

Montilla, t. Spain, in Cordova; 18 SSE. Cordova, 51 N. Grenada. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 37. 40. N. Pop. 6,300. It contains 2 parishes, and 7 convents.

Montils, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 15 S. Saintes. Pop. 1,500.

Montjouet, t. Piedmont, on the Grand Doria; 10 SE. Aosta.

Montjouy, see *Monjuich*.

Montjoy, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 N. Valence, 13 E. Agen. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 44. 11. N. Pop. 817.

Montjoy, (*La*), t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 8 SE. Nerac, 8 SSW. Agen. Lon. 0. 36. E. Lat. 44. 4. N. Pop. 684.

Montjoye, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle; 16 SSE. Aix la Chapelle. Pop. 2,912. It has extensive woollen manufactures.

Montirat, t. France, in Tarn; 15 N. Alby.

Montirone, t. Italy; 7 S. Brescia.

Montivillier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Seine; 6 N. Havre, 36 W. Rouen. Lon. 0. 17. E. Lat. 49. 33. N. Pop. 4,000.

Montlaur, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 9 SE. Toulouse.

Montelherry, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 12 NE. Dourdan, 13 S. Paris. Pop. 1,500.

Montlieu, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Charente; 22 SSE. Pons, 33 SSE. Saintes. Lon. 0. 11. W. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 843.

Montluel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ain; 3 posts NE. Lyons, 60 3-4 SE. Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 45. 51. N. Pop. 3,651.

Montmarault, t. France, principal place of a district, in Allier; 22 SW. Moulins, 51 S. Bourges. Lon. 3. 2. E. Lat. 46. 19. N. Pop. 890.

Montmartin en Graigne, t. France, in Channel; 4 SE. Carentan, 9 N. St. Lo.

Montmartin pres la Mer, t. France, in Channel; 4 SW. Coutances, 9 NNE. Granville.

Montmartre, t. France, in Seine; 1 N. Paris. Pop. 1,246. It is situated on a hill of the same name which commands a great part of the city.

Montmaur, t. France, Marne; 9 SW. Epernay.

Montmedy, t. France, in Meuse; 7 E. Stenay, 21 N. Verdun. Lon. 5. 26. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 1,889. It is situated on the river Cher, which divides it into Upper and Lower, called *Montmedy* and *Medy Bas*.

Montmelian, or *Montemigiano*, t. & fortress, Savoy, near the Isere; 7 SSE. Chambery, 22 NE. Grenoble. Pop. 985. The fortress is situated on a mountain inaccessible except towards the town.

Montmerle, t. France, in Ain; 2 SE. Belleville, 3 WSW. Châtillon les Dombes. Pop. 1,208.

Montmirail, t. France, Marne; 12 NW. Sezanne, 33 WSW. Châlons sur Marne. Pop. 2,098.

Montmirail, t. France, in Sarthe; 7 SE. La Ferté Bernard, 24 NE. Le Mans. Pop. 771.

Montmiral, t. France, Drôme; 7 N. Romans.

Montmirel, t. France, in Aisne; 9 SE. Château Thierry.

Montmirey le Château, t. France, in Jura; 6 ENE. Auxonne, 7 N. Dôle.

Montmoreau, t. France, in Charente; 12 ESE. Barbezieux, 15 S. Angoulesme. Pop. 411.

Montmorency, t. France, Aube; 16 N. Bar.

Montmorency, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Seine-and-Oise; 6 W. Gonesse, 7 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 48. 59. N. Pop. 1,800.

Montmorency, r. Canada, which, after an irregular course over a rocky country, falls into the river St. Lawrence, over a precipice nearly in a perpendicular line, 246 feet. The breadth of the river at the top of the falls is about 100 feet. The cataract derives its elegant and majestic appearance more from its height than from the quantity of water. It is about 7 miles below Quebec.

Montmorency, t. Lower Canada, on a river of the same name, which runs into the river St. Lawrence; 5 NE. Quebec.

Montmorin, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 9 W. Serres.

Montmorot, t. France, in Jura, district of Lons le Saunier, with salt works. Pop. 1,543.

Montoire, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 SW. Vendôme, 21 NW. Blois. Pop. 2,260.

Montoire, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 12 E. Guerande. Pop. 3,119.

Montolieu, t. France, in Aude; 8 NW. Carcassone, 3 E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,410.

Monton, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 SSE. Clermont, 9 NNW. Issoire.

Montona, t. Istria; 16 ESE. Umago. Pop. 1,004.

Montone, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 31. 9. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

Montone, r. Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

Montong, t. Africa, near Cape Lopez Gonsalva; 10 N. Olibato.

Montorio, t. Italy, Veronese; 4 E. Verona.

Montorio, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 6 SSW. Teramo. Lon. 13. 51. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

Montoro, t. Spain, in Cordova, on the Guadalquivir; 22 NE. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

Montoro, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 6,212. It has 10 chh. and considerable linen manufactures.

Montoyto, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 13 E. Evora.

Montour, t. Hind. in Oude; 35 W. Currah.

Montpaon, t. France, in Aveyron; 12 S. Milhau, 12 E. Vabres.

Montpellas, t. Savoy; 7 ENE. Chambéry.

Montpelier, p-t. Washington co. Vt. on Onion river; 38 ESE. Burlington, 60 N. Windsor, 120 SSE. Montreal, 150 NNE. Albany, 160 NNW. Boston, W. 524. Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 44. 17. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,877; in 1820, 2,308. It is the permanent seat of the state government, and the

shire town of the county. The village of Montpelier was incorporated in 1818. It is situated in the SW. part of the township, and contains a commodious state house built of wood, an elegant Congregational meeting house of brick, a court house, a jail, an academy, 2 paper mills, 2 carding machines, 2 clothiers' works, a printing office, and about 100 dwelling houses, the most of which are handsomely built. It is a flourishing village, and has considerable trade. The site on which it is built is low, being surrounded by hills of considerable height; and it has been, though rarely, inundated by the river. It is situated within 10 m. of the centre of the state, and is a great thoroughfare, the travel passing through it in various directions.

Montpelier, the seat of the Hon. James Madison, late president of the U. S., in Orange co. Va.; 20 NE. Monticello.

Montpelier, p-t. Richmond co. N. C.; 105 Raleigh, W. 354.

Montpellier, city, France, capital of Herault; 30 posts ENE. Toulouse, 55 1-2 S. Paris. Lon. 3. 53. E. Lat. 43. 36. N. Pop. 32,814. Bp. see. It is situated 5 miles from the sea, between the small rivers, Masson and Lez, on a declivity. Many of the streets are steep and irregular, and in the interior of the town, they are winding, narrow, and dark. In the suburbs are the most regular streets, and the best houses. The buildings are mostly of stone. It contains a cathedral, 19 Cath. chh., 1 Ref. ch., and 3 hospitals.

Montpellier has long been the seat of a celebrated university, particularly famous for its school of medicine. This still subsists under the name of an academy, and has 3 faculties.—The anatomical theatre is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Other establishments are a botanic garden, museum, cabinet of natural history and anatomy, the observatory, and public library of 42,000 vols.

It is defended by a citadel, which commands the town and neighbourhood. The principal manufacture is verdigris, in which it carries on a considerable trade, as also in wool, which is brought from the Mediterranean; wine, aquavite, Hungary water, cinnamon water, capillaire, essence of Bergamot, lemons, &c.; and likewise great quantities of woollen carpets, fustians, and silk stockings. These commodities are sent by the canal to Cette, which is the seaport of Montpellier.

This town is particularly celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and for its extensive and interesting prospects, which, on the one hand, embrace the Pyrenees, and on the other, the Alps. It is much visited by invalids from foreign countries.

Montpensier, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 NNE. Riom.

Montpeyrroux, t. France, in Herault; 7 ESE. Lodève, 8 NW. Ginac. Pop. 3,000.

Montpezan, t. France, in Gers; 13 SW. l'Isle en Jourdain, 22 SE. Auch.

Montpezat, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 12 S. Cahors, 14 NNE. Montauban. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 44. 14. N. Pop. 2,684.

Montpezat, t. France, in Ardèche; 15 N. Joyeuse, 16 W. Privas. Pop. 2,115.

Montpezat, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 3 SW. Villeneuve d'Agen, 9 ESE. Tonneins.

Montpinçon, t. France, in Channel ; 6 E. Coutances. Pop. 2,400.

Montpont, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 7 SSW. Louhans, 10 E. Tournus. Pop. 2,146.

Montpont, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Dordogne ; 10 WSW. Mucidan, 16 NW. Bergerac. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 44. 59. N. Pop. 1,305.

Montpreveire, t. Switz. in Vaud ; 5 NE. Lausanne.

Montquelai, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on N. coast of the Persian gulf ; 120 SSW. Schiras.

Montreal, r. NW. Territory, U.S., which runs NE. into W. side of lake Superior, 60 W. Ontonagon river. It is connected with the Chippeway and Ouisconsin rivers by portages. A half a mile above its mouth it has falls of 80 or 90 feet where the river is precipitated over vertical rocks by several leaps, the last of which is 40 feet perpendicular.

Montreal, t. France, in Yonne ; NE. Avellon, 24 SE. Auxerre.

Montreal, t. France, in Gers ; 7 W. Condom, 24 NW. Auch. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 43. 58. N. Pop. 1,750.

Montreal, t. France, Aude ; 9 W. Carcassonne, 10 SW. Castlenaudary. Pop. 3,163.

Montreal, t. France, in Ain ; 4 N. Nantua.

Montreal, t. Pru. Treves ; 4 NE. Treves.

Montreal, t. Lower Canada, the second in rank in the province, in a district of the same name, 180 miles above Quebec, 200 below lake Ontario, 243 N. Albany, 300 N. by W. Boston. Lon. 73. 35. W. Lat. 45. 31. N. Pop. in 1809, estimated at 16,000 ; in 1821, 18,767. H. 2,274. It is situated on S. side of the island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of ship navigation. The harbour, though not large, is always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open, and vessels drawing 15 feet water can lie close to the shore. The general depth of water is from 3 to 4 1-2 fathoms. The greatest inconvenience is the rapid of St. Mary, about a mile below, whose current is so powerful that without a strong NE. wind, vessels cannot stem it.

Montreal is divided into Upper and Lower towns, one, however, is but little elevated above the other. The streets are for the most part laid out in a regular manner ; generally rather narrow ; but the new ones are of convenient width. The houses are mostly built of greyish stone, with the roofs covered with sheet iron or tin ; many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style ; seldom of more than 2 stories. The streets have a dull uniformity, and the city has heretofore been described by travellers as of an extremely heavy and gloomy appearance, but has of late been much improved, and may now be styled tolerably handsome.

The principal public buildings are the general hospital, the Hotel Dieu, the convent of Notre Dame, the French cathedral, the English church, the old monastery of Franciscans converted into barracks, the college, the seminary, the court house, the government house, bank, &c. Montreal is the grand depot of the greatest company of N. America, who carry on the fur trade, and

whose concerns are of vast extent and importance. It is also the channel through which the commerce is carried on between Canada and the U.S.—A canal from Montreal to La Chine was commenced in 1821. The district of Montreal is divided into 10 counties.

Montreal, isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of Ottawa river ; 32 miles long, and 10 1-2 broad. It forms the county of Montreal, and is divided into 9 parishes. With some exceptions, it exhibits a level surface, extremely fertile, producing all kinds of grain, various vegetables, and fruits. In the neighbourhood of Montreal there are 2 or 3 considerable mountains ; the largest is 1 mile distant from the city. The base is surrounded with neat country houses and gardens ; the remainder covered with lofty trees. The view from this elevation embracing the city, river, and a wide expanse of country, is exceeding grand.

Montreal, small isl. in lake Superior, near E. coast. Lon. 84. 50. W. Lat. 47. 9. N.

Montreal Bay, bay on E. side of lake Superior. Lon. 84. 50. W. Lat. 47. 10. N.

Montredon, t. France, in Aude ; 3 W. Narbonne. Pop. 4,558.

Montregeau, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 6 E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,515.

Montresor, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 9 E. Loches, 18 S. Amboise. Pop. 700.

Montrevaux t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 6 S. St. Florent le Vieil. Pop. 1,000.

Montreuil, t. France, Eure ; 10 S. Bernay.

Montreuil, t. France, Aude ; 9 SE. Troyes.

Montreuil, t. France, in Seine ; 3 E. Paris.

Montreuil Bellay, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 7 S. Saumur, 12 NW. Loudun. Pop. 1,614.

Montreuil Bonnin, t. France, in Vienne, in which was formerly a mint for coining money ; 9 SW. Poitiers.

Montreuil sur Mer, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Staits-of-Calais, about 6 miles from the sea ; 8 3-4 posts S. Calais, 27 1-4 NNW. Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 3,384. It is fortified and situated on a considerable eminence ; and contains 8 churches.

Montreville, t. France, in Nyevre ; 9 NW. Château Chinon.

Montrichard, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Cher ; 9 SE. Aignan 15 S. Blois. Lon. 1. 16. E. Lat. 47. 20. N. Pop. 1,814.

Montricoux, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne ; 24 S. Cahors. Pop. 1,269.

Montrigaud, t. France, in Drôme ; 12 NNE. Romans, 15 NNE. Tain. Pop. 1,378.

Montro, r. Canada, which runs into the Utawas, 30 NW. Fort Culonge.

Montrose, p-t. & cap. Susquehanna co. Pa. ; 50 N. Wilkesbarre, W. 280.

Montrose, royal burgh & s-p. Scot. in Angus-shire, 12 N. Arbroath, 37 S. Aberdeen, 52 NE. Perth. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 56. 34. N. Pop. 8,955. It is situated near the mouth of the South Esk, on a flat sandy peninsula, formed by the river and the German ocean. It is neatly built, consisting of a fine spacious main street, with several cross streets ; but many of the houses have their gables turned to the street. It con-

tains a town hall, lunatic hospital, a bank, a theatre, 2 printing offices, a public library of 5,000 vols., and other public institutions. It has a commodious harbour, with considerable commerce. The shipping belonging to the town, in 1819, was about 8,000 tons, employed chiefly in the coasting & Baltic trade. The most important export is corn. It has some considerable manufactures; the principal branch is linen.

Montrosiers, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 NE. Rhodéz.

Montrotier, t. France, in Rhone; 17 W. Lyons. Pop. 1,800.

Montrouge, t. France, in Seine; 2 S. Paris.

Montrouit, t. on W. coast of St. Domingo; 18 SSE. St. Mark.

Monts, t. France, in Vienne; 4 SSE. Loudun, 7 N. Mirebeau. Pop. 645.

Montsauche, t. France, in Nièvre; 14 NE. Chateau-Chinon. Pop. 1,300.

Montserrat, isl. West-Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1493; about 9 miles long, and nearly as much wide; of an oval form. It is divided into two parishes, and is supposed to contain 30,000 acres, of which two thirds are very mountainous, or very barren. The island, as to its climate, soil, animals and commerce, is pretty much the same with the other English Caribbean islands. The mountains produce cedars, cypress-trees, the iron-tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. It is well watered and fruitful; and the planters here formerly raised a great quantity of indigo. The seas abound with fish. Lon. 62. 17. W. Lat. 16. 45. N. In 1805, there were 1,000 whites, 250 people of colour, and 9,500 slaves.

Montserrat, mt. Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its height and hermitage, to which pilgrims assemble from divers parts to implore the protection of the Virgin before a miraculous image. The whole extent of this mountain may be about 24 miles in circumference; and the height is 3,937 feet. The prospect from the summit is remarkably fine; 20 NW. Barcelona.

Montserraté, t. Brazil, in St. Paul; 25 NW. St. Paul.

Montsestin, t. Piedmont; 3 SE. Crescentino.

Montsoreau, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 2 N. Fontevraud, 6 SE. Saumur. Pop. 778.

Montsurs, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 ENE. Laval, 10 S. Mayenne.

Montvignemal, summit of the Pyrenees, near the line between France and Spain; 8 S. by E. Mont Perdu. Height 10,500 feet.

Montville or *Davistown*, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 30 N. Wiscasset, 240 NNE. Boston, W. 644. Pop. in 1810, 864; in 1820, 1,266.

Montville, p-t. New London co. Ct.; on W. side of the Thames; 7 NNW. New London, W. 349. Pop. 1,951.

Montville, v. Sempronius, N.Y.

Montrille, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 7 N. Rouen, 13 E. Caudebec.

Montuosa, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 83. 36. W. Lat. 3. 15. N.

Montwiliszki, t. Samogitia; 14 ESE. Rosienne.

Montzburg, t. Sax. Meissen; 9 N. Dresden.

Montzen, t. Limburg; 7 N. Limburg.

Monument Island, one of the New Hebrides, which appeared to be a rock in the form of a pyramid, inaccessible to every animal but birds; N. of Montague island. Lon. 168. 38. E. Lat. 17. 14. S.

Monument Point, cape, Mass., in Cape Cod bay. Lon. 70. 31. W. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Monuscat, t. Curdistan; 50 W. Betlis.

Monunusa, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. side, Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Mony Creek, r. Md., which joins the Wicomico, a little above its entrance into the Chesapeake.

Monyoro-kerek, or *Ebraun*, t. Hungary, in Eisenburg; 76 S. Vienna.

Monyhyve, t. Scot. in Dumfriesshire; 16 NNW. Dumfries.

Monza, (an. *Modoetia*,) t. Italy, in Milan, on the Lambro; 3 NNE. Milan. Pop. 10,621. It contains 5 parish chh., and has manufactures of silk, hats, and leather. The chief curiosity of the town, is the treasury of St. John the Baptist, where, among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany were crowned whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774; and Bonaparte followed his example in 1805.

Monzambano, t. Italy, in Mantua; 14 NNW. Mantua.

Monzerille, t. France, in Meuse; 8 NE. Clermont en Argonne.

Monzingen, t. Ger. in Miessenheim, belonging to Hesse-Homburg; 12 W. Creutznach, 42 E. Treves. Lon. 7. 32. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 790.

Monzkuth, district of Pomerania, forming a peninsula, in SE. part of the isl. of Rugen.

Monzon, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Cinca, 8 S. Barbastro. Pop. 3,200.

Moo, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 26 NNW. Uddevalla.

Moo, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 30 NW. Tornea.

Moo Ong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of the island of Nassau. Lon. 99. 49. E. Lat. 2. 58. S.

Moobad, t. Hind. in Oude; 12 W. Lucknow.

Moodul, t. Hind. Visiapour; 13 SSW. Galgala.

Moolypour, t. Bengal; 23 N. Pucculoe.

Mooers, t. Clinton co. N. Y., bordering on Canada, 280 N. Albany. Pop. 567.

Moogong, t. Hind. in Goondwanah; 50 N. Nagpour.

Moogpour, t. Guzerat; 31 ENE. Janagur.

Moogry, t. Hind. Visiapour; 31 W. Poonah.

Mookanoor, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 18 SSW. Darempoory.

Mooker, t. Cabulistan; 40 Ghizni.

Mooker, t. Hind. Madura; 40 E. Coilpetta.

Mooki, s-p. Japan, in a bay on SE. coast of Nippon; 80 SE. Jeuo. Lon. 40. 40. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Moola, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 10 E. Poonah.

Mooleuwerts, rock, in the E. entrance of the Straits of Sunda. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Moolilly, t. Mysore; 28 WNW. Alumbaddy.

Moon, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 2,014.

Moon, (*Mountains of*,) or *Gebel Kumri*,

mountains in the interior parts of Africa, which are supposed to extend from Negroland through Abyssinia, to the Indian sea.

Moonagurra, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 35 ENE. Golconda.

Moonygurry, t. Hind. in Sehaunpour ; 25 SE. Merat.

Moor, t. Hungary ; 15 NNW. Stuhl-Weissenberg. Pop. 2,500.

Moorbach, r. which rises from the Steenhuder Meer, in Hoya, and runs into the Weser, at Nienburg.

Moorbad, t. Hind. Baglana ; 40 E. Basseen.

Moordampour, t. Hind. Hindia ; 9 SW. Hurdah.

Moorburg, v. Ger. in the territory of Hamburg, on the Elbe ; 6 SW. Hamburg. Pop. 1,616.

Moordrecht, t. S. Holland ; 9 NE. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,555.

Moore, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,645.

Moore, co. central part of N.C. ; W. 384. Pop. in 1810, 6,367 ; slaves 944. Pop. in 1820, 7,123. Chief town, Alfordstown.

Moore Bay, bay on the west coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 38. N.

Moore Town, t. Jamaica ; 22 ENE. Kingston.

Moore's Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware, 6 miles above Philadelphia.

Moorefield, p-t. Harrison co. Ohio ; 102 Columbus, W. 320.

Moorefield, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana ; 130 Indianapolis.

Moorefield, p-t. Nicholas co. Ken. ; 82 Frankfort, W. 528.

Moorestburg, p-t. Columbia co. Pa. ; W. 184.

Moorestburg, p-t. Hawkins co. Ten. ; W. 439.

Moorestville, p-t. Limestone co. Alabama ; 280 Cahawba, W. 775.

Moorestville, p-v. Delaware co. N.Y. ; W. 403.

Mooreah, t. Hind. Rohilcund ; 20 NE. Bereilly.

Moorestborough, p-t. Rutherford co. N.C. ; W. 528.

Moorestfields, p-t. and cap. Hardy co. Va., on S. branch of the Potomac ; 26 SSW. Romney, 180 NW. Richmond, W. 123.

Moorestown, p-t. Burlington co. N.J. ; 10 ENE. Philadelphia, W. 151. It is a pleasant town, and contains a Quaker meeting house, & upwards of 100 houses.

Mooren, t. Bengal ; 9 S. Doesa.

Moorghab, large village, Persia, in Fars ; 70 NNE. Schiras. Pop. 5,000.

Moorgong, t. Hind. Berar ; 13 NW. Chanda.

Moorgull, t. Hind. in Cicacole ; 21 WNW. Cossimcotta.

Moorhu, t. Bengal ; 30 E. Doesa.

Moorja, t. Africa, in Bambarra ; 130 E. Sego.

Mooring Point, cape on S. coast of the island of St. Christopher ; 2 SE. Basseterre.

Moorkya, t. Hind. in Gangpour ; 10 NE. Gangpour.

Moorley, t. Bengal, capital of the circar of Jessore ; 55 NE. Calcutta, 74 SW. Dacca. Lon. 90. 21. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Moor's Creek, r. N. J. which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 4. W. Lat. 39. 58. N.

Moor's Island, one of the smaller Bahamas. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Moorsele, t. Neth. in W. Flanders ; 14 E. Ypres. Pop. 3,893.

Moorslede, t. Neth. in W. Flanders ; 8 NE. Ypres. Pop. 4,988.

Moorsheadabad, or *Moorshudabad*, city, Hind. in Bengal, about 10 miles from the Ganges ; 100 N. Calcutta, 188 SE. Patna. Lon. 88. 26. E. Lat. 24. 11. N. Pop. stated at 150,000. It was formerly the capital of the Bengal provinces, until the establishment of the British power ; and is still the residence of the nabob of Bengal, and also of the British civil establishment, and has a judicial court of circuit. It is an open town, large, but ill built, the streets narrow & dirty ; the houses mostly of only 1 story. The trade is chiefly in silk. It is a modern city, and does not contain any magnificent buildings.

Moorsoon, t. Hind. in Orissa ; 5 NE. Boad.

Moorude, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 10 W. Carmulla.

Moorzan, t. Bambarra ; 75 NE. Sego.

Moorburg, see *Mosburg*.

Moose Fort, fort at the mouth of the river Moose, in James' bay.

Moose Island, isl. Maine, on W. side of Passamaquoddy bay, near the mouth of the St. Croix. Eastport is built on it.

Moose Lake, N.A. Lon. 93. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

Moose Mountain, mt. N. H. in E. part of Hanover.

Moose River, r. N. H. which runs from the White Mountains, NE. into the Androscoggin, in Shelburne.

Moose River, r. Canada, which runs into James' Bay, Lon. 80. 56. W. Lat. 51. 16. N.

Moosehead, lake, in Maine, the source of E. branch of the Kennebec ; 80 N. Augusta. It is about 40 miles long, and 10 or 15 broad, and contains about 100,000 acres.

Moose Hillock, mt. N. H., in E. part of Coventry ; 14 E. Haverhill, 45 N. by E. Dartmouth College. It derives its name from the great number of moose formerly found upon it. According to Capt. Partridge, the elevation of the south peak, above Connecticut river at Orford bridge, is 4,032 feet ; and above the sea, 4,556 ; the north peak 4,636 feet above the sea. The summit is a mere mass of bare granite rocks. Snow has been found on its top in every month except July.

Mooserai, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 5 NW. Bahar.

Moosetucmaguntic, lake, Maine, a little NE. of Umbagog lake, with which it communicates.

Moosheda, small circar of Bengal, bounded N. by Dinagepour, E. by Janguirpour, S. by Bettoria, and W. by Poostole.

Mooss, t. Bavaria ; 5 NW. Hof.

Moossee, or *Moosseedoo*, t. Africa, & capital of Gotto ; 110 SW. Tombuctoo. Lon. 1. 36. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

Moosso, t. S. Africa, capital of the Morolongs, N. of Leetakoo. Pop. 10, or 12,000.

Moot, t. Hind. in Gohud ; 18 SW. Kooch.

Moot, (El) t. Nubia ; 35 S. Chiggae.

Mootachilly, t. Carnatic ; 28 W. Terriore.

Mootagura, t. Golconda ; 45 SE. Hyderabad.

Mootagood, t. Golconda ; 5 WNW. Combamet.

Moota Gonga, r. Hind. which runs into the Gonga, or Bain Gonga, 40 S. Bundowrah, in Berar.

Mootal, t. Hind. Cuddapa ; 34 N. Gandicotta.

Mootan, t. Hind. in Hindia ; 10 SW. Hussingabad.

Mootapaddy, t. Hind. Madura ; 10 E. Nattam.
Mootapilly, or *Medipilli*, t. Hind. in Guntoor, on the coast of Coromandel, at the mouth of a river, which runs into the bay of Bengal ; 75 SW. Masulipatam, 150 N. Madras. Lon. 80. 10. E. Lat. 15. 35. N.

Mooteapollam, see *Mutuapollam*.

Moolingy, t. Hind. Guntoor ; 18 E. Guntoor.

Mopar, t. Hind. Carnatic ; 40 SSW. Ongole.

Mopeha, see *Howe's Island*.

Mopenda, pr. kingdom of Anziko.

Moquegua, t. Peru, in Arequipa ; 70 S. Arequipa. Lon. 70. 56. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

Moquehua, t. Peru, capital of a province of the same name, 70 S. Arequipa. Lon. 70. 48. W. Lat. 17. 13. S. Pop. upwards of 6,000. It is situated at the foot of the Andes, in a pleasant and fertile valley, abounding with vegetable productions, & especially in vines. It contains 3 convents, a hospital, and a college.

Mor, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 12 E. Loheia.

Mor, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 32 NW. Hagiaz.

Mor, isl. Denmark, in the gulf of Lymfiord, 16 miles long, and 6 wide. It contains a town and several villages.

Mora, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 22 NW. Evora.

Mora, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 16 SE. Toledo. Pop. 3,200.

Mora, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro ; 13 N. Tortosa.

Mora, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia ; 55 NW. Fahlun.

Mora, t. Piedmont, in Alba ; 7 SW. Alba. Pop. 2,976.

Morabad, t. Hind. Agimere ; 10 S. Roopnagur.

Morabel, t. Ceylon ; 28 N. Trincomaly.

Moraca, r. Albania, which runs into the lake of Scutari, 10 N. Antivari.

Morad Daghi, mt. Natolia ; 30 SW. Kiutaja.

Morad Siai, (an. *Arsanias*,) one of the head branches of the Euphrates, which rises 20 E. Diadin, and joins the other branch, 45 S. Arzingan.

Moradabad, t. Hind. in Delhi, district of Bareilly, on the Ramgonga. Lon. 78. 45. E. Lat. 28. 52. N. It is a station of the British civil establishments. The houses are generally of stone or brick, and of 2 or 3 stories.

Moradgunge, t. Oude ; 13 S. Azimgur.

Moradgunge, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 30 NNW. Allahabad.

Moragatcha, t. Bengal ; 18 S. Calcutta. Lon. 88 18. E. Lat. 22. 17. N.

Morainville, t. France, in Calvados ; 11 E. by N. Lisieux. Pop. 1,000.

Mo-raisah, (an. *Maxula*,) s-p. Africa, in Tunis, with a small harbour in the bay of Tunis ; 24 ESE. Tunis.

Morai-je, mountains of Africa, on the road from Augela to Mourzouk.

Moraites, tribe of wandering shepherds, inhabiting the mountainous districts of the Morea.

Moraleda, t. Spain, in Grenada ; 10 E. Loja.

Moraleja, t. Spain, in Leon ; 6 SE. Zamora.

Morales, t. Spain, in Leon ; 3 S. Zamora.

Morales, t. S. A., in St. Martha, on the Magdalena ; 32 S. Tamalameque.

Morambo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 11. 55. S.

Moranker, t. Hind. in Aurungabad ; 15 N. Aurungabad.

Moranne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Sarthe ; 5 N. Châteuneuf. Pop. 1,910.

Morano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 10 W. Cassano.

Morant, r. Jamaica, which runs into Morant bay.

Morant Bay, bay of Jamaica, on S. coast. Lon. 76. W. Lat. 17. 54. N.

Morant Point, or *East Point*, cape of Jamaica, on E. coast. Lon. 76. 15. W. Lat. 17. 55. N.

Morant Keys, or *Ranas*, small islands or rocks in the Caribbean sea, about 36 miles SE. Jamaica. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 17. 35. N.

Morapa, t. S. A. in Tucuman ; 15 W. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Moras, t. France, in Isere ; 16 NW. La Tour du Pin.

Moras, t. France, in Drôme ; 15 N. Romans, 15 NNE. Tain.

Morasteen, t. Sweden, Upland ; 8 SE. Upsal.

Morat, or *Murten*, t. Switz. in Friburg, on SE. side of a lake, to which it gives name ; 12 W. Berne, 22 SSW. Soleure. Pop. 1,300. Near it is a chapel, filled with the bones of the Burgundians who perished in the siege of this town, in a battle with the Swiss in 1476.

Morata, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near E. coast of Ruatan. Lon. 86. 58. N. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Moratalaz, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 22 E. Ciudad Real.

Moratalla, t. Spain, in Murcia ; 34 SSW. Chinchilla. Pop. 6,000.

Morara, t. Servia, on a river of the same name ; 6 NW. Parakin.

Morara, (an. *Margus*,) r. which rises in N. part of Bulgaria, passes through Servia, and runs into the Danube, 8 E. Semendria. Length 200 miles.

Morara, see *Marsch*.

Moravahisar, (an. *Horrea Marji*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 40 NNW. Nissa.

Moravia, v. in Sempronius, N. Y.

Moravia, *Marquisate of*, country forming a part of the Austrian empire, bounded N. by Prussian Silesia, E. by Hungary, S. by Austria, and W. by Bohemia. Including Austrian Silesia, which is now attached to it, it extends from Lon. 15. 10. to 19. 6. E. Lat. 48. 35. to 50. 21. N. It is divided into the 8 following circles, the first 6 comprising Moravia proper ; the other 2 Teschen & Troppau, comprising Austrian Silesia.

Circles.	Pop.	Sq. m.	Capitals.
Brunn	299,964	1,865	Brunn
Olmütz	340,309	2,016	Olmütz
Iglau	150,448	1,074	Iglau
Znaym	135,567	1,270	Znaym
Hradisch	215,922	1,407	Hradisch
Prerau,	214,540	1,216	Prerau
Teschen	151,873	742	Teschen
Troppau	190,113	1,080	Troppau
	1,698,741	10,670	

Population in 1815, 1,680,935 ; Slavonians 1,240,000 ; Germans 410,000. Jews 28,000. Families 408,329. Houses 280,239. The inhabitants are mostly Catholics, with one archbishop, at Olmütz. Reformed 12,000. Lutherans 11,000.

The surface of the country is much diversified, being intersected by branches of the Sudetic and Carpathian mountains ; the climate pleasant ;

the soil generally very fertile, especially in the south; the productions grain, flax, hemp, wine, fruits, garden vegetables, &c.; the mineral productions valuable, particularly lead and iron; the manufactures considerable, especially of woollens, linen, and cotton. The largest river is the Marsch.

Moravieza, t. Aust. Illyria, in Fiume; 32 E. Fiume. Pop. 1,243.

Morawen, t. Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; 6 NE. Chrudim.

Morawka, t. Aust. Silesia; 10 WNW. Jablunka. Pop. 2,207.

Morawica, t. Volhynia; 18 SE. Lucko.

Moray, see *Murray*.

Moraya, t. S.A. in La Plata; 70 E. Lipes.

Morbegno, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on S. side of the Adda; 12 SE. Chiavenna, 25 N. Bergamo. Pop. 2,317. Near this town the duke de Rohan obtained a victory over Serbelloni, the Spanish general, in 1635.

Morbeke, t. Neth. E. Flanders; 12 N. Ghent. Pop. 2,300.

Morben, mt. Scot. in Perthshire; 12 WSW. Crieff.

Morbeya, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Azamor.

Morbidity, t. Hind. in Canara; 13 N. Mangalore.

Morbihan, r. or canal, France, which communicates with the sea from Vannes, & gives name to a department.

Morbihan, dep. France, bounded N. by North-Coasts, E. by Ille-and-Vilaine, SE. by Lower-Loire, SW. by the sea, and W. by Finisterre; 72 miles in length, and about 35 in breadth. Vannes is the capital. Pop. 403,423. Sq. m. 2,713.

Morciano, t. Naples, Otranto; 4 S. Alessano.

Morccone, t. Naples, in Molise; 19 SSE. Molise. Pop. 4,623.

Morcza, t. Aust. Galicia; 12 S. Halicz.

Morcote, t. Switz.; Tesin, 7 S. Lugano.

Mordelles, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 9 W. Rennes. Pop. 2,300.

Mordington, t. Scot. in Berwickshire; 5 S. Eyemouth.

Mordova, t. Russia, Tambov; 32 SE. Tambov.

Mordyseer, t. Hind. on the coast of Canara; 10 S. Onore.

Morea, the ancient *Peloponnesus*, peninsula, Eu. Turkey, situated south of the continent of Greece, with which it is connected by the isthmus of Corinth; in all other directions surrounded by the sea. It is included in the Turkish government of Romania, and is divided into 2 sangiacats, Tripolitza and Misitra. Sp. m. 13,060. Pop. not exceeding 400,000, more than 3-4ths Greeks. Chief towns Tripolitza, Misitra, Argos, Coron, Modon, Patras, Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, and Navarin. Peloponnesus in more ancient times, called *Egiptea*, *Apia*, and *Pelasia*, contained the following small kingdoms; *Achaia*, *Argolis*, *Arcadia*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, *Elis*, and *Sicyonia*.

The general aspect of the country is mountainous, interspersed with beautiful valleys and plains; the soil generally fertile, but badly cultivated; the productions corn, oil, wine, currants, silk, cotton, wool, honey, bees-wax, and

fruits; the climate mild, generally salubrious, but in some parts unhealthy: the rivers numerous, but small; the largest, the Alpheus, Eurotas, and Pamisos. The Morea is well situated for trade, and has a number of gulfs and bays along its coasts. It is said to derive its name from *Morus*, a mulberry tree, either from its shape resembling that of a mulberry leaf, or from the great number of mulberry trees which it produces.

Moreadgong, t. in Hind. Ellichpour; 24 SW. Akowla.

Moreau, p-t. Saratoga co. N.Y., on the Hudson; 16 NE. Balston-Spa, 50 N. Albany, W. 410. Pop. 1,279.

Morebat, s-p. Arabia, on S. coast, in a bay 2 miles S. of a cape of the same name. Lon. 55. 4. E. Lat. 17. N. The bay is the safest position on the coast, but the town has little trade.

Morecambe Bay, bay in the Irish sea, on the coast of Lancashire, at the mouths of the rivers Leven and Dudden. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 54. 4. N.

Moree, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Loire; 10 N. Vendôme, 20 N. Blois. Pop. 1,102.

Moree, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay, Lon. 91. 3. E. Lat. 21. 50. N.

Moreira, t. Portugal, Beira; 32 SE. Lamego.

Morefield, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 783.

Moreland, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 839.

Moreland, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,276.

Moreland, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 644.

Moreland, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 443.

Morella, t. Spain, in Valencia, with a castle; 26 WSW. Tortosa, 50 NNE. Segorbe. Pop. 4,800.

Morem, t. Spain; 2 NW. Olivença.

Moremalla, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Moorshedabad.

Morena, see *Sierra Morena*.

Morena Bay, bay on the coast of Chili. Lat. 23. 45. S. Here is a convenient harbour in which ships might be careened, but it is very narrow. In a NW. wind the bay is not safe.

Morengo, t. Italy; 10 SSE. Bergamo.

Mores, t. Sardinia; 23 E. Alghieri.

Moresby, (an. *Arbeia*), v. Eng. in Cumberland, with a harbour in the Irish sea; 2 N. Whitehaven. Lon. 3. 28. W. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 371.

Moret, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine; 9 NE. Nemours, 12 SE. Melun. Pop. 1,650.

Moretel, t. France, in Isere; 7 N. La Tour du Pin, 27 E. Lyons.

Moreton, v. Eng. in Shropshire, with a medicinal spring; 4 W. Drayton.

Moreton Hampsted, t. Eng. in Devonshire, with a woollen manufacture, market on Saturday; 12 WSW. Exeter, 185 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 43. W. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,653.

Moreton in the Marsh, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 20 E. Worcester, 82 W. London. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 52. 1. N. Pop. 928.

Moreton's Bay, bay on E. coast of New Holland, between Cape Moreton and Point Lookout.

Moretown, p-t. Washington co. Vt. on S. side of Onion river; 10 W. Montpelier, W. 530. Pop. 593.

Moretta, t. Piedmont, on a small river, which runs into the Po; 9 SW. Pinerola, 16 S. Turin. Pop. 5,200.

Moreuil, t. France, in Somme; 9 NW. Montdidier, 12 SE. Amiens. Pop. 1,499.

Morey, t. France, in Jura; 10 NNE. St. Claude, 15 S. Nozeroy. Pop. 1,213.

Morey Vieille Eglise, t. France, in Upper Saône; 9 SW. Jussey.

Morga, r. Persia, which runs into the Sihon, on the borders of Bukharia.

Morgan, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 52 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 135.

Morgan, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 65 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 116.

Morgan, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,622.

Morgan, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; W. 373. Pop. 305.

Morgan, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,087.

Morgan, co. W. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 8,369; slaves 2,418. Pop. in 1820, 13,520. Chief town, Madison.

Morgan, co. Ten. Pop. 1,676.

Morgan, co. Ohio. Pop. 5,297.

Morgan, p-t. & cap. Morgan co. Ohio; 80 Columbus, W. 329. Pop. 333.

Morgan, lately *Cataco*, co. Alabama. Pop. 5,263. Chief town, Summerville.

Morgan, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 163.

Morgan, co. Va. Pop. 2,500. Chief town, Bath.

Morganfield, p-t. Union co. Ken.; W. 786.

Morgansville, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.; W. 182.

Morgantown, p-t. Berks co. Pa.; W. 142.

Morgantown, p-t. & cap. Monongalia co. Va., on the Monongahela; about 75 S. Pittsburgh, 280 NW. Richmond, W. 201. H. 70.

Morgantown, p-t. & cap. Burke co. on the Catabaw; 205 W. Raleigh, W. 455. It contains about 50 houses.

Morgantown, p-v. Blount co. Ten.; W. 574.

Morgantown, p-t. Butler co. Ken.; 144 Frankfort.

Morganza, t. Washington co. Pa.; 10 NNE. Washington, 13 SSW. Pittsburgh.

Morgarten, mt. Switz. in Schweitz, where the archduke Leopold was defeated by the 3 cantons; 10 SE. Zug. This battle has been compared to the battle of Marathon.

Morgeaz, or *Morges*, t. Piedmont; 12 W. Aosta.

Morgemoulin, t. France, in Meuse; 3 NW. Estain, 9 ENE. Verdun.

Morgene, mt. Savoy; E. of St. Jaire.

Morgenfeld, t. Prussia; 9 N. Rastenburg.

Morgenstern, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 50 NE. Prague. Pop. 1,900.

Morges, t. Switz. in Vaud, the capital of a bailiwick, situated on the N. side of the lake of Geneva, with a port and quay; 6 W. Lausanne, 23 NE. Geneva. Pop. 2,059.

Morges, t. France, in Isere; 21 S. Grenoble.

Morgestel, t. N. Brabant; 17 ESE. Breda. Pop. 1,100.

Morginenral, t. France, in Oise; 6 SE. Compeigne. Pop. 1,100.

Morgny, t. France, in Eure; 5 E. Lyons.

Morgo, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 16. E. Lat. 45. 44. N.

Morgong, t. Bengal; 25 W. Moorshedabad.

Morgurry, t. Mysore; 16 N. Rettinghery.

Morhange, t. France, principal place of a district, in Moselle; 20 SW. Sarguemines, 21 ESE. Metz. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

Mori, t. Hind. in Oude; 16 NE. Fyzabad.

Mori, v. Tyrolese; 5 SW. Roveredo.

Moriah, t. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain; N. of Crown-Point, 103 N. Albany, W. 459. Pop. 842. Here is a valuable bed of iron ore, called Rogers' ore bed.

Moriah, mt. N. H., in Shelburne.

Moria Kis, t. Hungary; 18 SSE. Debreczin.

Moriamme, t. Namur; 10 SE. Charles sur Sambre.

Moriches, p-v. in Brookhaven, N. Y., W. 301.

Moriënne Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Morienval, t. France, in Oise; 4 N. Crespy.

Morilleah, fort, Hind. Bahar; 15 E. Bettiah.

Morimal, t. Hind. in Cuddapa; 25 NE. Gandicotta.

Mori-marusa, now *North Sea*.

Moringambo, s-p. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 14. 30. S.

Morin, t. Hispaniola; 10 E. Cape François.

Morin, (*La*) r. France, which runs into the Marne, near Meaux.

Moringen, t. Baden, in Furstenburg; 14 NE. Schaffhausen, 26 NW. Constance.

Moringen, t. Han. in Gottingen, on the Mohr, which soon after runs into the Leine; 5 W. Nordheim, 10 NNW. Göttingen. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,728.

Moringen, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Friedberg.

Moris, t. Mexico, Mayo; 100 NE. Santa Cruz.

Morisa, t. Japan, in Nippon; 165 SW. Meaco. Lon. 131. 39. E. Lat. 34. 6. N.

Moris's Bay, or *Morris's Bay*, bay on SW. coast of Antigua; 4 W. Falmouth Harbour.

Morison's Haven, s-p. Scot. on S. coast of the Frith of Forth, with a custom house; 1 mile from Preston Pans. The principal article of trade is salt; for the preparing which, there are many pans in the neighbourhood.

Moritzburg, citadel, Saxony; 9 N. Dresden.

Morkastorf, t. Austria; 9 S. Laab.

Morkowitz, t. Moravia; 21 S. Olmutz. Pop. 1,010.

Morlaas, or *Morlas*, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 7 ENE. Pau, 16 WNW. Tarbe.

Morlacca, range of mountains on the coast of Dalmatia, extending from Segna to Fiume, on the borders of Carniola.

Morlachia, country, Europe, situated between Dalmatia and Croatia, if it be not rather a part of the former. It is bounded N. by Carniola, E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the gulf of Quarnero and Istria. The country is mountainous, and extends about 100 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Segna is the chief town. It belongs to Austria and Turkey. The inhabitants are rude and barbarous.

Morlaix, or *Morlais*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Finisterre; 7 posts ENE. Brest, 67 1-4 W. Paris. Lon. 3. 53. W. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 9,351. It is situated on a navigable river, with the tide of the English Channel coming up to it, which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which stands on an island. It contains 3 churches.—Gen. Moreau was a native of this town.

Morlane, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 E. Orthez, 12 N. Pau. Pop. 1,000.

Morley, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 SSW. Leeds. Pop. 2,457.

Morlunda, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 41 N. Calmar.

Mormand, or *Mormant*, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, 10 NE. Melun.

Mormando, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 16 NW. Cassano.

Mormora, (*La*), t. Piedmont, on the Maira ; 14 SW. Saluzzo.

Mornant, t. France, in Rhône ; 10 SSW. Lyons, 16 NE. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,004.

Mornas, t. France, in Vaucluse ; 9 NNW. Orange. Pop. 1,472.

Mornbachlin, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Nagold, 2 N. Liebenzell.

Morne au Diable, cape on W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 47. W. Lat. 19. 12. N.

Morne Pagoua, cape on E. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 19. W. Lat. 15. 39. N.

Morne Le Gros, t. Hispaniola, on N. coast ; 25 SE. Port Paix.

Morne Rouge, t. on N. coast of Hispaniola ; 7 SSW. Cape François.

Morne St. Nicholas, see *Cape St. Nicholas*.

Moro, r. Hind. which runs into the Chumbul, about 10 NE. Suisopour, in Rantampour.

Moro, mt. Piedmont ; 14 W. Domo d' Oscella.

Moro Castle, fortress, Cuba, to defend the Havannah.

MOROCCO, (part of ancient *Mauretania*), large km. Africa, comprising the NW. part, bounded N. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers, S. by Sahara, and W. by the Atlantic. About Lon. 1. to 10. W. Lat. 29. to 36. N. Sq. m. according to Graberg, 290,000. The limits and divisions are not well ascertained. It is divided into 2 parts by the great chain of the Atlas, which traverses it first from E. to W. and then from N. to S., leaving between itself and the sea a plain of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. This plain, which is 400 or 500 miles in length in an oblique line, includes all the populous and fertile part, comprising Morocco Proper and Fez. The division beyond the Atlas, comprises Darah, Tafilet, Sugulmessa, &c.

Population. The population is variously estimated ; by Graberg at 5,000,000 ; by Chenier and Hoest at 5, or 6,000,000 ; and by Jackson at 14,886,000. Pop. of the cities according to Jackson 995,000 ; of Morocco and Fez, north and west of Atlas, 10,300,000 ; the Brebers 3,000,000 ; Tafilet, south east of Atlas, 650,000. This statement is said to have been taken from the imperial register, but is probably a great exaggeration.

Towns. The chief towns are Morocco, the capital, Fez, Mequinez, Mogador, the principal seaport, Tarudant, Rabat, Sallee, Tangiers, Saffet, and Tetuan. The *government* is a most barbarous despotism. The *religion* is Mahometan ; but Jews are numerous in the cities, and engross all the commerce.

Face of the country, &c. The grand physical characteristic of the country is the great chain of the Atlas, the summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. The country between this chain and the ocean is watered by numerous streams from the mountains ; is exuberantly fertile, producing grain, almonds, dates, and various other fruits. Silk and wool are plentiful.

The famous leather, called Morocco, is manufactured from the skins of the goats of Tafilet.—Morocco has mines of iron, tin ; copper in abundance ; antimony more carefully worked than the others ; and mineral salt in great plenty. See *Barbary*.

Morocco proper contains the provinces of Siedma, Zerrara, Duquella, Tedla, Abda, Haha, Sus, and Erhanna.

Morocco, (called by the natives *Marasch*), city, & capital of the kingdom of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 31. 37. N. Pop. according to Chenier about 30,000 ; some reduce it 20,000 ; others state at 40, or 50,000 ; Jackson raises it to 270,000. It is said to contain 2,000 Jewish families. It is situated about 120 miles from the sea, in a pleasant plain, planted with palm trees. It was founded in 1052, A. D. and in the following century, under the reign of Ali Ben Yusuf, it was in its highest prosperity, and has been represented as containing a population of 1,000,000. This is probably very much exaggerated, but the circuit of its walls appears still calculated for at least 300,000. It is now very much depopulated, covered with ruins of houses and gardens ; the streets are filled with the rubbish of decayed buildings ; and the habitations, being old, swarm with vermin. The temples, sanctuaries, and mosques are still numerous, and some of the latter lofty and splendid. The emperor's palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble. The air is clear and healthy, and the city is well supplied with excellent water from the river Tensift, which flows at a short distance.

Morochi, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 75 ESE. Parral.

Morokinne, or *Morotinne*, one of the small Sandwich islands, between SW. coast of Mowee, and the island of Tahoorowa. Lon. 233. 31. E. Lat. 20. 37. N.

Morolongs, people in the southern part of Africa, north of Leetakoo. Their chief town is Moosso.

Moron, t. France, in Morbihan ; 9 NNE. Ploermel, 30 NE. Vannes.

Moron, t. Spain, in Seville ; 23 ESE. Seville.

Morona, r. S. America, which rises about 20 SE. Riobamba, and runs into the Maragnon, 40 E. St. Francisco de Borja.

Morosquillo, see *Morrosquillo*.

Morotoi, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 157. 14. W. Lat. 21. 10. N. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 36,000.

Morocouna, t. Hind. ; 24 E. Tellicherry.

Morozzo, t. Piedmont ; 9 E. Coni.

Morpeth, t. Eng. in Northumberland, on N. side of the Wansbeck, though the parish is on S. side ; 91 S. Edinburgh, 287 N. London. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 55. 12. N. Pop. 2,951. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, said to be the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield. It sends two members to parliament. It had anciently a castle, now in ruins.

Morpho, t. Cyprus ; the residence of an aga and a cadı ; 33 W. Nicosia.

Morra, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 32 NE. Aquila. Pop. 3,811.

Morra, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 8 N. Arrah.

Morra, (*La*), t. Piedmont ; 3 E. Cherasco.

Morris, co. N. J., bounded N. by Bergen co., E. by Essex co., S. by Somerset and Hunterdon cos., and NW. by Sussex co. Pop. in 1810, 21,828; in 1820, 21,368. Chief town, Morristown.

Morris, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 802.

Morris, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,713.

Morris, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,259.

Morris, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 403.

Morris's Flats, p-v. in the township of Eaton, Madison co. N. Y.; W. 375. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Morrison's Cove, in N. part of Bedford co. Pa.

Morristown, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 24 N. Montpelier, W. 532. Pop. 726.

Morristown, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 178 NW. Albany, W. 507. Pop. 827.

Morristown, p-t. & cap. Morris co. N. J.; 13 WNW. Newark, 28 WNW. New York, W. 233. Pop. of the township, 3,524. The village is pleasant and flourishing containing a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing office, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists.

Morristown, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio; 10 W. St. Clairsville, W. 285.

Morristown, p-t. & cap. Buncombe co. N.C.; 60 W. Morgantown.

Morrisville, p-t. & bor. Bucks co. Pa., on W. bank of the Delaware at Trenton falls, 1 mile below Trenton; 29 NE. Philadelphia, W. 166. Pop. 391.

Morrisville, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 71.

Morrisville, p-v. in Eaton, Madison co. N. Y.; 117 W. Albany, W. 126.

Morrisville, p-v. Green co. Pa.; W. 266.

Morro, (La.) see *Moro*.

Morro de Bonifacio, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 39. 25. S.

Morro Cobir, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Morro Chico, cape on the coast of Honduras. Lat. 15. 35. N.

Morro de Carapucho, headland on the coast of Peru. Lat. 19. 35. S.

Morro de los Diabolos, headland on the coast of Peru. Lat. 18. S.

Morro Hermoso, cape on W. coast of California. Lon. 245. 7. E. Lat. 27. 52. N.

Morro Morena, cape on the coast of Chili. Lon. 70. 32. W. Lat. 23. 18. S.

Morro-morro, t. Buenos Ayres, in the diocese of La Plata; 40 NE. Cocha.

Morro de Puercos, cape on W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 7. 35. N.

Morro de St. Jorge, cape on W. coast of America. Lat. 24. S.

Morro Quemado, headland on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Morro de St. Josef, headland on the coast of Peru. Lat. 24. S.

Morron, t. Cuba; 40 NW. Villa del Principe.

Morrone, t. Naples, in Lavora; 8 E. Capua.

Morrope, t. Peru, near the coast of the Atlantic, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Sana; 105 NW. Truxillo, near the Pacific ocean.

Morrosquillo, bay of the Spanish Main, on the coast of S. A. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Mors, isl. Denmark, in Lymfiord Gulf, of a very irregular form, in length about 18 miles from N. to S., its breadth various from 1 mile to

11. It has on it several towns and numerous villages; the chief place is Nikioping. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat. 56. 50. N. Pop. 5,900.

Mors, see *Meurs*.

Morsburg, t. Baden, on the lake of Constance; 6 NE. Constance. Pop. 1,817. It is surrounded by walls, and the seat of one of the four high courts of justice in Baden.

Morschansk, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Tzna; 56 N. Tambov. Lon. 41. 34. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 4,224.

Morschen, or *Morsen*, Old, t. Hesse, on the Fulda; 18 S. Cassel. Pop. 1,000. *New Morschen*, on the opposite bank, contains 1,500 inh.

Morsele, t. Flanders; 8 E. Ypres.

Morsiglia, t. Corsica; 21 NNW. Bastia.

Morskum, t. Finland, in Nyland; 16 N. Borgo. Lon. 25. 49. E. Lat. 60. 39. N.

Morsona, t. Naples, Molise; 14 NE. Molise.

Morstorff, see *Merstorf*, & *Mortara*.

Morsum, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, on the island of Sylt; 18 W. Tondern. Pop. 1,000.

Mort, (La,) lake, Upper Canada, where the traders have a post to purchase furs of the Indians; 40 NNW. Sturgeon lake.

Morta, lake, Italy, Treviso; 5 N. Ceneda.

Mortagne, t. France, in North, at the conflux of the Scarpe and the Scheldt; 8 NNW. Conde, 8 SE. Tournay.

Mortagne, t. France, in Vendee; 27 ESE. Nantes, 33 NNE. Luçon. Pop. 633. In a battle fought here in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, the former are said to have lost 20,000 men.

Mortagne, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 SSW. Saintes, 12 W. Pons. Pop. 1,346.

Mortagne, t. France, principal place of a district, in Orne; 15 ESE. Sees, 16 ENE. Alençon. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 5,720. It has several faubourgs.

Mortain, t. France, principal place of a district, Channel; 16 E. Avranches, 300 Coutances. Lon. 0. 51. W. Lat. 48. 39. N. Pop. 2,650.

Mortara, t. Sardinian district of Lumelline, near which Didier, king of the Lombards, was defeated by Charlemagne; 7 N. Lumello. Pop. 2,820.

Morte, lake, Tyrol; 10 E. Trent.

Morte Point, cape, Eng. on the W. coast of Devonshire, at the entrance of the Bristol Channel. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

Morteau, t. France, in Doubs; 12 SE. Pontarlier, 24 ESE. Besançon. Pop. 1,384.

Morted, see *Zea*.

Mortemart, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 6 SSW. Bellac.

Morter, isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; about 13 miles in circ. On it are the ruins of a town, supposed to be the ancient *Colentum*. The island is chiefly inhabited by smugglers and pirates. A few farmers cultivate vines, but olives are abundant. Lon. 15. 44. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

Mortero, small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 45. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Mortierol, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 12 ESE. Le Dorat.

Mortes, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Mortier Bank, fishing bank near S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54. 48. W. Lat. 47. 5. N.

Mortier's Rocks, rocks on S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54. 55. W. Lat. 47. N.

Mortimer's Cross, place of Eng. in the NW. part of the county of Hereford; a little SE. Ludlow. In the year 1461, the Lancastrians were defeated here by the Yorkists, with the loss of near 4,000 men killed.

Mortinsperg, t. Austria; 10 SSW. Zwetl.

Mortlake, v. Surry, by the side of the Thames; 10 W. London. Pop. 1,748.

Mortlich, or *Murthlach*, v. Scot. in Bamfshire, on a small river which runs into the Spey; 12 SSW. Fochabers.

Morton, see *Moreton*.

Morton's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Nevis; 2 N. Charlestown.

Mortorp, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 10 WSW. Calmar.

Mortree, (*Grand*,) t. France, in Orne; 7 SSE. Argentan, 13 N. Alençon. Pop. 275.

Mortu Island, or *St. Clara*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Peru, about 2 miles in length, and about 15 NNE. of the river Tumbbez.

Mortugara, t. Brazil, in Para; 20 SW. Para.

Morty, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, about 60 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 25 in breadth; separated from NE. part of Gilolo by a channel about 25 miles wide, called the strait of Morty. Lon. 128. 23. E. Lat. 2. 15. N.

Morvee, t. Guzerat; 40 NE. Noanagur.

Morven, district, Scot. in Argyleshire, extending in length about 20 miles along the sound of Mull, and 10 at its greatest breadth. This was the country of Fingal and his heroes. Pop. 1,883.

Morugliengo, t. Piedmont; 20 NNW. Vercelli.

Morugo, r. Surinam, which runs into the sea, N. Essequibo.

Morviedro, or *Murviedro*, t. Spain, in Valencia; 13 NNE. Valencia, 25 SE. Segorbe. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 39. 38. N. Pop. 6,810. It is supposed to be ancient *Saguntum*, destroyed by Hannibal, and which fell a victim to its fidelity to the Romans. The inhabitants made a resistance of 8 months, and not receiving the succours they expected from their allies, fed upon the flesh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage against themselves: they erected an immense pile of wood, and after setting fire to it, precipitated themselves, their women, slaves, and treasures, into the flames; so that instead of a lucrative conquest, Hannibal found nothing but a heap of ashes.—The city of Morviedro is full of the remains of antiquity; the walls of the houses, the city gates, and doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inscriptions. The most curious monuments are the castle and the theatre.

Morviedro, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, below the town so called.

Morville, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 28. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

Morville sur Seille, t. France, in Meurte; 3 ESE. Pont a Mousson, 3 NW. Nomeny.

Morville sur Nied, t. France, in Meurte; 7 N. Château Salins, 7 W. Morhange.

Morvillier, t. France, in Vosges; 3 N. Bourmont, 4 SW. Neufchateau.

Morungani, s-p. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 15. S.

Morunda, now *Maraud*.

Morung, country, Asia, dependent on Thibet, on the banks of the Cosa, a little N. of Bengal, and SW. of Bootan.

Morungen, t. Pru. Merseburg; 4 SW. Wippra.

Morungen, see *Mohrunen*.

Morup, t. Sweden, in Halland; 25 NNW. Halmsted.

Morzegorskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on W. side of the Dwina; 100 SE. Archangel.

Mortovetz, island, Russia, in the straits between the Frozen and White sea. Lon. 41. 38. E. Lat. 66. 40. N.

Morz-zuschlag, t. Stiria; 20 ENE. Bruck. Pop. 800.

Mosa, see *Meuse*.

Mosabad, t. Hind. in Agimere; 13 SSE. Roopnagur.

Mosach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Iser, 2 E. Freysingen.

Mosalsk, t. Russia, in Kaluga; 48 W. Kaluga. Lon. 34. 34. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 1,248.

Mosbach, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 12 NNE. Nabburg, 20 E. Amberg.

Mosbach, t. Baden, in circle of the Neckar, capital of a district on the Elzbach; 18 E. Heidelberg, 82 E. Spire. Pop. 2,122. It contains 3 churches, and some manufactures of cloth, salt, &c.

Mosbach, t. Bavaria; 5 N. Schweinfurt.

Mosbrunn, t. Austria; 8 S. Vienna.

Mosburg, t. Carinthia; 6 NW. Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, or *Mospurg*, t. Bav. in Isar, capital of a district; 9 SW. Landshut, 24 NE. Munich. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 48. 23. N. Pop. 1,400. Near this town prince Louis obtained a signal victory over the Austrians, in 1313.

Moscha, now *Mascat*.

Moschel, or *Ober Moschel*, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 12 NE. Lautereck, 32 NNE. Deux Ponts. Lon. 7. 43. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

Moschenizza, or *Moschenitz*, t. Aust. Illyria, in Istria, on the gulf of Flanati; 3 S. Laurana. Pop. 2,000.

Moschlitz, t. Reuss; 2 SW. Schleitz.

Moscho, or *Mosho*, (an. *Cambysis-arium*,) t. Africa, in Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile; 100 NW. Dongola, 210 SSW. Syene. Lon. 30. 52. E. Lat. 20. 26. N.

Moschont, fortress, A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 22 S. Arzingan.

Mosckka, or *Moska*, see *Muscka*.

Moscow, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 286.

Moscow, p-v. Livingston co. N.Y. in the township of Leicester; 22 SE. Batavia, 33 S. by W. Rochester, 33 SW. Canandaigua, 60 NNE. Olean, 249 W. Albany, W. 368. It is situated near the west border of the flats on the Genesee, about 2 miles from the river, at the head of boat navigation, and contains about 40 houses, a printing office, and some mills. See *Leicester*.

Moscow, t. Wayne co. Ohio, on Sugar Creek; 10 E. Wooster.

Moscow, p-t. Lincoln co. Missouri; 44 St. Louis, W. 335.

Moscow, or *Moskorskaia*, gov. Russia, bounded N. and NW. by Twer, E. by Vladimir, S. by

Kaluga and Tula, and W. by Smolensk; about 100 miles long, and 92 broad. Sq. m. 10,040. Pop. stated from 1,090,000 to 1,253,000. It is watered by the Oka, Moskva, and Kliasma; is one of the most populous provinces of the empire; divided into 13 circles.

Moscow, (in Russian *Moskva*,) city, Eu. Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name, formerly the capital of the Russian empire, and now of the interior part, though not the residence of the court; 350 SE. Petersburg, 600 ENE. Warsaw, 900 E. by N. Vienna. Lon. 37. 33. E. Lat. 55.46. N. Pop. in summer about 200,000; in winter 300,000. Abp. see. It is situated on both sides of the Moskva, and including the suburbs, is about 24 miles in circuit. It consists of 4 successive divisions, circular or semi-circular, each surrounded by the other. 1. The *Kremlin* and *Kitaigorod*. The Kremlin stands on a height, and contains the ancient palace of the czars, the church of St. Michael's containing the tombs of the ancient czars, the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, where the emperors are crowned, and various other churches and monasteries. The Kitaigorod, or Chinese town, contains a number of bazars and shops, and has also a number of public buildings; among others a strong brick edifice for the public archives, and the university. 2. The *Bielo-gorod*, or White town, extends round the central part like a half moon, and has several wide streets, but no remarkable public building, except the arsenal and cannon foundry. 3. The *Semliano-gorod*, or Earthentown, is much more extensive than either of the preceding. It has wide streets, and derived its name from the earthen ramparts by which it was formerly defended. 4. The *Slobodes*, or suburbs, nearly 30 in number, surround the city, occupying a great extent of ground, and look like so many mean detached villages. Fires are of very frequent occurrence in this wooden built city.

Moscow was entered by the French under Bonaparte, on the 14th Sept. 1812, but arrangements were previously made for setting it on fire, by order of the Russian government, thus carrying into execution the plan of the campaign, which was to abandon and destroy. The conflagration did not become general till the night of the 16th; it raged during the 17th and 18th, and was not got under till the 19th. Nearly 3-4ths of the whole city were consumed. The Kremlin and Bielo-gorod being almost the only quarter preserved. According to a report laid before the emperor, in 1817, there were, before the destruction, 2,567 dwelling houses of stone, 6,591 of wood,—total 9,158. Booths & shops of stone 6,324, of wood 2,197—total 8,521. On the enemy's retreat there remained undamaged 526 of stone, 2,100 of wood—total 2,626; also 989 booths and shops of stone, 379 of wood—total 1,368. Built and repaired since the destruction 3,137 dwelling houses of stone, and 5,561 of wood—total 8,638. Booths and shops of 5,102, stone, 447 of wood—total 5,549. Pop. stated at the same time 312,000; males 197,482, females 114,518: by another statement in 1816, total only 166,515; 3,544 ecclesiastics. Pop. in 1781, 277,535; males 137,698; females 134,918. Births, in 1791, 49,629; deaths, 25,469. In

enumerating the houses in Moscow, it is common to reckon blocks of buildings, comprising sometimes several dwellings, as single houses.

The new city has wider streets and greater uniformity in its private buildings, but in its churches and public buildings, the Asiatic taste is still preserved. The number of churches before the destruction was upwards of 700; in 1816, 288. In the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, which is the most splendid in the city, is an immense chandelier of massy silver, weighing nearly 3,000 lbs. The tower of Ivan in the Kremlin, the highest spire in the city, is still amply replenished with bells, and formerly contained the largest bell in the world, the weight being above 200 tons, or according to another statement 432,000 lbs. It fell during the last century, in consequence of the tower being burnt, was rent by the fall, and is now considerably sunk in the earth. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is the *Exercier-haus*, a vast hall erected near the Kremlin, intended for the parade of troops when the weather does not admit of their exercising out of doors. It is 560 long, and 168 wide, so capacious that 1,000 infantry, or 500 cavalry may be exercised in it.

The population of Moscow is increased in winter partly by the resort of traders, but more by the arrival from the country of families of rank with a host of servants; for Moscow, not Petersburg, is the great resort of the Russian nobility. Every thing here is in extremes, the nobility live in magnificence, the populace in wretchedness. There is a similar discrepancy in the buildings, a mixture of magnificent mansions and wretched hovels. Though this discrepancy is lessened since the re-building, yet it still exists in a greater degree than in any other capital in Europe. In regard to trade, Moscow, though at a great distance from the sea, is the grand entrepot for the interior of the empire, and receives goods partly by the rivers, but more by land carriage, from Petersburg and Riga, and from Astrachan and Odessa. As a place of education it is of little repute, yet it has a number of scientific establishments, public libraries, &c. The university, planned for 600 students, had in 1818, between 200 and 300 only. Moscow was founded in the middle of the 12th century, previous to which Kiev or Kiow was the residence of the Russian sovereigns. Though the building of Petersburg, the present capital, dates from the early part of the 18th century, yet Moscow continued the frequent residence of the court till 1760.

Mosdok, t. Russia, in Caucasus, capital of a circle, on the Terek, Lon. 43. 50. E. Lat. 43.43. N. Pop. 3,000.

Mosdorf, t. Luxemburg; 4 E. Dicrich.

Mose, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 9 S. Angers.

Mose, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 132. 2. E. Lat. 6. 20. S.

Mose, see *Villa de Mose*.

Moseche, pr. Angola, on N. bank of the Coanza.

Mosck, see *Mauscheid*.

Moselle, (an. *Mosella*,) r. France, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, passes by or

near to Remiremont, Epinal, Châtel sur Moselle, Charmes, Toul, Pont a Mousson, Metz, Thionville, Gravenmacheren, Treves, Traarbach, &c. and joins the Rhine, at Coblenz. Length about 300.

Moselle, dep. France, bounded N. by Luxemburg, NE. by Treves, E. by Nassau Sarbruck, and Deux Ponts, SE. by dep. Lower-Rhine, and S. & W. by Meuse. This was heretofore principally the country of Messin. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Metz, the capital, Brieg, Thionville, and Sarguemines. Pop. 337,904. Sq. m. 2,172.

Mosenia, t. Persia, Chusistan; 36 SW. Suster.

Mosera, t. Italy, Treviso; 6 NNE. Treviso.

Moses Point, cape on E. coast of Newfoundland; 5 SW. Cape Bonavista.

Moshak, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 NW. Doran.

Moshelly, t. Bengal; 28 SE. Kishenagur.

Mosho, see *Moscho*.

Mosigkau, t. Anhalt Dessau; 4 SW. Dessau.

Mosina, t. Caraccas; 15 SW. Cumana.

Mosio, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 3 S. Orebro.

Moskanitz, t. Istria; 10 E. Pedena.

Moskirch, see *Moeskirch*.

Moskirchen, t. Stiria; ESE. Voitsberg.

Moskoe, or *Moskenes*, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, SW. of Maelstrom. Lat. 67. 54. N.

Moskorskaia, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus; 104 WNW. Ekaterinograd. Lon. 41. 26. E. Lat. 45. 12. N.

Moskva, r. Russia, which rises near Ruza, passes by Moscow, and runs into the Oka, near Kolomna.

Mosly, t. Aust. Galicia; 8 S. Belcz.

Mosongo, pr. Africa, in Anziko, E. of Pombo.

Mosony, see *Wieselburg*.

Mospony, t. Ceylon; 24 E. Candi.

Mosquito Cove, bay on W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Mosquitos, or, *Mosquito Bank*, cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras, which gives name to a tract of country on the continent, called the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Mosquito Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Mosquito Cove, bay, on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 5. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.

Mosquito Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Mosquito Keys, cluster of islets and rocks in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 12. 47. N.

Mosquito Cove, bay on the coast of West Greenland. Lon. 52. 57. W. Lat. 65. N.

Mosquito Creek, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; W. 340.

Mosquito Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, near N. coast of Virgin Gorda.

Mosquito Islands, small islands on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69. 10. W. Lat. 43. 55. N.

Mosquito Point, cape, at the entrance of Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica.

Mosquito Point, cape on the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of Essequibo.

Mosquito, or *Muskito Shore*, name given to a tract of country in North-America, lying along the northern and eastern shore of Hondu-

ras; inhabited chiefly by the Mosquito Indians. See *Honduras*.

Mosquito Indians, Indians, North-America, about Lon. 94. W. Lat. 46. N.

Mosquitos, t. Cuba; 27 W. Havannah.

Moss, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, on E. side of Christiania bay; 15 N. Frederickstadt, 28 S. Christiania. Pop. 3,000. It has a brisk trade chiefly in the export of Deal.

Moss, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near the town of Moss.

Mossa, t. Ger. in Goritz; 5 SW. Goritz.

Mossa, t. Piedmont; 23 NNW. Vercelli.

Mossale, t. Parma; 19 S. Parma.

Mossar, t. Rus. Wilna; 28 SE. Braslaw.

Mossaw, t. Bengal; 7 N. Rajemal.

Mossel Bay, bay, on S. coast of Africa.

Mosselpatty, t. Ceylon; 65 WNW. Trinkamaly.

Masseniga, t. Morea; 20 E. Navarin.

Mussequijos, people and country of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, on the banks of the Quilamancy, about 100 miles from the Indian sea.

Mosset, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 6 NW. Prades, 24 W. Perpignan.

Mossimpour, t. Bahar; 23 SE. Hajypour.

Moskirch, see *Moeskirch*.

Mossing, or *Massing*, t. Bavaria; 8 NNW. New Oetting, 12 S. Dingelfingen.

Mosso, t. Piedmont; 2 N. Biella.

Mossingen, t. Wurt. district of Rothenberg. Pop. 2,059.

Mossula, or *Marsoula*, t. Africa, in Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Mossumbo, t. Congo; 20 S. Banza.

Möst, or *Briex*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz, on the Bila; 12 N. Saatz, 38 NW. Prague. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Mosta, see *Bilina*.

Mostagan, t. Algiers; 50 ENE. Oran.

Mostar, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, capital of Herzegovina, on the Narent; 60 N. Ragusa, 60 E. Spalatro. Lon. 18. 0. E. Lat. 44. N. Pop. 9,000. It has a celebrated manufacture of arms, and a brisk trade in cattle, corn, & wine. The harbour was the work of the Romans.

Mostigannim, see *Mustigannim*.

Mostil, isl. Russia, in the Pezinskoe. Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 60. 21. N.

Mostolos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 8 WSW. Madrid.

Mosty, t. Rus. Grodno; 40 W. Novogrodek.

Mosul, or *Mossoul*, city, A. Turkey, capital of a pachalic included in the pachalic of Bagdad, in a plain, on W. bank of the Tigris; 240 E. Aleppo, 480 WNW. Ispahan. Lon. 42. 8. E. Lat. 36. 20. N. Pop. according to Olivier, about 70,000: 25,000 Arabians, 16,000 Turks, 15,000 Kurds, 8,000 Armenians, and Nestorians. According to others 35,000. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle. Almost all the houses are built of stone; the Tigris is deep and rapid, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. The air is healthy in spring, hot in summer, feverish in autumn, and inconveniently cold in winter. The inhabitants consist of Arabians, Turks, Persians, & Curds, all which languages are spoken. The Nestorian patriarch of Syria resides at Elkasch, near the

town, where also are found many Christians, Armenians, Greeks, and Maronties.—This city is very large, and contains many handsome buildings, exclusive of mosques, minarets, and hummums, which are of hewn stone. The bazar is large, and well supplied; the commerce is considerable, and there are manufactures of leather and cotton, particularly *muslins*, said to be named from this place. The town is surrounded by a strong and high wall of stone; but all the space enclosed is not occupied with houses; and many places are covered with ruins, which shew that it was once more populous than it now is; however, the inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures of cotton. Merchandize from India is brought hither by the way of Basora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo. About a mile from Mosul, on the opposite bank of the river, are mounds, similar to those of Babylon, supposed to be the remains of ancient *Ninereh*.

Mosundah, t. Bengal; 18 NNE. Calcutta.

Moszeisk, t. Aust. Galicia; 15 E. Lemberg.

Moszlickzko, t. Aust. Galicia; 32 W. Lemberg.

Moszno, t. Russia, in Kiev; 53 SE. Biala-cerkiev, 85 SSE. Kiev.

Moszyn, t. Pru. Posen; 9 S. by W. Posen. Pop. 624.

Mola, (*La*), t. Spain, in New Castile; 35 S. Huete.

Mota, (*La*), t. Spain, in Leon; 20 WSW. Valladolid.

Motala, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 21 NW. Linkioping.

Motala, r. Sweden in East Gothland, which runs from the Wetter lake to the Baltic, 22 E. Nordkioping.

Matamoculo, t. on W. coast of Madagascar; 18 SE. Cape St. André.

Motchang, t. Corea; 18 SW. Yang-tchen.

Mo-tchou, t. Corea; 30 W. Long Kouang.

Mote, t. Tyrol; 9 S. Tyrol.

Mosacazé, t. Guzerat; 48 S. Janagur.

Moterana, t. Naples, Otranto; 6 SW. Lecce.

Mothe Mont Ravel, (*La*), t. France, in Dordogne; 18 SW. Mucidan.

Mothe St. Heraye, (*La*), t. France, in Deux-Sevres; 4 SE. St. Maixent, 13 W. Niort. Pop. 2,515.

Mother Bank, bank, in the channel, between the Isle of Wight and the coast of Hampshire, with from 3 to 8 fathoms water. Lon. 1. W. Lat. 50. 41. N.

Mother and Daughters, three remarkable hills, on the coast of New Britain, in the Pacific ocean, W. of Cape Palliser.

Mother and Daughters, small islands near the coast of Surinam. Lon. 52. W. Lat. 5. N.

Mother Kill, or *Murderkill*, hundred, in Kent co. Delaware. Pop. 7,558. It is watered by a creek of the same name which falls into Delaware bay, 2 S. Jones's creek.

Moti, t. Persia, Segestan; 60 N. Zareng.

Moti, t. Sardinia; 27 ESE. Sassari. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 40. 42. N.

Motiers, t. Switz. in Neufchâtel; the seat of a court of justice; 13 SW. Neufchâtel.

Motiklei, gulf of Russia, in the sea of Ochotskoi, between Cape Dugiskoi and the continent; about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16

broad. Lon. 147. 34. to 149. 14. E. Lat. 59. 20. to 59. 36. N.

Motin, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, situated at the foot of a mountain; 50 ESE. Colima.

Motir, small isl. in the E. Indian sea of a triangular form, about 24 S. Ternate. Lon. 127. 19. E. Lat. 0. 26. N.

Moto, t. Guzerat; 5 E. Pattun.

Motlau, r. Prussia, which joins the Rodaun at Dantzig, near which the united stream joins the Vistula.

Motodziecno, t. Rus. Wilna; 64 ESE. Wilna.

Motol, t. Russ. Brzesc; 60 E. Brzesc.

Motola, t. Africa, in Congo.

Motola, t. Naples, in Otranto; 59 WNW. Lecce, 134. E. Naples. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 40. 52. N. Bp. see.

Motoorah, t. Bengal; 50 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 48. E. Lat. 22. 2. N.

Motootaboo, one of the smaller Friendly islands; 3 NW. Tongataboo.

Motoua, one of the smaller Kurile Islands. Lon. 154. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Motovskaia, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 12 NNE. Kola.

Motrapour, t. Bengal; 10 N. Mahmudpour.

Motrico, s-p. Spain, in Guipuscoa, in the bay of Biscay; 18 W. St. Sebastian.

Motril, s-p. Spain, in Grenada; 4 E. Malaga, 32 S. Grenada. Lon. 3. 42. W. Lat. 36. 45. N. Pop. 4,500. In different parts of this coast, almost as far westward as Gibraltar, there are about 12 sugar-mills, called *Ingenios*; in Motril only there are four of them. The cultivation of the cane, however, has been neglected through political motives; and the canes have been rooted up to make way for the vine.

Motril, t. Walachia; 10 NNW. Krajova.

Motta, t. Italy, Treviso, at the union of the Mottegano and Livenza; 18 ENE. Trevigio.

Motta, (*La*), t. Naples, in the Capitanata; 2 ESE. Volturara.

Motta, (*La*), t. Sicily, Noto; 11 W. Catania.

Motta, t. Italy; 21 E. Cremona.

Motta de Bruzzano, (an. *Locri*), t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 17 S. Gierace.

Motta di Reina, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 S. Serviero.

Motta St. Gio, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 SSE. Reggio.

Motta Sideroni, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 NE. Gierace.

Mottahhen, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 10 NNE. Beit el Fakih.

Mottapar t. Hind. in Travancore; 21 NE. Porcah.

Mottarelle, t. Italy, Padua; 9 SSW. Padua.

Motte, isl. Vt. in lake Champlain; 8 W. North Hero; 8 miles long, and 2 broad.

Motte, (*La*), t. France, in Upper-Loire; 3 NE. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.

Motte, (*La*), t. France, in Vosges, on an eminence, not far from the Mouzon; 6 NE. Bourmont, 8 S. Neufchâtel sur Meuse.

Motte Achart, (*La*), t. France, in Vendee; 9 NE. Sables d'Olonne, 10 WSW. La Roche sur Yon.

Motte du Caire, (*La*), t. France, in Lower-Alps; 9 N. Sisteron.

Motte Chalençon, (*La*), t. France, in Drôme; 12 NE. Nions, 16 S. Die.

Motte Landeron, (La,) t. France, Gironde; 4 E. La Reolle, 6 NW. Marmande. Pop. 2,282.

Motte St. Jean, (La,) t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 6 WNW. Paray le Monial, 10 SE. Bourbon Nancy.

Mottegano, r. Italy, Treviso, which runs into the Livenza, at Motta.

Mottene, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 8 SW. Sana.

Mottenhagan, t. Pru.; 15 ESE. Königsberg.

Motter, or *Mottern*, r. France, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, passes by Pfaffenhofen, Haguenau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, at Duzenheim.

Motterville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 NE. Caudebec.

Möttling, or *Metling*, t. Carniola; 10 SSW. Landstrass, 152 S. Vienna. Lon. 15.15. E. Lat. 45. 48. N.

Mottram, t. Eng. in Cheshire; 8 NE. Stockport. Pop. 1,267.

Motuara, isl. in the Pacific ocean, between the islands of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's Sound; here was a fortified village. Lon. 184. 50. W. Lat. 41. 4. S.

Motun, see *Modon*.

Motya, see *Pastaleone*.

Motysin, t. Russ. Kiev; 20 WNW. Kiev.

Mouah, t. Hind. in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 56 SSW. Gogo.

Muamilladooro, t. Carnatic; 30 N. Nellore.

Mouchamps, t. France, in Vendée; 20 NNW. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 1,720.

Mouchou, r. China, which runs into the Eastern sea, Lon. 121. 54. E. Lat. 36. 56. N.

Mouchy, t. France, Oise; 6 N. Compiègne.

Mouciur, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 27 SSE. Kir-shehr, 30 NNE. Akserai.

Moud, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 78 SE. Cogni, 42 WNW. Tarsus.

Moudania, &c. see *Mudania*, &c.

Moudon, t. Switz. which gives name to a bailiwick, in Vaud; 11 NNE. Lausanne. Lon. 6. 36. E. Lat. 46. 42. N. Pop. 1,400. Antonine mentions it in his Itinerary under the name of *Molodumum*. It is situated on the Broye, but in an unpleasant and inconvenient spot.

Moudyel, t. Hind. in Cuddapa; 40 NNW. Gandicotta.

Mougden, see *Chen-yang*.

Mougins, t. France, in Var; 5 SE. Grasse.

Mougon, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 8 ESE. Niort, 11 SSW. St. Maixent.

Mouhun, t. Hind. Lahore; 10 S. Kooshaub.

Moujhur, t. Hind. in Agimere, in the desert of Bicaner. Lon. 72. 20. E. Lat. 23. 57. N. It is surrounded on all sides by sand, but has several good wells and reservoirs of water.

Mouilleron, t. France, in Vendee; 6 NW. Châtaigneraye. Pop. 1,200.

Mouki, Arabia, Hedsjas; 60 SW. Mecca.

Moul, (The,) cape, Scot. on E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 60. 24. N.

Moul Head, cape, Scot. on the N. coast of Papa Westra. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 59. 13. N.

Moulamkeng, mt. Thibet. Lon. 99. 59. E. Lat. 30. 46. N.

Moul Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 2. 34. W. Lat. 58. 52. N.

Moulapuddy, t. Hind. in Dindigul; 7 NE. Dindigul.

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Moular, t. Carnatic; 10 N. Tiagar.

Moular, (Le,) t. Piedmont; 3 SW. Susa.

Mouie, r. Eng. in Devonshire, which runs into the Taw, 2 N. Chumleigh.

Moule, (Le,) t. Guadeloupe, on N. coast. Lon. 61. 27. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Mouler, see *Salcr Mouler*.

Mouliberne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 SE. Baugé.

Moulin, t. France, in Moselle; 3 SW. Metz, 5 NNE. Gorze.

Moulin Bay, bay of the island of St. Vincent, on W. coast. Lon. 61. 13. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Moulins, city, France, capital of Allier; 35 3-4 posts SSE. Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 13,803. H. 1,500. Chh. 12. Hospitals 2. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the Bourbonnois, and is esteemed one of the pleasantest towns in France; it is situated on the Allier; the streets are broad and clean. The principal trade is cutlery. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Moulins en Gilbert, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Nievre; 7 SW. Château Chinon, 27 E. Nevers. Lon. 3. 53. E. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 2,579.

Moulins la Marche, t. France, in Orne; 9 SW. L'Aigle, 18 NE. Alençon. Pop. 878.

Moulouge Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 45. S.

Mouls, small isl. near N. coast of Cornwall, a little N. of the mouth of the Alan.

Moultan, country, Hind. principally lying on E. side of the Indus; bounded N. by Lahore, E. by Delhi, S. by sandy deserts which separate it from Agimere, and W. by Persia. In 1739, this country was ceded to Persia. It at present belongs to the dominions of the king of Cabulistan. The principal productions are cotton, sugar, opium, sulphur, &c.

Moultan, city, Hind. and capital of the country so called, on the Chunaub; 375 WNW. Delhi. Lon. 71. 22. E. Lat. 30. 36. N. It is one of the most ancient towns of Hindoostan, and celebrated for a pagoda, much revered by the Hindoos. It is surrounded by a wall 40 or 50 feet high, and is 4 and a half miles in circuit. It was formerly a place of great trade, with large manufactures, particularly of cotton. The city is now governed by a nabob, dependent on the king of Cabulistan.

Moulton, p-t. Lawrence co. Alabama; 283 Chaawba, W. 816.

Moultonborough, p-t. Strafford co. N.H., N. of lake Winnipiseogee; 65 NNW. Portsmouth, 48 N. Concord, W. 557. Pop. 1,297.

Mounce, t. Hind. in Hissar; 20 NW. Hissar.

Moultrieville, v. S. C., on Sullivan's island, 8 miles from Charleston.

Mounessness, cape on SE. coast of Unst, one of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 2. W. Lat. 61. 3. N.

Mount Abraham, Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 37.

Mount Airy, p-t. Surry co. N.C.; W. 381.

Mount Airy, p-v. Washington co. Va.; W. 376.

Mount Baker, mt. on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 48. 39. N.

Mount Baltock, mt. Scot. in W. part of Kincardine; 16 NW. Bervie.

Mount Bethel, (Lower,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 2,472.

Mount Bethel, (Upper,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 2,182.

Mount Calder, barren mountain, which forms the extreme S. point of Port Protection, in NW. part of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago.

Mount Camel, mt. New Zealand, at N. extremity of Eaheinomauwe; 30 SSE. Cape Maria Van Diemen.

Mount Campbell, mt. on NE. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 70. 20. E. Lat. 49. 12. S.

Mount Carmel, p-t. Edwards co. Illinois, on the Wabash, opposite the entrance of White River and Potoka, 24 miles by land, below Vincennes, 25 above Harmony, 106 Vandalia, W. 726.

Mount Clemens, p-t. & cap. Macomb co. Michigan on the river Huron of St. Clair, 6 miles above its entrance into the lake, at the head of navigation for vessels or large boats; 25 miles N. Detroit, W. 590. It has a pleasant, healthy, and advantageous situation, in a fertile tract of country. It contains a court house and jail, and is a flourishing town. On the river 1 1-2 mile above the village are falls, which afford fine water privileges.

Mount Clio, p-v. Sumter, S.C.; W. 474.

Mount of Cocos, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 177. E. Lat. 16. S. It is represented as a high mountain full of trees, of which the greater part appeared to be cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants were handsome, stout, and well proportioned. The navigators obtained cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, some small hogs, and fresh water. The natives call it *Kootahee*.

Mount Darwin, p-v. Franklin co. Georgia; W. 538.

Mount Defiance, mt. in S. part of the township of Ticonderoga, N.Y., on the W. side of lake Champlain, at the outlet of lake George, a little north of the old fort of Ticonderoga.

Mount Desert, isl. & p-t. on the coast of Maine, in Hancock co.; 40 E. Castine, W. 723. Pop. 1,329. The island is 15 miles long, and 12 broad. It is situated between Frenchman's and Bluehill bays.

Mount Discovery, mt. Essex co. N.Y., in S. part of Lewis. It is one of the highest mountains in the county of Essex.

Mount Duval, p-v. Spencer co. Indiana. W. 721.

Mount Edgecumb, round mountain on NE. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 176. 53. Lat. 38. S. It is said to be nearly as high as the Peak of Teneriffe.

Mount Edgecumb, mt. Eng. on the W. coast of the entrance into Plymouth Harbour on the coast of Devonshire. Lon. 4. 9. W. Lat. 50. 21. N.

Mount Edgecumb, mountainous island in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Norfolk sound, near W. coast of America.

Mount Fairweather, mt. on W. coast of N.A.; 12 NE. Cape Fairweather.

Mount Felix, lofty cape on NE. coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian gulf; 40 WNW. Cape Guardafui. Lon. 50. 40. E. Lat. 12. N.

Mount Gardener, mt. & promontory on SW. coast of New Holland, forming E. boundary of

King George the Third's sound. Lon. 18. 29. E. Lat. 35. 4. S.

Mount Helleby, mt. Barbadoes.

Mount Henry, p-v. Montgomery co. Alabama; W. 786.

Mount Hillery, mt. Ireland, in the county of Cork; 7 W. Mallow.

Mount Holly, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 25 W. Windsor, W. 460. Pop. 1,157.

Mount Holly, p-t. & cap. Burlington co. N.J., near Ancocus Creek; 23 ENE. Philadelphia, W. 159. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, 2 houses of public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Friends; valuable mills, and upwards of 200 dwelling-houses.

Mount Hood, mt. N.A. Lon. 122. W. Lat. 45. N.

Mount Hope, p-v. Orange co. N.Y.; W. 275.

Mount Hope, p-v. Shenandoa co. Va.; W. 97.

Mount Hope Bay, bay, NE. part of Narraganset bay, extending up between Tiverton and Bristol, and a short distance into Massachusetts. Taunton river flows into the NE. part of it.

Mount Hope, or *Monte Haup,* hill, R. I., on W. shore of Mount Hope bay, in the township of Bristol; 2 NE. of the town. It is of a conical form, with an acute and nearly pointed apex; and though of inconsiderable height, (less than 300 feet above full tide,) the prospect from the summit is peculiarly interesting. It is famous for being the residence of king Philip.

Mount Horeb, p-v. Nelson co. Va.; W. 170.

Mount Independence, mt. Orwell, Vt. on E. side of lake Champlain, opposite the old fort of Ticonderoga.

Mount Jackson, p-v. Beaver co. Pa. W. 270.

Mount Jefferson, mt. N.A. Lon. 121. 30. W. Lat. 44. N.

Mount Joy, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 24 Harrisburg, W. 120. Pop. 1,835.

Mount Joy, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 935.

Mount Laurel, p-t. Halifax co. Va.; W. 248.

Mount Leinster, mt. Ireland, in Carlow, on the borders of Wexford; 12 SSE. Carlow.

Mount Major, mt. New Hampshire near the S. end of lake Winnipiscogee. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Mount Misery, mt. island of St. Christopher, near W. end.

Mount Morris, p-t. Livingston co. N.Y., on the Genesee, opposite to Leicester; 242 W. Albany, W. 363. Pop. 1,002.

Mount Mourne, p-v. Iredell co. N.C.; W. 400.

Mount Olympus, mt. on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 236. 24. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Mount Orgueil Castle, or *Gowray Castle,* in the Isle of Jersey. This fortress was called *Gowray Castle*, from the adjacent village of that name. The present appellation of Mount Orgueil is derived from the proud promontory on which it is situated. The castle, though in a state of decline, retains an air of greatness that strikes the eye; 5 W. St. Helier.

Mount Paterson, mt. on N. coast of Chatham, in the N. Pacific ocean; 10 N. Cape Young.

Mount Pisgah, p-v. Iredell co. N.C.; W. 400.

Mount Pleasant, p-t West-Chester co. N.Y., on the E. side of the Hudson; 36 N. New-

York, W. 265. Pop. 3,684. This town possesses considerable wealth and trade.

Mount Pleasant, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; 10 NW. Washington. W. 204. Pop. 2,301.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.; W. 120.

Mount Pleasant, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; 170 NW. Harrisburg, W. 279. Pop. 874.

Mount Pleasant, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,483.

Mount Pleasant, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,254.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.; 12 SW. Woodstock, W. 113.

Mount Pleasant, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio; 10 NE. St. Clairsville, 20 SW. Steubenville, W. 292. It is a flourishing town, and contains a market house, a bank, and a Friends' meeting-house. In the vicinity there are a woollen manufactory, a paper mill, and other valuable mills.

Mount Pleasant, v. Charleston district, S.C.; 3 NE. Charleston.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Maury co. Ten.; 11 miles from Columbia, W. 779.

Mount Pleasant, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,421.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Spencer co. Indiana; 175 Indianapolis, W. 707.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Ohio co. Ken., W. 695.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Baldwin co. Georgia; 10 Milledgeville, W. 685.

Mount Pleasant, Wilkinson co. Mississippi; 76 Columbia, W. 1,291.

Mount Pleasant, p-v. Baton Rouge, Louisiana; 106 New Orleans, W. 1,346.

Mount Prospect, p-v. Edgecomb N.C. W. 379.

Mount Rainier, mt. N. America; in New-Georgia. Lon. 238. 2. E. Lat. 47. 3. N.

Mount Reguiere, mt. N.A. Lon. 122. 40. W. Lat. 47. N.

Mount Republic, p-v. Wayne co. Pa.; 171 NW. Harrisburg, W. 281.

Mount St. Augustine, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America, a little within the entrance of Cooke's Inlet. This island is stated by Mr. Puget to be about 27 miles in circuit; towards the sea-side it is very low, from whence it rises though regular, with rather a steep ascent, and forms a lofty uniform conical mountain, clothed down to the water's edge with snow and ice. Lon. 140. 45. W. Lat. 60. 23. N.

Mount St. Elias, see *St. Elias*.

Mount St. Helen's, mt. on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 122. 20. W. Lat. 46. 9. N.

Mount Sorrel, t. Eng. in Leicestershire; 7 N. Leicester, 105 N. London. Lon. 1. 8. W. Lat. 52. 45. N. Pop. 1,502. It has a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a castle.

Mount Stephens, mt. on W. coast of N. America; 5 N. Point Philip.

Mount Sterling, p-t. & cap. Crawford co. Indiana; 126 Indianapolis, W. 669.

Mount Sterling, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Ken.; 25 SE. Paris, W. 543. Pop. in 1810, 325. It contains a court house, a jail, and a bank.

Mount Tabor, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 33 WSW. Windsor. Pop. 222.

Mount Tirzah, p-v. Person co. N. C.; 20 N. Hillsborough, W. 235.

Mount Tom, see *Litchfield*.

Mount Tom, mt. Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut, in Northampton; 2 E. of the court-house. Its elevation above the river is about 1,200 feet.

Mount Upton, p-v. in Guilford, Chenango co. N. Y.; 106 SW. Albany, W. 263.

Mount Vernon, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 18 NW. Augusta, 170 NNE. Boston, W. 628. Pop. 1,293.

Mount Vernon, t. Hillsborough co. N.H.; 3 NW. Amherst, 29 S. Concord. Pop. 729.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late General Washington, the first president of the United States. It is pleasantly situated, in Fairfax co. Va., on S. bank of the Potomac, 9 miles below Alexandria, and 127 from Point Lookout, at the mouth of the river. The river is here 2 miles wide. The elevation is 200 feet above the surface of the river.

Mount Vernon, p-t. & cap. Knox co. Ohio, on Owl Creek; 44 NNE. Columbus, 50 NW. Zanesville, W. 407. Pop. 403. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, a printing office, a merchant mill, and other mills.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Spartanburg, S. C.; 110 Columbia, W. 473.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Rockcastle co. Ken.; 76 Frankfort, W. 604.

Mount Vernon, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Georgia, on the Oconee; 85 S. by E. Milledgeville, 100 W. by S. Savannah, 100 NW. Darien. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and 25 houses.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Posey co. In.; W. 762.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Cooper co. Mo.; W. 1,155.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.; W. 385.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Jefferson co. Il.; W. 789.

Mount Vernon, p-v. Bullet co. Ken.; W. 630.

Mount Vintage, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.; W. 570.

Mount Washington, t. SW. corner of Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 SSE. Lenox, 130 WSW. Boston. Pop. 467. This town derives its name from a mountain so called, which is 6 miles W. Sheffield, and is among the highest summits of the range.

Mount Zion, p-v. Union co. Ken.; W. 794.

Mount Zion, p-v. Hancock co. Georgia; 6 N. Sparta, W. 677. Here is an academy.

Mountain Indians, Indians of N. America. Lon. 127. to 130. W. Lat. 65. N.

Mountain Spring Bay, bay, on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 29. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

Mountmellick, t. Ireland, in Queen's county, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Barrow; 5 N. Maryborough, 42 WSW. Dublin.

Mountrath, t. Ireland, in Queen's county; 6 WSW. Maryborough, 23 N. Kilkenny.

Mount's Bay, bay in the English Channel, on S. coast of Devonshire, between the Land's End and Lizard Point. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 50. 7. N.

Mour, t. Nubia, so called from a spring of bitter water; 180 W. Syene.

Mour, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 10 W. Beder.

Mour, t. Hind. Oude; 6 SSE. Manickpour.

Moura, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 37 SSE.

Evora, 32 ESE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 21. W. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. 4,022. It contains 2 parish churches, a hospital, and several convents.

Moura, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast ; 5 NE. Cape Coast Castle.

Mourao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana ; 28 E. Evora, 90 ESE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 58. 20. N. Pop. 2,200.

Mouri, t. Africa, in Fouta. Lon. 11. 5. W. Lat. 10. 43. N.

Mourmoiron, t. France, in Vaucluse ; 17 NE. Avignon.

Mournand, t. France, Rhône ; 12 SW. Lyons.

Mourne, r. Ireland, which rises from a lake of the same name, and runs into the Foyle, at Lifford.

Mouron, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 3 W. Coulommiers.

Mouron, mt. Thibet. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Morou-conghe, t. Thibet ; 76 ENE. Lassa.

Mourteah, t. Kemaon ; 25 ESE. Kerigar.

Mourzouk, city, Africa, capital of Fezzan ; 262 S. Mesurata, 940 NE. Tombuctoo. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 27. 48. N. Mr. Horneman makes the Lat. 25. 54. 15. which Major Rennel thinks wrong. See *Fezzan*. It is one of the greatest seats of inland commerce in Africa, and the rendezvous of most of the intercourse that takes place between its northern and eastern regions. This trade is carried on by caravans, the frequent arrival of which from February to October, renders Mourzouk then a scene of perpetual bustle. It keeps up a communication with Tripoli and Egypt on one hand, and with Bornou, Cashna, &c. on the other. It is situated on the banks of a small river, and well supplied with water by a multitude of wells and springs. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only furnishes the means of defence, but affords to the government an opportunity of collecting, at its three gates, a tax on all goods, (though provisions are exempted) that are brought for the supply of its people. Being formerly built with stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town, and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and of the humble cottages of earth and sand, that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange.

Mouza, small island among the Shetlands. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 60. 24. N.

Musanagur, t. Hind. Oude ; 13 WNW. Corah.

Mousar, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 48 NW. Lar.

Mouse Ray, t. Africa, in the country of Foulis, on lake Cayar. Lon. 14. 21. W. Lat. 17. 36. N.

Mouse, (*East*), small island on N. coast of the island of Anglesea ; 3 W. Hilary Point.

Mouse, (*Middle*), small isl. near N. coast of the island of Anglesea ; 7 W. Hilary Point.

Mouse, (*West*), small isl. near N. coast of the island of Anglesea ; 12 W. Hilary Point.

Mouse Harbour, harbour on E. coast of the isl. of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Moush, (an. *Moxoene*), t. Turkish Armenia, on a river which runs into the Euphrates ; 84 SSE. Erzerum, 104 NE. Diarbekir. Lon. 41. 40. E. Lat. 38. 48. N.

Moushold Hill, eminence near the city of Norwich, where Ket harangued his followers in 1549.

Mousum, r. Maine, which runs SE. into the sea, near Kennebunk.

Moussy, r. Hind. which crosses Golconda, and runs into the Kistnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 12 W. Castellane, 15 S. Digne.

Moustiers, see *Monstiers*.

Mouta, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus ; 5 S. Lisbon.

Moutahora, small lofty island in the Pacific ocean, near E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 193. 7. W. Lat. 37. 59. N.

Mouthé, t. France, in Doubs ; 13 SW. Pontarlier, 18 SE. Salins.

Mouths-of-the-Rhone, see *Rhone*, &c.

Moutier d'Ahun, t. France, in Creuse ; 9 SE. Gueret, 9 NW. Aubusson.

Moutier St. Jean, t. France, in Côte-d'Or ; 3 N. Semur en Auxois.

Moutiers, see *Monstier*.

Moutiers, (*Les*), t. France, in Vendee ; 10 W. Luçon, 14 E. Sables d'Olonne.

Moutiers les Bains, t. France, in Allier, on the Allier ; 2 W. Cusset, 10 E. Gannat.

Mouy, t. France, in Oise ; 6 SSW. Clermont, 12 SE. Beauvais.

Moubanbano, t. Italy, Verona ; 14 SW. Verona.

Mouzon, t. France, Ardennes, on the Meuse ; 9 SE. Sedan, 12 NW. Montmedy, Lon. 5. 9. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. Pop. 2,143. Here is a manufacture of serges.

Mouzon, r. France, which runs into the Meuse, at Neufchâtel, in Vosges.

Mow, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 6 NW. Chatterpou, 60 ENE. Chanderee.

Mow, t. Hind. in Oude ; 20 SE. Azimgur.

Mow, t. Hind. Chanderee ; 8 SE. Seronge.

Mow, t. Hind. Oude ; 16 NNE. Furruckbad.

Mow, t. Hind. in Bogilcund ; 30 E. Rewah.

Mow, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 12 NE. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 36. E. Lat. 25. 49. N.

Mow, t. Hind. in Oude ; 18 ENE. Fyzabad.

Mow, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 20 N. Allahabad. Lon. 83. 48. E. Lat. 25. 57. N.

Mow, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 8 NW. Chatterpou. Lon. 79. 53. E. Lat. 25. 3. N.

Mowah, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 32 E. Hajypour. Lon. 86. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Mowah, t. Hind. in Oude ; 20 E. Fyzabad.

Mowee, t. Hind. in Guzerat ; 40 NE. Noanagur.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 m. in circ. ; 24 NNW. Owhyhee. Lon. 156. 2. W. Lat. 20. 48. N. Pop. estimated at upwards of 65,000. The soil of this island is formed only of decomposed lava, and other volcanic matter ; the inhabitants drink only brackish water, drawn from shallow wells, and in such small quantities, that one of them cannot furnish half a barrel of water a day. M. Perouse met with 4 little villages of 10 or 12 houses ; they are built and covered with straw in the same manner as those of the poorest French peasants. The articles of furniture of these islanders consist of mats, which, like European carpets, form a very neat covering, upon which

they lie down ; they have besides other kitchen utensils.

Mowgunge, t. Hind. in Oude ; 27 E. Rewah.

Mowilgonga, r. Ceylon, which runs into the sea, at Trinkamaly.

Mowlay, t. Hind. Baglana ; 32 NE. Basseen.

Mowerrud, t. Candahar ; 12 SE. Candahar.

Mowlahora, see *Moutahora*.

Moxahala, or *Jonathan's Creek*, r. Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 3 miles below Zanesville.

Moxborough, v. Eng. in Yorkshire, anciently called *Maicebell*, where a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were defeated ; 7 SW. Doncaster.

Moxoene, now *Moush*.

Moxos, or *Mojos*, pr. Buenos Ayres, situated between the bishopric of Cusco, and the country belonging to the Portuguese, on each side of the Marmora or Madeira, of considerable extent, inhabited by Indian nations, and little known. It is 45 miles from N. to S., and 600 from E. to W. The climate is hot and moist. Its cocoa is accounted the best in the world.

Moxos, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the above province ; 14 N. St. Salvador de Jujui, 150 S. Potosi.

Moxrao, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 40 NE. Bragança Nova.

Moy, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. by Gidore, SE. by Curruckdeah, and W. by Ramgur and Bahar.

Moy, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise ; 9 SE. St. Quentin.

Moy, r. Ireland, which runs into the Killala bay, about 2 E. Killala.

Moy, t. Scot. in Inverness-shire ; 9 SE. Inverness.

Moya, t. Spain, New Castile ; 37 E. Cuença. Pop. 2,400.

Moya, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 8 ENE. Manresa.

Moyamensing, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 3,963.

Mo-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 30 SW. Haitcheou.

Moyatta, r. Ireland, which runs into Bantry bay, 2 N. Bantry.

Moyaux, t. France, in Calvados ; 5 NE. Lisieux, 8 SE. Pont l'Evêque. Pop. 1,249.

Moye, (*La*), small island, near W. coast of Jersey ; 4 W. Noirmont Point.

Moyen Vic, t. France, in Meurte ; 2 E. Vic, 3 SE. Chateau Salins. Pop. 1,392. Here is a considerable salt spring, whence the water is conveyed by subterraneous channels to Dieuze.

Moyenville, t. France, in Somme ; 4 SSW. Abbeville.

Moyevre, (*Grand*), t. France, in Moselle ; 8 NW. Metz.

Moyle, r. Ireland, which joins the Mourne, 5 S. Strabane.

Moyne, r. Ireland, which joins the Clare, 6 S. Tuam.

Moynes, (*des*), see *Moine*.

Moyobamba, t. Peru, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Guallagua ; 300 N. Lima. Lon. 76. 56. W. Lat. 7. S.

Moyombo, t. Congo ; 10 SW. Bombi.

Moyowla, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, 2 E. Magherafelt, in Londonderry.

Moyrans, t. France, Jura ; 6 NW. St. Claude.

Moyrazes, t. France, Aveiron ; 9 W. Rhodéz.

Moys, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles above Korn Neuburg.

Moysiciewicze, t. Rus. Minsk ; 60 NE. Minsk.

Mozambique, or *Mosambico*, km. Africa, on E. coast, and in that part of the Indian sea, which passes between the continent and the island of Madagascar. It takes its name from the capital, situated on an island, chief of 3 islands which form a part of the kingdom.

The city of Mosambico is said to have once been very handsome, the houses well built, especially the churches and convents, and the fort or castle is about a musket shot from the town, but it is now much reduced. Mr. Salt stated the population in 1809 at 500 Portuguese, 300 of Arabian extraction, and 1,500 negroes. The trade consists in gold, ivory, and slaves. The fort is likewise one of the strongest and best contrived the Portuguese have on this coast.—The kings of Portugal spared no cost to fortify and garrison Mozambico, and to provide it with a noble hospital for the sick, and a well-stored magazine, with all necessaries for shipping, though the charge of keeping them up often exceeds the revenues it affords. Lon. 41. 38. N. Lat. 15. 5. S.

The island of Mosambico, though the largest of the 3 islands, is nevertheless very small, not being above two bow-shots in breadth, and about 6 in length, about 2 miles from the continent. The bay is about 3 miles in circuit, so that the points of land on each side advance into the sea. The other two, of St. George and St. James, lie on each side of it, facing the continent, in a direct line with it. Over against that of St. George, and about a mile from it is the cape called by the Portuguese *Cabo Cetra*, which is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a small neck of land, covered with the sea at high, but fordable at low water.

Mozambique, (*Straits of*), that part of the Indian ocean, which divides the island of Madagascar from the continent of Africa.

Mozdok, t. Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka ; 8 E. Ekaterinograd.

Mozé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 10 E. Ancenis, 15 WSW. Angers.

Mozingen, t. Wurt. ; 5 NNE. Reutlingen. Pop. 859

Mozun, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 4 ESE. Billom.

Mozyr, t. Rus. Minsk ; 112 SSE. Minsk.

Mozzanica, t. Italy ; 12 NNE. Lodi.

Mrakotin, t. Moravia, Iglau ; 20 SSW. Iglau.

Mratsch, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim ; 10 SE. Enle.

Mrsna, r. Croatia, which runs into the Korana, 3 S. Carlstadt.

Mri, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile ; 7 S. Faoua.

Mrotzen, or *Morsza*, t. Pru. Posen ; 17 W. by N. Bromberg. Pop. 838.

Mrzec, r. Russia, which runs into the Niemen, 4 NW. Grodno.

Mscheno, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw ; 10 W. Jung Buntzel. Pop. 1,900.

Msta, r. Russia, in Novgorodskoi, which runs into the Ilmen lake, near Lipinskoi.

Mstislavl, or *Mscislaw*, t. Russia, in Mogilev, on

the Sem, formerly the capital of a palatinate of Lithunia, incorporated with Russia, in 1773; 60 E. Mogilev. Lon. 31. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 3,936. It is the capital of a circle, and contains 6 Greek chh., 1 united Greek ch., and a Jesuits' college.

Mstow, t. Poland; 44 NNW. Cracow.

Mzensk, t. Russia, in Orel; 34 N. Orel.

Muakisin, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 10 W. Kerkisieh.

Muar, r. Malacca, which runs into the Straits, Lon. 102. 27. E. Lat. 2. 6. N.

Muassem, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 S. Abu Arisch.

Mubad, t. Hind. Oude; 11 WNW. Lucknow.

Mucare, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 80 SW. Mecca.

Mucares, small island among the Bahamas surrounded with rocks. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 22. 13. N.

Mucato, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 S. St. Eufemia.

Muccapel, t. Golconda; 32 SSE. Combamet.

Muchandergur, t. Visiapour; 10 S. Curren.

Muchelney, or *Michelney*, v. Eng. in Somersetshire, on an island in the river Parret; 1 S. Ivelchester. Here was formerly a monastery of black canons: all that remains is converted into a barn.

Muchawiec, r. Poland, which runs into the Bug, at Brzesc.

Mucheln, or *Michelda*, t. Pru. Saxony, Merseburg; 16 W. Leipsic, 37 NE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 600.

Muchieto, t. Corsica; 1 N. Ceryione.

Muchima, t. Benguela, on the Coanza; 76 NNE. Old Benguela.

Muchli, see *Moklia*.

Muchoder, t. Arabia, in Yemen, between Taas and Jerim.

Muchundrum, t. Mysore; 12 E. Bangalore.

Mucidan, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Dordogne; 12 NNW. Bergerac, 18 SSW. Perigueux. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 45. 2. N. Pop. 1,176.

Muciur, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 24 SSE. Kir-shehr.

Muck, small isl. near E. coast of Ireland, in the North Channel. Lon. 5. 36. W. Lat. 54. 51. N.

Muck, or *Muke*, one of the smaller Hebrides, containing about 1,000 acres of land, chiefly arable. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 56. 48. N.

Muckandunge, t. Hind. in Bahar; 15 N. Ramgur.

Muckdum-pour, t. Hind.; 30 NE. Moulton.

Muckearn, t. Scot. in Argyleshire; 14 N. Inverary.

Muckenbergh, t. Pru. Frankfort; 22 NE. Meissen, 28 N. Dresden. Pop. 110.

Muckenhagen, t. Pomerelia, on the Motlaw; 7 SSE. Dantzic.

Muckenreut, t. Bav.; 8 NW. Bayreuth.

Muckensturm, t. Baden, in Murg circle; 2 NE. Rastadt. Pop. 1,071.

Mucker, t. Prussia, in Culm; 17 NNE. Culm.

Muckerow Gaut, mt. Bahar; 23 W. Saseram.

Muckish, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Donegal; 26 N. Donegal.

Muckle Water of Groinard, r. Scot. which runs from Loch Strathnaskelly to Loch Groinard.

Muckraiz, t. Hind. in Hindia; 17 SE. Hurda.

Muckris Point, cape, Ireland, on the north coast of Donegal; 6 WSW. Killybegs.

Muckterpour, t. Bengal; 33 E. Calcutta.

Muckundunge, t. Bengal; 18 N. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 34. E. Lat. 23. 57. N.

Muckundra, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 76. 12. E. Lat. 24. 48. N. It is a pass through a long range of mountains, and has a romantic situation in a valley surrounded by hills. At Chundkaing, 14 miles distant, is a large fair for cattle and horses.

Muchusis, t. New Grenada; 15 E. Merida.

Mucullagh Rocks, rocks in Tralee bay, on W. coast of Ireland; 3 NNW. Fenit island.

Mucund, t. Hind. in Lahore; 14 S. Lahore.

Mucundnaut, t. Hind. Lamjungh; 180 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 50. E. Lat. 29. 27. N.

Mud Creek, r. Ontario co. N. Y., which joins the Canandaigua, in NE. part of Phelps. Length 40 miles.

Mud Island, a fortified island, in the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

Mud Lake, in Steuben co. N. Y., SE. of Crooked lake.

Muda, t. Italy, Belluno; 10 NNW. Belluno.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, (an. *Myrlaa*, and *Apamea*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, situated in a gulf, in SE. part of the Sea of Marmora; 15 NNW. Bursa. Lon. 28. 54. E. Lat. 40. 14. N. It is the nearest port to Bursa, and consists of one street about a mile long near the shore. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks or Jews, with some Turks. The archbishop of Bursa has a palace here. The commerce is very considerable in grain, silk, saltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation.

Mudbunny, t. Hind. in Bahar; 30 ESE. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 16. E. Lat. 26. 33. N.

Muddago, t. Africa, in Fittre; 30 W. Dar Cooka.

Muddi, see *Cheego Muddi*.

Muddy Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, Lon. 70. 20. W. Lat. 39. 17. N.

Muddy Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware, a little above Easton.

Muddy Creek, r. Green co. Pa., which runs into the Monongahela.

Muddy Point, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 40. S.

Muddy Lake, lake, Upper Canada, between lake George and lake Huron.

Muddy River, (*Big*), r. Illinois, which runs SW. and flows into the Mississippi, about 25 miles above Cape Girardeau. It is navigable for boats 40 miles. Little Muddy is a branch of the Big Muddy.

Muddy River, r. Missouri, which empties itself into the Missouri, 115 W. the Mississippi.

Muddy-Pond Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs NE. into Green River, below Vienna.

Muden, t. Persia, Segestan; 110 NW. Zareng.

Muderer, t. Hind. in the gulf of Cutch; 18 SE. Boogebooge.

Muderni, t. Natolia; 24 SW. Boli.

Mudgurry, t. Bahar; 10 NW. Burwah.

Mudjea, t. Bengal; 25 E. Rogonatpour. Lon. 87. 16. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Mudjidabad, t. Persia; 26 NW. Kom.

Mudnagur, t. Hind. in Oude; 16 E. Bahraitch.

Mudniska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 92 NE. Kirensk.

Mudt, r. Ger. which runs into the Maine, near Miltenberg.

Muehrau, t. Stiria, on the Muehr, which divides it into two parts; 32 W. Judenburg, 116 SW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 47. 7. N. H. 150. It is defended by a citadel, situated on an eminence.

Muehr, or *Mer*, or *Mur*, r. which rises in a lake in Salzburg; passes by Muehrau, Gratz, &c. in Stiria, and joins the Drave, 6 S. Canischa in Hungary.

Muel, t. Spain, Aragon; 12 SSW. Saragossa.

Mueneluna, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 60 S. Nexapa.

Muerugaut, t. Oude; 54 WNW. Lucknow.

Muertzenschlag, t. Stiria; 12 WNW. Fridberg, 23 E. Pruck.

Muga, t. Spain, Catalonia; 21 N. Gerona.

Mugalnoor, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 9 E. Daraporum.

Mugardos, t. Spain, Galicia; 7 N. Betanços.

Mugdoompour, t. Bahar; 30 NE. Monghir.

Mugdumpur, t. Bengal; 22 N. Boglipour.

Mugdumpur, t. Bahar; 37 SSW. Patna.

Mugeln, or *New Mugeln*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 15 WNW. Meissen, 25 E. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 5. 15. N. Pop. 4,127.

Mugeln, (*Otd*), t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 2 NW. New Mugeln.

Mugeres, or *Mohair Key*, or *Man Eater's Island*, or *Women Eater's Island*, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87. 35. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Muggur, t. Hind. in Oude; 15 W. Gooracpour. Lon. 83. 24. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Mughlenburg, see *Muhlenburg*.

Mugit, t. S. A. in Popayan; 36 miles from Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Mugia, t. Spain, in Galicia, NE. of Cape Finisterre; 56 WSW. Ferrol. Pop. 2,000.

Mugkovskio, t. Russia, on the river Mezen; 190 E. Archangel.

Muglatore, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 35 ESE. Rajamundry.

Muglee, fort, Hind. in a pass of the Eastern Gaults, between the Carnatic and the Mysore; 12 W. Chittore, 32 NW. Arcot.

Muglia, or *Muggia Nuova*, t. Istria, with a harbour for barges, on the gulf of Trieste; 2 N. Capo d'Istria.

Muglia Vecchia, t. Istria; 2 E. Muglia Nuova.

Mugliano, t. Tuscany; 24 NW. Sienna.

Muglitz, or *Mohelnice*, or *Mohelnitze*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 15 NNW. Olmutz, 104 E. Prague. Lon. 16. 46. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. P. 2,699.

Mugora, t. Arabia; 35 NNE. Ghezan.

Mugra, t. Africa, in Algiers; 30 S. Algiers.

Mugron, t. France, in Landes; 6 S. Tartas, 6 W. St. Séver. Pop. 1,559.

Mugroor, t. Hind. in Berar; 30 NW. Notchegong.

Mugul, t. Nubia; 50 S. Sennaar.

Muhes, t. Finland, on the Ulea; 20 SE. Ulea.

Muhka, t. Bengal; 13 W. Toree.

Muhl Gros, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 12 miles above Lintz.

Muhl, (*Klein*), r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 16 miles above Lintz.

Muhl Kreis, or *Viertel*, i. e. circle, or quarter of the Muhl, one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia. Pop. 174,509. Sq. m. 1,670. Chief town, Freystadt.

Muhlau, now *Mylau*.

Muhlbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 1 SE. Belgern.

Muhlbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Neckar, 2 N. Sultz.

Muhlbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Lahn, near Nassau.

Muhlbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Rhine, 2 N. Worms.

Muhlberg, t. Pru. Erfurt; 12 SW. Erfurt. Pop. 1,500.

Muhlberg, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Elbe; 19 NW. Meissen, 32 NW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 1,615.

Muhlbock, t. Silesia; 4 SW. Schwibusin.

Muhlburg, t. Baden; 6 W. Durlach. P. 714.

Muhldenstein, t. Saxony; 3 N. Bitterfeld.

Muhldorf, or *Miclesdorf*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 8 WNW. Plauen, 74 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Muhldorf, (an. *Pons Ceni*), t. Bav. in the circle of the Isar, on the Inn; 40 E. by N. Munich. Pop. 1,300.

Muhlenbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Aller, 8 W. Zell.

Muhlenbach, or *Szasz-Sebez*, t. Transylvania, capital of a district, on the Muhlbach; 12 S. Alba Julia, 48 W. Hermanstadt. Lon. 23. 35. E. Lat. 45. 58. N. Pop. 3,925.

Muhlenburg, co. W. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 4,181; slaves 480. Pop. in 1820, 4,970. Chief town, Greenville.

Muhlen donck, or *Mylendonck*, or *Millendonck*, t. Pru. Westphalia; 16 N. Juliers.

Muhlhausen, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 14 E. Elbing, 46 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 40. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 1,524.

Muhlhausen, or *Mulhausen*, city, Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Unstrutt; 24 NNW. Erfurt, 50 S. Goslar. Lon. 10. 29. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 9,337. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and contains 4 Luth. chh., 3 hospitals, and has breweries, distilleries, and several manufactures.

Muhlhausen, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, on the Ille; 16 NW. Bâle, 20 S. Colmar. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 47. 45. N. Pop. 9,353, mostly Protestants. The town is surrounded with walls, and is well built; and considerable manufactures. It was formerly a free town in alliance with the Swiss confederacy, but was united to France in 1798. Native, Lambert.

Muhlhausen, t. Bavaria; 7 SE. Aichstatt.

Muhlhausen, t. Bohemia, in Schlan, on the Muldau; 10 N. Prague.

Muhlhausen, or *Mileskow*, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 9 NNW. Bechin, 38 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 870.

Muhlrose, see *Mulrose*.

Muhlsturzhorn, mt. Austria, in Salzburg, among the Noric Alps; 7,000 feet high.

Muhow, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 13 W. Leitmeritz.

Muhr, t. Bav. on the Altmühl; 3 NNW. Gunzenhausen.

Muhr, or *Murr*, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, a little below Marpach.

Muhrau, see *Muehrau*.

Muhreck, t. Stiria, on the Muehr; 9 W. Rackesburg, 12 N. Pettau.

Mujaco, km. in the interior parts of Africa, N. of Anziko, and about 450 miles from the sea.

Mujaxar, or *Muxacra*, s-p. Spain, in Grenada, on a small bay of the Mediterranean; 35 NE. Almeida, 80 E. Grenada. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 37. 5. N. Pop. 3,000. This town is supposed by some to be the ancient *Murgis*.

Muide, r. Ger. which runs into the Maine, a little below Miltenberg.

Muiden, see *Muyden*.

Muisens, t. Brabant; 2 E. Malines.

Muirkirk, t. Scot. in Ayrshire; 20 E. Ayr. Here are manufactures of iron and coal tar.

Mukar, t. Hind. in Bahar; 23 NE. Chuprah. Lon. 85. 13. E. Lat. 25. 57. N.

Mukalera, fortress, Arabia, in Yemen; 28 SE. Taas.

Muke, see *Muck*.

Mula, t. Spain, in Murcia, celebrated for its baths; 20 W. Murcia.

Mulanger, t. Hind. in Golconda Tollingana; 32 W. Warangole.

Mulatas, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 78. 5. to 78. 30. W. Lat. 9. 20. to 9. 35. N.

Mulatre Point, cape of the island of Dominica, on E. coast, Lon. 61. 17. W. Lat. 15. 25. N.

Mulazzo, t. Genoa; 15 N. Spezza.

Mulbach, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 12 SW. Colmar.

Mulcom, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 13 NE. Carlstadt.

Mulda, or *Freyberg Mulda*, r. which rises near Moldau, in Bohemia; passes by Freyberg, Nossen, Roszwein, Dobeln, &c. and joins the Muldau, 2 N. Colditz.

Mulda, or *Weisse Mulda*, r. Saxony, which passes by Zwickau, Glaucan, Penig, Colditz, Wartzen, Eulenburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, near Dessau.

Mulda, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 8 SSE. Freyberg.

Muldau, see *Moldau*.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, r. which rises near the mountains between Bohemia, and Bavaria, SW. of Prachatitz; passes by Budweiss, Teyn, Prague, &c. and joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

Muldenhammer, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 6 W. Schwarzenberg.

Muldonick, or *Deer Island*, one of the small Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 56. 53. N.

Muldorf, see *Muhldorf*.

Muldschen, t. E. Prussia; 168 W. Insterburg.

Muleta, (*La*), t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 16 ESE. Scalea.

Mulevo, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Kama; 16 S. Sarapul.

Muley Dris Zerone, t. Morocco, situated to the E. of Mequinez, among mountains, and is said to contain 12,000 inhabitants.

Mulgom, t. Hind. in Baglana; 47 SE. Saller Moular.

Mulhargunge, t. Hind. Gohud; 11 S. Labaar.

Mulhagan, r. Vi. which runs into the Connecticut, in Brunswick.

Mulhausen, see *Muhlhausen*.

Mulheim am Ruhr, t. Pru. Cleves, on the Ruhr; 14 N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,066.

Mulheim, t. Pru. Cologne, on E. side of the Rhine; 3 N. Cologne. Pop. 3,208.

Mulheim, or *Mullen*, t. Baden; 3 W. Badenweiler. Pop. 1,700.

Mulheim, v. Hesse Darmstadt, bailiwick of Steinheim, on the Maine. Pop. 300.

Mulinazzo, t. Sicily, on S. coast, at the mouth of the river St. Croce; 18 W. Modica.

Mulingen, (*Gross*), t. Anhalt; 14 W. Zerbst.

Mulingen, (*Klein*), t. Anhalt; 12 W. Zerbst.

Mulikapour, t. Golconda; 20 SE. Hydrabad.

Mulkee, t. Canara; 16 NNW. Mangalore.

Mull, (an. *Dreolin*), one of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland, separated from the county of Argyle, by a narrow passage, called the *Sound of Mull*. The shape is very irregular. From N. to S. it is about 22 miles; from E. to W. at the southern extremity, it is as much; but towards the N. not more than 8; nor is any part of the island 8 miles from the sea. The bays form some good harbours. On the island there are no villages except Tobermorey near the northern point, where a fishing station has lately been erected. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being for the most part rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 56.30. N. Pop. 9,303. Sq. m. 420.

Mull of Galloway, see *Galloway*.

Mull Sound, narrow sea between the island of Mull, and the continent of Scotland.

Mull of Kinho, S. extremity of the island of Ilay. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Mulla, t. Finland; 56 SE. Biorneborg.

Mulla, t. Hind. in Lahore; 24 NW. Rotas.

Mullaghcarra, mt. Ireland, in Tyrone; 12 SSE. Strabane.

Mullaha, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim; 4 E. Manorhamilton.

Mullaow, t. Guzerat; 10 N. Champaneer.

Mullargur, t. Hind. in Chanderee; 15 NW. Kimlassa.

Mullavilly, t. Hind. in Mysore. It was taken by the British, under the Marquis of Cornwallis.

Mullawar, t. Hind. Bilsah; 35 NW. Bilsah.

Mullens Bay, bay on the coast of Yucatan; Lon. 89. 17. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Mullens Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 82.55. W. Lat. 23. 1. N.

Mullet, peninsula, Ireland, in the county of Mayo, about 9 miles long, and, in general, about 2 wide; a large bay, called *Blacksod Bay*, almost dividing it from the rest of the county. This peninsula is, contrary to the neighbouring coast of Mayo, said to be fertile and populous.

Mullico Hill, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 155.

Mullickpour, t. Bengal; 16 E. Hoogly.

Mullickpour, t. Bengal; 25 NE. Calcutta.

Mullicus, r. N. J., which runs E. into Little Egg Harbour.

Mulliebang, t. Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Hoogly.

Mulligowitz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 5 N. Rakonitz.

Mullincotta, t. Carnatic; 15 SE. Tinevelly.

Mullingar, t. Ireland, and county town of West Meath; 39 WNW. Dublin, 44 SW. Dundalk. Lon. 7. 18. W. Lat. 53. 31. N.

Mullooia, fortress, Fez, in the province of Garet, furnished with a garrison.

Mullooiah, or *Mulluvia*, r. Africa, which rises in the mountains, between Morocco and Sugul-messa, and runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 34. 55. N. It forms the boundary between the empire of Morocco, & the province of Tremecen; as it was formerly between Mauritania and Numidia, or between Mauritania Tingitana, and Mauritania Cæsariensis. Its whole course is from S. to N. about 200 miles. This river is only navigable for small vessels.

Mullung, t. Bengal; 3 S. Rungpour.

Mullyne, t. Hind. in Oude; 42 WNW. Lucknow. Lon. 80. 31. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

Mulna Shaddy, t. Candahar; 35 ENE. Suffa.

Mullrea, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Mayo; 23 SW. Castlebar.

Mulnapour, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Purneah.

Mulnapour, t. Hind. in Oude; 15 SW. Goorackpour. Lon. 83. 23. E. Lat. 26. 33. N.

Mulndorf, t. Bavaria, in Upper Maine; 3 W. Bamberg.

Mulnütza, t. Croatia; 10 N. Bihacs.

Muloslarskich, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 36 N. Balaganskoi.

Mulrose, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on a canal made from the Spree to the Oder; 9 SW. Frankfort. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 1,089. *Mulrose canal* is 14 miles long, has 10 sluices, and forms a part of the chain of inland communication between Hamburg and Warsaw.

Mulroy Bay, bay on N. coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal; 6 W. Lough-Swilly.

Multenen, t. Prussia; 40 SE. Königsberg.

Multnomah, or *Wallaumut*, r. N. A. which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and runs NW. into the Columbia, 139 miles from its mouth. It is one of the largest branches of the Columbia, 500 yards wide near its mouth, and very deep. Its course is imperfectly known. Lewis and Clark laid it down on their map from a sketch drawn by an Indian in the dust.

Multnomah Indians, N. A., on Wappatoo Island. No. 800.

Multo, t. Hind. in Bickaneer; 16 W. Bickaneer.

Multzig, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 3 W. Molsheim.

Musal, r. Fez, which runs into the Mullooiah, at Haddaja.

Mulupunge, t. Bengal; 23 SE. Dacca.

Mulwaggle, t. Hind. Mysore; 22 E. Colar.

Mulygunge, fort, Hind. in Bahar; 60 SSE. Durbungah. Lon. 87. 13. E. Lat. 25. 53. N.

Mulygunge, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Purneah.

Mumbacum, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 15 S. Arcot.

Mumble Point, rock in the Bristol Channel, at

W. of the entrance into Swansea Bay. Lon. 4. 3. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Mumbling, r. Ger. which rises about 7 S. of Erbach in Franconia, and runs into the Maine, near Obenburg.

Mumbole, t. Carnatic; 20 SW. Nellore.

Mumbos, country, Africa, NW. of Mocaranga.

Mumliswyl, t. Switz. in Soleure; 12 NNE. Soleure. Pop. 894.

Mumrah, t. Bengal; 38 NNW. Midnapour.

Muncara, t. Bengal; 6 S. Cossimbazar.

Muncey, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa.; W. 190. Pop. 1,564.

Muncey Creek, t. Lycoming co. Pa. P. 1,255.

Muncey Creek, r. Pa., which runs SW. into the Susquehanna, 25 N. Northumberland. Muncey Hills lie S. of this river.

Muncera, t. Hind. in Baglana; 10 N. Junere.

Munchaboo, see *Monchaboo*.

Munchaurach, t. Bav.; 13 E. Neustatt.

Munchbach, see *Lusitz*.

Munchberg, t. Bav., in Upper Maine; 10 SSW. Hof, 18 N. by E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,700.

Munchenberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 19 W. Custring, 29 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 1,491.

Munchenbernsdorf, t. Weimar, in Neustadt; 7 NW. Weyda. Pop. 840.

Munchengratz, see *Hradistie*.

Munchhausen, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 12 S. Muhlhausen.

Munchhausen, t. Bavaria; 12 W. Vilzhoven, 15 E. Dingelfingen.

Munchstockheim, see *Stockheim*.

Mund, r. Cleves, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles below Orsoy.

Munda, see *Monda*.

Mundanagoody, t. Golconda; 6 N. Rachore.

Mundania, see *Mudania*.

Mundapum, t. Hind. in Marawar; 16 E. Ramanadporum.

Munde, t. Pomerelia, on the Frisch Nerung; 5 N. Dantzic.

Mundella, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundella; 40 SE. Gurrah, 95 WNW. Ruttunpour. Lon. 80. 57. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Mundelsheim, t. Wurt. district of Marbach. Pop. 1,311.

Munden, or *Gemunden*, t. Han. in Göttingen, at the conflux of the Werra and the Fulda, where they join to form the Weser; 10 NNE. Cassel, 13 SW. Göttingen. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 4,512. It contains 2 Luth. chh., 1 Ref. ch., 1 hospital, and has a brisk carrying trade with the interior of Germany, partly by land, but more by water.

Munden, see *Minden*.

Munder, t. Han. in Calenberg, on the Ham-mel; 18 ESE. Munden. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 1,471. Near it is a salt work.

Munderar, district, Cabulistan, in N. part of Cabul.

Munderkingen, t. Wurt. on the Danube; 9 N. Buchau, 36 SSW. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 48. 14. N. Pop. 1,612.

Mundsee, lake, Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, near Angermunde.

Mundu, or *Mandou*, t. Hind. in Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital, now capital

of a district; 32 SW. Indore, 90 N. Burhampour. Lon. 75. 40. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Munfordsville, p-v. Hart co. Ken.; W. 670.

Mungalova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, at the union of the rivers Ona and Uda; 88 miles from Verchnei Udiusk.

Mungar, t. Hind. Bopal; 20 SE. Bopaltol.

Mungarra, t. Africa, in Nigritia. Lon. 23. 45. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

Munkatzkoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Toru; 180 E. Kolivan, 640 ESE. Tobolsk. Lon. 86. 50. E. Lat. 54. 52. N.

Mungla, t. Hind. in Bahar; 33 SW. Patna.

Munglapet, t. Mysore; 5 N. Dalmachery.

Munglore, t. Cabulistan; 25 W. Cachemire, 130 E. Cabul. Lon. 71. 15. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

Mungrar, t. Bengal; 12 SSW. Curruckpour.

Munhay, country, Africa, dependent on Moccaranga.

Munianem, t. Prussia; 36 S. Königsberg.

Munich, in German *München*, city, Bavaria, capital of the kingdom & of the circle of the Iser; on the Iser; 29 SE. Augsburg, 116 ESE. Stutgard, 220 W. Vienna. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 48. 8. N. Pop. in 1815, 60,024; in the city 35,765; in the 6 suburbs 18,659; belonging to the military 5,600. Abp. see. It is situated in a plain, surrounded with a rampart, but is not a place of great strength; on the outside of the rampart are the suburbs. The streets are generally broad and straight, but not well paved; the houses high, and of good appearance; the public edifices numerous; and the city is accounted one of the handsomest in Germany; few of the old towns on the continent make a better appearance.

The royal palace is a large edifice, plain in its exterior, but in its interior magnificent. The most remarkable apartment is the *kaïser-saal*, or emperor's hall, one of the grandest in Germany. There are several other palaces; 22 churches, some of them magnificent; council house, arsenal, barracks, mint, &c. There are many charitable institutions, which are well supported. The literary and scientific establishments are numerous, among which the central library said to contain 400,000 volumes, and 9,000 MSS.; the royal cabinet of medals, containing 10,000 Greek and Roman coins; the museum of antiquities, said to be the most complete in Germany; the academy of sciences erected in 1759, having an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments; the military academy, lyceum, gymnasium, the veterinary and surgical schools, observatory, cabinet of medals, gallery of pictures, and botanic garden. The environs of the city are pleasant, being enlivened by gardens and various places of public resort. The Iser is not navigable; and Munich is not distinguished for trade or manufactures.

Municha, t. Quito; 60 S. St. Yago de la Laguna.

Munie, t. Hind. in Hissar; 15 N. Hissar.

Munilla, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 8 S. Calahorra.

Munkacs, t. Hungary; 52 ESE. Cassovia, 128 SSE. Cracow. Lon. 20. 14. E. Lat. 48. 29. N. Pop. 5,000. The castle is almost impregnable, situated on a high and steep rock, in a spacious plain, the natural strength of which is increased by art and labour. It is the capital

of a lordship, formerly bearing the title of a duchy.

Munkholm, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 3 N. Drontheim.

Munkorp, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 7 W. Stroemsholm.

Munky, t. Hind. in Canara; 7 S. Onore.

Muauerstadt, t. Bav., on the Lauer; 9 N. Schweinfurt, 28 NE. Wurzburg, 31 NW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 1,400. Here is a gymnasium.

Munnow, see *Monnow*.

Munnypour, t. Asia, capital of Cassay; 264 NNE. Aracan. Lon. 95. E. Lat. 24. 40. N. In 1774, it was taken by the king of Birmah.

Munoocary, t. Carnatic; 7 SW. Arnee.

Munree, r. Ireland, which runs into the Tullaghan bay, Lon. 9. 42. W. Lat. 54. 5. N.

Munroe, or *Southfield*, see *Monroe*, N. Y.

Munsala, t. Finland; 15 S. Jacobstadt.

Munsapetta, t. Carnatic; 5 N. Trichinopoly.

Munsen, t. Hind. Visiapour; 27 N. Poonah.

Munseskirchen, t. France, in Moselle; 5 W. Bouzonville, 12 E. Thionville.

Munsholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt; 10 NNW. Corsoer. Lon. 11. 6. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Munsingen, t. Wurt.; 20 W. Ulm, 26 SSE. Stutgard. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 48. 25. N. Pop. 1,282.

Munster, p-t. Cambria co. Pa., 112 W. Harrisburg, W. 174.

Munster, gov. Prussia, containing the NW. part of the province of Westphalia; divided into 10 circles, viz. Munster, Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Ludinghausen, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, Steinfurt, and Coesfeld. Pop. 327,378. Sq. m. 2,820. This government is made up chiefly of the late bishopric of the same name. The country is mostly level; the soil not rich in corn, but hemp and flax are much cultivated.

Munster, city, Pru. Westphalia, now capital of a government, formerly of a bishopric of the same name; 65 NNE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 12,797. It is situated in a very fruitful and pleasant spot, on the rivulet Aa, 6 miles from the Embs. This town was at first called *Mimigernford*, *Mimigard*, &c., but in the 11th century, obtained the name of Munster, from the collegiate church founded here by Charlemagne. Here are 11 chh., a gymnasium, a theological school, and a school for surgery. The university of Munster, which was lately attended by nearly 300 students, was suppressed in 1818, by the Prussian government. This city is remarkable for a famous treaty of a general peace, which was settled in the year 1648. It is sometimes called the treaty of Munster, and sometimes the treaty of Westphalia.

Munster, v. Bav., where the allies encamped before the battle of Blenheim; 7 NE. Hochstatt.

Munster, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 14 S. Lauffen.

Munster, t. Tyrol; 2 SW. Rattenburg.

Munster, t. Switz. capital of a bailiwick, in Lucerne; 12 NNW. Lucerne.

Munster, t. Grisons, which gives name to a valley, called *Munsterthal*, in the league of God's House; 15 N. Bormio.

Munster, t. Pru. Coblenz; 1 S. Creutznach.
Munster, SW. pr. Ireland; bounded N. by Connaught, E. by Leinster, and S. and W. by the sea. It comprises 6 counties, viz. Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. Pop. in 1821, 2,005,363.

Munster, or *Munsterroth*, t. Hesse; 4 SSW. Butzbach, 14 N. Frankfort on the Maine.

Munster, or *Masmunster*, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 8 NW. Ruffach. Pop. 2,182.

Munster Bilsen, t. Westphalia; 1 N. Bilsen.

Munster Eyffel, t. Pru. Cologne, on the Erft; 24 SE. Juliers, 34 NW. Coblenz. Lon. 6. 41. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 1,399.

Munster Meinfeld, t. Pru. Coblenz; 11 WSW. Coblenz, 42 NE. Treves. Lon. 7. 19. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 1,291.

Munsterberg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the Ohlau; 31 S. Breslau, 66 N. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 2,412. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of hops.

Munsterberg, t. Pru.; 18 ENE. Marienwerder.

Munsterberg, t. Pru.; 12 NNW. Marienburg.

Munsterberg, t. Pru.; 16 SW. Heilsberg.

Munsterdorf, t. Holstein; 2 ESE. Itzehoe.

Munsterhausen, t. Bav. district of Ursperg. Pop. 1,200.

Munsterlingen, t. Swiss., in the Thurgau; 3 SE. Constance.

Munsterrentz, t. Pru. Pomerelia, on the Motlaw; 5 SSE. Dantzic.

Munsurabad, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 12 NW. Allahabad.

Munterkingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Danube; 16 SW. Ulm, 35 SSE. Stutgard.

Munterloney Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 10 SE. Strabane.

Muntissur, t. Bengal; 20 NE. Burdwan.

Munzbach, t. Upper Austria; 19 E. Linz.

Munzenberg, t. Ger. in Hanau; 17 N. Hanau.

Munzesheim, t. Baden, on the Crain; 5 E. Bruchsal. Pop. 962.

Muodgur, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 18 NNW. Ganjan.

Muonio, r. which rises in the mountains of Norway, and passing S. through Lapland, joins the Tornea, in Lat. 67. 12. N. By the treaty of 1809, it forms the boundary between Russian and Swedish Lapland.

Muonioniska, *Oevre*, and *Nedre*, two villages, Russian Lapland, on the Muonio, 150 N. Tornea.

Mur, t. France, in North-Coasts; 9 W. Loudeac, 21 S. Guingamp. Pop. 2,096.

Mur de Barres, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aveiron; 30 N. Rhodéz, 30 NE. Figeac. Lon. 2. 44. E. Lat. 44. 51. N. Pop. 981.

Mura, r. Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, nearly opposite to Mureka.

Mura, t. Sicily, in Noto; 15 S. Modica.

Murach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzbach, at Schwarzhofen.

Murah, t. & castle, Bav.; 7 E. Nabburg.

Muradal, pass of Spain, in the Morena Mountains, between New Castile and Andalusia, where the Spaniards obtained a victory over the Moors, in the year 1802.

Murajama, t. Japan, on W. coast of Nippon; 60 S. Achita.

Murakwa, t. Podolia; 23 W. Braclaw.

Murano, t. Austrian Italy, on the island of Lagunes, a little to the NE. Venice. Pop. 4,247. It is ill built, but has 15 chh., and is the place where the celebrated Venetian glasses and mirrors are made.

Murany, fortress, Hungary; 18 SW. Kapsdorf.

Murarut, mt. Transylvania, on the borders of Servia; 43 S. Hunyad.

Murasson, t. France, in Aveiron; 13 SSW. St. Afrique, 30 ESE. Albin.

Muraszerda, t. Hungary, on the river Muhra; 8 NNE. Csakathurn.

Murat, t. France, in Tarn; 9 E. La Caune. Pop. 3,024.

Murat, t. France, principal place of a district, in Cantal; 7 WNW. St. Flour, 21 NE. Aurillac. Lon. 2. 56. E. Lat. 45. 7. N. P. 2,557.

Murau, see *Muchrau*.

Murawa, t. Hind. in Bahar; 36 SW. Arrah.

Murazzano, t. Piedmont; 25 NW. Savona. Pop. 2,300.

Murca de Panoya, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 12 SSW. Mirandela, 18 NE. Lamego.

Murch, t. Hind. Bundelcund; 45 N. Callinger.

Murcha, t. Bengal; 12 NE. Moorshedabad.

Murchapour, t. Hind. in Ellichpour; 20 NE. Akowla.

Murcia, pr. Spain, or as it is called, a kingdom, bounded N. by New Castile, E. by Valencia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Grenada and Jaen; the greatest length is about 115 miles from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W. Sq. m. 8,300. Pop. in 1797, 383,226. Chief towns, Murcia, Carthagen, Lorca, Chinchilla, Albacete, Villena, and Almanza. The rivers are the Segura, Guadalentin, and Benarnor. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, the climate very fine, and the soil fertile, but badly cultivated. The soil is particularly adapted to the mulberry tree, which abounds here; among the productions are fine fruit, such as oranges, lemons, &c. sugar, honey, silk, and grain, such as rice, peas, &c. Every kind of fruit produced in Spain, is found here; it furnishes Castile, England, and France, with oranges, lemons, figs, &c. The mountains are covered with shrubs, reeds, and odoriferous and medicinal plants.

Murcia, city, Spain, capital of the province of Murcia; 96 SSW. Valencia, 115 ENE. Grenada, Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 37. 59. N. Pop. 34,800. Bp. see. It is situated on the Segura, in a large and beautiful valley, containing quantities of mulberry trees, but bounded at a distance of 4 miles by lofty and naked mountains. It was formerly surrounded with walls, but is now open. It is ill built; the streets irregular, crooked, ill paved, not lighted, and so narrow that there are scarcely 3 or 4, in which 2 carriages can pass. The only good square is one where bull fights are exhibited. It contains 11 parish chh., 9 convents, 3 colleges, 3 hospitals, 2 public libraries, and a botanic garden.

Murcielagos, two small Philippine islands, near N. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 23. E. Lat. 9. 13. N.

Murdgur t. Hind. in Cicacole ; 18 NNW. Ganjam.

Murderer's Bay, bay on W. coast of Staten land, or New Zealand, between cape Farewell and Rocky Point. Lat. 40. 49. S.

Murderkill, hundred, Kent co. Delaware. Pop. 7,585.

Murdgurry, t. Hind. Mysore ; 20 ESE. Sirpy.

Mure, cape on W. coast of Corsica ; 13 SSW. Ajazzo.

Mure, (La,) t. France, in Isere, 18 S. Grenoble, 19 NE. Die. Pop. 2,036.

Murek, t. Stiria, on the Muehr ; 29 SSE. Gratz. Pop. 900.

Mureka, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tunguska ; 192 E. Eniseisk. Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Murenzkoi, Stanitz, ostrog, Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena. Lon. 114. 50. E. Lat. 60. 31. N.

Mures, t. Spain, Asturia ; 17 NNW. Oviedo.

Muret, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne, which becomes navigable here ; 9 S. Toulouse, 13 N. Rieux. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 43. 27. N. Pop. 3,141.

Murfah, t. Hind. in Bundelcund ; 15 ENE. Callinger.

Murfreesborough, p-t. Hertford co. N.C., on the Meherrin ; 12 WNW. Winton, 50 NW. Edenton, W. 230. It contains an academy, and a Presbyterian meeting house.

Murfreesborough, p-t. Rutherford co. Tennessee ; 32 SE. Nashville, 160 W. Knoxville, W. 708. Lon. 86. 37. W. Lat. 35. 53. N. Pop. in 1818, about 1,100. It is the seat of the state government, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence, which descends in every direction, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a branch of the Nashville bank, an academy, a printing office, and a Presbyterian meeting house. The public buildings are handsomely built of brick, and the dwelling houses are mostly brick, or framed, 2 stories high.

Murfreesborough was established only about in 1811, and was made the seat of the state government, in 1817. It is one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in the state, has a very healthy situation, is watered by excellent springs, and there are within 2 1-2 miles, 2 mineral springs, whose waters are useful in several complaints. In the vicinity of the town, on the branches of Stone's river, there are valuable mills. The district of country, in which this town is situated, is one of the richest in the state, abounding in corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, timothy, and various other kinds of grass. The land is very fertile, and level ; there is no hill of any considerable elevation within 10 miles. New-Orleans is the market for the merchandize of this place. The road is excellent to Nashville, where commences a steam boat navigation.

Murg, r. Baden, which rises about 2 SE. Oppenau, runs SSE. about 6 miles, to lake Elp, near which it is joined by the Lorback, when it changes its course, and runs N. to Gerspach ; after passing this town, it runs NW. by Kuppenheim, Rastadt, &c. into the Rhine.

Murg, circle, Baden, divided into 8 bailiwicks. Pop. 85,112. Chief town, Rastadt.

Murg, t. Baden ; 3 W. Klein Laufenburg. Pop. 1,200.

Murgah, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundelle ; 25 E. Mundella.

Murgaw, t. Hind. in Gohud ; 10 S. Calpy.

Murgenthal, t. Switz. Berne ; 15 E. Soleure.

Murgian, t. Persia, Comis ; 30 E. Damegan.

Murgian, t. Persia, Kerman ; 50 N. Sirgian.

Murgis, see *Almeria*, or *Mujaxar*.

Murgloor, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 25 ESE. Combamat.

Murhard, or *Murhart*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Muhr ; 22 NE. Stuttgart, 62 SE. Worms. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 48. 56. N. Pop. 1,873.

Murhoo, r. Queda, which runs into the sea, Lon. 100. 15. E. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Muriatto, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida ; 5 E. Ceva.

Murjattah, r. Bengal, which runs into bay of Bengal, Lon. 89. 38. E. Lat. 21. 43. N.

Muric, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 75 SW. Meaco.

Murichom, t. Bootan ; 48 N. Beyhar. It is situated on the top of a mountain, and is well built.

Murillo, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 16 S. Jaca.

Muripadoo, t. Hind. Cicacole ; 5 N. Tickely.

Muripons, see *Bruck-am-Muhr*.

Muritz, lake, Mecklenburg, S. of Wahren.

Murkah, t. Hind. in Allahabad, on the Jumna ; 50 WNW. Allahabad.

Murlavaddy, t. Mysore ; 21 S. Bangalore.

Murmanskoi Bereg, the NE. coast of Russian Lapland, in the government of Archangel, between Lat. 68. and 69. N.

Murnau, t. Bav. in Iser ; 10 S. Weilheim, 14 SE. Schongau. Pop. 1,072.

Murnig See, lake, Carinthia ; 10 NW. We-lach.

Muro, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 6 NNE. Alessa-no. Pop. 1,500.

Muro, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 11 SE. Conza, 59 E. Naples. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 40. 47. N. Bp. see. Pop. 1,496.

Muro, v. Mojorca ; 10 S. by W. Ahudia.

Muro, mt. Portugal which forms a W. boundary to the province of Tra-los-Montes.

Morol, t. France, Puy-de-Dome ; 3 N. Besse.

Murom, t. Russia, in Vladimir, at the conflux of the Maromky with the Oka ; 62 ESE. Vladimir. Lon. 42. 16. E. Lat. 55. 7. N. Pop. 5,508. H. 900. It contains 25 chh. and 2 convents, and has a brisk trade.

Muror, t. Hind. Mahur ; 38 N. Neermul.

Muros, t. Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro ; 25 W. Compostella. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 42. 48. N. Pop. 2,400.

Murr, see *Muhr*.

Murr Islands, cluster of small islands, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 8. W. Lat. 50. 32. N.

Murra, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 10 NW. Zebid.

Murray Frith, large bay of the German sea, on E. coast of Scotland, and N. of the county of Murray, whence its name, anciently *Æstuarium Vavaris*.

Murray, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario, at the entrance of the Trent.

Murray, p-t. Genesee co. N.Y., on S. side of lake Ontario ; 8 NE. Batavia, W. 399. Pop. 1,561.

Murray's Ferry, p-v. Williamsburg district S.C. ; W. 497.

Murray's Harbour, harbour on E. coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62. 20. W. Lat. 46. N.

Murray's Islands, several small islands on SW. coast on the county of Kirkcubright, at the mouth of Fleet bay; 11 or 12 NNE, Burrow Head.

Murray's Mills, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 216.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, co. Scotland, bounded N. by an arm of the sea, called the *Frith of Murray*, E. by Barmfshire, S. by Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire, and W. by Inverness-shire and Nairnshire; 42 miles long, and about 20, on an average, broad. Its air is salutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the N. of the kingdom. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres. Pop. 28,108.

Murraysville, p-v. Buncombe co. N.C.; W. 510.

Murreew, t. Hind. Benares; 14 S. Jionpour.

Mursange, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 4 E. Beaune.

Murschnitz, t. Ger. Coburg; 9 NE. Coburg.

Murten, see *Morat*.

Murtezabad, t. Natolia; 12 N. Angora.

Murthlach, see *Mortlach*.

Muru, s-p. Japan, in Nippon; 75 SW. Meaco. The harbour is narrow, but safe and screened by a mountain.

Murua, t. Hind. in Oude; 33 N. Kairabad.

Murviedro, see *Morviedro*.

Murviel, t. France, in Herault; 6 NNW. Beziers, 10 S. Bedarriex. Pop. 1,364.

Murustaga, now *Mustygannim*.

Murzinci, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 40 NNW. Tara.

Mus, t. Sardinia; 5 W. Cagliari.

Musa, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 18 E. Mocha. This town is a kind of market for fruit and fowls to Mocha. It is populous, and surrounded with walls.

Musa, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Musacchia, t. Albania; 36 SSE. Albasano.

Musagata, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 SE. St. Joao da Pesqueira, 9 SSW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Musano, t. Italy, Treviso; 5 WNW. Trevigio.

Musay, t. Hungary; 10 m. from Munkacz.

Muskary, t. Guzerat; 16 SSW. Junagur.

Muscat, see *Mascot*.

Muschid, see *Meschid*.

Muschlau, t. Moravia, Brunn; 20 S. Brunn.

Muschuof, t. Arabia, Yemen; 8 NW. Damar.

Muscha, t. Lusatia, in Liegnitz, on the Neisse; 24 W. Sagan, 52 NE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 46. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 1,323.

Muschelhorn, or *Vogelsberg*, mt. Switz. in Grisons, between the valleys of Blegno, Calanca, Misox, & Rheinwald. Height about 10,000 feet.

Muscle Bank, fishing bank on E. coast of Newfoundland.

Muscle Bay, or *Messilones*, bay on the coast of Peru. Lat. 21. 40. S.

Muscle Bay, or *Bahia Formosa*, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. In it is a small island or rock, and some brackish springs and rivers. Lon. 22. 40. E. Lat. 34. 10. S.

Muscle Bay, bay on NE. coast of an island in the Straits of Magellan; 8 W. Passage Point.

Muscle Canal, strait leading into Carter's bay, on NW. coast of America. See *Carter's Bay*.

Muscle Shoals, an expansion of the river Tennessee, about 250 miles from the mouth of the river, and about the same distance from the Whirl, or Suck, where the river branches through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain. The expansion extends about 25 miles, is 2 or 3 miles wide, and receives its name from the number of soft shell turtles and fresh water clams found there.

Muscleshell, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Missouri, 305 miles below the Great Falls.

Musco, t. New Grenada; 70 N. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 5. 16. N.

Musconencunk, r. N.J. which runs SW. into the Delaware, 6 miles below Easton.

Musconisi, or *Miosconisi*, (an. *Hecaton-nesi*), two small islands in the gulf of Adramiti, near the coast of Natolia; 15 SSW. Adramiti. Lon. 26. 44. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Muscovy, see *Russia*.

Musdere, t. Hind. Bahar; 16 SW. Rotasgur.

Musestre, t. Italy, Treviso; 8 ENE. Trevigio.

Mushaken, t. Persia, Irak; 35 NNW. Ispahan.

Mushiedau, t. Candahar; 60 W. Ghizni.

Mushanan, r. Pa. which runs between Centre and Clearfield counties into the Susquehanna.

Musillim, or *Muslim Ali*, numerous tribe of Arabians, on the borders of the Persian gulf, between Oman and Lachsa.

Musimpour, t. Hind. in Bahar, near the right bank of the Ganges; 14 SE. Patna.

Musitian, t. Tucuman; 42 SE. Rioja.

Muskingum, co. Ohio. Pop. 17,824. Chief town, Zanesville.

Muskingum, r. Ohio, which is formed by the junction of Whitewoman's river and the Tuscarawas, which unite at Coshocton. After the junction it has a course of about 100 miles through the counties of Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington, and flows into the Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable for boats and batteaux to Coshocton, and for small craft, nearly to the source of the Cuyahoga, with which there is a connexion by a portage. There are falls of 7 feet at Zanesville, around which a canal has been formed; and a canal has been projected to connect the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, forming a communication between the Ohio and lake Erie.

Muskingum, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 872.

Muskongus, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which flows through Waldoborough into a bay of the same name. Muskongus island in this bay, contains 1000 acres.

Musmurreah, t. Hind. Gohud; 10 W. Calpy.

Musniki, t. Rus. Wilna; 14 S. Wilkomierz.

Musnou, t. Spain, Catalonia; 7 SW. Mataro.

Muso, t. New Grenada; 70 N. Sta. Fe de Bogota, 100 SSE. Santa Fe de Antioquia.

Musolente, t. Italy, Treviso; 9 SE. Cismone.

Musone, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little NE. of Loreto.

Musquabaston Lake, lake, Canada. Lon. 87. 30. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Musquakies, Indians of America, inhabiting the southern shore of lake Michigan.

Musquatons, Indians inhabiting near lake Michigan.

Musquito, see *Mosquito*.

Musquitons, Indians who inhabit near the Outtagamies.

Mussalee, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 16 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Mussaon, t. Hind. Baglana; 33 S. Damaun.

Mussara, t. Bengal; 50 NW. Midnapour.

Mussaro Cosa, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 40 SW. Tecrit.

Musselburgh, s-p. Scotland, in Edinburghshire, at the mouth of the Esk; 4 N. Dalkeith, 5 E. by S. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 55. 57. N. Pop. of the burgh 5,500; of the parish upwards of 6,000. The suburb of Fisherrow, which is united to Musselburgh by a bridge over the Esk, is considered as forming a part of the burgh, is under the same magistracy, and contains about one half of the population of the burgh. Betwixt the sea and the town lie the extensive downs called *Musselburgh Links*, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the golf. Near this town, at a village called Pinkie, in the year 1547, a bloody battle was fought between an army of 18,000 English, and the Scots; the latter were defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men.

Musso, t. Italy; 24 N. Como.

Mussy l'Evequo, t. France, Aube; 9 SSE. Bar sur Seine, 15 S. Troyes. Pop. 1,691.

Mustafa Pacha Kupri, t. Eu. Turkey, in Rumania, on the Maria, over which is a celebrated stone-bridge, built by Mustapha Pacha; 18 NW. Adrianople.

Mustafa Pacha Palanka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 22 SE. Nissa, 56 WNW. Sofia.

Mustan, t. Bengal; 32 NNE. Nattore.

Mustaphabad, t. Hind. in Sirhind; 7 N. Tan-nasar.

Mustaphabad, t. Hind. in Oude; 10 NNW. Manickpour. Lon. 81. 36. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Mustaphina, t. Russia, in Upha; 12 S. Ster-litamatzk.

Mustarah, t. Hind. Gooty; 33 SW. Gooty.

Muster, t. Courland; 56 SE. Seelburg.

Mustewah, mt. Algiers; 40 S. Constantina.

Musti, now *Seede Abdel Abbas*.

Mustygannim, or *Mustiogannem*, or *Mostagram*, (an. *Murustaga*), s-p. Algiers, in Tremecen; 8 NE. Tremecen, 110 SW. Algiers. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 36. 6. N. It is so called from the sweetness of the mutton that is fed in the neighbourhood. It is built in the form of a theatre, with a full prospect of the sea; but in every other direction it is closed up by a round of hills that hang over it. It is somewhat bigger than Oran, and ranks next to Tremecen among the cities of this province.

Musuma, t. Japan, Nippon; 65 W. Meaco.

Musuela, t. Spain, in Jaen, on the Guadalquivir; 7 NE. Jaen, 50 N. Grenada.

Mut, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 S. Patna.

Mut-Bedr, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 4 SW. Mansora.

Mut-Kamar, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 23 N. Cairo, 36 S. Mansora.

Mut el Koli, t. Egypt; 12 S. Damietta.

Mutbunny, t. Hind. in Bahar; 23 SSE. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 2. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

Mutbunny, t. Hind. in Bahar; 15 NE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 16. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Mutchang, t. Meckley; 104 SSE. Munny-pour.

Muthill, parish, Scot. in Perthshire; 2 S. Crieff. Pop. 3,090.

Mulina, now *Modena*.

Mutiuschica, bay or gulf in the Frozen sea, on NW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 57. 14. E. Lat. 75. 50. N.

Mutnang, t. Bengal; 20 W. Toree.

Mutquin, t. Tucuman; 25 NE. Fernando.

Mutschen, or *Muttschen*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 20 E. Leipsic, 22 W. Meissen. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 645. In the neighbourhood is found a species of crystal, to which is given the name of Mutschen diamond.

Mutschcour, t. Persia, Irak; 35 N. Ispahan.

Mutt, t. Hind. in Bahar; 37 SSW. Arrah.

Muttaharow, t. Hind. Guzerat, at the mouth of the Sursooty; 25 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Muttamuskeet, lake, N. Carolina, 20 miles long, and 5 wide; 3 N. Pamlico Sound.

Mutteah, t. Hind. in Bahar; 10 NNW. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 35. E. Lat. 26. 55. N.

Mutteah, t. Hind. Bahar; 12 NNE. Bettiah.

Mutleary, t. Hind. in Bahar; 22 SE. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 10. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Mutleary, fort, Hind. in Bahar; 36 NNW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 28. E. Lat. 26. 17. E.

Mutten, t. Switz. in Schweiz, situated in a valley called *Muttenthal*, watered by a small river, called also *Mutten*, which runs into the lake of the four cantons; 6 E. Schwitz.

Mutterstadt, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 11 NW. Spire, 14 S. Worms. Pop. 1,415.

Mutton Bay, bay on N. side of the river St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada. Lon. 69. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

Muttra, t. Hind. in Agra, on the Jumna; 36 miles from Agra.

Mutty, t. Guzerat; 60 W. Noanagur.

Muttyara, t. Bengal; 14 E. Kishenagur.

Mutuales, see *Metuales*.

Mutuapollam, or *Mooteapollam*, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 5 S. Cuddalore. Near this town, in July 1781, a battle was fought between the British, under General Sir Eyre Coote, and Hyder Ally, at the head of a numerous army, in which the former were victorious. Hyder Ally lost 4,000 men.

Mutusca, now *Trevi*.

Mutyhara, t. Bengal; 33 NNE. Purneah.

Mutza, or *Muzza*, r. Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 SE. Lodi.

Mutza, t. Italy, on a river of the same name; 3 SE. Lodi.

Mutzig, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,359.

Muxacar, see *Mujaxar*.

Muxadabad, see *Moorshedabad*.

Muxillones, small island in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 29. 30. S.

Muxoodpour, t. Hind. Bahar; 86 SW. Bahar.

Muxoodporum, t. Bengal; 14 SE. Mahmud-pour.

Muy, (Le,) t. France, in Var; 6 SSE. Draguignan. Pop. 1,531.

Muyden, t. Holland ; 6 W. Naarden, 6 E. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 4. E. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 994. It is situated on the Vecht, near the Zuyder Zee ; there is a sluice here, by means of which all the adjacent country can be laid under water.

Mayderberg, t. Holland ; 3 E. Muyden.

Miza, now *Mouscheid*.

Muzillac, t. France, Morbihan ; 7 NW. La Roche Bernard, 12 SE. Vannes. Pop. 3,605.

Muzimbaz, see *Zimbaz*.

Muzos, t. New Grenada, in Santa Fé, on the Magdalena.

Muzufirabad, t. Cabulistan, capital of a district. Lon. 72. 22. E. Lat. 34. 4. N. The country around is mountainous.

Mya, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 10 miles long and 4 broad. Lon. 127. 27. E. Lat. 1. 14. N.

Myapour, t. Bengal ; 65 NW. Ramgur.

Myas, t. Sennaar ; 30 SSE. Sennaar.

Mycale, ancient city and promontory of Ionia, in Asia Minor, nearly opposite Samos ; 15 SW. Ephesus. It is celebrated for a battle fought between the Greeks and Persians, Sept. 22, B.C. 479.

Mycenæ, city, and once the capital of Argolis ; 7 N. Argos, 22 S. Corinth. It was depopulated as early as 406 B. C. Its ruins remain exactly as they were described by Pausanias in the 2d century. The most remarkable object is a tumulus covering a subterraneous dome.—The walls of the citadel still remain.

Myconi, (an. *Myconus*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 21 miles in circ. Lon. 25. 23. E. Lat. 37. 27. N. Pop. about 4,000, by some stated higher, by others lower. They are Greek Christians, and distinguished navigators. The chief town *Myconi*, a seaport, contains about 1,000 inh. The soil is dry and mountainous, but the mountains are not very high. It produces little wheat, but plenty of barley, raisins, and figs, with some olives. Partridges, quails, turtle-doves, beccaficos, and rabbits, are in the greatest plenty.

Myconi, t. on W. coast of Myconi. Lon. 25. 20. E. Lat. 37. 26. N. Pop. 1,000.

Myda, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, near Stockerau.

Mydan, t. Cabulistan ; 24 SW. Cabul.

Mydrecht, t. Neth. in Utrecht ; 12 WSW. Utrecht. Pop. 1,800.

Myedzyrzec, t. Volhynia ; 42 N. Constanti-
now.

Myerstown, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. ; 31 E. Harrisburg, W. 137.

Mygdonia, an. pr. on the E. side of Macedonia.

Mygdonius, now *Hermas*.

Mygenes, the most westerly and one of the smallest of the Faroe islands in the North sea. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 61. 53. N.

Myhire, r. Hind. which rises near Dhar, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, near the city of Cambay.

Myla, r. Holstein, which runs into the North sea, 2 W. Meldorp.

Mylæ, now *Melazzo*.

Mylasa, now *Melasso*.

Mylau, or *Murlau*, t. Sax. Vogtland, on the Golsch ; 3 SE. Greitz, 8 NE. Plauen. Pop. 1,620.

Myles, t. Samos ; 2 W. Cora.

Mymensing, district, Bengal, intersected by the Burrampooter ; chiefly between Lat. 24. & 25. N. Chief town, Bygonbang.

Mynama, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 17 SE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 21. E. Lat. 26. 1. N.

Mynar, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 4 NE. Bettiah.

Mynatnagur, t. Bengal ; 25 NNW. Bogli-
pour.

Mynatpour, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 32 N. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 15. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Mynder, shoal in the straits of Macassar, near the coast of Celebes. Lon. 118. 55. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Myndus, and *Myndes*, see *Mendes*.

Mynow, see *Monnow*.

Myos-ormos, now *Sufange-ul-Bahri*.

Myo, t. Mexico, in Culiacan ; 110 NW. Culiacan.

Myo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, formerly inhabited ; but the Dutch will not suffer any person to live there, lest they should smuggle spices. It is subject to the king of Ternate. Lon. 122. 20. E. Lat. 1. 23. N.

Myory, see *Schouten's Island*.

Myra, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Mediterranean ; 36 E. Ekenside, 54 SSW. Satalia. This was once the capital of Lycia.

Myrlæa, now *Mudania*.

Myrtilis, now *Mertola*.

Myrthe, t. Hind. ; 120 E. Delhi. In 1399 it was taken and destroyed by Timur Bec. The men were flayed alive, and the women and children sold for slaves.

Myrtle Island, on of the Chandeleur islands in the gulf of Mexico.

Mysa, r. Germany, which runs into the Muldau, a little above Prague.

Mysa, r. which rises in Bohemia, on the confines of Bavaria, and runs into the Muldau, near Prague.

Mysia, ancient country, in NW. part of Asia Minor.

Myslenice, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Baha ; 16 S. Cracow. Pop. 1,975. The territory is fertile and populous. Pop. 258,636. H. 36,039. Sq. m. 1,230.

Mysocoras, now *Mogodor*.

Myslowitz, t. Silesia, Oppeln, on the Brzemsä ; 15 N. Plesz.

Mysol, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a triangular form, about 100 miles in circ., governed by a rajah. Lon. 129. E. Lat. 20. S.

Mysore, or *Maisoor*, pr. South India, chiefly between Lat. 11. & 15. N., surrounded by the British territories subject to the presidency of Madras ; about 210 miles long, and 140 broad. Pop. in 1804, 2,171,754. Families 482,612. Mahometan families 17,000; Bramin families 25,370; Lingait families 72,627 ; Jain families 2,063. It consists of high table land, elevated about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills, containing the sources of many rivers, the principal of which are the Cauvery, Toombuddra, Vedawati, Bradri, and Penar. The climate, on account of the elevation of the country, is temperate. The soil produces all the grains and vegetables of the other parts of India, and many of the fruits of Europe. It is

divided into 3 districts, Patana, Nagara, and Chatrahal. The rajah is in alliance with the British.

Mysore, or *Maisoor*, formerly *Poorigurry*, t. Hind. capital of the province of Mysore; 9 S. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. 52. E. Lat. 12. 16. N. About the beginning of the 17th century the seat of government was transferred to Seringapatam, and in 1787 this town was entirely destroyed; but in 1799 it was rebuilt, and again made the seat of government. It is situated on the top of a high hill, and well supplied with water. It is about a mile in length, and annually increasing.

Mystic, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbour. It is navigable for sloops to Medford, 4 miles.

Mystic River, p-v. New London co. Ct.; W. 382.

Mysziniec, t. Poland, in Plock; 80 N. by E. Warsaw, 83 ENE. Plock. Pop. 769.

Myten, mt. Switz. in Schweitz; 6,100 feet high.

Mytilene, see *Metelin*, and *Castro*.

Myus, city, Caria; 28 S. Ephesus.

Mzensk, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Suscha; 32 NE. Orel. Pop. 5,000. H. 1,100. Chh. 14.

N.

NAB

NAALDWICK, t. S. Holland; 14 WNW. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,261.

Naaman, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 50. E. Lat. 36. N.

Naamanieh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 18 N. Vasisit.

Naaman's Creek, r. Delaware, which runs into the river Delaware, near the line of Pa.

Naarden, or *Narden*, s-p. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee; 11 E. Amsterdam, 14 N. Utrecht. Lon. 5. 2. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 1,809.

Naarn, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, four miles above Grein.

Naas, t. Ireland, in Kildare; 17 SW. Dublin, 36 NW. Wicklow. Lon. 6. 42. W. Lat. 53. 13. N. The assizes are held alternately here and at Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster, and where, on account of the English, castles were built, and a parliament held, and the ruins of religious establishments still attest its former magnificence.

Naas, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 34 SW. Fahlun.

Nab, or *Naab*, r. Bavaria, formed by three streams, one of which rises from Mount Fichtelberg. They unite at Weiden, and the river runs into the Danube, 4 W. Ratisbon.

Nab, (*Schwein*.) r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, at Weiden.

Nab, (*Wald*.) r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, 2 S. Weiden.

Nabagana, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 29. 30. S.

Nabal, t. Africa, in Tunis, on S. side of the peninsula of Dackhul, in the bay of Hamam-et; 32 SSE. Tunis. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 36. 20. N. Dr. Shaw calls it a thriving and industrious

NAB

town, much celebrated for its potteries. It stands about a mile from the sea, and about 3 W. of the ancient *Neapolis*, which appears to have been a large city, exclusive of that part of it which was swallowed up by the sea.—Here is a great number of inscriptions upon stones.

Nab's Bay, bay on W. part of Hudson's bay, N. of Cape Esquimaux.

Nabalia, small isl. Egypt, in lake Menzaleh; 3 S. Tennis.

Naban, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 5 SSW. Benisuef.

Naban, or *Nabend*, t. Persia, in Laristan, near the gulf; 70 W. Lar. Lon. 52. 20. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Naban, t. Arabia, in Oman; 108 W. Julfar.

Nabari, t. Japan, in Nippon; 15 S. Iga.

Nabburg, t. Bavaria, in Regen, capital of a district, on the Nab; 10 E. Amberg, 29 N. Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 3. E. Lat. 49. 27. N. Pop. 1,531.

Nabgin, or *Tumbo Namin*, small isl. in the Persian gulf; 5 SW. Tumbo.

Nabhana, t. Tunis; 40 miles from Cairoan.

Nablous, see *Naplous*.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 14 E. Purneah.

Nabobgunge, t. Hind. in Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges; 25. N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 87. 26. E. Lat. 24. 34. N.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 26 S. Purneah.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 38 N. Dinagepour.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 3 SW. Bauleah.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 18 WSW. Silhet.

Nabobgunge, t. Bengal; 21 E. Midnapour.

Nabobgunge, t. Allahabad; 10 E. Jionpour.

Nabobgunge, t. Oude; 25 S. Bahraitch.

Nabobgunge, t. Oude ; 45 SSE. Bahraitch.
Nabobseraspour, t. Bengal ; 24 NE. Calcutta.
Nabojta, t. N. Mexico, in Mayo ; 32 NE. Santa Cruz.
Nabte, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 100 WNW. Medina.
Nabusta, t. Hind. Oude ; 12 NNW. Currah.
Naca, t. Japan, on E. coast of Ximo. Lon. 132. 6. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.
Nacaba, t. Japan, on SE. coast of Nippon ; 40 E. Awa.
Nacameri, t. New Navarre ; 190 S. Casa Grande.
Nacanta, t. Japan, Nippon ; 20 N. Mogani.
Nacas, r. Mexico, which crosses New Biscay, and joins the Saucedo to form the Palmas.
Nacats, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 40 SE. Kokura.
Nachego, lake, S. A. in the province of Quito ; 60 S. Francisco de Borja.
Nachêlo, or *Nakelo*, s-p. Persia, in Farsistan, on the N. coast of the Persian Gulf ; 175 S. Schiras. Lon. 53. 20. E. Lat. 27. N. It is inhabited by Arabs, who are independent of the crown of Persia. Their chief employment is fishing for pearls.
Nachitscheran, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, district of Bachmut, on the Don. Pop. 4,000. Armenian Bp. see. This town, with 5 villages in the neighbourhood, is inhabited by Armenian emigrants from the Crimea. Pop. of the colony 13,000.
Nacho, r. Guatemala, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 89. 20. W. Lat. 15. 53. N.
Nâcho, or *Naco*, or *Puerto de Covillos*, t. Guatemala, in Honduras ; 30 N. Gracias a Dios, 100 WNW. Comayagua. Lon. 89. 36. W. Lat. 15. N.
Nacho, (an. *Inachus*), r. Morea, which flows by Argo, and runs into the gulf of Napoli.
Nachod, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 15 NE. Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 57. E. Lat. 53. 18. N. Pop. 1,347.
Nachshab, or *Nasaph*, t. Bukharia ; 25 SW. Samarcand.
Nackelo, or *Naklo*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln ; 10 SE. Oppeln.
Nacktigasl, isl. in the gulf of Tonquin, about 16 m. in circ. Lon. 107. 42. E. Lat. 20. N.
Nacodoches, t. Mexico, in Texas, on a west branch of the Toyac ; 120 W. Natchitoches. Lon. 94. 17. W. Lat. 31. 27. N. It is situated in a fine, healthy, and well watered country, and has a small fort, a Cath. ch., and only a few houses.
Nacongo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 15. S.
Nacori, t. New Mexico, in Sonora ; 50 SE. Pitquin.
Nacori, t. New Navarre ; 250 SSE. Casa Grande.
Nacosari, t. New Navarre ; 180 SSE. Casa Grande.
Nacou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 13 SW. Tche-li-leou.
Nacri, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 m. in circumference ; 5 ESE. Patino.
Nacsivan, or *Naxivan*, or *Nacshivan*, t. Asia, in Persian Armenia ; 85 SE. Erivan, 230 E. Erzerum. Lon. 45. 25. E. Lat. 39. 20. S. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Artaxata*, and

one of the largest cities of the East. It was ruined by Abbas I. who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia : it began insensibly to recover, and, in the last century, contained 2,000 houses ; it once contained 40,000 houses. It is now reduced to a heap of rubbish, with not more than 400 people.

Nacz, t. Rus. Wilna ; 20 NW. Lida.
Naczhradetz, or *Naczerdecz*, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim ; 10 S. Beneschow. H. 133.
Naczikowka, t. Podolia ; 31 W. Braclaw.
Nadagong, t. Hind. in Ellichpour ; 9 E. Omrautty.
Nadamur, t. Hind. Cochin ; 36 E. Cochin.
Nadan-foere Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 126. 26. E. Lat. 42. 50. N.
Nadarzyn, t. Poland, in Massovia ; 10 S. Warsaw. Pop. 503.
Nadast, t. Hungary ; 18 E. Ziget.
Nadder, r. Eng. which rises in Dorsetshire, and joins the Willy, at Wilton.
Nadec, t. Birmah, on the Ava ; 35 W. Ava.
Nadelburg, t. Lower Austria, at the conflux of the Leitha and Fischa ; 5 E. Weinerisch-Neustadt.
Naden, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 53 E. Kabis.
Nadendal, t. Finland ; 7 W. Abo. Pop. 652.
Nader, see *Narwa*.
Naderbar, circar, Hind. in Candeish, lying on each side of the Taptee ; N. of Baglana, and E. of Guzerat.
Naderbar, t. Hind. which gives name to a circar, in Candeish ; 55 E. Surat, 152 NW. Aurungabad.
Naderspach, r. Austria, which runs into the Bielach, about 3 NE. Frankenfels.
Nadgong, t. Hind. in Goondwanah ; 10 N. Nagpour.
Nadhea, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 80 NNE. Sirgian.
Nadim, r. Russia, which rises in lake Toromlar, and runs into the gulf of Obskaia, Lon. 73. 44. E. Lat. 66. 25. N.
Nadimskoi, t. Russia, in the gulf of Obskaia, and government of Tobolsk ; 143 E. Obdorskoi, 524 NNE. Tobolsk. Lon. 68. 26. E. Lat. 66. N.
Nadin, fortress, Dalmatia, on a mountain.
Nadir, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile ; 28 NNW. Cairo.
Nadone, or *Nadoun*, t. Hind. in Lahore, capital of the district of Kangrah, on the Beya ; 30 SE. Nagerkote. Lon. 75. 47. E. Lat. 31. 59. N.
Nador, t. Africa, in the SW. part of Algiers, inhabited by Arabians ; 80 SE. Oran.
Nadout, t. Guzerat ; 16 S. Champaneer.
Nadrama, t. Biledulgerid ; 45 S. Beni Mez-zab.
Nadsar, mt. Thibet. Lon. 87. 29. E. Lat. 27. 26. N.
Nadum, t. Hind. in Cochin ; 30 E. Cranganore.
Naedt, r. Ger. which runs into the Moselle, 2 miles below Alcken.
Naefels, t. Switz. in Glaris ; 4 N. Glaris. In the year 1388, a celebrated victory was gained near this place by the inhabitants of this canton, over the Austrians. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.
Nafta, t. Africa, in Biledulgerid.

Naftonian, isl. in the Caspian sea, in the gulf of Balkan. Lat. 40. 45. N.

Nafwelsio, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 33 SE. Jonkioping.

Naga, t. Japan, in Ximo; 5 N. Nangasaki.

Nagai, isl. N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. Lon. 199. 14. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Nagacoil, t. Hind. in Guntoor; 20 NNE. Juuaconda.

Nagaiatskaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ik; 32 NE. Bugulma.

Nagalaveram, t. Hind. in Madura; 32 E. Coilpetta.

Nagamangalum, t. & fortress, Hind. in Mysore; 23 N. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. 40. E. Lat. 12. 49. N. It has a good citadel in which are two Hindoo temples and all the public granaries and store rooms.

Nagapedl, t. Moravia, in Hradisch, on the Marsch. Pop. 2,293.

Nagar, (an. *Nysa*,) t. Hind. in Mewat; 20 E. Cottilah.

Nagara, (an. *Abydos*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near the Straits; 16 SW. Gallipoli. See *Sestos*.

Nagaritz, t. Thibet; 42 S. Lassa.

Nagatch, t. Hind. in Marawar; 9 NNW. Ramanadporum.

Nagavskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 148 ENE. Azoph.

Nagaz, or *Nughz*, t. Candahar, near the river Cowmull; 58 ESE. Ghizni, 85 SE. Cabul. Lon. 69. 31. E. Lat. 33. 16. N.

Naged, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 27 SSW. Schiras.

Nagelstadt, or *Negelstett*, t. Saxony, in Thuringia; 3 E. Langen Salza.

Nagemal, t. Hind. in Mysore; 30 NNW. Seringapatam.

Nagera, see *Najara*.

Nageran, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 10 NW. Saade.

Nagerilla, or *Laglera*, or *Aglera*, r. Spain, in Old Castile, which runs into the Ebro, 6 N. Calzada.

Naggera, t. Hind. in Oude; 40 W. Kairabad.

Naggery, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 10 SE. Bomrauzepollam.

Naggur, fort, Candahar; 70 W. Ghizni, 140 ENE. Candahar.

Naggur, t. Hind. in Oude; 16 N. Lucknow.

Nagiah, fortress, Arabia, in Hadramaut; 180 SW. Amanzirifden.

Nagjuree, r. Hind. which runs into the Manzorah, 10 S. Darore.

Nagles, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Cork; 13 N. Cork.

Nagliano, t. Piedmont; 4 N. Alba, 13 E. Carmagnola.

Nago, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near SW. coast of Finland. Lat. 60. 22. N.

Nago Rocks, rocks on N. coast of Teneriffe, near Point Nago.

Nagodin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 16 WNW. Widdin.

Nagoja, t. Japan, in Nippon; 80 E. Meaco.

Nagold, t. Wurtemberg, on a river of the same name, in the Black Forest; 16 NE. Freudenstadt, 22 SW. Stuttgard. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat.

48. 30. N. Pop. 1,799. In the year 1736, a medicinal spring was discovered here.

Nagone, t. Hind. in Bundelcund; 26 SE. Pannah.

Nagoordill, t. Hind.; 10 SE. Travancore.

Nagorbussy, t. Hind. in Bahar; 16 S. Durbungah.

Nagorcote, or *Kote Kangrah*, fortress and celebrated pagoda, Hind. in Lahore; 86 NE. Lahore, 250 NW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 48. E. Lat. 32. 20. N. This pagoda, which was immensely rich, was, in 1360, plundered by Ferose III.

Nagore, t. Bengal, capital of the circar of Birboom; called in some maps *Birboom*; 100 NW. Calcutta, 150 SE. Patna. Lon. 87. 26. E. Lat. 23. 57. N.

Nagore, circar, Hind. in Agimere; bounded N. by the subah of Delhi and Moulton, E. by Mewat and Jyenagur, S. by the circars of Agimere and Joodpour, and W. by the circar of Bickaneer.

Nagore, t. Hind. capital of a circar to which it gives name, in Agimere; 42 NW. Agimere, 180 SW. Delhi. Lon. 74. 48. E. Lat. 27. 9. N.

Nagore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 5 N. Negapatam, 15 S. Tranquebar.

Nagore, s-p. Hind. in Tanjore. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 10. 49. N. It has considerable trade.

Nagorpal, t. Hind. in Lahore; 27 NNE. Jallindar.

Nagorskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 92 SSE. Berezov.

Nagowra, t. Hind. in Oude; 35 S. Nidjibabad.

Nagpour, circar, Hind. bounded N. by Toree and Ramgur, S. by Silhee and Tomar, E. by Orissa, and W. by Orissa and the circars of Chuta and Palamow; about 40 miles long, and 30 broad. Doesa is the capital.

Nagpour, t. Hind. capital of the Mahratta territories, in Goondwana, in Berar; 465 S. Delhi, 580 W. Calcutta. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 21. 10. N. Pop. 80,000. It is a city of modern date, large and populous, but meanly built, and only defended by a citadel. But few of the houses are of more than one story, and are covered with tiles. It is an open town, situated on a high fine plain, which is well cultivated, and watered by the small river Nag. The country round is fertile, and well cultivated.

Nagraca, r. N. America, which joins the Arkansas about Lon. 99. 20. W. It is navigable 150 miles.

Nagraginskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Konda; 176 N. Tobolsk.

Nagree, t. Hind. in Chandail; 32 E. Maconda.

Nagrotah, t. Hind. Lahore; 22 N. Jummo.

Nag's Head, cape on S. end of the W. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 63. 33. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

Nagualapa, or *St. Pedro*, r. Mexico, which passes by Colima, in Mechoacan, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 19. 30. N.

Naguelguapi, r. S. A. which rises in lake Naguelguapi, in Chili, and runs into the Desaguadero.

Naguarachi, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui; 140 ENE. Riochico.

Nagurkeary, t. Bengal; 38 SSE. Curruckdeah. Lon. 86. 36. E. Lat. 23. 53. N.

Nagy-Banja, or *Nagy-Banya*, or *Neustadt*, t. Hungary ; 30 N. Zatmar. Lon. 19. 43. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. Pop. 4,536. It is the capital of one of the 4 large mining districts into which Hungary is divided. It contains a Cath. gymnasium, and a mint where all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district is coined. The money coined here is distinguished by the mark N. B.

Nagy-Bajom, t. Hungary, in Bihar, on the Berettyo ; 26 SSW. Debreczyn.

Nagy-Becskerek, t. Hungary, capital of Torontal ; 45 SE. Temesvar. Lon. 20. 23. E. Lat. 45. 22. N. Pop. 2,171.

Nagy-Berczna, or *Welke-Brezno*, t. Hungary ; 18 N. by E. Unghvar.

Nagy-Bobrocz, t. Hungary, in Liptau. Pop. 1,644.

Nagy-Eyned, or *Strassburg*, (an. *Anna Via*), t. Transylvania, capital of Lower Weissenburg, on the Maros ; 16 N. Carlsburg. Pop. 6,000. It contains a Calvinist, a Luth., and a Cath. ch., and a Calvinist college.

Nagyfalu, t. Hungary, near the Teisse ; 3 ESE. Tokay.

Nagyfalu, t. Hungary ; 16 ENE. St. Job.

Nagy-Ida, t. Hungary ; 10 S. by W. Cassovia. It is remarkable for a general council held here by the Jews in 1650.

Nagy-Kallo, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Szaboles ; 25 NNE. Debreczin. Pop. 3,132.

Nagy-Karoly, t. Hungary, cap. Sathmar ; 12 E. Sathmar, 4 E. by N. Debreczyn. Pop. 7,567. It has a gymnasium.

Nagy-Kata, t. Hungary ; 31 E. by S. Pest. Pop. 4,000.

Nagy-Koros, or *Nagy-Koresch*, t. Hungary, in the county of Pest ; 40 SE. Pest. Lon. 19. 47. E. Lat. 47. 8. N. Pop. 12,124. It contains a Calvinist gymnasium. The principal trade is in wine.

Nagy-Levar, or *Gross-Chutzen*, t. Hungary, in Presburg ; 32 NE. Vienna. Pop. 3,000.

Nagy-Mada, t. Hungary ; 46 NNE. Debreczyn.

Nagy-Mihali, t. Hungary, in Zemplin, on the Laborcza. Pop. 1,600.

Nagy-Rotze, or *Great Rauschenbach*, t. Hungary, in Gomor. Lon. 20. 8. E. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 2,400.

Nagy-Saros, t. Hungary, in Saros. Lon. 21. 13. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 2,000.

Nagy-Szigeth, see *Szigeth*.

Nagy-Szollos, t. Hungary, capital of Ugocs, on the Teisse ; 70 NE. Debreczin. Lon. 23. 2. E. Lat. 48. 7. N. Pop. 2,144.

Nagy-Tapolczan, t. Hungary, in Neutra. Lon. 18. 9. E. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 2,650.

Nagy-Varad, see *Great Wardein*.

Nagymyhala, t. Hungary ; 18 WSW. Ungvar.

Nagyketsy, t. Hungary ; 8 NE. Gross Wardein.

Nagyskolos, t. Hungary ; 12 ESE. Munkacz.

Nahan, see *Nun*.

Nahant, a peninsula, Mass., in the township of Lynn ; 5 SE. Lynn hotel, 9 S. Salem, 14 NE. Boston. It is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, consisting of a delightful *Beach*, more than a mile and a half in length. It is divided into Great Nahant, Little Nahant, and Bass Neck. On Great Nahant, the eastern

and largest division, consisting of 305 acres of fertile land under high cultivation, there are 7 dwelling houses. In the hottest weather of summer the sea breezes, on this peninsula, are cool and refreshing ; and it has long been a place of resort, in the warm season, for gay and fashionable people from Boston, Salem, and other neighbouring towns, as well as for invalids from the vicinity and interior country.

The shores are bold, rocky, and iron bound ; after a storm with easterly wind, the foaming and dashing of the waves of the agitated ocean against the high and precipitous rocks, exhibit a most sublime spectacle. On the southern side of Great Nahant there is a curious grotto or cavern, called the Swallows House ; the entrance of which is about 10 feet wide, 5 high, and 70 long, increasing after a few steps to 14 feet in breadth, and 18 or 20 in height. Great numbers of swallows inhabit this cave and hatch their young here ; and it is a common opinion that they repose here through the winter in a torpid state.—At the east end, at low tide, in the pools among the large rocks, is found the animal flower, or rose fish, adhering to small stones in water 4 or 5 feet deep.—On the north shore is a chasm, 30 feet in depth, called the Spouting Horn, into which, at about half tide, the water rushes with great violence and a tremendous sound.

Nahantik, bay, Connecticut ; 3 W. of the mouth of the Thames.

Nahar el Berd, (an. *Eleutherus*), r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 9 N. Tripoli.

Naharlyk, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 24 E. Biala-cerkiew.

Nahar Malek, t. Arabian Irak, near the Euphrates. Lon. 45. 30. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

Nahe, (an. *Nava*), r. Ger. which rises near Baldenau, in Treves, passes by Kirn, Sobernheim, Creutznach, &c., and runs into the Rhine, at Bingen. Length 60 miles.

Nahel, or *Maham*, t. Arabia, in Omam ; 50 NNW. Omam. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Nahel, t. Egypt ; 16 SE. Cairo.

Nahia, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 70 S. Sirgian, 100 NNE. Gombroo. This town is said to be of great antiquity.

Nahil, r. Africa, which rises in the desert of Barca, and runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 40. 10. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Nahr Aasi, see *Orontes*.

Nahr el Antar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, the residence of an Arabian sheich ; 5 N. Corna.

Nahr Ellemasieh, or *River of Crocodiles*, r. Syria, in which some crocodiles of the smaller kind are found ; it runs into the Mediterranean, 6 S. Tortosa.

Nahr Gibere, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 S. Latakia.

Nahr Ibrahim, see *Ibrahim Bassa*.

Nahr el Kelb, (an. *Lycus*), r. Syria, which divides the pachalic of Tripoli, from that of Acre, and runs into the Mediterranean, 36 S. Tripoli.

Nahr Malka, canal between the Tigris at Al Modain, and the Euphrates, at Mesayeb.

Nahr el Mechatte, (an. *Kishon*), r. Palestine, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 N. Caifa.

The banks are very sandy, and the mouth is sometimes choked up when the winds blow strong, at which time the waters overflow, and form a lake dangerous for travellers to cross, as there is no bridge.

Nahr Saleh, the ancient bed of the Euphrates; 20 S. Bassora.

Nahr Teri, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 20 SE. Ahvaz.

Nahrain, (*Al*.) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Khabur; 40 NE. Kerkisieh.

Nahte, see *Nichte*.

Nahuapo, t. Quito; 45 W. St. Joachin de Omaguas.

Nahunkeag, small isl. in the river Kennebec; 40 miles from the coast.

Najac, t. France, in Aveiron, on the Aveiron; 7 S. Villefranche, 15 W. Sauve Terre. P. 2,029. In the year 1672, a copper mine was discovered in the neighbourhood.

Naiara, t. Spain, in Old Castile, containing 3 churches, and 3 convents; 32 W. Calaborra, 36 E. Burgos. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 42. 20. N. Pop. 3,000. In the year 1365, a battle was fought here between Peter king of Castile, assisted by the prince of Wales, the duke of Lancaster, the prince of Majorca, &c. and his brother Henry, assisted by the French, in which the former obtained the victory.

Naihay, t. Nubia; 126 S. Syene.

Naid Chokey, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, near the coast of Coromandel; 25 N. Pullicate.

Naidos, t. Bav.; 4 N. Wunsiedel.

Naila, t. Bav. Upper Maine, on the Selbitz; 9 W. Hof. Pop. 1,140.

Naillers, t. France, in Vendée; 9 W. Fontenay le Comte.

Nailloux, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 6 SW. Villefranche, 18 SSE. Toulouse. P. 1,149.

Naim, t. Arabia, in Oman; 80 NW. Hassek.

Nain, t. Africa, in Tripoli.

Nain, Moravian settlement, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 56. N.

Nain, Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, established in 1763; 50 N. Philadelphia.

Nain, v. Palestine; 8 S. Nazareth, 42 N. Jerusalem. It is situated at the foot of Mount Hermon, formerly a city, and celebrated by a miracle of our Saviour raising the dead son of a widow to life.

Naina, t. Bengal; 22 SSW. Calcutta.

Nainsook, r. Lahore, which runs into the Behut, 22 E. Puckholi.

Naintre, t. France, in Vienne; 9 SW. Châtellerault.

Najoo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 25. E. Lat. 1. 29 S.

Nair, r. Louisiana, which flows into Red River, 187 W. New-Orleans.

Nairn, t. Scot. cap. of a county of the same name, on the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Nairn; 16 NNE. Inverness, 164 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 46. W. Lat. 75. 35. N. It is a royal burgh. Pop. 2,215. It is a very neat town, and has some trade, chiefly in the fisheries.

Nairn, r. Scot. which separates the county of Murray from Inverness, crosses Nairnshire, and runs into the frith of Murray, near Nairn. The

house of Calder stands on this river, where strangers are shown the bed in which, tradition says, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

Nairnshire, co. Scot. bounded N. by the frith of Murray, E. and S. by the county of Murray, and W. by the county of Inverness, and the frith of Murray. The greatest length is about 12 miles, and breadth 10. It is populous and fertile, containing several lakes, which abound in fish, and some forests of firs. Nairn is the capital. Pop. 8,251.

Naiserra, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 30 NNE. Champaneer.

Naissus, now *Nissa*.

Naistan, t. Persia, in Irak; 80 N. Ispahan.

Naka Lakem, t. Mingrelia; 20 NW. Cotatis.

Nakel, or *Naklo*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Netze; 15 W. by N. Bromberg. P. 1,453.

Nakelo, see *Nachelo*.

Nakgivan, t. Persia, in Arokhage; 30 SSW. Arokhage.

Nakia, t. Syria; 10 N. Acre.

Nakkila, t. Finland; 10 SSE. Biorneborg.

Nakra, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 9 NE. Herat.

Nakrash, t. Egypt, on a canal formed from the Nile to Lake Mareotis; 10 NW. Shabur.

Nakskow, see *Naskow*.

Nakray, t. Africa, in Yani.

Nala Sunkra, branch of the Indus which divides from the main stream, 14 SW. Nusserpour, and runs into the sea, 30 W. Boogebooge.

Nalaboo, s-p. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 5. E. Lat. 4. 16. N.

Naladidy, t. Hind. in Marawar; 35 NW. Ramanadporum.

Nalda, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 3 S. Logrono.

Naldourouk, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 76 E. Visiapour, 120 W. Hyderabad. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 17. 27. N.

Naliboki, t. Lithuania; 25 NE. Novogrodek.

Nalikan, t. Natolia; 32 E. Eski-Shehr.

Nallabiga, t. Hind. Bahar; 33 SSW. Bahar.

Nallucond, t. Hind. in Golconda; 21 S. Com-bamet.

Nallagunge, t. Bengal; 6 SW. Chilmery.

Nallieres, t. France, Vendée; 6 E. Luçon.

Nalus, country and people of Africa, between the rivers Nuno, Tristao, and Rio Grande, bordering on the country of Sierra Leone, not far from the Atlantic, between Lat. 10. and 11. N.

Nalon, r. Spain, which runs into the Pravia, 2 S. Oviedo.

Namacul, t. Hind. in Baramaul country; 42 S. Darempoury. 62 ENE. Coimbetore. Lon. 73. 5. E. Lat. 11. 22. N.

Namadus, now *Nurbaddah*.

Namagang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132 E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Namakaus, Indians, in New-Mexico. No. 6,500.

Namanda, t. Japan, Nippon; 32 SSW. Iga.

Namaqua Land, country, SW. part of Africa, on Orange River.

Namaquas, people of Africa, near the W. coast. N. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Namasket, r. Mass. which joins Bridgewater river, N. of Middleborough to form the river Taunton.

Namasket, see *Middleborough*.

Namballa, t. Quito; 40 NW. Jaen de Bracamoros.

Nambe, t. New-Mexico ; 40 N. Santa Fé.
Nambioor, t. Hind. Mysore ; 20 W. Erroad.
Nambu, s-p. Japan, on E. coast of Nippon ;
 200 N. Jedo. Lon. 142. 20. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

Namdo, isl. in the Baltic, near E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

Nameszto, t. Hungary ; 12 NNE. Arva. Pop. 1,334.

Nametzky, t. Moravia, Brunn ; 8 NNE. Saar.

Namiest, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 10 W. Olmutz. Pop. 640.

Namiest, t. Moravia, in Znaym ; 30 N. Znaym. Pop. 665.

Namingata, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 56 NW. Fitaqua.

Nammesta, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus ; 23 SSE. Christiania.

Namnagur, t. Hind. Bahar ; 58 SSW. Patna.

Namphio, (an. *Mambliaros*, & *Anaphe*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 15 miles in circumference, without harbour or town, containing a few villages, and some ruins, among which are distinguished the remains of a temple of Apollo. It is mountainous, and contains few plants, but some excellent springs of fresh water ; a great quantity of honey and wax is collected, and partridges are numerous. Lon. 25. 48. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. Pop. about 1,000.

Namphio Poulou, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, a little S. of Namphio.

Namptwich, or *Nantwich*, t. Eng. in Cheshire ; 20 SE. Chester, 162 NW. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 53. 7. N. Pop. 3,999. It is situated on the river Weaver, which divides it in two parts, and by the Chester canal, which is finished here, with a broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in salt and cheese. Here is a large weekly market for corn and cattle, held on Saturday.

Namsen, r. Norway, which runs into a bay of the North sea, to which it gives name, Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 64. 35. N.

Namslaw, t. Silesia, in Breslau, with a strong castle, situated among morasses, on the river Weyda ; 12 SE. Oels, 27 ESE. Breslau. Lon. 17. 45. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 2,738.

Namujos, t. Peru, in Truxillo ; 120 SE. Chacaporas.

Namur, pr. Netherlands, bounded by France, and the province of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liege. Pop. 156,375. Sq. m. 916. The surface is hilly, and the soil tolerably fertile. The productions are corn, potatoes, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The rivers are the Meuse, Sambre, Lesse, and Homme.

Namur, city, Netherlands, capital of the province of Namur ; 25 SW. Liege. Lon. 4. 51. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 16,165. H. 1,900. Bp. see. It is situated in a valley, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Sambre ; the greater part on the right side of the Sambre, between two hills. It is well built, the houses being of stone of a blue colour, and the streets wide and clean. It is defended by a citadel. Here are extensive manufactures of fire arms, swords, knives, and other articles of hard-ware ; leather, paper, thread, and tobacco. It is said to take its name from an idol called *Nam*, supposed to be Neptune.

Namusa, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges. Lon. 126. 58. E. Lat. 5. 1. N.

Namusso, t. Mingrelia ; 10 S. Anarghia.

Nanamow, t. Hind. in Oude ; 32 S. Fyzabad.

Nanarsoak, t. West Greenland. Lon. 47. 30. W. Lat. 61. N.

Nanas, t. Hungary, one of the Haiduke towns ; 4 S. Tokay, 25 N. Debreczin. P. 4,000.

Nanas, mt. Carniola, between Wipach and St. Veit.

Nancaseram, t. Hind. in Canara ; 7 S. Mangalore.

Nançay, t. Fra. Cher. ; 18 N. Bourges. P. 900.

Nanceville, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana ; 103 Indianapolis, W. 635.

Nanche, t. Formosa, on W. coast. Lon. 119. 45. E. Lat. 23. 52. N.

Nan-com, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 15 SSW. Khi.

Nancowry, one of the Nicobar isles, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 93. 43. E. Lat. 7. 57. N. Between this and two other islands is a capacious bay in which ships may lie in great security. The soil of these is fruitful, and produces great quantities of cocoa-nuts, & other fruits.

Nancy, city, France, capital of Meurthe, near the river Meurthe, formerly the capital of Lorraine, and ancient residence of the dukes ; 18 posts W. Strasburg, 41 1-4 E. Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. Pop. 29,628. H. 6,000. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, near the Meurthe, and divided into Old and New Town, and it is accounted one of the most pleasant towns in France. The first small and ill built ; the latter is larger and better built ; the streets wider, and in a straight line. It contains 8 chh., a provincial university or an academy, a royal college, an academy of arts and sciences, a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, & a public library of 50,000 volumes. Its chief trade is in corn & wine ; with some manufactures of linen and woollen. It was formerly fortified ; but by an article in the peace of Ryswick, the fortifications were destroyed.

Nandaprayaga, celebrated place of pilgrimage, Northern Hindoostan, in Serinagur, at the conflux of the Alcanunda and Nandarin. Lon. 79. 22. E. Lat. 30. 22. N.

Nandedurgam, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 5 SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

Nandelstett, t. Bavaria ; 9 NW. Mosburg, 15 W. Landshut. Pop. 308.

Nandenore, t. Carnatic ; 8 NNE. Chittoor.

Nandee, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, capital of a district of the same name ; 104 ENE. Perinda, 132 NNW. Hyderabad. Lon. 77. 35. E. Lat. 19. 6. N.

Nandgeery, t. Visiapour ; 14 NE. Sattarah.

Nandgom, t. Hind. in Baglana ; 16 ESE. Chandor.

Nandi, t. Bengal ; 25 SSE. Moorshedabad.

Nandigaw, t. Hind. in Condapilly ; 15 NW. Condapilly.

Nandouly, t. Hind. in Rohilcund ; 30 WSW. Pattiary.

Nandrany, fortress, Hungary ; 11 W. Arad.

Nandy-Allen, t. Golconda ; 35 SSE. Canoul.

Nandyol, t. Hind. in Bengal ; 10 S. Goragot.

Nanfio, see *Namphio*.

Nang-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 45 SSW. Kien-tchang.

Nanfri, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. coast, Lon. 14. 6. E. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Nanga, s-p. Nippon, in a bay on S. coast; 55 SW. Jedo. Lon. 139. 16. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

Nangabusan, t. Bengal; 33 SSW. Calcutta.

Nangally, t. Mysore; 13 N. Vencatighery.

Nanganjee, r. Hind. which runs into the Ambravetty, 11 SW. Carroor.

Nangan, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,192 SW. Peking. Lon. 101. 23. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Nangasacki, or *Nagaseki*, s-p. Japan, on SW. coast of Ximo, situated at the end of a deep commodious bay. Lon. 129. 45. E. Lat. 32. 44. N. It is a large commercial town, remarkable for being the only place where Europeans are permitted to trade, a privilege now confined to the Dutch. The Dutch town is built on the island of Desima, only 600 feet long, and 120 broad, adjoining the town of Nangasacki, of which it is considered as a street, and it contains several large store-houses. The harbour is 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The Japanese town is divided into the inner & outward town; the former of which contains 26, and the latter 61 streets; in none of which strangers are suffered to dwell; they have particular suburbs allotted to them, where they are narrowly watched by the emperor's officers. The chief public buildings in and about it, are 5 janaguras, or large houses, built of timber, not far from the shore; where are kept three imperial jonks, or men of war, ready to be launched at command; the powder magazine, the palaces of the two residing governors, and other princes and grandees of the first and second rank, some of whom constantly reside there, and others only on particular occasions; about 62 temples within and without the city; most of them built on eminences, and serving not only for devotion, but also for recreation; the goknia, or common prison, standing near the middle of the town, and consisting of about 100 small and large huts, or cages, separated from each other. The houses are low and mean, though well filled with inhabitants, who are mostly merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers, and handicraft-men.

Nangaxima, t. Japan, Xicoco; 20 NNE. Tosa.

Non-ge-su, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119. 24. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

Nangihan-Point, S. extremity of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 57. E. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Nangira, or *Neongee*, r. southerly branch of the Osage. About 20 miles from its mouth there is a cascade of 90 feet perpendicular, and near it are two smaller ones.

Nangis, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 12 W. Provins, 13 E. Melun. Pop. 1,999.

Nangoia, t. Japan, Ximo; 65 N. Nangasaki.

Nangu, t. Hind. Mysore; 25 NE. Rettinghery.

Nanho, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 10 ESE. Chun-te.

Nanheim, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 2 N. Friedburg, 16 NNW. Hanau.

Nan-hoang-tchin-tao, small isl. near the coast of China, in the E. sea. Lon. 120. 44. E. Lat. 38. 18. N.

Nan-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; SSE. Tay-ming.

Nani, t. Candahar; 8 SW. Ghizni.

Nanjar, t. Africa, in Bursali.

Naniman, t. Cuba; 75 WSW. Havannah.

Nanjemoy, p-t. & port of entry, Charles co. Md. near the river Nanjemoy, which flows into the Potomac, SW. Port Tobacco; W. 54. It is a place of some trade.

Nanina, t. Abyssinia; 70 E. Miné.

Nanka Islands, three small islands in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Banca. Wood for fuel, and excellent water, are easily obtained. Lon. 105. 41. E. Lat. 2. 22. S.

Nan-kang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the lake Po-yang; 637 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 39. E. Lat. 29. 33. N.

Nan-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 17 SW. Kan-cheou.

Nan-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 30 N. Pa.

Nan-king, or *Nankin*, or *Kiang-ning*, city, China, capital of Kiang-nan; 500 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 47. E. Lat. 32. 5. N. The amount of the population is uncertain. It has been computed at 1, 2, and even 3,000,000. It is said to have been formerly one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities in the world, but is now rapidly decaying. When the Chinese speak of its extent, they say, if two horsemen should go out in the morning by the same gate, and ride round on full speed, taking different directions, they would not meet before night. This account is evidently exaggerated; but it is certain, that Nan-king surpasses in extent all the other cities of China. We are assured, that its walls are 16 miles in circumference. This city is situated at the distance of 3 miles from the river Yangtse-kiang; it is of an irregular figure; the mountains which are within its circumference, having prevented its being built on a regular plan. It was formerly the imperial city; for this reason, it was called *Nan-king*, which signifies *The Southern Court*; but since the 6 grand tribunals have been transferred from hence to Pe-king, it is called *Kiang-ning*, in all the public acts.

Nan-king has lost much of its ancient splendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no vestige of which is now to be seen; an observatory, at present neglected; temples, tombs of the emperors, and other superb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deserted, but the rest is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous, and full of business. It is still the first city in China with regard to manufactures; the staple one is silk, also thin woollen stuffs that bear its name; beautiful paper and printing. It is also the most learned city in the empire and produces the greatest number of doctors, and has the best furnished booksellers' shops. The streets are not so broad as those of Pe-king; they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich shops. Here are no public edifices corresponding to the reputation of so celebrated a city, except its gates, which are very beautiful, and some temples, among which is the famous porcelain tower; it is a pagoda of octagonal form, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 stories, by plain boards within and without, by cornices and small projections covered with green varnished tiles. It is mounted by 884 steps. It is said to have been 19 years in building, and its date answers to A.D. 1411.

Nan-liu, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 W. Nhing-koue.

Nan-gnan, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si; 895 SSW. Peking. Lon. 113. 37. E. Lat. 25. 29. N.

Nan-ngao-tching, isl. near the coast of China, about 22 miles in circ. Lon. 116. 49. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Nanni, t. Persia, in Irak; 110 E. Ispahan.

Nan-ning, or *Nan-ngin*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1145 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 44. E. Lat. 22. 44. N.

Nannucktoot, small isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Nanny Town, (Old,) deserted town of the island of Jamaica; 16 ENE. Kingston.

Nanore, t. Bengal; 28 N. Burdwan.

Nanova, r. Walachia, which runs into the Danube.

Nan-pi, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 27 NNE. King.

Nan-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen, on the Kialing river; 25 NW. Pan.

Nans, t. France, Var; 7 SSW. St. Maximin.

Nansa, t. Spain, Asturia; 18 SW. Santillana.

Nan-sa-che, t. China, near W. coast of the island of Formosa. Lon. 120. 39. E. Lat. 25. 2. N.

Nan-san, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119. 29. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Nansemond, co. SE. part of Va.; bounded NW. by Isle of Wight co., E. by Norfolk co., S. by N.C., and W. by Southampton co. Pop. in 1810, 10,324; slaves 4,462. Pop. in 1820, 10,494. Chief town, Suffolk.

Nansemond, r. Va., which runs into the Hampton Road. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Suffolk, and for those of 250 to Sleepy hole.

Nan-shoo-fou, see *Nan-yong*.

Nant, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 SE. Milhau, 18 N. Lodeve. Pop. 814.

Nan-ta-ki, t. China, near W. coast of Formosa. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Nantasket Road, one of the main, the entrances into Boston Harbour, Mass., S. of the light-house. Nantasket road affords good anchorage with 5 or 6 fathoms water.

Nan-tan, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si 1037 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 15. E. Lat. 25. N.

Nan-tchang, city, China, of the first rank, and capital of Kiang-si, 695 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 30. E. Lat. 28. 36. N. This city has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the neighbourhood of Jao-tcheou. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends in its district 8 towns, 7 of which are of the third class, and only one of the second. So much of the country is cultivated that the pastures left are scarcely sufficient for the flocks.

Nan-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 37 SW. Siang-yang.

Nan-tchouen, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 40 NNW. Tchi-ngan.

Nanterre, t. France, in Seine; 5 W. Paris. Pop. 2,300.

Nantes, (an. *Condivienum*,) city, France, capital of Lower-Loire, heretofore capital of a district, called *Nantois*, in Bretagne; 2 posts

N. Bourdeaux, 47 SW. Paris. Lon. 1. 23. E. Lat. 47. 13. N. Pop. 77,162. H. 13,000. Bp. see. It is situated on the Loire, 27 miles from its mouth, and one of the greatest trading cities in the kingdom, and is celebrated for its brandy. Its situation is beautiful and convenient, and it has delightful environs, particularly on the banks of the Loire. It occupies the ascent and summit of a hill, from which it overlooks the winding course and fertile banks of the river. The houses are generally old and irregular. The form of the city is oblong, and it has 4 suburbs.

It contains a cathedral, 16 chh., 2 hospitals, schools of anatomy, surgery, and hydrography; a botanic garden, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and a public library of 23,400 volumes. A university was founded here in 1460, but since the revolution it has been converted into a lyceum. This city carries on a very large trade to the French colonies, to America, to Spain, Portugal, and other parts; though ships of burthen can come no farther up the Loire than to Paimboeuf, a market-town, where the cargoes are put in smaller vessels not exceeding 80 or 90 tons, and carried to Nantes.

Nanteuil, t. France, in Aisne, between Meaux and Château-Thierry.

Nanteuil, t. France, Marne; 6 N. Epernay.

Nanteuil le Haudouin, t. France, in Oise; 7 S. Crespy, 9 ESE. Senlis. Pop. 1,356.

Nanteuil en Vallée, t. France, in Charente; 6 SE. Ruffec. Pop. 1,200.

Nanticoke, p-v. Broome co. N.Y., in Union; 154 WSW. Albany, W. 301.

Nanticoke, a hundred in Sussex co. Delaware, at the head of the Nanticoke. Pop. 3,735.

Nanticoke, r. Md., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into Fishing Bay in the Chesapeake.

Nanticoke Falls, in Pa. on the Susquehanna, 7 1-2 miles below Wilkesbarre.

Nanticokes, Indians, who formerly lived in Maryland, on the Nanticoke river.

Nan-ting-su, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 118. 6. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.

Nantmill, (East,) t. Chester co. Pa., on the head waters of French Creek. Pop. 1,873.

Nantmill, (West,) t. Chester co. Pa., on the Brandywine, Pop. 1,443.

Nan-tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 17. NE. Tchangcheou.

Nantua, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ain; 18 E. Bourg en Bresse, 36 W. Geneva. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 46. 9. N. Pop. 2,791. This town was called *Nantuacum*, by the Romans, and was in their time a place of consideration, if we may judge from some medals and fragments of inscriptions which have been dug up at several times. The lake of *Nantua*, though not more than 4 or 5 miles in circ., is amply stocked with fish.

Nantucket, isl. Mass.; 10 E. Martha's Vineyard, about 8 leagues S. Cape Cod. Lon. 69. 56. to 70. 13. W. Lat. 41. 13. to 41. 22. N. It is of triangular form, about 15 miles long, and 11 where widest, broad; containing 29,380 acres. Some of the soil is very productive, particularly in hay, but it is mostly sandy, thin, and lean. It was formerly well wooded, but there are not

now on the island any trees that may be considered of native growth. The land is chiefly held in common, and on account of this fact, and also for the reason of the inhabitants finding a more lucrative employment in whaling, the cultivation of the soil is much neglected. Three hundred cows, and 14,000 sheep are fed on the commons. Sheep shearing, which takes place in June, is celebrated by a general festival. Nantucket, together with several small islands near it, forms a county, and contains only one town, which is of the same name with the island, but was formerly called *Sherburne*.

Nantucket, p-t. & s-p. on the above island; 40 SE. Falmouth, 60 SE. New Bedford. 123 SSE. Boston, W. 531. Lon. 70. 8. W. Lat. 41. 16. N. Pop. in 1810, 6,807, of whom 210 were upwards of 70 years of age; in 1820, 7,266. It is situated on the western side of a basin, which lies in a bay on the NW. side of the island. The bay is formed by two projecting points; the longest extending from the E. end in a NW. direction, is called Sandy Point, on which is erected a light house of stone; the other, forming the westerly side of the bay, is called Eel Point. At the entrance of the basin there are 2 points 3-4 of a mile apart, which nearly land-lock the harbour, and render it safe from all winds. On Brant Point, at the right hand of the entrance there is a light house.

The town contains 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, a woollen manufactory, 30 spermaceti works employing a capital of \$600,000, a reading room, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists. The ground on which the town is built rises gradually from the shore. The streets, except the main street, are narrow and irregular. The number of dwelling houses is 720, almost wholly of wood. Very little attention has been paid to exterior elegance, but much to interior convenience and comfort. Education is well attended to, and the inhabitants are distinguished for intelligence as well as for enterprise.

The whaling business has been the principal employment of the inhabitants of this town for more than a century, and they are accounted the most expert and enterprising whalers in the world. They have about 45 ships, which average upwards of 300 tons each, employed in the whale fishery. The whole of the shipping belonging to this port, in 1820, amounted to 28,512 tons.—The effects of war fell with peculiar severity on the inhabitants of this town. They are entirely unprotected and defenceless, and have no military organization. In the late war, out of 44 whaling ships, 22 were captured; but by perseverance and success, they have made up the deficiency.

Nantucket Shoal, SE. Nantucket island, 40 miles long, and 6 broad.

Nantuxet, bay, in Delaware Bay, N.J., opposite Bombay Hook.

Nantuxet Creek, r. N.J., which runs into Delaware Bay, Lon. 75. 16. W. Lat. 39. 21. N.

Nantwich, see *Namptwich*.

Nantz, t. France, in Aveiron; 12 E. Milhau.

Nanui, t. Persia, in Irak; 54 NE. Ispahan.

Nan-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in

Ho-nan; 462 SSW. Peking. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 33. 6. N. The city is situated on the banks of a small river, but neither large, rich, nor populous, and is surrounded with mountains; in some of which lapis lazuli is found. The jurisdiction is great, and comprehends two towns of the second order, and six of the third.

Nan-yong, or *Nan-shoa-fou*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong; 902 S. Peking. Lon. 113. 32. E. Lat. 25. 10. N. This is a large trading city, seated at the foot of a mountain, which separates the province of Quang-tong from that of Kiang-si, from which run two great rivers, one towards the S., and the other towards the N.; this city has but two towns of the third order under its jurisdiction.

Nanzoo, t. Birmah; 16 W. Ava.

Naotlan, see *Almeria*.

Naour, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 15 NE. Moscho.

Naours, t. France, in Somme; 8 S. Doullens, 9 N. Amiens. Pop. 1,475.

Nap of Grayland, cape, on W. coast of the island of Yell. Lon. 1. 31. W. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Napabeichic, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 160 NW. Parral.

Napacar, t. Calpanteen, in the Indian sea. Lon. 79. 48. E. Lat. 7. 56. N.

Napashish, lake, N. America. Lon. 99. 50. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Napata, t. Nubia, near E. coast of the Nile; 160 WNW. Suakem, 210 ESE. Dongola.

Napaul, see *Nepaul*.

Napayol, or *Napayedla*, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 8 N. Hradisch.

Naplach, t. Carinthia, on the Moll; 5 E. Velach.

Napenfels, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Aichstatt.

Naples, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 18 S. Canandaigua, 216 W. Albany, W. 308. Pop. 1,238.

NAPLES, km. Europe, comprising the southern part of Italy, bounded NW. by the States of the Church, NE. by the Adriatic, S. & W. by the Mediterranean. Lon. 13. 16. to 18. 50. E. Lat. 37. 46. to 42. 55. N. It is of irregular form, 360 miles long from N. to S.; its greatest breadth 120. Sq. m. 30,680. Pop. in 1778, 4,564,445; in 1809, 4,963,502; in 1818, 5,052,262. Naples together with the island of Sicily, forms a kingdom, styled the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. See *Sicily*.

Divisions. Naples is divided into 15 provinces, which are given in the following table with population as stated some years since.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Naples	751,893	Naples
Lavora,	519,502	Capua
Principato Citra	444,376	Salerno
Principato Ultra	357,334	Avelino
Abruzzo Ultra I	157,339	Teramo
Abruzzo Ultra II	233,038	Aquila
Abruzzo Citra	232,501	Chieti
Capitanata	254,809	Foggia
Molise	207,165	Campo-Basso.
Bari	331,305	Bari
Otranto	292,172	Lecce
Basilicata	373,163	Potenza
Calabria Citra	341,248	Cosenza
Calabria Ultra I	419,454	{ Reggio Catanzaro
Calabria Ultra II		
	4,911,299	

Government, &c. The government is monarchy. The title of the sovereign is king of the Two Sicilies; his dominions comprising the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily, together with the adjacent small islands.—The revenue in 1818, amounted to 17,275,569 dollars; the expenditure to 17,613,000 dollars.

Religion. The inhabitants are almost all Catholics; of other religions the Greek church is the most numerous. There are 21 archbishops; 110 bishops; 99,781 clergy.

Face of the country, &c. The surface is mountainous, interspersed with beautiful plains and extensive valleys, presenting a luxuriant vegetation and beautiful scenery. The country is traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, the highest summits of which are Gran Sasso and Velino. Vesuvius near Naples, is a remarkable volcano. The rivers are not large; the principal are the Garigliano, Volturno, Basiento, Pescara, Sangro, and Ofanto. The lakes Celano, Agnano, Averno, Licola, Fusaco, Patrea, Lesina, and Fondi.

Climate, soil, &c. A large part of the country enjoys a genial air and serene sky. Towards the south, below the mountains, the climate is hot, and in a part of the year unhealthy. The soil varies in different parts, but is generally fertile, and a considerable portion of it luxuriant.—The productions are wheat, maize, barley, rye, pulse, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, vines, olives, melons, almonds, dates, figs, lemons, pomegranates, &c. Agriculture is in a backward state. The pasturage in some parts is good, and a considerable number of cattle and sheep are raised. Manufactures are still in their infancy. The exports consist of raw produce, as oil, silk, wool, and fruit, with some corn, cotton, and wine.

Naples, (an. Parthenope & Neapolis,) city, and capital of the kingdom of Naples; 100 SE. Rome. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 40. 50. N. Pop. in 1818, 330,518; males 155,000; females 175,000. Births in 1818, 13,879; deaths 11,471, of which 13 were upwards of 100 years. H. upwards of 40,000. Abp. see.

The situation of the city is one of the most delightful that can be imagined; partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly on the margin of a spacious and beautiful bay. It spreads its population along the shore, and covers the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. The suburbs extend from Portici on the east, to the promontory of Misenum on the west. On the west side of the bay the delightful shores of Pozzuoli; on the east Vesuvius, with its luxuriant sides and smoking summit; in the centre, the city with its palaces, churches and gardens, gradually rising one above the other; the verdant islands at the mouth of the bay, and the wide expanse of sea, form altogether an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery.

The city is about 9 miles in circuit, and including all the suburbs, upwards of 18. It is surrounded by a wall, defended by a number of towers and three large castles; yet its fortifications are not adapted to resist an army. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight;

and tolerably regular, handsomely paved with flags of lava; of late lighted; kept tolerably clean; the filth being carried away by subterranean sewers. But some of them from their narrowness and height of the buildings, are dark and gloomy. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city, in a right line, due N. and S., broad, well paved, bordered throughout with elegant buildings, having the Piazza di Mercato at one end, and the royal palace at the other, is one of the finest streets in Europe. The buildings of the city are more remarkable for their size, than for taste or elegance. The houses are generally of 6 or 7 stories, flat roofed, covered with a kind of stucco, and most of them have balconies in front.

The splendour of the churches and other public edifices, consists more in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations, than in the elegance of their architecture. The royal palace is of 3 stories, has an air of grandeur, and is splendid in the interior. The cathedral church is a handsome Gothic edifice, supported by 100 columns of granite. In the subterranean chapel is deposited the body of St. Januarius, whose supposed blood is preserved in a crystal vase. There are 7 theatres; that of San Carlos is one of the finest in Europe. The city is said to contain 67 chh., 130 chapels, 149 convents, 7 hospitals, and other charitable institutions.

The university was founded in 1224. The pile of building is on a large scale, and contains a library of 90,000 vols., a cabinet of MSS. from Herculaneum, collections of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, and vases. The university has 16 departments of literature and science, each having its professor. Naples contains a royal military school, a naval college, a college for the instruction of the Chinese and Japanese, schools for music and the arts, and for the deaf and dumb; an academy of arts and sciences, 4 public libraries, and societies of agriculture, manufactures, and the arts.

The trade of Naples, though great for so inactive a country as the south of Italy, is small compared with some of the ports of England and Holland. The exports consist of silk, wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and fruit. It has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics; also manufactures of fire arms, porcelain, and glass; also stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, &c.

The character of the inhabitants is not very favourable. The higher ranks are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated; the lower orders indolent and superstitious. The Lazeroni, a part of the populace, without dwellings or regular occupations, spending their lives in the streets, and sleeping at night under a public portico or on the steps of a church, formerly amounted to 30 or 40,000. Their number is now diminished. Naples swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions.

Naplous, or Napolose, (an. Schechem, Sichechem, Sychar, and Neapolis,) city, Palestine, capital of a country, part of ancient Samaria; 24 N. Jerusalem, 90 SSW. Damascus. Lon. 35. 22. E. Lat. 32. 16. N. It is situated in a beau-

tiful and fertile valley, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, and when viewed from the heights makes a very picturesque appearance, and seems luxuriantly embosomed in the most delightful and fragrant bowers, half concealed by rich gardens, and groves of stately trees. The principal employment of the inhabitants is making soap. Its manufactures supply a widely extended neighbourhood. The town has a flourishing trade, and is visited by caravans from Egypt.

The inhabitants are mostly zealous Mahometans; but there were, in 1819, according to Mr. Connor, 100 Greek Christians, 50 Samaritans, and 15 Jews.—Here are shewn the tombs of Joseph, Eleazer, and Joshua; and 3 miles distant, on the road to Jerusalem, is Jacob's Well, memorable for our Saviour's conversation with the woman of Samaria.

Napo, t. S.A. on a river of the same name, in Quito; 35 SE. Archidona, 200 SE. Quito.

Napo, r. S. A. which rises about 20 S. Quito, and after a SE. course of about 360 miles, runs into the river of the Amazons, Lon. 71. 10. W. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Napoleon, see *Bourbon-Vendee*.

Napoleon's Land, a tract of the south coast of New Holland, extending 50 leagues, from Lon. 133. 53. to 140. 10. E. Lat. 35. 40. to 37. 36. S. The soil is sterile.

Napoleonville, t. France, in Morbion; 23 NNW. Vannes. Pop. 3,090.

Napoli de Romania, or *Anaboli*, (an. *Nauplias*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, hence called the *Gulf of Napoli*; (an. *Argolic Gulf*,) 8 S. Argo, 28 S. Corinth, 60 S. Livadia. Lon. 22. 48. E. Lat. 37. 39. N. Pop. 6,000. Greek Abp. see. From the excellence of its harbour and situation, it obtained the epithet of Navale. The harbour is good and spacious, but the entrance narrow, and defended by a strong castle. It is the best built town in the Morea, and carries on a trade in corn, wine, oil, and cotton; but its situation is unhealthy.

Napoli di Malvasia, see *Malvasia*.

Napolose, see *Naplous*.

Nappa, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 27 S. Amedabad.

Naprun, t. Meckley; 25 W. Munnypour.

Nar, now *Nera*.

Nara, t. Japan, in Nippon; 24 m. from Meaco.

Nara, t. Hind. in Golconda; 28 SW. Indelavoy.

Naracally, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 53 ESE. Aurungabad.

Naraduconda, t. Hind. in Mahur; 14 N. Neermul.

Naraguntla, t. Carnatic; 5 ESE. Chittoor.

Naraho, t. Hind. in Bahar; 45 E. Bettieh.

Naraidipetta, t. Carnatic; 3 S. Chittoor.

Naraingum, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 10 SE. Junere.

Naraingunge t. Bengal, in Dacca, on the Luckia; 7 SE. Dacca. Lon. 90. 35. E. Lat. 23. 37. N. Pop. 15,000. It has an extensive trade in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime; and manufactures of muslin.

Narainpour, t. Bengal; 5 S. Koonda.

Narakapally, t. Carnatic; 4 S. Chittoor.

Narampukry, t. Bahar; 32 SE. Bettiah.

Naran, t. Hind. in Bahar; 42 E. Hajypour. Lon. 86. 10. E. Lat. 25. 41. N.

Narangabad, t. Hind. in Oude; 25 NW. Kairabad. Lon. 80. 55. E. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Narangur, t. Bengal; 13 S. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 30. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Narangpour, t. Bengal; 24 W. Comillah.

Naranja, (an. *Babba*,) t. Fez; 75 N. Fez.

Naranjal, t. Quito; 12 SE. Guayaquil.

Naranjal, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 2. 28. S.

Naranjos, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 15 S. Chacapoyas.

Naranjos, two small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 79. 58. W. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Naranjos, cluster of small islands among the Philippines; 12 NE. Masbate. Lon. 123. 54. E. Lat. 12. 29. N.

Naranpour, t. Bahar; 25 SSW. Arrah.

Naranpour, t. Bengal; 10 S. Kishinagur.

Naranpour, t. Hind. in Oude; 40 NNE. Manickpour.

Navanpour, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Dacca.

Narapilly, t. Golconda; 45 ESE. Hyderabad.

Narapilly, t. Golconda; 10 E. Hyderabad.

Narasinghapoor, t. Hind. in Mysore, on the Cauvery. Lon. 77. 5. E. Lat. 12. 8. N. H. 300.

Narbeth, t. S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 22 W. Caermarthen, 220 W. London. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,530.

Narbimskoi, lake, Russia, 36 miles in circ.; 220 NNE. Turuchansk.

Narbonensis, SE. part of ancient Gaul.

Narbonne, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aude; 3 posts SW. Beziers, 104 1-2 S. Paris. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 43. 11. N. Pop. 9,086. H. 2,098. Abp. see. It contains a cathedral, 18 chh., and 2 hospitals. It is situated on a canal, which communicates with the Aude. This was a flourishing town when the Romans first entered Gaul; they made it a Roman colony, and called it *Narbo Martius*. Under Augustus, it was the capital of a territory, called *Gallia Narbonensis*. It was formerly the capital of a vicomte, whose lords were powerful, and it was strongly fortified; but at present a wall, flanked with bastions is its only defence. It is not populous in proportion to its extent; neither is it a rich or commercial town.

Narborough Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lon. 76. 12. W. Lat. 45. 12. S. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants.

Narcea r. Spain, in Asturias, which runs into the Pravia, 1 mile above Pravia.

Narcondam, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 20 miles in circ.; 75 S. Great Andaman. Lon. 94. 40. E. Lat. 13. 23. N. It is a barren rock, rising abruptly out of the ocean, uninhabited, and destitute of vegetation.

Narda, or *Arta*, see *Arta*.

Nardeck, circar, Hind. in Delhi, bounded N. by Hissar, E. by Ballogistan, S. by Nagore, and W. by Moulton. It seems to be woody, with few towns.

Narden, see *Naarden*.

Nardo, t. Naples, in Otranto; 22 W. Otranto, 184 ESE. Naples. Lon. 18. 0. E. Lat. 40. 27. N. Pop. 3,500. Bp. see.

Nardole, t. Hind. in Rajamundry ; 12 SW. Rajamundry.

Narea, country, Africa, in S. part of Abyssinia, but governed by its own princes.

Naredcolly, t. Thibet ; 28 S. Gangotri.

Narella, t. Hind. ; 15 NNW. Delhi.

Narenda, t. Hind. in Agimere ; 9 NE. Roopnagur.

Narenza, (an. *Narenta*,) t. Turkey, in Bosnia, on a river of the same name, formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its principal fortresses ; 36 NNW. Ragusa, 68 SE. Spalatro. Lon. 18. 4. E. Lat. 43. 34. N. Of the ancient town, not the least trace is said to remain ; but in this neighbourhood is another, called *Narenza*, from the river of the same name, which the Venetians fortified, but dismantled again in the year 1716.

Narenza, (an. *Naro*,) r. Dalmatia, which rises near Mostar, and runs into the Adriatic. The land bordering on the river is exceedingly fertile, but the territory of Narenza is very thinly inhabited.

Narestbad, t. Persia, Kerman ; 120 E. Kabis.

Narew, r. which rises on the borders of Lithuania, and runs into the Bug, near Serolzeck, in Poland.

Narew, t. Rus. Bialystock, on the Narew ; 12 NE. Bielsk. Pop. 425.

Narghin, small island in the Caspian sea, near W. Coast ; 10 SE. Baku.

Narghis, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 30 NE. Bender Rigk, 100 SW. Schiras.

Nargon, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 24. 36. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Narhai, t. Hind. Mewat ; 35 N. Cotputly.

Nariad, t. Hind. in Guzerat. Lon. 72. 59. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

Nariga, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the Frozen ocean, near the mouth of the Petchora ; 168 NE. Mezen.

Narim, t. Russia, at the conflux of the Oby and Ket, in Tobolsk ; 400 E. Tobolsk, 1,520 E. Petersburg. Lon. 81. 14. E. Lat. 59. 5. N. Pop. 1,585. It is defended with pallisadoes and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, black, white, and grey, ermines and sables.

Narimani, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Batoun ; 45 WNW. Kars, 57 NE. Erzerum.

Naringa, t. Bengal ; 60 WNW. Midnapour.

Nariparidurga, t. Hind. in Cuddappa ; 22 WSW. Cuddappa.

Naris, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 90 SSW. Tabris.

Narksalik, t. West Greenland. Lon. 48. W. Lat. 62. 5. N.

Narksarsaak, t. East Greenland. Lon. 44. 30. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Narmargungowack, r. N. H., which rises in Success, and unites with other streams in Paulsburg, to form the Androscoggin.

Narnalla, t. Hind. in Berar ; 35 WNW. Ellichpour, 72 E. Burhanpour. Lon. 77. 34. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Narnaveram, t. Hind. in the Carnatic ; 8 ENE. Bomrauzepollam.

Narni, (an. *Narnia*,) t. Popedom, in Spoleto, on the Nera ; 16 SSW. Spoleto, 38 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 42. 31. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp.

see. It contains 7 parish churches, and 12 convents. Narni was under the Roman republic, called *Nequinum*, from the word *nequam*, a rogue, on account of the tricks of the inhabitants.

Narnol, t. Hind. in the Mewat country ; 25 NW. Cotputly, 80 SW. Delhi. Lon. 76. 28. E. Lat. 28. 50. N.

Naro, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 11 E. Girgenti, 46 S. Termini. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 37. 24. N. Pop. 8,640.

Naro, or *Narus*, now *Narenza*.

Narocz, t. Rus. Wilna ; 48 E. Wilna.

Narodicz, t. Volhynia ; 60 NNE. Zytomiers.

Narolly, t. Hind. in Guzerat ; 20 NE. Surat.

Narona, see *Vico*.

Narovtchat, t. Russia, in Penza ; 84 W. Penza. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 53. 44. N. Pop. 2,704.

Narp, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Pissa, near Gumbinnen.

Narraganset Bay, bay, which intersects the state of Rhode Island ; about 28 miles long, and 12 broad. Its entrance extends from Point Judith on the west, to Seakonnet Rocks on the east, and the northern termination is at Bullock's Point, 5 or 6 miles below Providence. It receives Providence river on the north, and includes the islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut, Prudence, Block, Hope, Patience, and several smaller islands. It affords capacious harbours, and is accessible at all seasons.

Narraganset Indians, see *Charlestown, R. I.*

Narraguagus, p-v. Washington co. Maine, on the Narraguagus ; 37 W. Machias, W. 743.

Narraguagus, r. Maine, which runs into Narraguagus bay, at Harrington.

Narrickee, t. Hind. ; 20 ENE. Agra.

Narrows, (*The*,) channel between Long island and Staten island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 S. New York. The channel is 1,905 yards wide, and is well defended by forts and batteries.

Narrows, (*The*,) in lake George, N. Y. ; opposite Bolton ; 14 N. Caldwell.

Narrows, (*The*,) channel between the island of St. Christopher and Nevis ; about 3 miles broad.

Narrylamoe, pr. Thibet, N. of Nepaul.

Narsapour, t. Hind. in Ellore, on the Godavery ; 40 ESE. Ellore.

Narsapour, t. Hind. Ellore ; 25 NW. Ellore.

Narsapour, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 10 SSE. Damapetta.

Narsapour, t. Mysore ; 22 N. Bangalore.

Narseray, t. Hind. Mewat ; 10 S. Cotputly.

Narsingapatam, t. Hind. in Cattack, near the coast of the bay of Bengal ; 45 S. Cattack.

Narsingur, t. Bengal ; 44 W. Midnapour.

Narsyzsk, t. Volhynia ; 64 NNE. Zytomiers.

Narva, s-p. Russia, in Revel, on a river of the same name, near the gulf of Finland, and on the borders of the government of Petersburg ; 68 SW. Petersburg, 100 SE. Revel. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 59. 23. N. Pop. 3,580. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age, gained over the Russian army in 1700.—The principal trade is in flax and timber. There is not depth of water in the harbour for vessels of above 120 tons, so that larger vessels are obliged to lie in the road.

of the vine and rearing of cattle the principal employment of the inhabitants; there are mines of salt, iron, lead, and silver, and a number of valuable mineral springs.—Nassau was formerly the name of several principalities of Germany, all of which are now united under one head.

Nassau, t. Nassau, in Dietz, on the Lahn, 12 SE. Coblenz, 22 NW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. 1,500. H. 300. This is the only town that belongs in common to the king of the Netherlands and the duke of Nassau. Near and on a mountain on the opposite side of the river are the ruins of the ancient castle of Nassauberg, which gave name to the family of Nassau.

Nassau, fort, Demarary, S. A., on the Berbice.

Nassau, r. East Florida, which runs into the sea, Lon. 81. 42. W. Lat. 30. 44. N.

Nassau, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, W. of Sumatra; about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 100. W. Lat. 3. 0. S. This island and Poggy are sometimes called *Nassau Islands*, and sometimes *Poggy Islands*. The inhabitants are universally tattooed.

Nassau, s-p. Providence; one of the Bahama islands. Pop. 6,212. It is situated on N. part, on the sea coast, defended by a castle well furnished with artillery, with a good port. It is the capital of all the Bahamas, has an extensive commerce, and is in a flourishing state.

Nassau, t. Wurt.; 4 N. Wieckersheim.

Nassau, mt. Jamaica; 50 WNW. Kingston.

Nassau, small isl. at the mouth of Byam's river, in Long Island Sound.

Nassau Bay, or *Spirito Santo*, large bay on W. coast of East Florida, in which are several islands. Lon. 82. 35. to 93 W. Lat. 27. 45. to 28. 10. N.

Nassau Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of Fuego, or Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 38. S.

Nassenfuss, or *Mokronog*, t. Carniola; 5 N. Rudolswerth.

Nassenfels, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Aichstatt.

Nassia, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 18 ESE. Jonkioping.

Nassig, t. Bav.; 5 S. Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Nassirabad, t. Oude; 25 N. Manickpour.

Nassitza, t. Slavonia; 25 W. Eszek.

Nassogne, t. Neth. in Liege; 21 SE. Dinant. Pop. 863.

Nassuck, t. Guzerat; 95 SSW. Surat, 128 W. Aurungabad. Lon. 73. 49. E. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Nassurabad, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 6 S. Jionpour.

Nastadt, t. Nassau; 18 S. Coblenz, 22 NW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Nastistak, isl. Russia, in the mouth of the Lena; about 80 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lon. 115. 40. to 119. 34. E. Lat. 71. 44. to 72. 50. N.

Nastola, t. Finland, in Tavastland; 47 E. Tavasthus.

Näsudden, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 44. E. Lat. 64. 4. N.

Nata, t. Zante; 7 NW. Zante.

Nata, or *St. Jago de Nata de los Cavalleros*, t. S. A. in Panama; 50 SW. Panama. Lon. 81. 6. W. Lat. 8. 35. N. The inhabitants are a

mixture of Spaniards and Indians. The town is situated on the bay of Panama.

Natachquois, r. Labrador, which runs into the sea, Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Natal, t. Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande, on the Rio Grande; 70 leagues from Pernambuco. The upper town contains 6 or 700 inhabitants, has 3 streets, a square, 3 churches, a palace, a town hall, and a prison. The lower town is the trading part, and contains about 300 persons.

Natal, country, Africa, on SE. coast of Caffraria, so called by the Portuguese, who discovered it on Christmas day, 1498. Several capes or promontories of this country are called *Point Natal*, the principal of which is situated, Lon. 27. 19. E. Lat. 32. S.

Natal, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 47. 15. E. Lat. 8. 30. S.

Natal, r. Africa, which forms the N. boundary of the country of Natal, and runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 29. E. Lat. 29. 30. S.

Natangen, or *Old Natangen*, formerly a province of Prussia, now included in the Prussian province of Königsberg, bounded NE. and E. by the Pregel, S. by Ermeland, and W. by the Frische Haff. This country is populous and well cultivated, and consists partly of arable, and partly of meadow land; so that agriculture and grazing turn to good account. Brandenburg is the capital.

Nataska, t. Rus. Kiev; 14 S. Bialacerkiew.

Natchaug, r. Connecticut, which joins the Shetucket, in Windham.

Natchez, city, & port of entry, Adams co. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi, 322 above New Orleans, by the course of the river, 427 above the mouth of the stream, 669 below the mouth of the Ohio, 846 below St. Louis, 1613 below Pittsburg; 156 by land NW. New Orleans, 90 W. Monticello, 430 SW. by S. Nashville, W. 1,268. Lon. 91. 25. W. Lat. 31. 34. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,511; in 1820, 2,184; slaves 856. It is much the largest town in Mississippi, and has till lately been the seat of government. It consists of 2 parts, the upper and lower towns; the former is situated on the margin of the river; the latter, which is the principal part, on ground elevated about 100 feet above high water mark in the river. The city is regularly laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, but the site on which it is built is very uneven. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, an academy, 2 printing offices, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Some of the houses are elegant, but they are mostly of wood, and of only 1 story. To enable the inhabitants to enjoy the evening air, almost every house has a piazza and balcony. The gardens are ornamented with fig trees, plums, peaches, and grape vines. It is a wealthy trading town, well situated for a commercial depot, having a fertile, and well cultivated country in its rear, which produces great quantities of cotton.

Natchez, powerful nation of Indians, formerly inhabiting the E. side of the Mississippi, about Lat. 31. N. Very few of them are now remain-

ing; the French completed their destruction, in 1730.

Natchez, see *Netchez*.

Natchikin, t. Kamtchatka; 30 E. Bolcheretsk. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal spring.

Natchingtong, t. Corea; 18 WNW. Han.

Natchitoches, co. Louisiana, in NW. part, watered by Red river and its branches. Pop. 7,486.

Natchitoches, pronounced *Nakitosh*, p-t. & cap. Natchitoches co. Louisiana, on SW. bank of Red river, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and 200 miles in a right line NW. New Orleans, 358 by the road, 80 NW. Alexandria, W. 1,448. Lon. 93. 10. W. Lat. 31. 46. N. Pop. in 1818, upwards of 600, exclusive of the garrison. This town was settled before New Orleans. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a jail, and a U. S. factory. It is the largest town in Louisiana W. of the Mississippi. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Americans, and the remainder French. Fort Claiborne is situated on a handsome elevation near the centre of the town. A few miles above the town, on Red river, is the seat of the Indian Agency.

Natchitoches, see *Red River*.

Nateco, t. Africa, Bambouk; 100 SE. Galam.

Natens, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 N. Ispahan.

Naternbach, t. Austria; 8 WNW. Efferding.

Naternberg, t. Bavaria, near the Danube; 2 W. Deckendorff, 9 NNW. Osterhofen.

Naters, t. Switz. in the Valais; 29 E. Sion. Near it are the ruins of a castle which formerly belonged to the family of Flue, or Super Saxo.

Natew, t. Tyrol; 6 WSW. Inspruck.

Nathan, t. Persia, Irak; 60 NNE. Ispahan.

Nathana Indians, N. America. Lon. 121. & 125. W. Lat. 66. N.

Nati, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 65 NW. King-yuen, 420 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 50. E. Lat. 24. 45. N.

Natick, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the river Charles; 18 SW. Boston, W. 422. Pop. 849.

Natol, t. Persia, Mazanderan; 10 NW. Amoi.

Natistagoet Harbour, harbour on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 55. W. Lat. 56. 6. N.

Natividade, mine town, Brazil, in Goyas. Lon. 31. 20. W. Lat. 13. 30. S.

Natividade, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of California; 14 SSE. of the island of Cerros.

Natividade, s-p. Mexico, in New Galicia; 180 SW. Mecacoacan. Lon. 106. 16. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Natizone, r. Friuli, which runs into the Lizonso, 4 N. Palma Nuova.

Natolia, or *Anatolia*, or *Anadoli*, pr. Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by Armenia and Syria, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; about 650 miles long from E. to W., and 400 broad from N. to S. Sq. m. 270,000. Pop. 6,000,000. Within these limits are included not only Natolia proper, but also Caramania, Roum, and Aladulia. The whole is divided by the Turks into 6 pachalics, viz. Natolia, Sivas, Trebisonde, Konieh, or Cogni, Marasch, and Adana. The capital of Natolia proper is Kiut-

tajah; the principal seaport Smyrna; other principal towns are Bursa, Angora, Sinob, Guzel-Hisar, Aphiom-Karahisar, and Ismid. It is divided into 17 sangiacates. Natolia was anciently called *Asia Minor*, which comprised ancient *Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Phrygia*, *Mysia*, *Eolia*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Doris*, *Pythia*, *Lycia*, & *Pamphylia*. The soil is in general fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and fruits of various kinds; cotton and silk; and notwithstanding the indolence of the Turks, the commerce is considerable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton, silk, and other articles of manufacture and produce. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are many Christians, principally of the Greek church, governed by patriarchs, archbishops, & bishops, who are tolerated by the Porte. There are, likewise, many Armenians, and some Roman Catholics.

Natolica, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece. Lon. 21. 26. E. Lat. 38. 39. N.

Natra, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 35 NNE. Hernosand.

Natrapollam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 6 N. Alumbaddy.

Natrudacotta, t. Hind. in Tinevelly; 16 E. Tinevelly.

Nattal, t. Sumatra, where the English have a factory. Lon. 98. 24. E. Lat. 0. 39. N.

Nattam, t. & fortress, Hind. in Madura; 18 N. Madura, 45 SSW. Trichinopoly. Lon. 78. 18. E. Lat. 10. 10. N.

Nattam, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 28 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Nattenat, Indian town, in Nootka Sound.

Natteotain, lake, N. A. in New Caledonia; 500 or 600 miles in circ. Lon. 125. W. Lat. 53. 34. N. A river of the same name flows from it into the Pacific ocean, near Lat. 53. N.

Nattore, t. Bengal, capital of the Bettooriah; 90 NW. Dacca, 115 NNE. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 57. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Nattrow, t. Birmah; 10 NW. Ava.

Natuna Islands, cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea, 60 W. Borneo. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 4. N.

Natupa, t. on W. coast of the island of Pannay. Lon. 122. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge co. Va. This bridge, which is over Cedar Creek, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Its vast dimensions, its lofty, grand, and even awful, air, excite in the beholder the most sublime emotions. It stands on the ascent of a hill, which, according to the opinion of some, has been cloven by some great convulsion, but according to that of others, worn away by the gradual and slow operation of water flowing through the chasm. The fissure at the bridge is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. The rock which forms the bridge is 60 feet broad in the middle, and is covered with earth, which gives growth to many trees. Here is a post office; 14 SW. Lexington, 160 W. Richmond, W. 224.

Nava, t. Italy; 5 N. Brescia. Pop. 1,500.

Nava, (*La*), t. Spain, in Leon; 22 SW. Valladolid.

Nava, now *Nahe*.

Navace, (*La*), small isl. in the West-Indies, between Jamaica and St. Domingo. Lon. 75. 3. W. Lat. 18. 23. N.

Navacelle, t. France, Gard; 13 NW. Uzès.

Navacotta, t. Lamjungh; 150 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 36. E. Lat. 28. 56. N.

Naval, t. Spain, in Aragon; 8 S. Ainsa.

Navalcarnero, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 42 S. Segovia.

Navalpera, t. Hind. Baglana; 45 E. Basseen.

Navamorquenda, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 37 S. Avila.

Navan, t. Ireland, in Meath, at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne; 7 NE. Trim, 23 NW. Dublin. Lon. 6. 41. W. Lat. 53. 38. N. Pop. 5,000. It is delightfully situated, consists chiefly of two streets, and is a place of considerable wealth and trade. Here was formerly an abbey of regular canons, on the site of which horse-barracks are now erected.

Navapour, t. Hind. in Canara; 15 SE. arcelore.

Navardun, t. Spain, in Aragon; 27 W. Jaca.

Navaredonda, t. Spain, in Leon; 50 ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Navaredonda, t. Spain, in Leon; 21 E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Navaretta, t. Spain, in Old Castile, situated on a mountain, where a battle was fought in the year 1366, between Don Pedro and Henry de Transtamare; 9 W. Logroño.

Navarin, *New*, or *Avarin*, s-p. on W. coast of the Morea, situated on the gulf of Zonchio; 72 SW. Argo, 88 SW. Corinth. Lon. 21. 25. E. Lat. 37. 5. N. Pop. 3,000. It is a place of considerable trade, and has an excellent harbour, the largest in the Morea, and said to be capable of containing 2,000 sail. Some of the houses are tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It is fortified, and defended by a citadel, and 4 bastions. Old Navarin lies on N. side of the bay nearly opposite, has about 60 houses, and is supposed to occupy the site of ancient *Pylus*.

Navarre, pr. Spain, and anciently a kingdom; bounded NE. by France, E. by Aragon, S. by Old Castile, and W. by Guipuscoa and Alava. The form is that of a lozenge. Its extent from NE. to SW. about 54 miles, and from NW. to SE. about 45. The climate is as pure and healthy, and withal as temperate and as pleasant, as can be desired, which may compensate for some defects in the soil; that, generally speaking, is none of the most fertile. In some of the valleys, however, they have very good corn, excellent wine, both white and red; the former equal to any in France, the latter very little inferior to Burgundy. This province is divided into 5 merindades or jurisdictions. Pamplona is the capital. Pop. 226,227. Sq. m. 2,577.

Navarre, or *Lower Navarre*. This country was originally one of the 6 merindades or bailiwicks which formerly composed the kingdom of Navarre, and by the Spaniards was called *Merindada de Ultra Puertos*, it being to them beyond the Pyrenees, and the road which leads over them, in their language called *Puertos*, i.e. *Gates*. St. Jean Pie de Port was the capital. It now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Navarre, (*New*), formerly the name of a province of Mexico, having the gulf of California west, and New Mexico east. See *Sonora*.

Navarreins, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 10 NW. Oléron, 18 W. Pau. Pop. 1,300.

Navaru, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 16 ENE. Visiapour.

Navas de Tolosa, (*Las*), v. Spain, in La Mancha, so called, from a defile in the neighbouring mountains; where, in 1212, Alphonso IX. king of Castile, Peter II. of Aragon, and Sancho VII. of Navarre, with their joint forces, attacked and cut to pieces the army of Mahomet, king of Morocco.

Navas del Marques, (*Las*), t. Spain, in New Castile; 15 W. Escorial.

Navasque, t. Spain, in Navarre; 22 SE. Pamplona.

Navasia, small isl. in the windward passage, between Hispaniola and Cuba.

Navatir, t. Arabia Petrea; 18 ESE. Adjerud.

Navazza, see *Navace*, (*La*).

Naucelle, t. France, in Aveiron; 2 SE. Sauveterre. Pop. 1,200.

Naucratis, see *Faoua*.

Naudersberg, or *Nodrio*, t. Tyrol, near the Inn; 12 N. Glurentz. Pop. 1,100.

Naudowesies, see *Naudowessies*.

Nave, t. Africa, in Bondou. Lon. 10. 40. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Naveille, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher; 3 SW. Vendôme. Pop. 1,300.

Naveils, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher; 3 SW. Vendôme.

Navemiaslo, see *Neumark*.

Nauen, (an. *Fellport*), t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 14 N. Potsdam, 18 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 2,631.

Nauenhof, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 7 W. Grimma, 8 E. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 31. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 530.

Naver, or *Navern*, r. Scot. which rises from Loch Naver, and runs into the North sea, Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 58. 28. N.

Naves, t. France, in Correze; 3 N. Tulle. Pop. 2,000.

Navesink, harbour on the coast of Monmouth co. N. J.; 5 NW. Shrewsbury. The *Navesink Hills*, 282 feet high, are the first land seen in approaching the coast.

Navez, r. France, which joins the Clarence, to form the Robek, about a mile from St. Venant.

Naugamunglum, t. Hind. in Mysore; 28 N. Seringapatam.

Naugardten, or *Neugarten*, t. Pru. Pomerania; 16 N. Stargard, 50 W. New Stettin. Lon. 15. 5. W. Lat. 53. 42. N. Pop. 1,207.

Naugatuck, r. Connecticut, which flows S. and joins the Housatonic, at Derby. Length 50 miles.

Naughton, t. Scot. in Fifeshire; 6 N. Cupar.

Nauhcampatepell, see *Cofra de Perota*.

Nauheim, t. Ger. in Hanau Munzenberg, with salt works; 1 N. Fridberg, 13 N. Hanau.

Navia, t. Spain, in Asturia, near the sea; 36 NW. Oviedo.

Navia de Suarna, t. Spain, in Galicia; 20 SSE. Mondonedo.

Navigator's Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are 10 in number, viz. Opoun, Leone, Fansoue, Maouna, Oyolava, Calinasé, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouera. The seven first were seen by La Perouse, but of the situation of the other three he could obtain no satisfactory account; and he seems to think, that Cocoa and Traitor's islands might be two of them, though small, and the island of Handsome People the other. The inhabitants are tall, of great strength, and of very ferocious dispositions. Lon. 169. W. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Naumburg, city, Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Saale, formerly capital of a bishopric; 25 SSW. Halle, 80 W. Dresden. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 7,950. H. 1,069. Naumburg consists of the Town, Liberties, & Suburb. The town is surrounded with walls. It is well built, and contains a cathedral, 3 chh., 2 hospitals, a royal mansion, and a public school. It has various manufactures, and 2 yearly fairs.

Naumburg, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fritzlar; 16 WSW. Cassel. Pop. 1,449.

Naumburg am Bober, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Bober; 12 N. Sagan, 85 WNW. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15. 27. E. Lat. 51. 11. N. P. 569.

Naumburg am Queiss, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, at the conflux of the Ivenitz and Queiss; 34 W. Jauer, 70 E. Dresden. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 1,084.

Naums, lake, Norway, in Drontheim; 114 NNE. Drontheim.

Nauna, t. Cuba; 15 SW. Spiritu Santo.

Naunhof, see *Nauenhof*.

Navolok, cape on NW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 54. 14. E. Lat. 76. 20. N.

Naupactus, now *Lepanto*.

Nauplia, now *Napoli*.

Naur, fort, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malka; 32 E. Ekaterinograd.

Naura, now *Nur*.

Naurzim, lake, Russia, about 48 miles in circ. Lon. 64. 44. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Navook, t. Persia, Mecran; 70 WNW. Kelveh.

Naupharah, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 5 NE. Tickely.

Naupent, t. Hind. Guntoor; 8 S. Innaconda.

Nauportus, now *Ober Laybach*.

Naus, t. Tyrol; 16 W. Bolzano.

Nausa, t. Quito; 30 NNE. Guayaquil.

Nausary, t. Hind.; 10 leagues from Sarat. It has a considerable cotton manufactory.

Naussa, s-p. in a bay on NE. coast of the island of Paros, which was fortified by the Russians when they were in possession of the Archipelago. It is well sheltered, and capable of containing upwards of 100 sail of vessels.

Naustedal, t. Norway, in Bergen; 70 N. Bergen.

Nautaca, now *Nekshab*.

Nautan, t. Hind. in Oude; 30 SE. Gooracpour.

Nautapool, t. Bengal; 7 S. Burwah.

Nautpour, t. Bengal, on the Coosah; 36 NNW. Purneah. Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 26. 18. N.

Navuk, t. Persia, in Mecran; 80 S. Arokhage, 250 NNE. Kidge.

Navy, Orleans co. Vt.; 60 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 90.

Navy Hall, settlement, Upper-Canada, on the river Niagara, at its union with Lake Ontario, opposite Niagara fort.

Navy Island, in the Niagara, between Grand Isle and the Falls; 1 mile long, and 1 broad; 15 SSE. Navy Hall.

Navy Island, small isl. on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 18. 13. N.

Nawdia, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 SW. Bahar. Lon. 85. 17. E. Lat. 25. 1. N.

Nawdowessie Indians, Indians N. A. inhabiting the banks of St. Croix, and lands westward.

Nawerra, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 20 E. Godra.

Naxera, or *Najera*, t. Spain, in Burgos; 44 E. by N. Burgos. Pop. 3,000.

Naxia, or *Nakscha*, (an. *Naxos*, *Strongyle*, *Dia*, *Dionysias*, *Callipolis*, and *Little Sicily*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 48 miles in circ. Lon. 25. 32. E. Lat. 37. 6. N. Pop. 10,000, mostly Greeks. Sq. m. 180. It is the most fertile island in all the Archipelago, and its wine still maintains its former excellence. Besides this, its plains are covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, apple, mulberry, and fig trees. It was also famed for a kind of marble, which the Greeks called Ophites, being green, speckled with white, like a snake. Some mountains on the western coast afford emery of so much virtue, that the adjoining cape is, by the Italians, called *Capo Seme-riglio*, or *Cape Emery*. It contains between 40 and 50 villages, and but one town, which stands on the S. side of the island, and is defended by a castle. About a musket-shot from it, on a rock near the sea, stands a beautiful marble portal, amidst a heap of fragments of marble & granite, supposed to have been a temple of Bacchus. 5 E. isl. Paros.

Naxia, t. of the island of the same name, and one of the most beautiful places in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 26. E. Lat. 37. 7. N. Pop. about 2,000. It has a castle and 2 archbishop's sees, the one Greek, and the other Latin.

Naxuana, now *Nukshevan*.

Nay, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 9 SSE. Pau, 15 E. Oleron. Pop. 2,358.

Nay, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 12 SE. Brioude.

Nay, r. France, which runs into the Charente, between Saintes and Cognac.

Nay, t. Africa, in Galam; 25 S. Galam.

Naye, or *Nayemou*, t. Africa, in Bondou; 12 SW. Fatteconda.

Nayland, or *Neyland*, t. Eng. in Suffolk, on N. side of the Stour, which divides it from Essex; 6 N. Colchester, 56 NE. London. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 893. The principal manufacture of the town is soap.

Nayo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 24. E. Lat. 1. 24. N.

Nayres, (*Country of the*,) Calicut so called. The Nayres are nobles and soldiers of the country, whose daughters are said to have the privilege of marrying 7 or 12 husbands, on the condition only that they belong to the same tribe or cast. The husbands are represented to agree very well, and cohabit with the lady each in their turn. See *Calicut*.

Nayret, t. Syria, in Aleppo; 6 E. Aleppo.

Nays, t. France, in Meuse, on the Ornain; 3 S. Ligny.

Nazagunge, t. Bengal; 45 SSE. Nattore.

Nazareth, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; 7 NW. Easton, 10 NNE. Bethlehem, 62 N. Philadelphia, W. 196. This is a pleasant and handsome town, regularly built of stone, and contains a celebrated Moravian academy.

Nazareth, (*Lower*,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,084.

Nazareth, (*Upper*,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 663.

Nazareth, now *Nazra*, or *Nasra*, t. Palestine, in the pachalic of Acre; 50 N. Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 42. N. Pop. stated by a traveller, in 1816, at 1,200, or 1,400; by Mr. Connor, in 1820, at 3,000; 500 Turks; the rest mostly Christians. It has an old castle, a Greek church, a Catholic convent, with 12 or 14 friars. It consists of a collection of houses scattered irregularly near the foot of a hill. It is memorable for having been the residence of our Saviour and his family during the first 30 years of his life. It was once the see of an archbishop, removed to Monte Verde, in Italy. Nazareth held the third rank among the metropolitan cities dependent on the patriarch of Jerusalem. The Hebrews continued to inhabit it in the time of the Romans, till the reign of Constantine; and after that epoch it passed alternately from the Christians to the Saracens. Here are many places reputed holy, to which pilgrims are conducted. The church attached to the convent, is handsome, and is erected over a cave, which is asserted to have been the residence of the Virgin Mary. When the plague rages here, the sick come eagerly to rub themselves against the church hangings and pillar, believing thus to obtain a certain cure. The monks show also the workshop of Joseph, and the precipice where Christ is said to have saved himself from the fury of the multitude; also as the most venerated object, the table of Christ, being the stone, on which it is pretended that he ate before and after his resurrection. In a valley near it, is a spring, denominated by the early pilgrims, the fountain of the Virgin Mary.

Nazareth, t. Neth. in E. Flanders, near the Scheldt; 9 SW. Ghent. Pop. 4,276.

Nazareth, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

Nazawa, see *Nissuwato*.

Naze Point, cape on E. coast of England, in Essex, S. of Harwich. Lon. 1. 14. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Near this cape, a tower for a light-house, 80 feet in height, has been erected for the direction and safety of ships sailing that way.

Naze, see *Lindesness*.

Nazelles, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 3 N. Amboise. Pop. 899.

Nazianzus, t. Cappadocia; 55 N. Tarsus.

Nazsmova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 68 N. Eniseisk.

Nazin, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, Lon. 68. 20. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Nazook, lake, Armenia, in the mountainous part, 13 miles long, and 5 broad. It is supposed to be the *Arethusa* of the ancients.

Nazzareto, t. Persia, in Irak; 130 SSW. Hamadan.

Nea, r. Norway, which runs into the Sælbo lake, in Drontheim.

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Neæthus, now *Neto*.

Neagedeyn, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 2 SE. Taus.

Neagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Conway, 6 m. below Llanrost, in Denbighshire.

Neahosnos, t. Croatia; 4 N. Carlstadt.

Nealam, see *Cuty*.

Neamutserai, t. Afghanistan, in Prukoli, situated among mountains. Lon. 71. 50. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Neant, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 SSW. Moron, 5 NNE. Ploermel.

Neapolis, see *Naples*, *Oristagni*, *Cavala*, *Scalanova*, *Naplous*, and *Nabal*.

Neath, s-p. S. Wales, in Glamorganshire; 9 NE. Swansea, 200 W. London. Lon. 3. 47. W. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 2,740. It is situated on a river of the same name, a little way from the Bristol channel, with a good harbour. It had formerly a castle, small remains of which are now to be seen. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday. This town exports annually from 60 to 70,000 chaldrons of coals to Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and other parts.

Neath, r. S. Wales, which runs into the sea, a little below Swansea.

Neatimeri, t. Hind. in Travancore; 15 E. Anjenga.

Neauphle le Château, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 5 NE. Montfort. Pop. 925.

Neb, r. Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Peel Town.

Nebbio, or *Nebio*, t. Corsica, in ruins; 9 SW. Bastia. Bp. see.

Nebdanskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Sola; 24 S. Ust Sisolsk.

Neberybis, t. Rus. Kiev.; 60 S. Bialacerkiew.

Nebfleur, see *Frûr*.

Nebi Abel, (an. *Abila Lysania*,) v. Syria, where they pretend Abel was buried by his brother Cain; 16 NW. Damascus.

Nebi Einab, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 6 S. Helleh.

Nebi Shiit, v. Syria, in which the inhabitants pretend to shew the tomb of the patriarch Seth; 16 NNW. Damascus.

Nebi Taran, t. Arabian Irak; 5 SW. Mendeli.

Nebio, t. Morea; 20 W. Misitra.

Nebitau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 5 S. Teusing, 22 WNW. Pilsen.

Nebo, mt. E. of the Jordan, the summit of which is called Pisgah; about 12 E. of Jericho. Nebo is one of the chain of mountains called *Abarim*.

Nebousan, before the revolution, a province of France, of which St. Gaudens was the capital; now *Upper-Garonne*.

Nebra, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 4 S. Querfurt, 12 NW. Naumburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 900.

Nebrissa, now *Lebrixa*.

Nebstich, t. Moravia; 9 NE. Brunn.

Nebuschel, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 6 NE. Melnik.

Necaus, t. Biledulgerid; 150 SE. Beni Mezzab.

Necaus, t. Algiers; 100 SW. Constantina.

Nechacokee Indians, N. A., S. of the Columbia. No. 100.

Nechanetz, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 8 W. Koniggratz. H. 100.

Nechers, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 6 NW. Issoire.

Nechin, v. Flanders; 7 ENE. Courtray. Here the French were worsted in an attack they made on the duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793.

Nechoni, v. Greece, in Magnesia, near the sea; 9 E. Meliaia. H. 300.

Neckar, (an. *Nicer*,) r. Ger. which rises in the Black Forest, passes by or near to Rothweil, Sultz, Hörb, Rothenburg, Ehingen, Tubingen, Nürtingen, Wendlingen, Esslingen, Canstadt, Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Heilbron, Wimper am Berg, Neckar Gemund, Heidelberg, &c., and joins the Rhine, at Mannheim. It is navigable for boats to Canstadt, and for large lighters to Heilbron. Length 150 miles.

Neckar Gemund, t. Baden, in Neckar, capital of a district; 5 E. Heidelberg, 42 N. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat. 49. 22. N. Pop. 2,021.

Neckar, circle, Wurt., divided into 16 districts. P. 365,100. Sq. m. 1,365. Chief town, Stuttgart.

Neckar, circle, Baden, in the northern part, divided into 14 districts. Pop. 166,818. Chief towns, Mannheim and Heidelberg.

Neckar-Gardach, v. Wurt. near Heilbron. Pop. 900.

Neckar-Steinach, t. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Neckar; 9 E. by N. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,105.

Neckar-Suhn, t. Wurt. at the conflux of the Suhn with the Neckar; 5 N. Heilbron. P. 2,050.

Neckar-Waithingen, v. Wurt. on the Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 900.

Neckar's Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, near the N. coast of Virgin Gorda.

Neckar Isle, small isl. in the Pacific Ocean, which is little else than a rock, about 500 toises in length, and 60 in height, without a single tree; but on the summit there is much grass. The extremities appeared perpendicular, like a wall, to Monsieur La Perouse, who sailed within 3 miles of it; but the sea broke with such violence all around, as rendered it impossible to land. Lon. 164. 32. W. Lat. 23. 34. N.

Neckar Islands, cluster of 9 small islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, near W. coast of America, about 3 miles from Cape Blanco. Lat. 42. 50. N.

Neckarau, v. Baden, on an island in the Rhine, fortified by the French, and taken by the Austrians in September, 1799; 4 S. Mannheim. Pop. 1,020.

Neckarhausen, t. Baden; 5 E. Mannheim. Here was a skirmish between the French and Austrians, in which the prince of Esterhazy was made prisoner, and the prince of Litchenstein wounded.

Neda, t. Spain, in Galicia; 5 E. Ferrol.

Neda, or *Lingarola*, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the sea, 20 N. Navarin.

Neda, r. Greece, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 N. Arcadia.

Nedagara, see *Cassir Jebbir*.

Nedamore, t. Hind. in Ellore; 16 E. Ellore.

Neddagoonta, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 6 S. Pullumnaire.

Neddeek, mountainous tract of Africa, narrow and steep; about 70 W. Augela, in the road to Mourzouk.

Nede, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 18 SE. St. Leonard.

Nedebe, lake, Egypt, on the borders of Libya, abounding in natron; 60 NW. Cairo.

Nedenes, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 24 NNE. Christiansand.

Nederbrakel, t. Neth. in E. Flanders; 3 ESE. Oudenarde, 22 S. Ghent. Pop. 3,513.

Nederkruchten, t. Neth. in Limburg; 14 ESE. Ruremond. Pop. 3,522.

Nederweert, t. Neth. in Limburg; 12 NW. Ruremond. Pop. 3,597.

Nediqui, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 30 S. Calberga.

Nedostrelowa, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 32 NNE. Vitimskoi.

Nedrigailow, t. Russia, in Charkov; 80 NW. Charkov. Lon. 34. 20. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 3,764.

Nedroma, or *Ned Roma*, (an. *Celame*, & *Salamium*,) t. Algiers; 50 WSW. Oran. It is situated near a small river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, surrounded with magnificent ruins.

Nedsjed, pr. Arabia. This province is of vast extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded N. by the desert of Syria, E. by Lachsa, S. by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W. by Hedsjas. The soil is various; among the hills fertile, and bearing abundance of fruits, especially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are only short streams, which, after passing through the valleys, have their waters absorbed in the sandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is therefore difficult, or almost impossible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities & villages, and parcelled out among so many petty sovereigns, that almost every town has its own schiech. The inhabitants of this vast country resemble the other Arabs in their moral qualities; they are at once robbers and hospitable.

Nedsjera, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 14 NW. Sana.

Nedsjeran, principality, Arabia, in Yemen, 3 days' journey NE. of Saade. This narrow territory is fertile in corn and fruits, especially in dates. It affords excellent pasturage; and its horses and camels are in high request through all Arabia. The capital of this small kingdom is Nedsjeran, an ancient city, famous in Arabian history. The other towns in it are places of little consequence.

Ned Thomas's Shoals, rocks, in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 14. W. Lat. 14. 4. N.

Nedwesta, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 16 WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Nedwietitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 20 NW. Brunn. Pop. 521.

Neede, t. Neth. in Guelderland; 20 E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,074.

Needham, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass., on the river Charles, opposite to Newton; 6 WNW. Dedham, 12 WSW. Boston, W. 422. Pop. 1,227. Between this town and Newton, the river has 2 falls; one of 20 feet. These afford many excellent mill seats; and on Needham side there are 3 paper mills, besides other mills.

Needham, t. Eng. in Suffolk, market on Wednesday; 9 NW. Ipswich, 73 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 52. 10. N. Pop. 1,301.

Needham's Point, cape on W. coast of Barbadoes, S. of Carlisle Bay.

Needles, (*The*), rocks in the English Channel, near W. extremity of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 50. 40. N. There were formerly three of these rocks, but towards the end of the 18th century, the tallest of them, called *Lot's Wife*, which arose 120 feet above low water mark, and in its shape resembling a needle, being undermined by the constant efforts of the waves, overset, and totally disappeared.

Needle Rock, rock in the Mergui Archipelago, about half a mile NW. Cat Island.

Needsore Point, cape of England, on the coast of Hampshire; 4 WNW. Cowes.

Needumaran, t. Carnatic; 15 NE. Natram.

Necheehow, or *Oneehow*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean; 15 W. Atooi. The anchoring place is laid down in Lon. 160. 15. W. Lat. 21. 50. N. Pop. about 10,000.

Neekalla, t. Hind. Baglana; 10 E. Naderbar.

Neeketoos Indians, on W. coast N. America. No. 700.

Nelaghery, fort, Mysore, destroyed by the British in 1791; 4 miles from Oodeadurgam.

Neelgur, t. Hind. Orissa; 9 WSW. Balasore.

Neelgur, t. Hind. in Golconda; 24 SW. Com-bament.

Neembucu, t. Paraguay, on the east branch of the Paraguay. Lon. 58. 11. W. Lat. 26. 52. S. Pop. 1,730. Near it is a lake of the same name.

Neemcur, t. Hind. in Oude; 15 SSW. Karabad. Lon. 81. E. Lat. 27. 20.

Neemdar, t. Hind. in Agra; 13 E. Kerowly.

Neemla, t. Candahar, on the Kameh; 50 SE. Cabul.

Neeneeva, one of the smaller Friendly Islands; 28 NNE. Annamooka. Lon. 185. 22. E. Lat. 19. 47. S.

Neeny, t. Algiers; 10 ESE. Baggai.

Neepo, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120 E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Neer, r. Brabant, which runs into the Meuse, 6 miles below Ruremond.

Neermul, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 35 SE. Mahur, 70 N. Warangole. Lon. 79. 5. E. Lat. 19. 5. N.

Neersen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf. H. 608.

Neerwinde, or *Neerwinden*, v. Neth. in S. Brabant; 16 E. Louvain. Pop. 257. Near this town, in 1693, the allies were defeated by the French; & a battle was fought on the 18th of March, 1793, between the French under General Dumourier, and the Austrians under the prince of Saxe Coburg, in which the Austrians lost near 1,500 men, and the French 4,000, with 30 pieces of cannon.

Neeshnabatona, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 508 m. from the Mississippi.

Neesoly, t. Hind. Oude; 4 NNE. Gooracpour.

Neeta, t. Istria; 12 E. Pedenà.

Neetanmundy, t. Bengal; 16 W. Beyhar.

Neeral, t. Hind. Carnatic; 28 E. Arcot.

Nefta, (an. *Negeta*), t. Africa, in Biledulgerid, on the Lake of Marks; 60 S. Gafsa. Lon. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Nefus Musca, t. Abyssinia; 90 SSE. Gondar.

Negada, see *Anegada*.

Negambo, s-p. on W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 7. 20. N.

Neganoor, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 20 SE. Coimbetore.

Negapatam, (an. *Nigama*), s-p. Hind. in Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel; 42 E. Tanjore, 150 S. Madras. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 10. 46. N. Pop. 16,000. This is, in the language of the natives, *The City of Serpents*; so called not only because the country behind is very full of serpents, but likewise on account of a kind of religious respect that is paid them by the natives. The streets are broad, and the houses convenient, but ancient; the churches are handsome, and in the environs are a great number of pagodas, some of which are ornamented with taste, and rich; others mean and dirty. It was formerly a place of great trade, being resorted to by merchants from different parts of the world; but since it was ceded to the British (in 1783,) the trade has chiefly been transferred to other places.

Negapatla, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 30 NNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Negar Parkar, t. Hind. in Cutch; 93 W. Radunpour.

Negara, t. Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of Banjar Massim, situated on E. side of a large river, which runs into the sea; 100 miles from the sea, and 60 N. Banjar Massim.

Negau, t. Stiria; 4 SSW. Rackesburg.

Negelstadt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 10 SE. Muhlhausen. Pop. 800.

Negem, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 30 W. Giorash.

Negesabad, t. Persia, Irak; 20 NW. Ispahan.

Neggadeé, see *Nekkadé*.

Negoiestzti, t. Walachia, on the Artisch; 25 SE. Bucharest. Here the Russians had a garrison in 1773.

Negombo, t. & fortress, Ceylon; 12 N. Columbo. Lon. 79. 48. E. Lat. 7. 12. N. This is a populous town, advantageously situated for carrying on the inland trade, particularly with Columbo.

Negracka, r. N. America, which runs into the Arkansaw.

Negrais, isl. near SE. coast of Ava, in the mouth of the Persaim river, a branch of the Irrawaddy. Lon. 95. 32. E. Lat. 16. N. This small island has an excellent harbour, and the English formerly had a factory here, chiefly for the purpose of purchasing teak timber.

Negraro, t. Italy, Verona; 6 N. Verona.

Negremont, t. France, in Tarn, district of Alby. Pop. of the parish, 3,078.

Negrepelisse, t. France, in Lot, on the Aveyron; 7 NE. Montauban, 21 S. Cahors. Lon. 1. 36. E. Lat. 44. 4. N. Pop. 3,126.

Negril Harbour, (*North*), bay on W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 21. W. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Negril Point, (*North*), cape on W. side of Orange Bay, in Jamaica. Lon. 78. 21. W. Lat. 18. 23. N.

Negril Point, (*South*), cape, on W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 23. W. Lat. 18. 17. N.

Negrillos, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 4. 40. S.

Negro, see *Rio Negro*, and *Fort Rio Negro*.

Negros, or *Island of Negroes*, one of the Philippine islands, in the E. Indian sea; about 240 miles in circ. It is fruitful in rice, in which the inhabitants pay tribute; and it supplies Sebu, and other adjacent parts. The mountains are inhabited by blacks, with curled hair; who, by reason of their numbers, gave their name to the island, and who live in a kind of brutal liberty, like their forefathers.

In the island there are about 3,000 that pay tribute, governed by a corregidore, and a military commander. Here grows a great deal of cacao, originally brought to the Philippines from New Spain, as also much rice, which the mountains produce without watering. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 10. 10. N.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, name given to a vast extent of country, in the interior parts of Africa, and comprehending many great and populous kingdoms, extending from the 7th deg. of W. Lon. to the 27th E., and from the 10th to the 25th N. Lat.; being bounded N. by Sahara and the mountains which separate it from the states of Barbary, E. by Nubia and Abyssinia, S. by Guinea and countries unknown, and W. by Guinea. The country to which the geographers of Europe have given the name *Nigritia* is called by the Arabs *Soudân*, and by the natives *Aafnou*; two words of similar import, that, like the European appellation, express the Land of the Blacks. Of this vast country, little is known more than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed.—Some parts, particularly on the river Niger, are represented as exceedingly fertile; others as sandy and desert. That it is exceedingly populous, is evident, from the great supply of slaves it affords to the European traders.

Negropont, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 96 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. This island was anciently called *Eubœa*; afterwards, from its capital, *Egripos*, or *Egribos*, whence the word *Negropont* seems to be derived. In the most ancient times, it was called *Chaleodotis*, or *Calus Macra*, or *Macris*. It is divided from the continent by a strait, formerly called *Euripus*, but now so narrow at the capital, that a galley can hardly pass through; and it is joined to the continent by a bridge, being thought to have been once so by an isthmus. The Euripus was anciently much celebrated for the stated irregularities of its motions.

Such is the fertility of the level parts of this island, that it abounds in a very extraordinary manner in grain, wine, oil, and all kinds of excellent fruits. It has also several mountains, which, for a considerable part of the year, are covered with snow; of these, the highest is Oche. Among the capes, the most remarkable are Capo d'Oro, called Capo Chîmi, Capo Figara, the ancient name of which was *Caphareus*, & *Capo Lil r*, formerly *Cenæum*. In the first ages when navigation was in its infancy, sailing round the first of these capes was reckoned dangerous, from the many rocks and whirlpools along the coast. This island had formerly many considerable cities; but the only places now worth notice are Negropont and Castel Rosso. Lon. 23. 10. to 24. 44. E. Lat. 38. to 39. 10. N. Pop.

about 60,000, of whom more than 3-4 are Greeks.

Negropont, or *Egribos*, or *Egripos*, or *Erripo*, s-p. on W. coast of the island of the same name, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 38. 30. N. Pop. 16,000. Greek bp. see. The strait here is only 200 feet wide, and the town is connected with the continent by a bridge. It is situated on the ruins of *Chalcis*, the ancient capital of the island. The Capudan Pacha, to whose government the island belongs, has a palace here, in which he commonly resides; and the harbour is seldom without a fleet of gallees.

Neguada, see *Nekkadé*.

Nehama, (*Little*), r. Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, 516 miles from the Mississippi.

Neharda, now *Hadith*.

Nehavend, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 S. Hamadan, 200 NW. Ispahan. It is celebrated for a battle between the Caliph Omar and Jezdegird king of Persia, in the year 638, in which the latter lost his life and kingdom. Some suppose this town to have been built by Noah, and that it was first called *Nouhavend*.

Neheim, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 7 NNW. Arensburg, 48 NE. Cologne. Pop. 1,156.

Neheim, or *Neme*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 12 NE. Paderborn. Pop. 800.

Nehenk, r. Persia, which unites with the Makshid to form the Mend.

Nherpour, t. Hind. in Oude; 34 NE. Manickpour.

Nehla, t. Hind. in Jyenagur; 10 N. Jyenagur.

Nehogatoodannah, r. N. A. which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 93. 5. W. Lat. 44. 24. N.

Nehotman, t. Cochinchina, situated on a river which runs into the Chinese sea, forming a bay at its mouth. Lon. 109. 9. E. Lat. 12. 55. N.

Nehringen, t. Pomerania; 5 SSE. Tribsee.

Nehrwalch, t. Hind. Guzerat; 12 SE. Puttan.

Nehumikeag, isl. in the Kennebec, 14 miles above the Merrymeeting bay.

Nehwischdorf, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 14 E. Prague.

Neia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 8 SW. Bisignano.

Neida, t. Stiria; 9 SE. Hardeburg.

Neidegg, t. Austria; 8 WSW. Sonneberg.

Neidek, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 8 S. Joachimstal.

Neidenau, t. Baden, on the Jaxt; 9 N. Heilbronn, 23 ESE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,150.

Neidenburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 75 E. Culm, 80 S. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 23. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 1,728.

Neidenstein, t. Hesse Cassel; 6 E. Naumburg, 9 SW. Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Neiderbröun, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 10 SW. Weissemburg.

Neifeldn, t. Austria; 10 SSE. Aigen.

Neiffen, or *Neuffen*, t. Wurtemberg; 17 SSE. Stuttgart, 30 E. Altenstaig. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 1,584.

Neimphy, t. Meckley; 96 SSE. Munnypour.

Neindorf, t. Holstein; 2 NE. Lutkenborg.

Neipperg, v. & domain, Wurt. district of Heilbronn, with a castle.

Neir ibn Marend, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 110 NE. Mecca.

Neira, one of the Banda islands, and the first in rank, being the seat of government. Lon. 130. 37. E. Lat. 4. 8. S. It has a spacious and commodious harbour, but difficult to be entered. Ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. It supplies annually about 8,000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2,000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the same as the island, the other *Labetacka*.

Neisapour, or *Nessapour*, or *Nisabur*, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 150 NW. Herat, 365 NE. Ispahan. Lon. 57. 10. E. Lat. 36. 20. N. Pop. 15,000. It was once the largest and richest city in Chorasan, and ruins are now said to cover a circuit of 15 miles. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great, and afterwards by Jenghis Khan, since which it has never recovered its former state.

Neischlot, t. Russia, in Viborg, on the lake Saima; 40 N. Viborg. Lon. 28. 24. E. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Neisidel, t. Austria; 2 NNE. Sistersdorff.

Neisig, t. Bavaria; 15 N. Bamberg.

Neiss, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Emmer, 4 SSE. Bloomberg, in Lippe.

Neisse, or *Neyse*, principality, Silesia, sometimes called the *Principality of Grotkau*. The southern half of it is very hilly; but the northern half, as being less mountainous, is more fertile. The largest river is the Neisse. The whole principality of Neisse contains under it 11 cities. Pop. 72,756. Sq. m. 550. A part of it lies in Austrian Silesia, and is now included in the circle of Troppau. The Prussian part is included in the government of Oppeln.

Neisse, or *Neyse*, city, Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, capital of a principality of the same name; 42 S. Breslau, 115 E. Prague. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 7,761. H. 550. It contains 5 Cath. chh., 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium. The principal employments are brewing, the weaving of woollen, linen, ribbons, and stockings, and a brisk trade in yarn. It is a place of great strength, and situated on the side of the river Neisse, on the opposite side of which, on a hill, where Frederick II. at the siege of this city in 1741, raised his first battery, is a Prussian fort, erected in 1743, by order of the said prince, who himself laid the first stone of it.

Neisse, r. which rises in N. part of Bohemia, soon after enters Lusatia, and passes by Hirschfeld, Goritz, Rothenburg, Priebus, Forste, Guben, &c. and enters the Oder, about 12 NE. the latter town.

Neistift, t. Austria; 16 SE. Steyr.

Neistrift, t. Austria; 8 SW. Sonneberg.

Neithorpe, v. Eng. in Oxfordshire; 1-2 m. WNW. Banbury. Pop. 1,332.

Neitersoak, isl. near W. coast of Greenland. Lon. 49. 10. W. Lat. 63. 22. N.

Neiva, t. New Grenada, capital of a government of the same name; 107 SW. Santa Fe de Bogota, 120 NE. Popayan. Lon. 14. 16. W. Lat. 3. 10. N. Pop. 2,000 housekeepers.

Neiva, r. Russia, which runs into the Tura, 34 W. Tiumen.

Neivanskoi, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, on the river Neiva, with considerable iron works; 40 W. Turinsk.

Nekail, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 4 SSE. Abutige.

Nekkade, or *Negade*, or *Neguada*, t. Egypt, on W. bank of the Nile, inhabited by Christians; 4 SW. Kous. Lon. 32. E. Lat. 25. 38. N. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends to the extremity of Egypt. The emerald mines are supposed to have been situated near this town.

Nekavikban, t. Persian Armenia; 35 SE. Erivan.

Neketow, r. Maine. It is the W. and largest branch of the Penobscot. After a course of about 100 miles it unites with the other branch, in Lat. 45. 30. N.

Nekké, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 4 S. Momflot.

Nekoubana, (Lake,) lake, Canada; 24 NW. Quebec. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 49. 55. N.

Nekrese, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 65 NE. Teflis.

Nekshab, or *Karshi*, (an. *Nautaca*,) t. Grand Bukharia; 60 E. Bukhara. Lon. 63. 45. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Nelemby Neur, t. Ceylon; 6 S. Candy. Here is a royal palace, and stone houses.

Nelevangole, t. Mysore; 15 NW. Bangalore.

Nelgoond, t. Visiapour; 30 W. Baddammy.

Nelisuram, t. Hind. capital of a small country on W. coast, S. of Canara; 33 NE. Mangalore, 40 NNW. Tellicherry. Lon. 74. 57. E. Lat. 12. 20. N. In 1799, this town and district were ceded to Great Britain.

Nellembi, t. Ceylon; 14 S. Candi. Lon. 80. 50. E. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Nellenberg, landgraviate, formerly a langravate of Swabia, now belonging to Baden, which takes its name from a village with a castle now ruined, situated on a mountain; 15 NE. Schaffhausen, 16 NW. Constance. Pop. of the village, 800, of the district, 28,678. Sq. m. 339. The forests extend quite to Schaffhausen, Sigmaringen, and Tutlingen, on the Danube.

Nellipilly, t. Hind. in Rajamundry, on the coast; 30 SE. Rajamundry.

Nellore, t. & fortress, Hind. in the Carnatic, near the Pennar river; 85 N. Madras, 98 N. Arcot. Lon. 79. 57. E. Lat. 14. 26. N.

Nelly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 34 S. Harponelly.

Nelson, formerly *Packersfield*, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 8 NE. Keene, 40 WSW. Concord, W. 555. Pop. 907.

Nelson, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 35 SW. Utica, W. 373. Pop. 2,329.

Nelson, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; 221 NE. Columbus, W. 328.

Nelson, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; W. 444.

Nelson, co. Va. Pop. in 1810, 9,684; slaves 4,679. Pop. in 1820, 10,137.

Nelson, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 14,078; slaves 3,110. Pop. in 1820, 16,273. Chief town, Bairdstown.

Nelson's Ferry, p-v. S. Carolina; 50 N. Charleston, W. 532.

Nelson's Fort, fort & settlement, N. A. in Labrador, at the mouth of Nelson's river; originally built by some French adventurers, but now belonging to the English Hudson's Bay company, for the purpose of trading with the Indians for furs; 250 SE. Churchill Fort, 600 NW. Rupert's Fort.

Nelson's River, r. N. America, which flows from lake Winnipeg into Hudson's bay, Lon.

92. 46. W. Lat. 57. 2. N. This river above the lake is called *Saskatchewan*. Its whole length is about 1,450 miles.

Nema, r. Russia, in the province of Ustiug, which runs into the Vitchevda, at Utnemskoi.

Nemacoo, v. Africa, in Manding; 20 E. Kamalia.

Nemaha, r. Missouri Territory, which runs into the Missouri, 380 miles from the Mississippi.

Nemally, t. Hind. in Madura; 15 N. Coilpetta.

Nemaram, t. Hind. in Golconda; 32 S. Combamet.

Nembro, t. Italy; 4 NE. Bergamo. P. 2,400.

Nembs, t. Holstein; 6 N. Segeborg.

Neme, see *Neheim*.

Nemea, or *Nemæa*, *Tristine*, or *Colonna*, v. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 20 SW. Corinth. This town was anciently celebrated for its games, and for a beautiful temple of the Nemæan Jupiter, surrounded by a grove of cypress. It is now a miserable village, consisting of a few cottages. It is said to derive its modern name of Colonna from the pillars, which are the scanty remains of an ancient temple.

Nemen, t. Hind. in Travancore; 15 NW. Travancore.

Nemersdorf, t. Bav.; 6 NE. Bayreuth.

Nemesko, t. Hungary; 6 W. Ziget.

Nemet, t. Hungary; 2 SW. Korpona.

Nemet, t. Transylvania, on the river Maros; 12 WNW. Hunyad.

Nemetacum, now *Arras*.

Nemethi, t. Hungary; 42 E. Neutra.

Nemeth-Keresztur, or *Kreuz*, t. Hungary, in Edenburg; 43 SSE. Vienna.

Nemeth-Lipeze, or *German Liptsch*, t. Hungary, in Liptau; 26 NNE. Neuphl. Pop. 2,237.

Nemeth-Ujavar, or *Glussingen*, t. Hungary, on the borders of Stiria; 26 S. Edenburg, 45 SW. Raab. It is a walled town, with a castle standing on a very high rock, which is wholly detached from all the other mountains.

Nemetz, t. Hungary; 14 m. from Caschau.

Nemetzka Hauzova, see *Hause Teutsch*.

Nemi, t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 2 S. Albano.

Neminpilly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 16 NNE. Punganore.

Nemir, t. Persia, Chorasán; 15 N. Tersbiz.

Nemli, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 20 E. Anam-sagur.

Nemorow, t. Mecklenburg; 6 SW. Stargard.

Nemours, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Marne; 2 posts S. Fontainebleau, 9 1-2 SSE. Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. Lat. 48. 16. N. Pop. 3,760.

Nemourt, (an. *Cuma*, & *Cyme*,) t. A. Turkey in Natolia, near the sea; 20 S. Adramiti.

Nemr, see *Nemir*.

Nemtschitz, or *Nemezice*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 15 miles from Brunn.

Nemtchitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 12 S. Olmutz.

Nen, t. Hind. in Lahore; 74 ESE. Ballauspour.

Nen, r. U. C., which runs into lake Ontario.

Nen, or *Nine*, r. Eng. which crosses the county of Northampton, and in part separates it from Cambridgeshire, and runs into the German sea, 10 N. Wisbeach.

Nenagh, t. Ireland, in Tipperary, where is an ancient castle; 19 NE. Limerick, 23 N. Cashel. It is a considerable town.

Neneva, one of the Friendly islands; a small, low island in the S. Pacific ocean; 29 NE. Anamooka.

Neness, cape on SE. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 59. 58. N.

Nengengood, t. Hind. in Mysore; 20 SSW. Seringapatam.

Nenndorf, t. Hesse Cassel, near Rodenburg. Pop. 428.

Nenne, t. Persia, Irak; 30 NNE. Nehavend.

Nenortolik, isl. on SW. coast of Greenland. Lon. 45. W. Lat. 59. 54. N.

Nenslingen, t. Bav.; 26 SE. Anspach. Pop. 711.

Nentzenbrunn, t. Bav.; 5 NNW. Carlstadt.

Nenufar, r. Natolia, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 6 E. Mikalidi.

Neocæsarea, now *Nicsara*.

Neocastro, t. Morea, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean; 32 N. Navarin.

Neocastro, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, where is a strong garrison, and whither Christian prisoners of consequence are sent; 12 N. Constantinople.

Neocastrum, now *Nicastro*.

Neograd, or *Neograd Varmegye*, co. Hungary, in NW. part, watered by the Ipoly, and extending as far south as the Danube. Pop. 163,933. Sq. m. 1,647. The northern part is mountainous, the southern, level and fertile. Productions, corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and cattle. Chief town, Balassa-Gyarmath.

Neola, country, Africa, on N. side of the Gambia, W. of Dentila. Lon. 11. 40. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Neola Koba, r. Africa, which runs into the Gambia, Lon. 12. 25. W. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Neominas, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 4. 30. N.

Neone, t. Thessaly; 28 N. Zeiton.

Neopatra, t. Thessaly; 20 W. Zeiton.

Neopsco Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 19. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Neoundah, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, which rose out of the decay of *Pagham*, to which it nearly joins.

Neoungbenzeick, t. Ava. on the Irrawaddy; 15 N. Prome.

Nepanose, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 418. Near this town is a remarkable valley.

Nepaul, long but narrow kingdom of Northern Hindoostan, bounded N. by the Himalaya mountains, E. by Bootan, S. by the provinces of Bahar, Oude, and Delhi; on the west it formerly extended to the river Setledge, but is now limited by the Gogra; the northern part of the province of Delhi lying west. With its former dimensions it was divided into the following provinces, Goreah, Kyrat, Morung, Muckwany, Mockwanpore, Lambjung, 24 Rajahs, Kemaon, and Almora.—The valley of Nepaul proper, from which the kingdom takes its name, is of an oval form, 12 miles long, and 9 broad; enclosed, particularly on the north and south, with lofty mountains. It is very fertile and populous.

Containing the towns of Catmandu, the capital, Pattan, and Batgan. It is situated between Lat. 27. & 28. N., yet is so elevated that it enjoys a European climate, and the mountains covered with snow are visible during the whole year. The natives are hardy and courageous, the government despotic, the religion the Hindoo, the Bramins numerous and deeply skilled in Sanscrit lore, one of their libraries said to contain 15,000 vols. in Sanscrit; the productions of the country valuable; the mountains containing mines of copper and iron.

Nepean Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near S. coast of Norfolk island, about 1-2 mile from Point Hunter.

Nepean Sound, bay on W. coast of N. America, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 127. 30. W. Lat. 53. 32. N.

Nephath, see *Tortura*.

Nepin, mt. Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 2,640 feet high; 10 N. Castlebar.

Nepi, t. Popedom, in Patrimonio; 15 SSE. Viterbo, 20 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. Lat. 42. 15. N. Pop. 1,800. Bp. see. It contains 6 churches and 5 convents.

Nepiset, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Nepisinguis, see *Nipissing*.

Nepiss, lake, Canada, on the borders of Maine. Lon. 70. 31. W. Lat. 45. 40. N.

Nepolis, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 3 S. New Biezow.

Neponset, a handsome village partly in Milton and partly in Dorchester, Norfolk co. Mass., on both sides of Neponset river; 6 S. Boston. Pop. about 500. It contains 2 paper mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 chocolate mills, 2 corn mills, 2 card manufactories, and has various other manufactures.

Neponset, r. Mass., which rises in Stoughton and Sharon, and flows into Boston harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons 4 miles, to Milton, where it meets the tide. There are falls on this river which afford seats for various mills and manufactories.

Neposto, v. & s-p. Sicily, on the coast in the neighbourhood of Catania; 40 SSW. Messina. It is recently built, and has some trade in wine made in the vicinity.

Nepotskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 24 W. Archangel.

Nepomuk, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 9 ENE. Klattau.

Nequitao, t. Venezuela; 20 S. Truxillo.

Nequonquiqua, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. 55. W. Lat. 46. 6. N.

Ner, t. Hind. Aurungabad; 38 Aurungabad.

Nera, (an. *Nar*,) r. Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, 7 SW. Narni.

Nera, valley, Moldavia; 8 S. Roman.

Nera, t. island of Banda.

Nerac, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Blaise, which here becomes navigable; 10 N. Condom, 12 WSW. Agen. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. Pop. 5,587. 5 chh. It is divided into Great and Little Nerac. The kings of Navarre, as dukes of Albert, had once a palace here.

Nerai, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 2 E. Vipalanka.

Nerainskoi, *Serebreno Zavoid*, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argun, near the borders of China; 128 ESE. Nertchinsk. Lon. 120. E. Lat. 50. 28. N.

Nerba, t. Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt; 15 NW. Naumburg.

Nerbuddah, (an. *Namadus*,) r. Hind. which rises from a lake in S. part of Allahabad, and after a very straight course of 750 miles, almost due W., runs into the gulf Cambay, 31 N. Surat.

Nerchau, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 3 NNE. Grimma, 16 E. Leipsic. Pop. 513.

Nere, t. Hind. in Ellichpour; 30 ENE. Ellichpour.

Nereally, t. Visiapour; 25 E. Anamsagur.

Nerechta, t. Russia, in Kostroma; 16 SW. Kostroma. It is on a river of the same name, and has some trade in yarn and linen.

Nerenberg, t. Pru. Coblenz; 26 W. Coblenz, 32 S. Cologae.

Neresheim, t. Wurt. on the Egge, at the foot of Ulrichberg; 6 SSW. Nordlingen, 12 SSW. Oettingen. Pop. 1,000.

Neresi, t. on S. side of the island of Brazza, the chief place of the island; so called by Greek derivation, from the reservoirs of water near it.

Nerestbad, t. Persia, Kerman; 90 N. Mastih.

Nerestable, t. France, Loire; 12 SW. Roanne.

Nereto, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 36 NNE. Aquila. Pop. 1,574.

Nerfua, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 28. 9. E. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Nerhelbeno, t. Rus. Kiev; 48 WNW. Kiev.

Neriabad, t. Guzerat; 14 S. Mahmoodabad.

Nericia, or *Nerike*, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by Westmanland; E. by Sudermanland, S. by East and West Gothland, and W. by Warmland. This province is about 60 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. In most parts of it the soil is fertile, and produces corn and pasturage. This country yields iron and sulphur mines, quarries of load-stone, alum, lime-stone, &c., consequently it has iron founderies, with sulphur and lead works. Here are large woods, several high mountains, considerable rivers, and 23 lakes which abound in fish. Nericia is famous for several flourishing manufactures of all kinds of hard ware. Orebro is the principal town. Pop. 54,000. Sq. m. 1,800. It now forms a part of the government of Orebro.

Nerilkery, t. Hind. in Mysore; 12 E. Serinapatam.

Nerin, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Narrenza.

Neringjipetty, pagoda, Hind. in Mysore; 8 SSE. Coveriporum.

Neris, (an. *Aqua Nera*,) t. France, in Allier, with a medicinal spring; 3 SE. Montluçon. Pop. 1,332.

Neritos, small, rocky island, near Ithaca; also mountains in Ithaca.

Neron, or *Neronde*, t. France, in Loire; 15 NNE. Montbrison, 24 W. Lyons. Lon. 4. 19. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 1,194.

Nerondes, t. France, in Cher; 10 N. Sancoins, 17 ESE. Bourges. Pop. 1,267.

Nerpis, t. Finland; 10 N. Christinestadt.

Nerstein, t. Bav. Rhine; 1 N. Oppenheim.

Nerstin, t. Courland; 18 SSW. Seelburg.

Nertcha, r. Russia, which runs into the Amur, near Nertchinsk.

Nertchinsk, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, built in the year 1658, on the borders of China; 440 E. Irkutsk. Lon. 116. 44. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 2,000. 2 chh. On the fort, which was the first beginning of the town, are 32 brass guns, and one of iron. The Chinese caravans formerly passed through this place, but now they take another road.—A treaty of peace was concluded at Nertchinsk, between Russia and China, in the year 1689.—In this province are silver mines, which yield annually about 16,000 pounds weight. The silver contains, in 40,000 pounds, nearly 500 of gold, which is separated at Petersburg. The ores being generally very rich in lead, and extremely poor in silver, the latter is easily extracted.

Nertobriga, now *Ricla*.

Nervi, t. Genoa; 5 ESE. Genoa.

Nervieux & Grenier, t. France, in Loire; 10 N. Monthbrison. Pop. 1,300.

Nervio, r. Spain, in Biscay, called by the natives *Ybai-cabal*, which passes by Bilboa, and runs into the sea, 2 m. below that town.

Neruka, port in the island of Cape Breton, where the French had a settlement.

Nes, r. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, which runs into the Baltic, 4 S. Nestved.

Nesa, (an. *Nisæa*,) t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the borders of Charasm; serving as a frontier town between the two countries; 200 N. Herat, 220 SW. Samarcand. In the year 1221, it was taken by Jenghiz Khan, after a siege of about 15 days. The Mongols took it by storm, and the next day the inhabitants were drawn out into a plain and shot with darts and arrows, like wild beasts; strangers, natives and peasants, without distinction, to the amount of 70,000.

Neschin, or *Neshin*, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, capital of a district, on the Oster; 49 SSE. Tchernigov. Lon. 31. 46. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 1,000. It is reckoned the best built town in Little Russia, and has 15 neat churches. Standing on the great roads between the north and south of the empire, it is a kind of staple for trade, and has 3 large annual cattle fairs.

Nescopeck, r. Luzerne co. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, at Nescopeck Falls.

Nescopeck, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa., at the junction of the Nescopeck with the Susquehanna; about 38 ENE. Northumberland, W. 199. Pop. 1,004.

Nescopeck, mt. Pennsylvania, on the borders of the Susquehanna.

Nesenbach, r. Wurtemberg, which passes by Stuttgart, and runs into the Neckar, near Cronstadt.

Neshaminy, r. Bucks co. Pa., which runs SE. into the Delaware, 5 or 6 m. below Bristol.

Neshanock, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,028.

Nesigoda, lake, Silesia, Oels; 8 W. Militsch.

Nesirbad, t. Persia, Farsistan; 69 SSE. Schiras.

Nesle, t. France, in Somme; 10 S. Péronne, 25 E. Amiens. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 1,658.

Nesle, t. Egypt, on the side of a canal, in a country remarkable for the forwardness of the harvest.

Neslau, small isl. in the Persian gulf; 180 WSW. Ormuz.

Nesmiel, t. Hungary; 6 SE. Comorn.

Nespa, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river which runs in the Pacific ocean, Lon. 103. 36. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Nespereira, t. Spain, in Galicia; 12 N. Tuy.

Ness, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 36 NNW. Christiania.

Ness, r. Scotland, which runs from Loch Ness to the Frith of Murray, a little below Inverness.

Nessa, r. Ger. which runs into the Werra, 5 NW. Eisenach.

Nessa, or *Nesserland*, isl. Hanover, in N. part of Dollart bay, on the coast of East Friesland, a little SE. of Emden. Lon. 6. 59. E. Lat. 53. 18. N.

Nesselrode, v. & co. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Dusseldorf; 3 S. Solingen. The county contains 6,000 inh. & 42 sq. m.

Nesselwang, t. Bavaria; 13 SE. Kempten, 45 S. Augsburg. Pop. 1,200.

Nessuar, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 9 W. Gazy-pour.

Neste, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, at Montreal.

Neste, before the revolution, a small country of France, now in the department of the Higher-Pyrenees. La Barthe was the capital.

Nestier, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 4 E. La Barthe.

Nestosa, (*La*,) t. Spain, in Biscay; 21 WSW. Bilboa.

Neston, (*Great*,) t. Eng. in Cheshire, on the Dee; 11 NW. Chester. Pop. 1,332. It is a pleasant and agreeable town, with a market on Friday. *Parkgate*, a fashionable bathing place, is within a mile of the town.

Nestore, r. Italy, which runs into the Tiber, 10 S. Perugia.

Nestved, t. Denmark, in Zealand, on the river Nes, near S. coast; 22 ESE. Corsoer, 38 SW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 51. E. Lat. 56. 15. N. Pop. 1,500. 2 chh. The river divides the town into two unequal parts, which are called *Great* and *Little Nestved*, and then runs into the Baltic. This gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on some little trade.—In the year 1259, a bloody and decisive battle was fought near Nestved; and in 1271, the town was much damaged by fire.

Nestus, now *Karasu*.

Nesty, t. Nepaul; 18 NNE. Nogarcot.

Neswick, t. Lithuania; 55 SE. Novogrodek.

Netchez, r. Louisiana, which runs southerly, west of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the Sabine lake.

Nethan, r. Scot. which rises near Lesmahagow, in Lanarkshire, and runs into the Clyde, about 5 miles below Lanark.

Nethe, r. Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, 6 NW. Malines. A smaller river called the *Lesser Nethe*, unites with the Nethe, at Liere.

Nethes, (*Two*,) late dep. France, formed out of Brabant.

Netherby, t. Eng. in Dorsetshire; 2 S. Bea-minster. Pop. 1,505.

Netherby, (an. *Castra*,) v. Eng. in Cumberland, abounding in antiquities, supposed to have been a Roman station; 12 N. Carlisle.

NETHERLANDS, km. Europe, constituted in 1814, and consisting of 18 provinces; 7 Dutch, formerly called the Seven United Provinces or Holland; viz. Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Guelderland, Overysse, Friesland, and Groningen; 1 German, viz. Luxemburg; the other 10 Belgic, formerly called the provinces of Belgium or Netherlands.—The Romans called this country *Belgium* or *Gallia Belgica*: the French call it *Pays-bas*; the Spaniards *Pays-bajo*; the Germans *Niederlande*: and the English *Netherlands*; or *Low Countries*, so named from its situation with respect to High Germany. Lon. 2. 30. to 6. 58. E. Lat. 49. 30. to 53. 34. N. Pop. in 1817, 5,226,859. Sq. m. 24,337.

Provinces	Pop.	Sq. m.	Capitols.
North Brabant	294,111	1,744	Bois le Duc
South Brabant	441,422	1,404	Brussels
Limburg	292,187	1,480	Maestricht
Guelderland	243,077	2,018	Arnheim
Liege	354,050	2,173	Liege
East Flanders	600,184	1,042	Ghent
West Flanders	519,400	1,442	Brugess
Hainault	430,166	1,683	Mons
Holland	747,606	2,038	Amsterdam Hague
Zealand	111,108	588	
Namur	156,375	916	Namur
Antwerp	237,347	1,015	Antwerp
Utrecht	107,642	504	Utrecht
Friesland	176,554	1,052	Lewarden
Overysse	147,228	1,293	Zwol
Groningen	135,642	778	Groningen
Drenthe	46,479	788	Assen
Luxemburg	225,945	2,292	Luxemburg

5,316,523 24,300

Towns. The Hague and Brussels are the two residences of the king and his court. Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, are most considerable commercial towns.

Government. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The constitution was formed in 1814, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The parliament is composed of 2 houses. The lower house consists of 110 members elected for three years by the people; the upper house consists of not less than 40 nor more than 60 members, 40 years old or upwards, named for life by the king.

Religion. The established religion of the Dutch provinces is the Calvinist, and of the Belgic provinces the Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. In the Dutch provinces the dissenters are numerous, and all the clergy, whether Calvinist or dissenting, receive their salaries from the public treasury.

Education, &c. There are 6 universities, viz. Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Louvain, Ghent, and Liege; and 7 seminaries called athenæa, lower in rank than the universities; at Harderwyck, Brussels, Amsterdam, Middleburg, Franeker, Deventer, and Breda. The means of common education are diffused throughout the country. The Dutch language is a kindred dialect to the German.

Finances, &c. The annual expenditure is nearly 7,000,000*l.*; the revenue about the same; the national debt 140,000,000*l.* stock generally at 2 or 2 1-2 per cent. The military force 50,000

regulars; the marine 12 sail of the line and 24 frigates.

Foreign Possessions. The foreign possessions are 1st, in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, Macassar, and factories in Comorand and Persia; 2d in Africa, 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea; 3d in S. America, and the West Indies, Surinam and the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

Islands. The principal islands are Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Schowen, Over-Flakkee, Goree, and Texel.

Rivers and canals. The rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Scheldt, Sambre, Lys, Yssel, Lech, and Wahal. The principal lake is that of Haerlem. The canals are as numerous as roads in other countries; and the common mode of travelling is along a canal in a covered boat drawn by horses.

Face of the country, &c. The face of the country is uncommonly level, except in the eastern parts, where there are some elevations. Holland resembles a large marsh that has been drained. The air is damp and foggy near the sea, but more clear and pleasant in the interior.

Soil and productions. A large proportion of the soil is rich, and under excellent cultivation. The agricultural wealth of the northern provinces consists chiefly in pasture, which is very excellent, and fattens numerous cattle. Here also are made great quantities of excellent butter and cheese. Other productions of the Netherlands are corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, madder, and fruit.

Trade and manufactures. The Netherlands have for several centuries both in trade and manufactures, taken the lead of the neighbouring states. Their linens, lace, woollens, leather, and silks were known several centuries ago throughout Europe. Holland was formerly the emporium of the East India trade, but has lost much of its commerce since its connexion with France.

Nethy, r. Scotland, which rises in Iverness-shire, and runs into the Spey, 3 SE. Grantown.

Netiess, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 11 NE. Schlan.

Nelo, (an. *Neathus*), r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 7 NNW. Cortona.

Netphe, (Lower,) t. Pru. Cologne; 4 E. Siegen.

Netphe, (Upper,) t. Pru. Cologne; 5 E. Siegen.

Nestbucktoke, or *Sandwich Bay*, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57. 30. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

Netschkau, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Golsch; 3 SSE. Greitz, 12 SW. Zwickau.

Netschetin, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 9 SE. Teusing.

Nettanger, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 6 S. Hudwicksval.

Nette, r. Ger. which runs into the Rhine, 2 above Andernach.

Nette, t. Han. Osnabruck; 4 NE. Osnabruck.

Nette, r. Germany, which rises in the Harz Forest, and runs into the Innerzee, 12 SE. Hildesheim.

Nette, r. which rises in Paderborn, and runs into the Weser, 3 S. Corvey.

Nettlebed, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire; 18 E. Oxford, 45 W. London.

Nettolitz, or *Netolitz*, t. Bohemia, in Prachattitz; 6 E. Prachattitz, 75 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,643.

Nelfuno, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient *Antium*; 12 SW. Velletri, 25 SSE. Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

Netze, r. Luneburg, which runs into the Ilmenau, 2 SW. Burlingen.

Netze, or *Notec*, r. Pru. which flows into the Warta, above Landsberg.

Networzitz, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 18 SE. Beraun. H. 80.

Neva, r. Russia, which issues from lake Ladoga, and after a westerly course of about 35 miles, flows into the Gulf of Finland below Petersburg by 3 mouths. It is from 300 to 400 yards wide, and 10 or 15 feet deep, and of course navigable for vessels of considerable size. It is generally frozen over from October to April. The water is pure, and is used for drinking and cooking in Petersburg.

Neva, r. Genoa, which joins the Aroscia at Bastia.

Nevado de Toluca; see *Toluca*.

Nevalcolty, t. Thibet; 18 W. Sirinagur.

Neubegau, t. Austria; 5 SE. Vienna.

Neubendam, t. Persia, in Segestan; 80 N. Zareng.

Neubendjam, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 60 NW. Schiras, 125 S. Ispahan.

Neuberg, t. Stiria; 20 NE. Pruck.

Neuberg, t. Carniola; 4 N. Crainburg.

Neubeurn, t. Bav. district of Rosenheim. Pop. 484.

Neubourg, t. France, in Eure; 11 NW. Evreux. Pop. 1,462.

Neubruck, t. Pru. Posen; on the Warta. Pop. 644.

Neubrun, t. Bav. in Upper Maine; 4 N. Eltman. Pop. 714.

Neubrun, t. Ger. in Henneberg; 5 SE. Meinungen.

Neuburg, t. Bav. on the Kamblach, in Upper Danube. Pop. 1,000.

Neuburg, t. Bavaria, on the Schwarzach; 19 SE. Amberg, 24 NNE. Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 49. 19. N. Pop. 1,200.

Neuburg, t. Bav. in Upper Danube, capital of a district, formerly capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Danube; 15 W. Ingolstadt, 24 NNE. Augsburg. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. 3,924. H. 600. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and is neatly built, and contains 3 chh., a college, a hospital, and an orphan house.—The late *duchy of Neuburg*, called also the *Younger Palatinate*, was divided into two parts, the western and the eastern. Pop. 102,000. Sq. m. 1,080.

Neuburg, see *Closter Neuburg*.

Neuburg, or *Neuenburg*, t. Tyrol, on the Rhine; 5 NNW. Feldkirch.

Neuburg, or *Neuenburg*, t. Baden, on the Rhine; 16 N. Bâle. Lon. 7. 38. E. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 727.

Neuburg or *Neuenburg*, or *Nowie*, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Vistula; 32 S. Dantzic. Pop. 1,738.

Neuburg, t. Bavaria, on the left side of the Inn; 4 S. Passau.

Neuchâtel, see *Neufchâtel*.

Neucloster, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 10 E. Wismar.

Neucloster, t. Bremen; 3 SW. Buxtehude.

Neudamm, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 10 N. by E. Custrin. Pop. 2,393.

Neudeck, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, on the Rohla; 10 NW. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,400.

Neudenau, t. Baden, on the Jaxt; 11 N. by E. Heilbron. Pop. 1,098.

Neudoma, r. Norway, which runs into the North sea, 20 SW. Wardhuys.

Neudorf, see *Iglo*.

Neudorf, t. Lower Austria; 36 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Neudorf, t. Hungary, in the military districts. Pop. 1,800.

Neudorf, t. Austria; 8 S. Vienna.

Neudorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 12 NNE. Chrudim.

Neudorf, t. Silesia, in Oels; 9 SE. Militsch.

Neudorf, t. Bav.; 3 SSE. Kirch Lamitz.

Neudorf, t. Bav.; 5 S. Markt Erlbach.

Neudorf, see *Schelleran*.

Neudorfgen, t. Prussia; 7 SE. Marienwerder.

Neve Island, small isl. Scotland, on NW. coast of the island of Ilay; 4 NE. Tonvore.

Nevel, t. Russia, in Polotsk; 64 NE. Polotsk; Lon. 29. 54. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Neuenburg, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 2 S. Hagenbach.

Neuenburg, see *Neuburg*.

Neuenburg, t. Wurtemberg, on the Enz; 16 E. Rastadt, 22 W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,213. In some old pits in the neighbourhood of this town are found great quantities of those excellent iron stones, called *glass heads*, or *blood stones*, and from their size and figure, *bohn-erze*, or *bean-ore*.

Neuenburg, t. Courland; 18 WNW. Mittaw.

Neuenburg, t. Ger. in Oldenburg, in a circle of the same name; 22 N. Oldenburg. Pop. 365. Pop. of the circle 25,703.

Neuendorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 4 E. Gardeleben.

Neuendorf, t. Prussia; 10 S. Marienburg.

Neuendorf, *Böhmisch*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Havel, opposite Potzdam, of which it may be considered a part; inhabited by a colony of Bohemians.

Neuenkirchen, t. Han. in Bremen; 3 S. Otterndorf. Pop. 1,032.

Neuenkirchen, t. Han. in Verden; 14 ESE. Rotenburg.

Neuenkirchen, t. Pru. Minden; 3 N. Rietberg, 16 WNW. Paderborn.

Neuenkirchen, t. Austria; 12 SW. Ebenfurth.

Neuenploss, t. Bay. 6 NW. Bayreuth.

Neuenrade, t. Pru. Arensburg, near the Lenne; 7 S. Iserlohn. Pop. 1,451.

Neuenstadt, t. Wurt. on the Kocher, 10 WNW. Ohringen. Pop. 1,221.

Neuenstadt, t. Switz. in Bern. Pop. 1,175.

Neuenstein, t. Wurt.; 3 E. Ohringen, 10 SE. Mechmuhl. Pop. 1,403.

Neverburg, t. Pru. Treves; 17 NNW. Treves, 22 NNE. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,300.

Neuerdorf, t. Ger. in Henneberg; 4 N. Smalkalden.

Neverdrop, t. Holstein; 2 N. Lutkenborg.

Neveri, r. S. A. in Caraccas, which runs into the Caribbean sea, near Barcelonetta, Lon. 65. 0. W. Lat. 10. 7. N.

Nevern, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 10 S. Klattau.

NeVERN, t. S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on a river of the same name; 2 NE. Newport.

NeVERN, r. Wales, which runs into the sea about 2 miles below Newport, in Pembroke.

Nevers, (an. *Nevirnum*), city, France, and capital of Nyèvre; 23 3-4 posts SSE. Paris, 29 NNW. Lyons. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 11,378. H. 1,450. Bp. see. It was formerly the capital of the Nivernois, on the Loire, where it is joined by the Nyèvre, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It contains, besides the cathedral, 11 parish churches, and a large hospital. The principal manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel.—Native, Mirabeau.

Neversink, or *Navesink*, t. Sullivan co. N.Y. Pop. 1,380. It lies on E. side of Rockland.

Neversink, r. N.Y. which rises in Ulster co., flows through Sullivan co. and runs into the Delaware.

Neversink Hills, see *Navesink*.

Neverzin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dalmatia, on the Narenza; 8 NNW. Mostar.

Neufbourg, t. France, in Eure; 12 SW. Louviers, 12 NW. Evreux. Pop. 1,980.

Neufchâteaux, t. Neth. Luxemburg, capital of a district, in the Ardennes; 12 NW. Arlon. Pop. 1,242. Before the peace of the Pyrenees, this was a fortress of great consequence, in the duchy of Luxemburg, but it is now a mean place.

Neufchâteau, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vosges, on the Meuse; 16 W. Mirecourt, 30 W. Epinal. Lon. 5. 48. E. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 2,698.

Neufchatel, or *Neuchatel*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Berne, E. by Berne and the lake of Neufchatel, S. by Vaud, and W. by France. Sq. m. 340. Pop. in 1807, 50,810; 2,000 Catholics, the rest Protestants. It is mountainous, being intersected by several branches of the Jura chain; the climate in the elevated parts cold, and the soil unproductive. Vines are cultivated in the lower and sheltered parts; some corn in the valleys. The inhabitants are industrious, and live in a state of comfort and higher civilization than those of some of the surrounding cantons. Their language is French, and they have manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen, lace, stockings, watches, &c. Prussia possessed the sovereignty of this canton from 1707 to 1807. The congress of Vienna acknowledged it as a Swiss canton, but the nominal sovereignty of Prussia was preserved.

Neufchatel, t. Switz. capital of the above canton; 25 W. Berne, 50 SSE. Bâle. Lon. 7. 0. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 4,715. H. 547. It is situated on NW. side of the lake of Neufchatel, near the entrance of the small river Seyon, and is surrounded with vineyards and gardens. It is situated partly on an eminence and partly in a plain; consists of 4 principal streets; generally well built, the houses having an air of neatness and elegance. It contains an old castle, a large town house, a hospital, and a gymnasium.—Native, Vattel.

Neufchatel, lake, Switz. between the cantons of Neufchatel and Friburg; 21 miles long, and 4 broad; 1,320 feet above the level of the sea; the greatest depth about 400 feet. It receives the waters of the Orbé, Ruz, Seyon, and Broie,

and communicates through lake Bienne, with the Rhine.

Neufchâtel, t. France, in Aisne; 10 N. Rheims, 11 ESE. Laon. Pop. 415.

Neufchâtel, t. France, principal place of a district, Lower-Seine; 18 SE. Dieppe, 23 NE. Rouen. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 49. 44. N. Pop. 2,838.

Neufeld, t. Upper Austria, on the Muhl; 17 NW. Lintz.

Neufels, t. Wurt.; 6 NE. Ohringen.

Neuffen, see *Neiffen*.

Neufmanil, t. France, in Ardennes; 3 NE. Charleville.

Neufmarché, t. France, Eure; 9 N. Gisors.

Neufra, t. Wurt. in Furstenburg, on the Danube. Pop. 370.

Neufraich, r. Bavaria which rises near Walkenhofen, and runs into the Schmutter, 1 W. Augsburg.

Neufren, t. Ger. in Hohenzollern, 10 N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 900.

Neufry, St. Sepulchre t. France, in Indré; 14 S. Châteauroux.

Neugarten, see *Naugardten*.

Neugedyn, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 30 SSW. Pilsen. Lon. 12. 51. E. Lat. 49. 23. N.

Neugraben, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, at Brieg.

Neuhaus, or *Hradecz Gindrzichu*, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 27 SE. Bechin. Lon. 14. 53. E. Lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 5,138. It is a well built town, and has a gymnasium, a fine castle, and extensive woollen manufactures.

Neuhaus, or *Nienhaus*, t. Pru. Minden, at the conflux of the Alme and Lippe; 2 NNE. Paderborn. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 1,240.

Neuhaus, t. Ger. in Hesse Darmstadt; 11 SE. Worms. In this place was a palace, which Dagobert king of the Franks converted into a church, and Samue bishop of Worms made it collegiate in 847.

Neuhaus, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Burg Eberach.

Neuhaus, t. Bavaria; 5 WSW. Hof.

Neuhaus, citadel, Wurt.; 1 S. Mergentheim.

Neuhaus, t. Bavaria; 3 NNE. Velden.

Neuhaus, t. Bav. on the Nao; 18 N. Straubing.

Neuhausen, t. Prussia; 3 N. Königsberg.

Neuhausen, t. Courland; 18 S. Goldingen.

Neuhausen, t. Wurt.; 5 E. Tuttlingen.

Neuhausz, t. Han. in Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste; 19 NW. Stade. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 53. 52. N. Pop. 1,480. It has a safe harbour, and once drove so great a trade, that the number of foreign ships which came to it annually exceeded 100; but a sand-bank arising at the conflux of the Oste into the Elbe, renders the entrance dangerous.

Neuhausz, t. Ger. Coburg; 10 E. Coburg.

Neuheusel, t. Hungary, on the Neitra; 32 ESE. Presburg, 64 E. Vienna. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Neuheusl, t. Carinthia; 5 WSW. Lavamund.

Neuhof, castle, Silesia, in Jauer; 1 N. Schmiedeberg.

Neuhof, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda; 6 SSW. Fulda.

Neuhof, t. Bav.; 2 SSW. Markt Erlbach.

Neuhof, t. Bav.; 4 N. Nuremberg.

Neuhof, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 10 N. Eger.

Neuhof, t. Bav.; 12 N. Anspach.

Neuhof, t. Prussia; 3 W. Rastenburg.

Neuhofen, t. Austria ; 14 SW. Ips.
Neuhofen, t. Austria, in Traun circle, on the Krems. H. 74.
Nerian, t. France, in Aude ; 4 W. Narbonne.
Neuil sous Passavant, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 8 ESE. Villiers.
Neville, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio ; 21 SW. Williamsburg, 32 SE. Cincinnati, W. 499. It contains a merchant flour mill, a distillery, 2 oil mills, and about 50 dwelling houses.
Nevil's Bay, bay on W. shore of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 94. W. Lat. 61. 58. N.
Nevill's Cross, place, Eng. in the county of Durham, near Durham. Here David Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated by the English, led by Queen Philippa, and commanded by Lord Percy. 15,000 Scots were slain, and the king taken prisoner, with many of the nobility.
Nevil's Holt, v. Eng. in Leicestershire ; 3 SE. Hallaton. Here is a medicinal spring, chiefly recommended in hæmorrhages.
Nevil's Island, see *Lord North's Island*.
Neuilly, t. France, Orne ; 13 E. Mortagne.
Neuilly, t. France, in Seine ; 3 NW. Paris. Pop. 2,477.
Neuilly, t. France, Yonne ; 9 NNW. Auxerre.
Neuilly l'Evêque, t. France, in Upper-Marne ; 6 NE. Langres.
Neuilly le Real, t. France, in Allier ; 9 SSE. Moulins.
Neuilly St. Front, t. France, Aisne ; 9 NNW. Château Thierry, 13 S. Laon. Pop. 1,807.
Nevin, or *Newin*, or *Nefyn*, t. N. Wales, in Caernarvon ; 6 W. Pulhely, 249 NW. London. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 1,028. It has a weekly market on Saturday. Here Edward I. in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales ; and in imitation of Arthur, held a round table, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament.
Nevirnum, now *Nevers*.
Nevis, or *Nievis*, isl. West-Indies. It is a beautiful spot, and little more than a single mountain, whose base is about 23 miles in circumference. That the island was the production of a volcano, is very evident, a crater being visible on the summit, and sulphur frequently discovered in the cavities of the earth. It is well watered, and in general fertile, producing on an average one hogshead of sugar per acre, and about 4,000 hogsheads in the whole. Nevis is divided into 5 parishes ; and contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified. Lon. 62. 33. W. Lat. 17. 9. N. In 1815 there were 1,300 whites, 150 free people of colour, and 3,000 slaves.
Neukalden, or *Neukahlen*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on a lake ; 21 E. Güstrow, 23 SSE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 1,259.
Neukirch, t. Prussia ; 11 NE. Elbing.
Neukirch, t. Silesia, Oppau ; 10 E. Jägerndorf, 10 N. Troppau. Lon. 17. 15. E. Lat. 50. N.
Neukirch, t. Sax. Lusatia, on the Wesenitz ; 7 SSW. Budissen. Pop. 2,458.
Neukirchen, t. Switz. and capital of a bailiwick, in Schaffhausen ; 5 W. Schaffhausen.
Neukirchen, t. Bavaria ; 22 NNE. Ratisbon.
Neukirchen, t. Austria ; 6 SSE. Enzelhartzel.
Neukirchen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Ziegenhayn ;

22 NNE. Marburg, 28 S. Cassel. Lon. 27. 1. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,580.
Neukirchen, t. Bavaria ; 5 SSE. Furth.
Neukirchen, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 5 S. Chemnitz.
Neukirchen, or *Mark Neukirchen*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland ; 10 SE. Oelnitz. Pop. 1,200.
Neukrug, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 10 E. Culm.
Neula, t. Bav. on the Selbitz ; 3 SSE. Lichtenberg.
Ne Ultra, see *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*.
Neumagen, t. Pru. Treves, on the side of the Moselle ; 11 ENE. Treves, 42 SW. Coblenz. Lon. 6. 58. E. Lat. 49. 54. N. Pop. 1,103.
Neumarck, see *Wasarhely*.
Neumarck, t. Bohemia, Pilsen ; 6 S. Teusing.
Neumarck, t. Bohemia, Pilsen ; 6 S. Taus.
Neumarck, t. Bav. ; 10 N. Bayreuth.
Neumark, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 6 SW. Zwickau.
Neumark, t. Stiria ; 26 SW. Judenburg, 56 W. Gratz. H. 120. This town was taken by the French, in April, 1797, after a battle, in which the Austrians were defeated, having many men killed, and 500 taken prisoners.
Neumark, t. Carniola ; 10 N. Crainburg.
Neumark, t. Pomerania ; 10 SW. Stargard.
Neumark, t. Aust. Salzburg ; 11 E. Lauffen, 12 NNE. Salzburg. Pop. 512.
Neumark, t. Tyrol ; 21 N. Trent.
Neumark, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen ; 35 SW. Pilsen. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. H. 125.
Neumark, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 11 NNE. Plauen.
Neumark, t. Weimar ; 5 NW. Weimar. Pop. 362.
Neumark, t. Bavaria, in Regen, on the Sulz ; 22 SW. Amberg, 31 NW. Ratisbon. Pop. 2,325.
Neumark, or *Novemiastro*, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder ; 44 E. Culm. Pop. 805.
Neumarkt, t. Silesia, in Breslau ; 19 W. Breslau. Lon. 16. 38. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 2,105.
Neumarkt, t. Pru. Merseburg, close to Halle, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 2,244.
Neumarkt, t. Bavaria, on the Roth ; 22 E. Aerding, 41 ENE. Munich. Pop. 889.
Neumünster, t. Denmark, Holstein ; 13 SW. Kiel, 28 N. Hamburg. Pop. 1,500.
Neundorf, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 1 SW. Plauen.
Neunkirchen, t. Bav. ; 4 SE. Bayreuth.
Neunkirchen, t. Bav. ; 12 N. Nuremberg.
Neunkirchen, t. Lower Austria, on the Schwarza ; 35 S. by W. Vienna. Pop. 2,996.
Neunkirchen, t. Baden ; 6 NW. Mosbach. Pop. 800.
Neronska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi ; 92 NNW. Ilimsk.
Neupeurn, t. Bavaria ; 19 S. Wasserburg.
Neurade, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach ; 10 NNW. Glatz. Lon. 16. 19. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 2,960. Here are manufactures of cloth and serges, with a considerable trade in snuff and tobacco.
Neureusche, t. Moravia ; 42 W. Brunn. Pop. 900.
Neusaltz, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Oder ; 12 NW. Glogau. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,703.
Neusatz, or *Neo-Planta*, or *Uj-Videk*, royal free t. Hungary, county of Bacs, formerly called *Peter Wardein Schanz*, separated by the Dan-

ube, from Peter Wardein, in Slavonia, peopled by Rascians, and fortified. Pop. 13,397. H. 2,000. Greek bp. see. It is surrounded by a wall, is neatly built, and contains 5 Greek chh., and 1 Cath. ch.

Neuschloss, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 6 E. Saatz.

Neuschloss, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 3 S. Leypa.

Neuschloss, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 9 WSW. Trautenau.

Neuschloss, t. Silesia; 5 E. Miltsch.

Neuse, r.N.C. which rises near Hillsborough, and runs SE. into Pamlico Sound, 50 miles below Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above Newbern, and for boats upwards of 200. It is one of the most considerable rivers in the state, and is upwards of 400 miles long. Much of the land on its banks is fertile, but liable to inundation.

Neusidl, t. Hungary, on a lake of the same name; 16 NW. Altenburg, 24 SW. Presburg.

Neusidl-See, or *Neusidler-See*, or *Fertoe*, lake, Hungary; 20 SE. Vienna. It is about 20 miles long, and 9 or 10, where widest, broad, but too shallow to admit navigation. Its waters are salt.

Neusling, t. Bav.; 7 E. Weissenburg.

Neu-ohl, or *Besztercze-Banya*, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Sohl, on the Bistritz and Gran, 48 ENE. Leopoldstadt, 104 E. Vienna. Lon. 19. 25. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 10,069. H. 800. Cath. Bp. see. It is a royal free town, and the best of the mine towns. It is well built, much in the Saxon manner, and contains a Cath. seminary, a Cath. archi-gymnasium, a Luth. gymnasium, and a hospital. It is noted for its weekly market, and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. The smelting works give the air an unhealthy taint.

Neusorg, t. Bavaria; 3 ENE. Kupferberg.

Neuss, see *Nuys*.

Neustadt, t. Weimar; 10 NE. Weimar.

Neustadt, Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, adjoining the city of Magdeburg. Pop. 5,663.

Neustadt, t. Baden, in the Black Forest, capital of a district; 14 ESE. Friburg, 16 NNW. Stuhlingen. Pop. 1,143.

Neustadt, t. Bavaria, on the Wald Nab; 45 N. Bamberg. Pop. 1,130.

Neustadt, t. Salzburg; 12 NNE. Salzburg.

Neustadt, t. Prussia, in Samland, in the Frisch Nerung; 30 S. Memel.

Neustadt Wienerisch, t. Austria, in the Land below the Ens, on the Fischa and Steinfeld; 10 SSE. Baden, 24 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 13. E. Lat. 47. 48. N. Pop. 7,000, and including the garrison and military school, 10,700. It is a fortified town, well built, with wide and straight streets. It contains a military academy, with 36 professors, and 440 pupils, a gymnasium, and a riding school. It is connected with Vienna by a canal, and has a brisk trade and considerable manufactures.

Neustadt, t. West Prussia, in Dantzic, on the Bialu; 22 NNW. Dantzic. Pop. 920.

Neustadt, or *Livowek*, t. Pru. Posen; 30 SSE. Posen. Pop. 1,741.

Neustadt, t. Pru. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 690.

Neustadt, t. Russia, in Bialystock, on the

Scheschuppe, opposite to Schirwind; 90 E. Konigsberg. Pop. 2,320.

Neustadt, t. Ger. in Brunswick, on the Radau; 25 S. Brunswick. Pop. 865.

Neustadt, or *Nowimiesto*, t. Moravia, in Hradlsch. Pop. 1,820.

Neustadt, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 12 NE. Koniggratz. Lon. 15. 57. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 1,384.

Neustadt, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 10 N. Olmutz. Pop. 3,012.

Neustadt, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fritzlar; 12 E. Marburg, 54 NE. Mentz. Pop. 1,489.

Neustadt, t. Bav. in Rhine circle, on the Hart; 14 W. Spire, 30 E. Deux Pons. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 2,875.

Neustadt, t. Finland, near the Gulf of Bothnia; 24 N. Abo. Here the treaty of peace was concluded, in the year 1721, between Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

Neustadt, s-p. Holstein, with a harbour on the coast of the Baltic; 17 NNE. Lubeck. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 54. 7. N. Pop. 1,400.

Neustadt, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 16 E. Ingoldstadt, 40 N. Munich. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 910.

Neustadt, t. Han. Gottingen, in Hohenstein; 4 N. Nordhausen, 40 E. Gottingen. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 634.

Neustadt, t. Pru. Cologne; 25 E. Cologne, 26 ESE. Bonn. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 980. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, on which formerly stood a citadel.

Neustadt, t. Wurt.; 6 NE. Heilbron, 22 NNE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

Neustadt, or *Prudnick*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, on the Prudnick; 14 SE. Neisse, 25 SSW. Oppeln. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of linen and woollen, and some trade in wines.

Neustadt, or *Schelfe*, t. Ger. in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Elde; 18 S. Schwerin. P. 964.

Neustadt am Aisch, t. Bav. in Rezat, on the Aisch; 19 N. Anspach, 23 WNW. Nuremberg. Pop. 1,818.

Neustadt am Culmen, or *Am Rauhen Culmen*, or *Neustadt between the Culmen*, t. Bav.; 12 SE. Bayreuth, 12 SW. Wunsiedel. Pop. 896. It takes its name from two mountains, between which it is situated.

Neustadt am Dosse, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Dosse; 36 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 52. 52. N. Pop. 788. It is celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass.

Neustadt Eberswalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Finow Canal, which forms a communication between the Havel and the Oder; 28 NE. Berlin, 36 NW. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 52. 54. N. P. 2,549.

Neustadt an der Heyde, t. Ger. in Coburg; 6 NE. Coburg. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,616.

Neustadt pres Hohenstein, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 11 NNE. Konigstein, 20 E. Dresden. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 1,500.

Neustadt Mahrisch, see *Uniczow*.

Neustadt am Orla, t. Weimar, on the Orla; 24 SE. Weimar, 44 SSW. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 2,492.

Neustadt in der Rosenau, t. Baden; 18 SSE. Frankfort on the Maine.

Neustadt am Rubenberg, t. Han. in Calenberg, on the Leine; 12 WNW. Hanover. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 1,274.

Neustadt am Saale, t. Bav. in Lower Maine, on the Saale; 13 N. Schweinfurt, 32 NNE. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,620.

Neustadt, or *Neustadt* *pres de Schneeberg*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 10 SE. Zwickau, 17 SSW. Chemnitz. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 600.

Neustadt ober Wiesenthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the borders of Bohemia; 11 SSE. Schwartzburg.

Neustadt, see *Withelmstal*, *Nagybanja*, & *Nystadt*.

Neustadtein see *Rudolphswerth*.

Neustadt, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 15 W. Gros Glogau, 16 NE. Sagan. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,068.

Neustadt, or *Rudolphswerth*, or *Noromesto*, t. Aust. Carniola, capital of a circle in the government of Laybach, on the Gurk; 44 SSW. Pettau, 45 E. Trieste. Lon. 15. 41. E. Lat. 45. 52. N. Pop. 1,600. It contains 3 Cath. chh., 2 convents, and a gymnasium. Pop. of the circle, 166,527. H. 28,760. Sq. m. 1,647.

Neustadt, or *Neustadt*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 32 W. Pilsen. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 49. 39. N. H. 152.

Neustadt, or *Vagh Ujheli*, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 50 NNE. Presburg. Pop. 2,500.

Neustadt, or *Nowe Mestor*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 6 E. Saar.

Neustadt, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 14 ENE. Krottau. Pop. 1,219.

Neustadter Toeplitz, celebrated warm bath, in Carniola; 6 miles from Rudolphswerth.

Neustatt, t. Nassau; 6 WSW. Dillenburg.

Neustift, t. Tyrol; 13 SW. Inspruck.

Neuteich, t. Prussia, in Dantzic; 6 NNW. Marienburg. Pop. 1,301.

Neuteich, t. Silesia, in Oels; 2 E. Militsch.

Neutra, or *Neitra*, t. Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Neutra; 11 E. Serat, 34 N. Gran, 44 E. by N. Presburg. Pop. 3,848. H. 500. Bp. see. It has a castle, a cathedral, a college, and a gymnasium. Pop. of the county, 318,548. Sq. m. 2,570. Produce, grain and wine.

Neutra, r. Hungary, which flows into the Danube, 5 miles above Comorn.

Neuve Eglise, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 10 S. Ypres. Pop. 2,856.

Neuve Lire, t. France, in Eure; 10 S. Beaumont le Roger, 15 NNW. Verneuil. Pop. 768.

Neuvic, t. France, in Dordogne; 12 SW. Perigueux. Pop. 1,738.

Neuvic, t. France, in Correze; 10 S. Ussel, 22 ENE. Tulle. Pop. 1,665.

Neuvilla, t. East Florida, 54 SE. St. Mark's.

Neuville, t. France, in Vienne; 6 S. Mirebeau, 7 NNW. Poitiers. Pop. 2,465.

Neuville, (La,) t. France, in Upper-Marne, on the Marne; 7 E. St. Dizier.

Neuville, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on the Canche, opposite Montreuil. Pop. 783.

Neuville, (La,) or *Bonneville*, or *Neuenstadt*, t. Switz. in Bern; 7 SSW. Bienne. Pop. 1,200.

Neuville, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 14 SW. Quebec.

Neuville, t. Switz. in Vaud; 22 S. Lausanne.

Neuville St. Colomb, t. France, in Rhône, on the Saone; 7 N. Lyons. Pop. 1,722.

Neuville aux Bois, t. France, principal place of a district, in Loiret; 10 SW. Pithiviers, 12 N. Orleans. Lon. 2. 8. E. Lat. 48. 4. N. Pop. 2,006.

Neuville les Dames, t. France, in Ain; 9 W. Bourg en Bresse.

Neuville au Pont, (La,) t. France, in Marne; 3 NW. St. Menesould. Pop. 1,210.

Neuville le Roy, (La,) t. France, in Oise; 9 NNE. Clermont.

Neuville sur Seine, t. France, in Aude; 5 S. Bar sur Seine, 12 E. Chaource. Pop. 939.

Neuviller, t. France, in Meurte; 7 E. Vezelize, 9 SW. Luneville.

Neuviller, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 5 N. Saverne, 15 W. Haguenau. Pop. 1,126.

Neuvy, t. France, in Nievre; 7 N. Cosne, 10 SW. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,220.

Neuvy, or *St. Sepulchre*, t. France, in Indre, 14 S. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,700.

Neuvy le Sautour, t. France, in Yonne; 17 NW. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,352.

Neuvy sur Baranjon, t. France, in Cher; 16 NNW. Bourges. Pop. 739.

Neuvy Paillou, t. France, in Indre; 7 SW. Issoudun, 7 NE. Chateauroux. Pop. 662.

Neuvy le Roi, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 13 N. Tours. Pop. 1,637.

Neuwalde, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 7 NNE. Ziegenhals.

Neuwarp, t. Pru. in Pomerania, on a lake communicating with Frische Haff; 10 E. Ucker-munde. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. P. 1,320.

Neuwedel, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Drage; 30 SE. Stargard. Lon. 15. 55. E. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 1,297.

Neuwelt, t. Bohemia, in Bidschow; 14 ENE. Croma.

Neuwerk, v. Ger. Brunswick, in Blankenburg, on the Bude. Pop. 242. Here are iron works.

Neuwied, or *New Wied*, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Rhine; 4 miles below Coblenz. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 4,363, of whom 450 are Moravians. It is regularly and well built, and contains 1 Cath. ch., 1 Luth. 1 Ref. 1 Anabaptist, and 1 Moravian, and a synagogue. It has various manufactures, and considerable trade. It is the capital of a principality containing 12,000 inh., and 63 sq. m. The prince, a Calvinist, was independent till 1806; but now subject to Prussia. His palace is surrounded by gardens, and has a good library. In October, 1796, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French, with the loss of 4,000 men.

New-Albany, p-t. & cap. Floyd co. Indiana. 140 Indianapolis, W. 623.

Newark, t. Essex co. Vt.; 56 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 154.

Newark, p-t. & cap. Essex co. N. J.; 5 N. Elizabethtown, 9 W. New York, W. 217. Pop. 6,507. It is finely situated on W. side of the Passaic, 6 or 7 miles above its mouth by the course of the river, and only 2 or 3 in a direct line. It is handsomely built, many of the houses are elegant, and it is one of the most beautiful towns in the United States. It contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, an academy, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for

Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. It has extensive manufactures of shoes, leather, coaches, fancy chairs, and cabinet work. Two weekly newspapers are published here.—The Passaic is navigable to this town, for sloops of 80 tons. The cider, known by the name of the Newark cider, is chiefly made in the township of Orange which borders on W. side of Newark.

Newark Bay, bay on the coast of America, at the mouths of the Passaic and Hackinsack, between the main land, and a peninsula of New Jersey, which extends from Paulus Hook to near Staten Island. It divides into two branches; one running to the east, between the continent and north coast of Staten Island, joins the Hudson; the other runs southerly between the continent and west coast of Staten Island.

Newark, p-t. Newcastle co. Delaware; 12 WSW. Wilmington, W. 105. Here is a respectable academy.

Newark, p-t. & cap. Licking co. Ohio, on Licking river, at the junction of Racoon and South Forks; 26 WNW. Zanesville, 34 ENE. Columbus, W. 393. Pop. 410. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian meeting house, and about 70 dwelling houses.—Near this town are some of the most extensive and interesting ancient works to be found in Ohio. There are 4 forts, the largest containing 40 and the smallest 20 acres; surrounded by walls of earth from 10 to 30 feet high; and they are also connected with each other by parallel walls of earth. The plain on which they are built is elevated about 40 feet above the alluvion of the river, and is exceedingly fertile.—A few miles below Newark, on Licking river, are numerous extraordinary holes, many of them more than 20 feet deep. They are vulgarly called wells, but the object for which they were dug is unknown.

Newark, t. Eng. in Nottinghamshire; 18 SW. Lincoln, 124 N. London. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 7,236. It is situated on the Trent, whose stream divides and forms it into an island, uniting again below the town. The chief trade is making malt. It is a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. The market is on Wednesday.—Lime-stones abound within one mile of the town, from an eminence called *Bacon Hill*. The town hall is a magnificent stone building.—On the 21st March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the royalists under prince Rupert, and the parliament troops commanded by Sir John Meldrum.—Native, Bp. Warburton.

Newark, t. Upper Canada, between lakes Erie and Ontario, opposite to Niagara; 7 N. Queenstown. It is pleasant and well built, and contained in 1818, about 200 houses, a court house, and a church. It was burnt in 1814.

New-Bank, one of the banks of Newfoundland; 6 S. Cape Ballard.

Newbattle, t. Scot. in Edinburghshire; 1 S. Dalkeith. Here is an abbey, formerly belonging to Cistercian monks, now the seat of the marquis of Lothian.

New-Bedford, see *Bedford*, (*New*.)

Newberg, p-t. Christian co. Ken.; 194 Frankfort, W. 747.

Newbern, p-t. Montgomery co. Va.; W. 324.

Newbern, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Craven co. N. C., on SW. bank of the Neuse, at the junction of the Trent; 81 S. by W. Edenton, 100 NE. by N. Wilmington, 119 SE. Raleigh, W. 351. Lon. 77. 5. W. Lat. 35. 20. N. Pop. in 1800, 2,467; in 1820, 3,663. It contains a court house, a jail, a theatre, a masonic hall, 2 banks, an academy, a public library, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. It is very pleasantly situated, handsomely built, mostly of brick, and is the largest and most improved town in N. C., and accounted more healthy than any other near the sea board. It is a flourishing town, and has considerable commerce; the exports consist chiefly of grain, pork, lumber, and naval stores. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 4,975 tons. An elegant steam boat, connected with the stages from Charleston, S. C., and with the stages and steam boats to the northward, plies between Newbern and Elizabeth City. By this line the rout from Norfolk to Charleston, (800 miles,) is performed in 7 days.

Newbernvile, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.; 120 W. by N. Albany, W. 415.

Newberry, p-t. Burlington, N. J.; W. 186.

Newberry, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on W. side of the Lycoming, at its entrance into the Susquehanna, opposite Williamsport.

Newberry, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio; W. 363.

Newberry, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 542.

Newbiggin, fishing-town, Eng. in Northumberland, with a bay for shipping; 8 E. Morpeth, 295 N. London. Lat. 55. 14. N. Pop. 398.

Newborough, or *Newburgh*, t. island of Anglesea, 19 SSE. Holyhead, 257 NW. London. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 59. 12. N. Pop. 750. It has a weekly market on Tuesday. This town was anciently called *Rhos-vair*, and was once the residence of the princes of Wales.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, t. Ireland, in Wexford; 21 N. Wexford, 39 S. Dublin.

Newburg, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 118 NE. Portland, W. 672.

Newburg, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio; W. 365.

Newburgh, p-t. and port of entry, Orange co. N. Y., on W. bank of the Hudson; 10 S. Poughkeepsie, 65 N. New-York, 95 S. Albany, W. 281. Pop. in 1810, 4,620; in 1820, 5,812. The village is pleasantly situated, well built, and flourishing, and commands a delightful view of the Hudson and the Highlands. It contains a bank, an academy with about 100 students, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Associate Reformed Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists, about 450 houses, and 2,377 inhabitants. The academy building is a large edifice, and contains a valuable library of 600 or 700 volumes, and an excellent collection of maps, mathematical apparatus, &c. The principal streets are paved, and the village is well supplied with excellent water. The courts for the county are held alternately at Newburgh and Goshen. The trade of Newburgh is sufficient for the constant employment of 10 freighting vessels, from 90 to 120 tons each, besides a number of smaller vessels. There are upwards of 40 dry good stores, besides stores for groceries, hardware, &c. In the western

part of the town on a small stream called Chamber's Creek, there are fourteen mills of various kinds, consisting of flour mills and powder mills on an extensive scale, and also plaister mills, fulling mills, &c. It is a very valuable agricultural town.

Newburgh, t. Scot. in Fifeshire, on S. side of the Tay; 6 N. Falkland, 8 SE. Perth. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 57. 20. N. Pop. 2,000. It has a spacious harbour. The Tay is navigable to this place for vessels of 500 tons. Near it was formerly a cross called Macduff's Cross, broken in pieces and carried away by the reformers in the year 1599.

Newburn, v. Eng. Northumberland, once a place of note; 6 W. Newcastle, 172 N. London.

Newburn, t. Scot. in Fifeshire; 8 SSW. St. Andrews.

Newburn, v. Scot. in Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ythan; 10 N. Aberdeen. Pop. 200.

Newbury, p-t. Orange co. Vt., on the Connecticut, at the Great Oxbow, opposite to Haverhill, N. H.; 34 ESE. Montpelier, W. 513. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 44. 6. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,365; in 1820, 1,623. It is a pleasant town, contains a paper mill, and is a place of some trade. Here is a mineral spring which contains sulphuretted hydrogen and iron.

Newbury, t. Essex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Salisbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 24 N. Salem, 32 NNE. Boston. Pop. 3,671. It borders on Newburyport, which was formerly included within it. It is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town. Dummer Academy is in the parish of Byfield.

Newbury, (*West*), p-t. Essex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Amesbury, and between Newbury and Bradford. It was taken from Newbury and incorporated, in 1819, by the name of *Parsons*, and in 1820 the name was changed to *West Newbury*; W. 482. Pop. 1,289.

Newbury, t. York co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,794.

Newbury, district, central part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 13,964; slaves 4,006; in 1820, 16,104.

Newbury, p-t. & cap. Newbury district, S. C., near Bush river; W. 551. Lon. 81. 27. W. Lat. 34. 15. N. Pop. 200.

Newbury, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 337.

Newbury, t. Eng. in Berkshire; 51 E. Bath, 56 W. London. Lon. 1. 15. W. Lat. 51. 24. N. Pop. 4,898. It is situated on the river Kennet, which is made navigable to Reading, and a little below it joins the Thames. Newbury is said to have flourished in the decay of Spene, which now appears as a suburb. It was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufactures; at present the chief manufacture consists in matting. It has a large market on Thursday.—Near this town were two obstinate battles fought at different times, between the royalists and the forces of the parliament, king Charles being present at both of them; and both were fought almost upon the same spot of ground; the first on the 20th of September 1643, and the other on the 27th of October, 1644.

Newburyport, p-t. & port of entry, Essex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack, 3 miles from the sea; 24 N. Salem, 24 SSW. Ports-

mouth, 32 NNE. Boston, W. 475. Lon. 70. 52. W. Lat. 42. 49. N. Pop. in 1810, 7,634; in 1820, 6,852. It contains a court house, a jail, an alms house, 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, an academy, 3 printing offices, from one of which is issued a semi-weekly newspaper, and 7 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. All the meeting houses, except that of the Baptists, are furnished with bells, and are ornamented with steeples or cupolas. The limits of the town include only 647 acres. The situation is remarkably fine, and it is a very pleasant town. The academy building is a handsome brick edifice, and stands just within the limits of Newbury.

Newburyport ranks as the third town in Massachusetts. Its trade with the West Indies is considerable, and it has a number of vessels employed in the trade to Europe and the East Indies. The Bank fishery is now carried on here to considerable extent. The Labrador fishery was formerly a lucrative business at this place, but for several years it has been discontinued. The town is also well situated for ship building, having the advantage of receiving great quantities of lumber from the interior, by the waters of the Merrimack, and several public ships have been built here. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious, but difficult to enter. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 20,421 tons. On the south side of the entrance of the harbour, on Plumb island, there are two lights. This island is a place of much resort in the summer season.—Newburyport suffered very severely by fire in 1811, & has not recovered its former prosperity.

Newby's Cross Roads, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 90.

New-Casco, parish in Falmouth, Maine; 6 NE. Portland.

Newcastle, harbour, Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario, formed by Presque Isle and Cramahe.

Newcastle, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 7 NNE. Wiscasset, 165 NE. Boston, W. 614. Pop. 1,243. Here is an academy.

Newcastle, or *Great Island*, isl. & t. Rockingham co. N. H., in the mouth of the Piscataqua; 2 E. Portsmouth. Pop. 932. On NE. point are a light house and a fort.

Newcastle, t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 6 W. Bedford, 37 N. New York. Pop. 1,368.

Newcastle, co. Delaware; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river and bay, S. by Kent co., and W. by Maryland. Pop. in 1810, 24,429; slaves 1,047. Pop. in 1820, 27,899. Chief towns, Newcastle & Wilmington.

Newcastle, p-t. & cap. Newcastle co. Delaware, on W. bank of the river Delaware; 5 SSW. Wilmington, 33 SW. Philadelphia, W. 113. Lon. 75. 35. W. Lat. 39. 43. N. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Presbyterians, a court house, a jail, an academy, and about 150 houses, and has some trade. The hundred of Newcastle contains 2,671 inhabitants.

Newcastle, p-t. Mercer co. Pa.; W. 297.

Newcastle, t. Hanover co. Va., on the Pamunky; 24 NE. Richmond.

Newcastle, p-t. & cap. Henry co. Ken., on the

river Kentucky; 18 S. Westport, W. 591. It contains the county buildings, and a bank, and had, in 1817, about 70 houses.

Newcastle, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 540.

Newcastle, t. Nevis; 6 NNE. Charlestown.

Newcastle, t. Ireland, in the county of Dublin; 10 WSW. Dublin.

Newcastle, t. Ireland, in Limerick; 20 SW. Limerick. It is a neat, handsome town, consisting of a large square. It owes its origin to a castle built here by the Knights Templars; adjoining which a walled town gradually arose and became a corporation; but it is fallen to decay.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle in Emlyn*, t. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, with a weekly market on Friday; 15 NW. Caermarthen, 219 W. London.

Newcastle Island, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 24. 48. N.

Newcastle Bay, large open bay of the Pacific ocean, on NE. coast of New Holland, in which are some small low islands and shoals S. of York Cape.

Newcastle under Line, t. Eng. in Staffordshire, on the Line, a branch of the Trent, in the centre of the district of the potteries; 55 SE. Chester, 149 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 6,175. The situation very pleasant, and the town is well built, the principal street is spacious and well paved. It contains 1 church, having a lofty embattled tower with a chime of 8 bells, several dissenting places of worship, and 20 almshouses. The principal business is the clothing trade and the manufacture of hats. The surrounding villages to a considerable distance are entirely occupied with extensive manufactures of porcelain, earthen ware, stone ware, &c. The district abounds in coal.—It sends 2 members to parliament. Market on Monday, with several annual fairs.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, s-p. Eng. capital of Northumberland, on N. bank of the Tyne, 10 miles from its mouth; 14 N. Durham, 100 S. Edinburgh, 270 N. London. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 54. 53. N. Pop. 27,587; and including the out parishes 35,711. The river forms a very secure and commodious harbour. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons come up to the town; larger vessels stop at Shields. The town is situated in the greatest coal district in the world, is a place of great trade and business, and a kind of northern metropolis of the kingdom. The walls are upwards of 2 miles in circuit; but including the part without the walls, the town extends about 2 miles along the river, and 1 mile broad, rising along the hill and crowning its summit. The houses are almost all of stone and brick. The streets near the river, long since formed, are narrow and crooked; but the modern streets are laid out with taste, and built with elegance.

The public buildings are numerous, and many of them large and elegant; and the town is well provided with charitable and literary institutions, which are liberally supported. Of the churches the most distinguished is that of St. Nicholas, supposed to have been raised in 1359; 240 feet long, 75 broad; the height of the tower 194. The spire is of admirable symmetry. There are 15 dissenting places of worship. The gram-

mar school was founded in 1525; and the literary and philosophical society in 1793.

The staple trade of Newcastle consists in coal, which is found along the Tyne both above and below the town, and supplies the metropolis, the whole of the eastern, and most of the south-coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany. The quantity exported in eight years, from January 1802, was 4,713,476 Newcastle chaldrons; or 12,490,700 tons; i. e. 1,561,337 tons annually. The other exports are lead, grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon. The shipping in 1820, was 834 ships; whole tonnage 184,149 tons. The number of vessels which cleared in 1819, were coasters, 8,828; foreign, 995.—There are extensive manufactories of glass, pottery, brick, vitriol, iron, tin, brass, plate metal, &c. Ship building is carried on to a great extent.—It sends 2 members to parliament. Principal market on Tuesday and Saturday.—Newcastle is a very ancient town, supposed by Camden to have been called *Gabrosetum* by the Romans. The wall Hadrian terminated here; that of Severus passed through the town.—Natives, Lords Colingwood, Eldon, and Stowell.

Newchemas Indians, on NW. coast of N. A.

Newchurch, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 3 W. Colne. Pop. 5,046.

New City, see *Clarkstown*.

Newcomerstown, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio; 18 SSW. New-Philadelphia, W. 344.

Newell, t. Rus. Grodno; 24 SW. Pinsk.

Neweklow, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 17 SE. Beraun.

Newent, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 9 NW. Gloucester, 114 W. London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 2,538. It is a small irregular town, of but little importance, though it was formerly much larger. Market on Friday. Here are valuable mines of coal. A canal has been made from Newent to Hereford. It is situated in the forest of Dean, on a river which runs into the Severn, navigable for boats.

Newert, small isl. in the North Sea, near E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 58. N.

Newfane, p-t. & cap. Windham co. Vt., on West River; 12 NW. Brattleborough, 26 ENE. Bennington, 105 S. Montpelier, W. 435. Pop. 1,506. Here is a considerable village, containing a court house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting house.

Newfield, p-t. York co. Maine; 40 NNW. York, W. 551. Pop. 1,147.

New-Forest, large tract, Eng. in Hampshire, about 50 miles in circ., which contained many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother-churches, till it was laid waste and turned into a forest by William the Conqueror. King Henry the VIII. built some castles in it, and it has now several towns and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire, which is bounded E. by Southampton river, and S. by the British Channel. This is the only forest which belongs to the crown, of which the origin is known.

Newfound Lake, lake, N.H., in Hebron, New Chester, Alexandria, and Bridgewater; 6 miles long from N. to S., and 2 1-4 broad.

Newfoundland, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean,

separated from the continent of N. America by the straits of Belleisle and the gulf of St. Lawrence, of a triangular form, 381 miles long, from 40 to 287 broad, and without including the bendings of the coast, about 900 miles in circumference; first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in the year 1497. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains which appear more lofty in the interior parts than near the coast. They are every where overgrown with pines, so as to be passable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. This species of pine seldom exceeds the height of 12 or 18 feet in the open parts; but in valleys, where they are sheltered from the frost and the piercing winds, they rise to a much greater height. The coasts are subject to fogs, attended by almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all so spacious, and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the vessels lie in perfect security. The inhabitants are not without some horned cattle; but these are preserved with great care and difficulty. They have also their little kitchen gardens for summer herbs; but all other species of provisions, as flour, salt meat, &c., they are supplied with from England and the continent of America.

This island is chiefly valued for the cod fishery carried on upon the *Banks of Newfoundland*. The Great Bank is 60 miles from SE. shore, and 380 miles long and 75 wide; E. of this is Green Bank, which is 240 long and 120 broad.—As many as 3,000 sail of small craft, and 100,000 men are employed in these fisheries, which are said to yield annually about 445,000 quintals of fish.—The population is very fluctuating, varying according to the state of the fisheries. In 1813, a time when the fisheries were flourishing, it was estimated at 70,000.—The Methodists have 11 missionaries here. The principal towns are Placentia, St. John's, and Bonavista. Lon. 52. to 59. 40. W. Lat. 46. 45. to 51. 46. N.

New-Found-Mills, p-v. Hanover co. Va.; W. 98.

Newfound River, r. N.H., which flows from Newfound lake, and after a southerly course of 4 or 5 miles, runs into the Merrimack, in Bridgewater.

New-Garden, p-v. Chester co. Pa.; W. 123. Pop. 1,199.

New-Garden, p-v. Robeson co. N. C.; W. 368.

Newhall, t. Eng. Cheshire; 5 SW. Nantwich.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, one of the U.S., bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by Connecticut river. Lon. 70. 40. to 72. 28. W. Lat. 42. 41. to 45. 11. N.; 160 miles long, and from 19 to 90 broad. Sq. m. 9,491. Pop. in 1790, 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161. Free white males 119,210, white females 124,026. Persons engaged in agriculture, 52,384; in manufactures, 8,699; in commerce, 1,068. Militia 27,012.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Shire Towns.
Cheshire - - - -	37 - - - -	45,375	{ Charlestown Keene
Coos - - - - -	25 - - - -	5,549	Lancaster
Grafton - - - -	36 - - - -	32,989	{ Haverhill Plymouth
Hillsborough, -	40 - - - -	58,884	{ Amherst Hopkinton Portsmouth
Rockingham, -	46 - - - -	55,246	{ Exeter CONCORD Dover
Strafford - - - -	33 - - - -	51,117	{ Gilmanton Rochester
	217	244,161	

Towns. Concord is the seat of government. Portsmouth is much the largest town, and the only seaport.

Education. There is a college at Hanover, and academies are established at Atkinson, Chesterfield, Deerfield, Exeter, Gilmanton, Hampton, Haverhill, Lancaster, Londonderry, Newmarket, New Ipswich, Plainfield, Portsmouth, and Salisbury. Some of these academies, particularly those at Exeter and Plainfield, are liberally endowed. Public schools are supported throughout the state, and afford to all the inhabitants the means of common education.

Religion. The following is a view of the several denominations for 1821; Congregational ministers 102; Baptist ministers 77; Methodist ministers 27; Friends meetings 13; Presbyterian ministers 7; Episcopalian 6; Universalist 1; Shakers 2 societies. Houses of public worship in 1817, 261.

Government. The executive power is vested in a governor and a council of 5 members. The legislature is composed of a senate of 12 members, and a house of representatives. Every town containing 150 rateable polls, is entitled to send one representative, and one for every additional 300 polls. All the above officers are elected annually by the people, on the 2d Tuesday in March. The legislature meets annually on the 1st Wednesday in June.

Rivers and Lakes. Five of the largest rivers in New England rise either wholly or in part in this state. These are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Androscoggin, Saco, and Piscataqua.—The other most considerable rivers are the Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar river, Ashuelot, Contoocook, Margalloway, and Nashua. The principal lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Ossipee, Sunapee, Squam, and Newfound lakes.

Face of the country and mountains. The whole extent of sea coast from the southern boundary to the mouth of the Piscataqua harbour, is 18 miles. The shore is generally a sandy beach, and bordering upon it are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. There are several coves, convenient for fishing vessels, but the entrance of the Piscataqua is the only harbour for ships. For 20 or 30 miles from the sea the country is either level, or moderately uneven. Then commences a country the surface of which is greatly diversified by hills, valleys, and several elevated mountains, among which are the White Mountains, accounted the highest in the United

States, east of the Mississippi. The other most considerable summits are Moosehillock, Monadnock, Kearsarge, Sunapee, Ossipee, &c.—Some of the most remarkable natural objects of curiosity are the cave in Chester, the rock in Durham, Bellows falls in Walpole, and particularly the Notch of the White Mountains.

Soil and productions. There is a great variety of soil in this state; a considerable proportion is fertile, and it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. The interval lands on the large rivers are esteemed the most valuable. These produce various kinds of grain in great abundance. But the uplands, of an uneven surface, and of a rocky, warm, moist soil, are accounted the best for grazing. The principal articles of produce are beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, pulse, and flax. The number of neat cattle, in 1812, was calculated at 211,534; horses 32,161; sheep 364,892. Apples are abundant, and no good husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard. Other kinds of fruit are not extensively cultivated.

Manufactures. The manufactures of New Hampshire have of late greatly increased. There are now upwards of 30 cotton and woollen manufactories, and 9 or 10 paper mills. There is a glass manufactory company in Keene, incorporated in 1814; and there are establishments for the manufacture of iron in Franconia. There are also several furnaces for casting iron, hollow ware, &c. Among the towns where the most considerable manufacturing establishments are situated, are Exeter, Dover, Peterborough, Franconia, Pembroke, New Ipswich, Keene, &c.

Exports. The principal articles of export are lumber, fish, beef, pork, horses, neat cattle, sheep, flaxseed, pot and pearl ashes.

Climate. The climate of New Hampshire is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, but the air is generally pure and salubrious. Morning and evening fires become necessary from about the middle of September. Cattle are housed from the beginning of November; and in the course of this month the earth and rivers generally become thoroughly frozen and covered with snow. The open country is generally cleared of snow in April, but in the woods, it very often lies in the northern parts of the state till May.

New-Hanover, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,465; slaves 6,442. Pop. in 1820, 10,866. Chief town, Wilmington.

New-Haven, p-t. Addison co. Vt., on the Otter Creek; 5 S. Vergennes, 7 NW. Middlebury, 44 WSW. Montpelier, W. 475. Pop. 1,566. It is a pleasant and considerable town, and contains a valuable mine of iron ore.

New-Haven, co. Ct., bounded NW. by Litchfield co., N. by Hartford co., E. by Middlesex co., S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by Fairfield co. Pop. in 1810, 37,664; in 1820, 39,616.

New-Haven, city, s-p. and semi-metropolis of Connecticut, in New Haven co.; 34 SSW. Hartford, 52 W. New London, 76 NE. New York-134 WSW. Boston, W. 304. Lon. 72. 56. W. Lat. 41. 18. N. Pop. of the township in 1790, 4,434; in 1800, 5,175; in 1810, 6,974; in 1820, 8,327; of the city in 1810, 5,772; in 1820, 7,147.

The city lies round the head of a bay which sets up about 4 miles N. from Long Island Sound, and is situated on a large and beautiful plain which is bordered on the north partly by eminences called East and West Rock, presenting bold and almost perpendicular columns of naked rock, from 350 to 370 feet high. Two small rivers bound the city, one on the east, the other on the west.

It was incorporated as a city in 1784, and is 3 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad. It is regularly laid out, and consists of two parts, old and new towns. The old town was laid out in a large square, divided into 9 smaller squares, each 52 rods on a side, separated by streets 4 rods in width. The central square is open, appropriated to public uses, and is one of the most beautiful in the United States. On and around this square, are erected the public buildings, consisting of a state house, an indifferent building of brick, the college edifices, and 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, very elegant brick buildings, 1 for Episcopalians, a very beautiful Gothic edifice of stone, and 1 for Methodists. Besides these the city contains a jail, an almshouse, a custom house, an academy, a library of 1,500 volumes, a museum, 2 banks, 3 insurance offices, 6 printing offices, from 4 of which weekly newspapers are issued, and 2 other periodical publications.

New Haven is one of the most agreeable towns in the United States. The streets are sandy, but are kept clean. The houses are mostly of wood, 2 stories high, not expensive or very elegant, yet having an appearance of neatness and comfort. Among the houses recently erected are several handsome edifices of brick and stone. The public square and the principal streets are finely ornamented with trees, and a great part of the houses have gardens in the rear filled with fruit trees, giving the city a rural and delightful appearance. The burying ground in the north west part of the town is an object of particular interest. It is laid out in parallelograms, subdivided into family burying places, the whole ornamented with rows of trees. The monuments are almost wholly of marble. Exquisite taste is manifested in the whole design, and the appearance is solemn and impressive.

The harbour is well defended from winds, but is shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. It has about 7 feet on the bar at low water, and the common tides rise 6, and the spring tides 7 or 8 feet. The long wharf is 3,943 feet in length, the longest in the United States. In 1765 it was only 20 rods long, yet there is less water at its termination now, than there was in 1765. The maritime commerce of New Haven is greater than that of any other town in Connecticut. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 10,255 tons. Both the foreign and coasting trade are considerable, and packets ply regularly between New Haven and New York.—The Indian of New Haven was *Quinipiack*. It was first settled by the English in 1638, and was the capital of the colony of New Haven which continued distinct from the colony of Connecticut till 1665.—The legislature of the state meets alternately here and at Hartford.

Yale College, founded in 1700, incorporated in

1701, was originally placed at Killingworth; in 1707, removed to Saybrook, and in 1717, to New Haven. It is a distinguished and flourishing institution, and ranks with the first literary seminaries in the United States. There are 8 collegiate buildings, 4 halls, 100 feet by 40, of 4 stories, each containing 32 rooms for students; a chapel 50 feet by 40, containing also a philosophical chamber; a lyceum, containing lecture rooms, library, &c.; all of brick; a dining hall of stone, with a room for the mineralogical cabinet, lecture rooms, &c., and a chemical laboratory; and the medical college, a large edifice of stone. The college library contains about 7,000 volumes, and 3 libraries belonging to societies contain together 2,500 volumes. The philosophical and the chemical apparatus are very excellent. A cabinet of minerals was deposited here, in 1811, by George Gibbs, Esq, the original cost of which was 4,000*l.* sterling; the number of specimens 10,000. The college has another cabinet containing about 4,000 specimens.

The board of trustees consists of the president of the college, 10 clergymen, the governor of the state, lieutenant governor, and the 6 senior members of the council. The executive government is entrusted to a president, 9 professors, including 4 medical professors, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, 1 of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, 1 of divinity, 1 of rhetoric and oratory, 1 of materia medica and botany, 1 of the theory and practice of physic, surgery, and obstetrics, 1 of chemistry and pharmacy, and 1 of anatomy and physiology; and 5 tutors. The number of undergraduates, in 1821, was 325; medical students 78; total 403. Total number educated to 1820, 3,478; number living 1,884.—The lectures in the medical department commence on the 1st of Nov.—Commencement is held on the 2d Wednesday in Sept. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the 3d from the Wednesday immediately preceding the 2d Thursday in May, 3 weeks.

New-Haven, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, about 20 ENE. Oswego; 180 NW. Albany, W. 415. Pop. 899.

New-Haven, p-v. Huron co. Ohio; W. 490.

Newhaven, or *Merching*, t. Eng. in Sussex, situated on the English channel, having a small but convenient harbour, at the mouth of the river Ouse; 7 S. Lewes, 56 S. London. Lon. 0. 4. E. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 755.

Newhaven, t. Scot. in Edinburghshire, on the Forth; 1 S. Leith. It is a place for fishing, and of late has been much resorted to for sea bathing. Pop. 600.

New-Hope, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 171.

New-Hope, p-v. Wayne co. N. C.; W. 311.

New-Hope, p-v. Spartanburg, S.C.; W. 548.

New-Hope, p-v. Lincoln co. Ten.; 47 Murfreesborough, W. 732.

Newichawannoc, name of the main branch of the Piscataqua, N. H. from the falls in Berwick to the junction of the Cochecho.

Newin, see *Nevin*.

Newington, t. Rockingham co. N. H., on E. side of Great bay; 5 NW. Portsmouth, Pop. 541.

Newington, or *Newington Butts*, parish, Eng. in Surry, united to Southwark. In the beginning of the 13th century the number of houses was about about 660, and in 1811, about 5,060. Pop. 23,853.

Newington Stoke, parish, Eng. in Middlesex; 4 N. by E. London. Pop. 2,149. *Newington Green*, a village 2 miles from London, is in this parish.

New-Inlet, channel of the Atlantic, between Cape Fear Island and the coast of N. C. Lon. 78. 5. W. Lat. 33. 56. N.

New-Inlet, channel between two small islands on the coast of New Jersey. Lon. 74. 15. W. Lat. 39. 50. N.

New-Ipswich, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 18 SW. Amherst, 26 SE. Keene, 44 SSW. Concord, 52 NW. Boston, W. 472. Pop. 1,278. It is a pleasant town, and contains 3 cotton and 2 woollen manufactories, an oil mill, an academy, and 2 meeting houses, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is watered by branches of the Contoocook and Souhegan, which afford many excellent mill seats.

NEW-JERSEY, one of the U.S., bounded N. by New York, E. by the Hudson and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Delaware bay and river, which separate it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Lon. 74. to 75. 29. W. Lat. 39. to 41. 24. N.; 163 miles long, and 52 broad. Sq. m. 8,320. Pop. in 1790, 184,189; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,592; in 1820, 277,575. Free-white males 129,619; free white females 127,790. Slaves 7,557. Free people of colour 12,460. Persons engaged in agriculture 40,812; in manufactures 15,941; in commerce 1,830. Militia 35,240.—New Jersey is divided into 13 counties, subdivided into 103 townships.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Chief Towns.
Bergen	16,603	18,178	Hackinsack
Burlington	24,979	23,822	{ Burlington Mount Holly
Cape May	3,632	4,265	
Cumberland	12,670	12,668	Bridgetown
Essex	25,984	30,793	{ Newark Elizabetht'n
Gloucester	19,744	23,039	{ Gloucester Woodbury
Hunterdon	24,553	28,604	TRENTON
Middlesex	20,381	21,470	{ N. Brunswick Amboy
Monmouth	22,150	25,038	Freehold
Morris	21,323	21,363	Morristown
Salem	12,761	14,022	Salem
Somerset	14,723	16,506	Boundbrook
Sussex	25,549	32,752	Newton
	245,562	277,575	

Towns. Trenton is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Newark, New Brunswick, and Elizabethtown.

Education. Two colleges have been incorporated in this state, one at Princeton, and one at New Brunswick. The latter is not at present in operation. There are theological seminaries at Princeton and New Brunswick, and about 20 academies have been established in various places. The state has a fund of \$99,414 for the support of free schools.

Religion. The following is the statement of the religious denominations for 1817: Presbyterians 74 churches and 59 ministers; Dutch Reformed 31 churches and 20 ministers; Baptists 30 churches and 23 ministers; Episcopalians 24 churches and 11 ministers; Congregationalists 9 churches and 5 ministers; Quakers 44 meeting houses; Methodists 6,739 members.

Government. The legislature is composed of a legislative council, and a house of assembly; the former consisting of 13 members, one from each county; and the latter of 35 members; all chosen annually. The executive is composed of a governor chosen annually by a joint vote of both branches of the legislature, a vice president chosen by the council, and a privy council, composed of 3 members of the legislative council. The annual elections are in October.

Rivers. Delaware river separates this state from Pennsylvania, and the Hudson forms the northern part of the eastern boundary. The other most considerable rivers are the Raritan, Passaic, Hackinsack, Great Egg Harbour River, and Musconegunk.

Face of the country, soil, &c. The three northern counties, Sussex, Morris, and Bergen, are mountainous. The next four, Hunterdon, Somerset, Essex, and Middlesex, are agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. South mountain, a great ridge of the Alleghany range, crosses the state in Lat. 41. N., and the Kittatinny ridge crosses a little to the north of South mountain. The greater part of the six southern counties is composed of the long range of level country, which commences at Sandy Hook, and lines the coast of the middle and southern states. Much of this range is nearly barren, producing only shrub oaks and yellow pines; but the rest of the state has a large proportion of good soil, excellent for grazing, and for the various purposes of agriculture. The productions are wheat, rye, maize, buck wheat, potatoes, oats, barley, and fruits. Great numbers of cattle are raised in the mountainous parts for the markets of New York and Philadelphia. Large quantities of butter and cheese are also made. New Jersey is remarkable for an excellent breed of horses.

Exports. The exports are flour, wheat, horses, cattle, hams, cider, lumber, flax seed, leather, and iron. The greater part of the produce exported from this state, passes through New York and Philadelphia.

Manufactures. Great quantities of leather are manufactured at the valuable tanneries of Trenton, Newark, and Elizabethtown. Large quantities of shoes are made at Newark. There is a glass house in Gloucester county, and there are paper mills and nail manufactories in various parts of the state. But the most important manufacture is that of iron. In the county of Morris, there are 7 rich iron mines, 2 furnaces, 2 rolling and slitting mills, and about 30 forges. The annual produce of these works, is about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pig, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail rods. There are also iron works in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Sussex, &c. The annual produce in the whole state, is computed at about 1,200 tons of bar iron, 1,200

tons of pig, and 80 tons of nails, exclusive of small articles.

New-Kent, co. Va., bounded N. by Pamunky river, E. by James City co., S. by Charles City and Henrico cos., and W. by Hanover co.; W. 143. Pop. in 1810, 6,478; slaves 3,725. Pop. in 1820, 6,630. Chief town, Cumberland.

Newland, small island near NW. coast of the county of Cornwall, England, at the mouth of the river Alan; 4 miles below Padstow.

Newland, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 22 NW. Gloucester. Pop. 2,454.

Newlands, v. Eng. in Cumberland; 3 SW. Keswick. It was once celebrated for a rich copper mine which supplied the kingdom, and for exportation; but in the civil wars the works were destroyed, and the miners killed or dispersed.

Newlin, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 914.

New-London, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 30 NW. Concord, W. 520. Pop. 924.

New-London, co. Ct., bounded N. by Windham co., E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by Middlesex co. Pop. 34,707. Chief towns, New London and Norwich.

New-London, city, & port of entry, New London co. Ct., on W. bank of the Thames, 3 miles above its mouth; 13 S. Norwich, 42 SE. Hartford, 55 W. Newport, 52 E. New Haven, 58 SW. Providence, W. 358. Lon. 72.30. W. Lat. 41.24. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,238; in 1820, 3,330. It is pleasantly situated, irregularly laid out, and has about 30 streets, many of them very inconsiderable. It contains a court house, a jail, an alms house, an academy, an insurance office, 2 banks, 2 printing offices, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Norwich.

This is one of the most considerable commercial towns in Connecticut. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious, by far the best in the state, and has 5 fathoms water. It is defended by Fort Trumbull on W. side of the river, and by Fort Griswold on E. side in Groton. On a point which projects considerably into the sound on the west side of the entrance, about 3 miles below the city, there is a light house. The commerce consists chiefly in the coasting trade with the southern states, and a trade with the West Indies, and packets regularly ply between this place and New York. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 10,831 tons.

New-London, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,198.

New-London, p-t. Campbell co. Va.; 15 SW. Lynchburg, 123 WSW. Richmond, W. 219. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and about 130 houses.

New-London, p-t. Pike co. Missouri; 121 St. Louis, W. 1,012.

New-London, Jefferson co. Indiana; 105 Indianapolis, W. 595.

Newmarket, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 11 W. Portsmouth, W. 494. Pop. 1,083. Lamprey river falls into Great bay near the N.E. corner of this town where there is a considerable village, and about 2 miles distant from this, is another pleasant village, containing an academy. Here is a bridge crossing a branch of the

Piscataqua, which connects this town with Strat-ham.

Newmarket, p-t. Dorchester co. Md.; 9 ENE. Cambridge, W. 100.

Newmarket, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 13 WSW. Fredericktown, W. 38.

Newmarket, p-t. Shenandoah co. Va., 1 mile from the north fork of the Shenandoah, 20 miles from its source, 20 S. by W. Woodstock, 45 N. Staunton, 50 S. Winchester, 95 W. Fredericksburg, W. 120. Pop. 464; 63 slaves. It contains an academy, a printing office, and 2 houses of public worship. The inhabitants are mostly of German descent, and have a variety of manufactures. In the vicinity are several mineral springs; and 16 miles NW. are the Orkney springs, chalybeate waters of considerable repute.

Newmarket, p-t. Spotsylvania co. Va., W. 90.

Newmarket, p-t. Prince William co. Va.; W. 29.

Newmarket, t. Amherst co. Va., on James river; 100 miles above Richmond.

Newmarket, p-t. Bertie co. N.C.; W. 278.

Newmarket, p-t. Highland co. Ohio; 42 W. Chillicothe, 51 E. Cincinnati, W. 458. Pop. 747.

Newmarket, t. Geauga co. Ohio; about 25 E. Cleveland.

Newmarket, p-t. Washington co. Kentucky; W. 627.

Newmarket, v. Madison co. Alabama; 17 NE. Huntsville.

Newmarket, t. Eng., partly in Cambridgeshire, but mostly in Norfolk; 13 NE. Cambridge, 60 N. London. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 1,792. It is chiefly celebrated for horse-races, being the first meeting in the kingdom. The town owes its support principally to the races, which are held chiefly in the spring and the months of July and October. It has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Thursday.

Newmarket, t. N. Wales, in Flintshire; 4 NE. St. Asaph.

Newmarket, t. Ireland, Cork; 30 NNW. Cork.

New-Mills, p-v. Burlington co. N. J.; 8 E. Mount Holly, W. 165.

Newmills, t. Scot. in Fifeshire, on a rivulet which divides it from Perthshire.

Newmilns, t. Scot. and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire; 17 E. Ayr, 21 W. Hamilton. Pop. 1,000.

Newnham, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, on the Severn; with a weekly market on Friday; 12 SW. Gloucester, 112 W. London. Lon. 2. 29. W. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 952. Here is said to have been the first fortification erected against the Welch.

Newnham Regis, v. Eng. in Warwick. Here are some medicinal springs.

Newnstown, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on Mill Creek; 14 ENE. Harrisburg.

New-Orleans, parish, Louisiana. Pop. exclusive of the city, 14,175.

New-Orleans, city, port of entry, and cap. Louisiana, in a parish, and on an island of the same name; 105 miles by the course of the river, above the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and about 90 in a direct line, W. 1,260. Lon. 90. 8. W. Lat. 29. 57. N. Pop. in 1802, 10, or 11,000; in 1810, 17,242; in 1820, 27,176. The city is on the left bank of the Mississippi,

but so situated on a bend that it faces to the east. It is regularly laid out; the streets are generally 40 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. On the streets near the river, the houses are principally of brick, but in the back parts of the town they are mostly of wood. The buildings have no cellars, except the space between the ground and the lower floors, which are raised 5 or 6 feet from the earth. Most of the houses in the suburbs have beautiful gardens, ornamented with orange groves.

The country here is lower than the surface of the river, which is confined within its channel by an artificial embankment, called the *Levee*, raised at great expense, and extending from Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to 120 miles above it. It is about 4 feet high, and 15 wide. It is directly in front of the town, and affords a very pleasant walk. The city contains a court house, a jail, a market house, an arsenal, a governor's palace, a custom house, a hospital, a French theatre, an elegant English theatre, which cost upwards of \$100,000, a Catholic college, a female orphan asylum, a nunnery, 3 insurance offices, 5 banks, one of which is a branch of the United States bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Presbyterians. There are also two chapels and a hall where public worship is celebrated. Most of the public buildings are large and handsome. The Catholic cathedral church is a large and elegant edifice. The Presbyterian church, is a spacious and handsome edifice of brick and stone.

The buildings of the city were formerly almost entirely of wood, but those recently erected are, for the most part, handsomely built of brick; and the place is of late, in various respects, very rapidly improving. The population is fast increasing by accessions from all the states in the union, and from almost every kingdom in Europe. The French language, 15 years ago, was here almost universal, but at present the English predominates. There are 5 newspapers published in the city, 3 of which are printed in English, the other two both in French and English.

New Orleans is admirably situated for trade, near the mouth of one of the noblest rivers in the world, whose numerous branches extending many hundred miles in different directions, waft to this port the products of various climates; and it is already become one of the greatest emporiums of commerce in America. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 38,851 tons. The number of arrivals and clearances in a year, ending Oct. 1st, 1815, was 623; 1816, 699; and 1817, 1,030. In the year ending Oct. 1st, 1817, 1,500 flat bottomed boats, and 500 barges arrived at the city, from the upper country, bringing its productions. The exports for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1817, amounted to \$13,501,036,72.—The following is a view of the quantity of some of the principal articles of domestic produce, that arrived at New Orleans in the year ending Oct. 1st, 1817:

Bacon	cwt.	18,000	Molasses	gals.	500,000
Beef	bbbs.	4,000	Sugar	hhds.	20,000
Cotton	bales	65,000	Taffia	gals.	150,000
Corn	bushs.	140,090	Tobacco	hhds.	28,000

Flour bbls. 190,000 Wheat bush. 95,000
Lead cwt. 7,000 Whiskey gals. 150,000

In 1819 there were 50 steam boats navigating the rivers Mississippi and its tributaries, and their number is increasing

The British made an attack on New Orleans in December, 1814, but were repulsed by the Americans under General Jackson, with the loss of about 3,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The American army lost only 7 men killed and 6 wounded.

The *island* of New Orleans is formed by the river Mississippi on one side, and the lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, together with an outlet of the Mississippi, called the river *Iberville*, on the other. It is about 160 miles long, and from 3 to 50 broad. It produces sugar, lemons, oranges, and figs.—Lake Pontchartrain communicates with the city by the Bayou St. John, which is navigable for small vessels, which pass between New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. Fort St. John is situated at its entrance into the lake, 7 N. New Orleans. Fort St. Charles is situated NE. of the city.

Newport, p-t. Cheshire co. N.H.; 8 E. Claremont, 42 WNW. Concord, W. 481. Pop. 1,679. Here is a cotton manufactory.

Newport, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 25 W. Bangor, 114 NE. Portland, W. 668. Pop. 510.

Newport, co. R. I. comprising the islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut, and Block islands, and the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton on the continent. Pop. 15,771.

Newport, p-t. s-p. & semi-metropolis, R. I. in Newport co., on SW. end of the island of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the sea, 15 S. Bristol, 30 S. Providence, 55 E. by N. New London, 71 S. by W. Boston, W. 419. Lon. 71. 14. W. Lat. 41.25. N. Pop. in 1800, 6,644; in 1810, 7,907; in 1820, 7,319. It contains a state house, a jail, an academy, 5 banks, 2 insurance offices, a public library of 1,600 volumes, 2 circulating libraries, and 11 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Sabbatharians or Seventh-day Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Moravians, and a Jews' Synagogue. The library has a very elegant building appropriated to its accommodation. The town lies N. and S. upon a gradual ascent east from the water and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour & the neighbouring hills. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, as well as for the beauty of its situation, and is a place of fashionable resort from the middle and southern states during the hot months. It is more noted than any other town in the United States for the variety and excellence of the fresh fish which its market affords. No fish market in the world, is perhaps, better supplied.

Newport was first settled in 1638, by Wm. Coddington and his associates. It was formerly more populous, commercial and flourishing than at present. Before the American revolution it was the 4th commercial town in the colonies, and contained at one time more than 9,000 inhabitants. It suffered severely during the revolutionary war, and was for a long time occupied by the enemy. The principal street is more than a mile long. The houses have an

antique appearance. The harbour which spreads westward before the town, is one of the finest in the world, having a safe and easy entrance, and so spacious that a large fleet may anchor in it and ride in perfect security. It is defended by 3 forts; Fort Green on N. side of the town; Fort Adams on Brenton's Point, 2 SW. of the town; and Fort Wolcott on Goat island, which lies in front of the town. On this island there is also a military hospital belonging to the U.S. The shipping owned here, in 1821, amounted to 10,701 tons.—A large stone mill is still standing here, which was erected before the date of the earliest records.

Newport, p-t. Herkimer, co. N.Y.; 20 N. Herkimer, 95 NW. Albany, W. 428. Pop. 1,746.

Newport, p-t. Cumberland co. N.J.; 84 Trenton, W. 195.

Newport, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 764.

Newport, p-t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on Christiana Creek; 3 SW. Wilmington, 31 SW. Philadelphia, W. 106. It contains about 30 houses.

Newport, p-t. Charles co. Md.; 11 SE. Port Tobacco, W. 45.

Newport, t. Wood co. Va., on the Ohio, at the junction of the Little Kenhawa, opposite Belpre.

Newport, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio; 11 ENE. Marietta, W. 320. Pop. 481.

Newport, p-t. & cap. Campbell co. Ken., on the Ohio, opposite to Cincinnati, & just above the entrance of the Licking, which separates it from Covington; W. 505. Pop. in 1810, 413. It is situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, commanding a fine prospect of Cincinnati and Covington, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a market house, an academy, and a U.S. arsenal.

Newport, p-t. & cap. Cocke co. Ten., on French Broad river, 25 miles below the Warm Springs; 50 E. Knoxville, 50 W. Jonesborough, W. 501. It contains an academy and a Methodist meetinghouse. A mile from the town is a remarkable cave of nearly 300 yards in extent, having various windings and rooms, and abounding in petrifications. At the distance of 4 miles is a valuable chalybeate spring.

Newport, t. Liberty co. Georgia; 34 S. Savannah.

Newport, r. N. Carolina, which runs into the sea, Lon. 77. W. Lat. 34. 43. N.

Newport, p-t. Franklin co. Missouri; 40 St. Louis, W. 909.

Newport, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Missouri; 40 St. Louis, W. 919.

Newport, t. Eng. in Salop, with a weekly market on Saturday; 41 SE. Chester, 140 NW. London. Lon. 2. 27. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 2,114.

Newport, bor. Eng. in Cornwall. This is only a small village, and was formerly a part of Launceston, to which it joins, but sends two members to parliament.

Newport, s-p. Isle of Wight, in Hants; 6 S. Cowes, 92 SSW. London. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 3,855. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is well seated on the river Medina, otherwise called *Cowes River*, from its falling

into the sea, near the town and castle of Cowes, 17 miles below Newport. Here are two elegant assembly-rooms. Over the market-place is the town-hall.

Newport, t. Eng. Essex; 39 NNE. London.

Newport, t. Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk; about 4 miles from its mouth; 12 NE. Cardiff, 152 W. London. Lon. 3. 5. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 3,346. It is walled round, and was formerly defended by a castle; considerable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the vestiges of a camp.

Newport, t. Wales, in Pembroke, on a bay of the Irish sea, at the mouth of the Nevers; 23 E. St. David's, 235 W. London. Lon. 4. 48. W. Lat. 52. 7. N. Pop. 1,433. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, &c., and has a weekly market on Saturday.

Newport Bay, see *Clew Bay*.

New Port Glasgow, see *Port Glasgow*.

Newport Pagnel, t. Eng. in Bucks, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Ouse; 15 SSE. Northampton, 51 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 43. W. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 2,515. It is considerable for its manufacture of lace, for the sale of which here is a market weekly on Wednesday, besides another on Saturday for corn and provisions.

Newport Pratt, s-p. Ireland, in Mayo, on a river which runs into Clew bay, near its mouth; 8 W. Castlebar. Lon. 9. 21. W. Lat. 53. 53. N. It is favourably situated, and has a good harbour, though but little trade.

New-River, r. N. C., which rises in the Iron mountains, and running to the Laurel mountains, is then called *The Kenhawa*.

New-River, r. N. C., which runs into New River Inlet, 45 WSW. Cape Lookout.

New-River, r. Beaufort district, S. C., which communicates with Savannah Sound, W. of Dawfuskey island.

New-River Inlet, channel between two small islands, on the coast of N. C., leading to New river. Lon. 77. 38. W. Lat. 34. 27. N.

Newry, t. Oxford co. Maine; 24 NW. Paris. Pop. 304.

Newry, v. Huntingdon co. Pa. in the township of Frankstown. Pop. 169.

Newry, s-p. Ireland, on a river of the same name, which runs into Carlingford bay; 30 SSW. Belfast, 50 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 54. 9. N. Pop. 15,000. Vessels carrying 200 tons can come up to the town, and by means of a canal from Newry to the river Ban, an inland navigation is open for vessels of 70 tons burden.

Newry stands about two miles above the mouth of the river, and was early fortified by the English, as commanding a very strong pass, leading through the bogs and mountains, between Dundalk and the remoter parts of Ulster. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill, surrounded by mountains, except to the N. and NW. where it opens into a fine country, through which runs the new canal. Below the town lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of 6 arches, on the road leading to Dublin, the other of 10, on that to Armagh; the high road to the north passes directly through the town, which has a good market, and two annual fairs. It subsisted and thrived formerly,

chiefly by its being a place of strength, and having a garrison, by its being a great thoroughfare, and by its inland trade; and though at the mouth of a river falling into Carlingford bay, it was very little considered as a port. But of late years, and more especially since the opening of the new canal, it has made a very different figure. Its exports are butter, beef, pork, and grain. It had formerly an extensive linen manufacture, latterly much diminished. Newry sends one member to parliament.

News Shelf, shoal on NW. coast of Riou's island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 220. 47. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

New-Store, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.; W. 203.

Newton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the river Charles, opposite to Needham; 9 W. Boston, W. 423. Pop. 1,850. The falls on the river between Newton and Needham afford many excellent mill seats; and on the Newton side there are 5 paper mills, iron manufactories, several snuff mills, &c. Newton contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Baptist.

Newton, p-t. & cap. Sussex co. N.J.; 53 NW. New York, 106 NNE. Philadelphia, 76 N. Trenton, W. 221. Pop. 2,743. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a bank, a printing office, a Presbyterian church, about 50 compact houses, and has a manufacture of iron carried on in a furnace and 4 forges. Here is a remarkable cave, called the Devil's Hole.

Newton, p-t. Licking co. Ohio; 43 Columbus, W. 418. Pop. 518.

Newton, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 506.

Newton, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,723.

Newton, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 438.

Newton, t. Eng. in Lancashire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 6 N. Warrington, 139 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 1,589. It sends two members to parliament. This place is usually called *Newton in Willows*.

Newton, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 3 NE. Manchester. Pop. 1,225.

Newton, t. Eng. Cheshire; 7 NE. Stockport.

Newton, t. Eng. in Durham; 5 W. Stockton.

Newton upon Ayr, s-p. Scot. in Ayrshire, adjoining to the town of Ayr, but a burgh of barony distinct from it, incorporated by Robert I. Pop. 1,724.

Newton Bushel, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the Teign, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 15 SSW. Exeter, 133 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 356.

Newton Douglas, or *Newton Stewart*, t. Scot. in Wintonshire, on the river Cree; 7 N. Wighton; 49 WNW. Dumfries. Lon. 4. 34. W. Lat. 55. 1. N. Pop. 2,569.

Newtown, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 10 WNW. Newburyport, 26 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 477.

Newtown, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 9 E. by N. Danbury, 25 WNW. New Haven, W. 306. Pop. 2,879. It is a good agricultural township, and has a pleasant village with an elevated site, chiefly built on one street, about a mile in length.

Newtown, t. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island; 8 E. New York. Pop. 2,437. Near the centre of the township there is a pleasant village

containing 3 houses of public worship. This town gives name to an excellent apple, called the Newtown pippins.

Newtown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 10 W. Trenton, 22 NNE. Philadelphia, W. 168. Pop. 1,060. It is situated on a branch of the Neshamany, and contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, &c., and was formerly the seat of justice for the county.

Newtown, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 221.

Newtown, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 611.

Newtown, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,144.

Newtown, p-t. Worcester co. Md.; W. 167.

Newtown, (*Trap*), p-t. Frederick co. Md.; W. 51.

Newtown, or *Stevensburg*, p-t. Frederick co. Va.; 6 SW. Winchester, 170 NNW. Richmond, W. 75. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains a market house, a handsome German Lutheran church, a Methodist church, and about 40 or 50 houses.

Newtown, p-t. King & Queen co. Va.; W. 105.

Newtown, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 6 miles from its mouth, W. 498.

Newtown, p-t. Nicholas co. Ken.; W. 523.

Newtown, or *Newton*, s-p. Eng. on NW. coast of the Isle of Wight; 14 Southampton, 193 WSW. London. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. It was anciently called *Francherville*. It is governed by a mayor, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour, at high water, is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, and affords the best shelter for vessels of any in the island, but it is little frequented. It sends two members to parliament.

Newtown, or *Newton*, t. N. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn; with a weekly market on Tuesday; 8 SW. Montgomery, 169 WNW. London. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 2,025. The chief trade is in flannel.

Newtown Ardes, t. Ireland, in Down, at N. extremity of Strangford Lough; 9 E. Belfast, 17 N. Downpatrick. It is very pleasantly situated, and has a ch. and 2 meeting houses.

Newtown Barry, t. Ireland, partly in Wexford, and partly in Carlow, on the Slaney. It is also called Buncloody; 10 NW. Enniscorthy.

Newtown Nutler, t. Ireland, in Fermanagh; 15 SE. Enniskillen.

Newtown Limavaddy, t. Ireland, in Londonderry, on the river Roe, with a considerable linen manufacture; 11 SW. Coleraine, 14 NE. Londonderry.

Newtya, t. Bengal; 30 E. Rungpore.

Newtya, t. Hind. in Concan; 40 NNW. Goa.

Newville, p-t. & bor. Cumberland co. Pa.; W. 112. Pop. 412.

New-Werkl, small isl. in the German sea, at the mouth of the Elbe, near the coast of Bremen; 7 W. Cuxhaven.

New-Work Island, small isl. near NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54. 30. W. Lat. 49. 55. N.

New-Year's Islands, a group of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, on N. coast of Staten Land. It shews a surface of equal height, and elevated about 30 or 40 feet above the sea, from which it is defended by a rocky coast. The inner part of the isle is covered with a sort of sword-grass, very green, and of a great length. Lon. 64. 28. W. Lat. 54. 41. S.

NEW-YORK, one of the U. S., bounded N. by lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence and Lower Canada, E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and W. by Pennsylvania, lake Erie, and the river Niagara. Lon. 73. to 79. 55. W. Lat. 39. 45. to 45. N.; 316 m. long from E. to W., and 304 broad. Sq. m. 46,085. Pop. in 1731, 50,291; in 1771, 163,333; in 1786, 238,896; in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 586,050; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,312. Slaves 10,088. Persons engaged in agriculture 247,648; in manufactures 60,033; in commerce 9,113. Militia, in 1822, 138,692.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Cos.	Townships.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Albany	8	38,116	ALBANY
Alleghany	11	9,330	Angelica
Broome	8	14,343	Binghamton
Cataraugus	10	4,090	Olean
Cayuga	13	38,897	Auburn
Chatauque	11	12,568	Chatauque
Chenango	17	31,215	Norwich
Clinton	6	12,070	Plattsburg
Columbia	14	38,330	Hudson
Courtlandt	10	16,507	Homer
Delaware	17	26,587	Delhi
Dutchess	16	46,615	Poughkeepsie
Erie	13	15,668	Buffalo
Essex	14	12,811	Elizabethtown
Franklin	6	4,413	Malone
Genesee	26	40,200	Batavia
Greene	10	22,996	Catskill
Hamilton	3	1,251	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer	15	31,017	Herkimer
Jefferson	13	32,952	Watertown
Kings	6	11,187	Flatbush
Lewis	8	9,227	Martinsburg
Livingston	12	18,444	Geneseo
Madison	12	32,208	Cazenovia
Monroe	14	26,855	Rochester
Montgomery	15	37,569	Johnstown
New York	1	123,706	New York
Niagara	7	7,322	Lewiston
Oneida	21	50,997	Utica
Orondaga	12	41,461	Onondaga
Ontario	21	61,185	Canandaigua
Orange	11	41,213	Newburgh
Otsego	21	44,856	Cooperstown
Oswego	12	12,374	Oswego
Putnam	5	11,288	Carmel
Queens	6	21,519	Northempste'd
Rensselaer	14	40,053	Troy
Richmond	4	6,135	Southfield
Rockland	4	8,837	Clarkstown
Saratoga	19	36,052	Ballston
Schenectady	6	13,081	Schenectady
Schoharie	9	23,154	Schoharie
Seneca	7	23,619	Ovid
Steuben	15	21,989	Bath
St. Lawrence	17	16,037	Ogdensburg
Suffolk	9	24,272	Riverhead
Sullivan	7	8,900	Thompson
Tioga	9	16,971	Spencer
Tompkins	7	20,631	Ithaca
Ulster	13	30,934	Kingston
Warren	9	9,453	Caldwell
Washington	21	38,931	Salem
West Chester	21	32,633	Bedford

Towns. There are 5 incorporated cities, New York, Albany, the seat of government, Troy, Hudson, and Schenectady. Some of the other principal towns are Brooklyn, Sag Harbour, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Athens, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Plattsburg, Whitehall, Goshen, Utica, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Waterloo, Sackett's Harbour, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Education. There are colleges in the city of New York, Schenectady, and Clinton; medical schools in New York and Fairfield; theological seminaries in New York and Auburn; a military academy at West Point; and about 70 academies in the state. The state possesses a fund amounting, in 1820, to \$1,215,252, together with about 25,000 of land, the income of which is appropriated to the support of common schools: income \$77,141. The number of children in the public schools, in 1821, was 332,979 equal to 24 25ths of all the children between 5 and 15 years of age.—The legislature for several years past has been honourably distinguished for its liberality in promoting education.

Religion. The denominations of Christians in this state, are Presbyterians, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends, Lutherans, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Universalists, German Calvinists, Shakers, and Jews.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate of 32 members, and a house of assembly, or representatives, consisting of 128 members. The senators are chosen for 4 years, one fourth being elected every year. The representatives are chosen annually. The governor and lieutenant governor are elected for 2 years. The annual elections are held on the last Tuesday in April and the two following days.

Canals. New York has, for several years, been engaged in improvements of its internal navigation on a scale heretofore unexampled in America. The excavation of the Erie Canal, which is to form a communication between the Hudson and lake Erie, was commenced on the 4th of July, 1817. Its course commences at Albany on the Hudson, passing along the south bank of the Mohawk, through the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and Oneida, to Rome; thence through the counties of Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, (crossing the Genesee at Rochester) Genesee, Niagara, and Erie, terminating at Buffalo on lake Erie; length about 365 miles. From the lake to Montezuma, about 170 miles, there is a descent of 194 feet, with 25 locks; thence to Rome, about 80 miles, there is an ascent of 49 feet; thence to the Hudson, 113 miles, a descent of 419 feet, with 46 locks. Lake Erie is 564 feet above the Hudson; and the rise and fall of the canal is 662 feet. The canal is 40 feet wide on the surface of the water, 28 at bottom, and 4 deep. It is navigated by boats carrying from 40 to 100 tons, drawn by 1, 2, 3, or more horses, at a rate not exceeding 5 miles an hour. In May, 1820, the navigation of the whole middle section from Utica to Montezuma, a distance of 96 miles, was opened; and the canal from Montezuma to Rochester, 63 miles, was opened early in the season of 1822.

Much has been done on the parts west of Genesee river, and east of Utica, and the whole is expected to be completed by the middle of the year 1824; in 7 years from its commencement. The whole expense was estimated by the commissioners at \$4,881,738; \$13,800 per mile. It is now expected that the expense will fall considerably short of the estimate. The expense of transporting a ton from Buffalo to New York, before the canal was begun, was reckoned at \$100; when completed it will not exceed \$10 or \$11. Packet boats on the canal run at the rate of 90 or 100 miles in 24 hours. They have excellent accommodations for lodging and entertaining passengers, who are charged only 3 or 4 cents a mile. This canal, when completed, will be a source of a great revenue to the state, and bring a vast accession of trade to the city of New York. The net revenue from toll in 1821, amounted to \$20,224,88.

Champlain, or the Northern canal, extends from Whitehall, at the entrance of Wood creek into lake Champlain, to Fort Edward on the Hudson, 22 miles. It is 40 feet wide on the surface of the water, 28 at bottom, and 4 deep. The descent from the summit level to lake Champlain is 54 feet; to the Hudson 30 feet. This canal was opened in the summer of 1820. On the west side of the Hudson a canal is constructed, beginning at Waterford and extending above the falls in the Hudson below Fort Edward. The whole distance by the canals from Waterford to Whitehall, is 62 miles. The expense of the canal from Whitehall to Fort Edward was about \$260,000; from Fort Edward to Waterford estimated at \$400,000.

Rivers and lakes. The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, Tonnewanta, Black, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Racket, Salmon, and Saranac. A part of the lakes, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York. The other lakes in this state are, lakes, George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chataque, Skeneatles, and several smaller ones.

Face of the country. The surface of the eastern part of the state of New York, is greatly diversified; there are some level tracts; but the greater part is hilly, or mountainous. The Catskill mountains are the principal range in the state. There are numerous summits west of lake Champlain, the highest of which is estimated at nearly 3,000 feet above the lake. The western part of the state is mostly a level, or moderately uneven country; but towards the Pennsylvania line it becomes hilly and broken.

Soil. A great part of this state has a good soil, and a considerable portion is celebrated for its fertility. Much of the country is excellent for grazing; and a great proportion is exceedingly well adapted to raising grain, and to the various purposes of agriculture. The level tracts in the western part have a deep rich soil, and yield abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, &c. A considerable part of the state is under good cultivation, particularly the W. end of Long Island, and the counties of West-Chester and Dutchess.

Productions. Wheat is raised in greater a-

bundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans, various kinds of grass, &c., are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit flourish well, as pears, peaches in the southern part, plums, cherries, &c.

Minerals and springs. Iron ore is found in great abundance, in various parts. Gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c., occur in different places. Salt springs are found in the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, and Oneida. In the town of Salina 554,776 bushels of salt were manufactured in 1820, and the quantity might be greatly increased. The mineral waters of New York, are the most celebrated in America. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are visited from all parts of the union. New Lebanon springs are much resorted to for bathing. Sulphur springs are numerous; of these Clifton springs at Farmington, are the most noted. Oil springs, which produce Seneca oil, are found in Cataugus and Alleghany counties.

Curiosities. There are many natural curiosities in this state; the most celebrated of which is the great cataract of Niagara. Baker's and Glen's Falls on the Hudson, Adgate's Falls on Sable river, the Cohoes on the Mohawk, and the falls on the Genesee, Salmon river, Fall Creek, Black river, and West Canada Creek, are all objects of interest. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, Rockbridge in Chester, Split Rock on lake Champlain, the Ridge Road extending from the Genesee to Lewiston, and the scenery around lake George, are all regarded as curiosities.

Exports. The exports of New York exceed those of any other state in the union, and amounted, in 1816, to 19,690,031 dollars. They consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, pease, beans, horses, cattle lumber, &c.

Manufactures. The manufactures are important and flourishing. In 1810, there were manufactured upwards of 9,000,000 yards of cloth; and about 525,000 bushels of salt. There were in the same year, 29 paper mills, 10 glass works, 2 powder mills, 11 blast furnaces, 10 air furnaces, 44 nail manufactories, 48 forges, and 26 cotton manufactories. The whole value of manufactures was 25,370,289 dollars.

Indians. The original inhabitants of the greater part of this state were the Iroquois or Six Nations. Their centre or capital was at Onondaga. The whole number of Indians in the state, in 1818, exclusive of the St. Regis Indians was 4,575. They have 9 reservations of land in the western part, amounting to 265,315 acres.

New-York, city & s-p. N. Y., on S. end Manhattan or New York island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East river; 90 NE. Philadelphia, 160 S. Albany, 210 SW. Boston, W. 227. Lon. 74. 1. W. Lat. 40. 43. N. Pop. in 1697, 4,302; in 1731, 8,628; in 1756, 10,381; in 1771, 21,863; in 1786, 23,614; in 1790, 33,131; 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706.

The city and county of New York are of the same extent, and comprise the whole of New

York island, which is 14 1-2 miles long, and from half to 2 miles broad. The compact part extends along the Hudson about 2 miles, and from the SW. corner of the Battery along East river nearly 4 miles, the breadth varies from half to nearly 2 miles, and the circuit is about 8. The city is divided into 10 wards, one of which comprises all the northern part of the island, with a population, in 1820, 11,162.

New York harbour is a large bay, which spreads 9 miles to the S. of the city, and is from 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 miles broad. It receives the Hudson in the N., East river in the NE., and has Long Island E., Staten Island and New Jersey W., and communicates with Newark bay on N. side by the Kills, and with the Atlantic S. by the Narrows. This bay embosoms several small islands, as Governor's island, Bedlow's island, and Ellis's island, which are near the city, and on each of which are fortifications. The currents here are very rapid and strong, and the harbour is seldom obstructed by ice, and has not been frozen over since 1780. It has every where sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, where they may lie well secured from wind and storms. New York is the first commercial city in America, and one of the first in the world; it is admirably situated for trade, being at the mouth of a noble river, with an excellent harbour, and having an extensive, populous, and fertile back country. It imports most of the goods consumed between the Connecticut and the Raritan, and between the ocean and the lakes. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 299,617 tons; in 1821, 231,215 tons. The duties on imports, in 1821, amounted to \$7,233,682.51.

Among the public buildings and institutions of this city, are a city hall, a custom house, a hospital, an alms house, a penitentiary, an orphan asylum, a jail, a bridewell, a state prison, an arsenal, a theatre, a museum, a circus, a university, an Episcopal theological seminary, an institution for the education of the deaf & dumb, the American Bible Society, 10 market houses, 11 banks with a capital of \$13,900,000; 21 insurance offices with a capital of \$10,600,000; a number of humane and benevolent societies, and 77 houses of public worship, Episcopalian 15, Presbyterian 11, Methodist 11, Dutch Reformed 9, Baptist 6, Associate Reformed 5, Independent 4, Quaker 3, Roman Catholic 2, Lutheran 1, Unitarian 1, Moravian 1, Swedenborgian 1, Universalist 1, Welsh 1, Mariners' 1, State prison chapel 1, St. Mathew's 1, British consul's church 1, Jews' synagogue 1.

The public buildings of New York are superior, in splendour and magnificence, to those of any other city in the United States; among these, the City Hall is pre-eminent, and is a most magnificent edifice. It is situated at the head of the Park, near Broadway, and is built of white marble, 216 feet in length, 105 in breadth, 51 high, and including the attic story, 65; and cost upwards of 500,000 dollars. St. John's, St. Paul's, Trinity church, Grace church, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and several other churches, are very spacious and elegant; a number of the churches are ornamented with steeples. The New York Hospital includes

the Hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lying in Hospital. It is a well regulated establishment, and has a valuable library of about 3, or 4,000 volumes. The State Prison is situated on E. bank of the Hudson, 1 1-2 miles from the City Hall; it is built of free stone, having the principal front on Washington street; 204 feet in length, on its principal front, and 200 in depth on the wings. It is enclosed by a wall of stone from 14 to 23 feet high. Within the yard there is a brick building of 200 feet by 20, of 2 stories, containing the work shops. The alms house is situated at Bellevue, on East river, 2 miles from the City Hall. The principal building is of stone, 320 feet by 50, of 3 stories. In the rear of this, is the work house, which is 200 feet by 25. The Penitentiary is in the same inclosure, and is a stone building, 250 feet by 50, of 3 stories.—The city hotel is a magnificent brick edifice, of 5 stories, containing 78 rooms.—The New York Society Library contains about 15,000 volumes. In 1817 there were published 7 daily newspapers; 5 twice a week, (these are issued from the same offices as the daily papers;) and 5 once a week.—The number of lawyers in the city, in 1818, was 328; and in the state, 1,271.

Many of the streets near the harbour are crooked and narrow, but those which have been recently formed, are straight and spacious. The principal one is Broadway, which runs in a straight line, through the centre of the city, over the most elevated ground, and nearly equidistant from the two rivers; it is 3 miles long, and 30 feet wide, generally well built, and a part of it is very splendid. The other most important streets are Wall street, Pearl street, Greenwich street, Water street, and the Bowery. Wall street is an elegant street running from Broadway to East river. On this street are situated the custom house, banks, and insurance offices, and it is a place of immense business. Pearl street is the principal mercantile mart of the city. The Battery is a beautiful public walk on the southern extremity of the island, & containing several acres. The Park is a handsome common, in front of the City Hall, containing 6 acres. The houses were formerly built of wood, and a great part of them made but a mean appearance, but the modern houses are all of brick, mostly 3 stories high, generally well built, and many of them elegant.—New York, together with the surrounding objects, presents a magnificent and beautiful view on approaching it through the Narrows.—It is in a flourishing state and is fast increasing in population and improvements.

The New York Institution is a large brick edifice, 260 feet by 44, with two projections in front, 15 feet by 20. This building stands in the rear of the City Hall, and was formerly used for the almshouse, but its name has been changed to that of the New York Institution, and it is now occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society; the Historical Society, which has a library of about 4,000 volumes; the American Academy of Fine Arts, which has a valuable collection of paintings. &c.; the New York Lyceum of Natural History, which has

valuable scientific collections; and the American Museum, an extensive collection of curiosities.

The university of New York comprises all the colleges in the state: it is under the control of regents who fill their own vacancies, and have the appointment of the presidents and professors, except those of Columbia College. Columbia College was founded in 1754, and was called King's College till 1787, when it received its present name. It is situated in the central part of the city, on a square comprising several acres, enclosed by an iron railing. The building is of stone, 3 stories high above a basement, and 280 feet in length, containing a chapel, library, and lecture rooms; and dwellings for the president and professors. The students board and lodge with their parents, or in families, in the city. The legislative government is invested in 24 trustees; the executive, in a president and 5 professors, 1 of mathematics, 1 of moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belles lettres, 1 of Greek and Latin languages, also an adjunct professor of the same, and 1 of natural philosophy and chemistry. The college has a valuable philosophical apparatus and a library of 4, or 5,000 volumes. The number of students, in 1822, was 138. Commencement is held on the 1st Tuesday in August. After which there is a vacation till the 1st Monday in October.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is a respectable and flourishing institution. The Medical College is a large and handsome brick edifice, and contains an anatomical museum, a chemical laboratory, a mineralogical cabinet, and a museum of natural history; all well furnished, and connected with the institution there is a large botanic garden. In the medical department, there are 9 professors, 1 of anatomy, 1 of surgery, 1 of the theory and practice of physic, 1 of materia medica, 1 of chemistry, 1 of obstetrics, 1 of natural history, comprehending botany and mineralogy, 1 of medical jurisprudence, and a clinical lecturer. The number of medical students, in 1821, was upwards of 200. The lectures commence early in November, and close the last of February.

New-York, p-t. Albemarle co. Va.; 23 W. Charlottesville, W. 154.

Nexapa, or *St. Yago de Nexapa*, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 50 ESE. Guaxaca. Lon. 97. 46. W. Lat. 17. 19. N.

Nexapa, t. Guatemala; 10 SE. St. Salvador. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 13. 56. N.

Nexeloe, small isl. Denmark, near W. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 55. 47. N.

Nexlé, see *Nezle*.

Nexoe, s-p. Denmark, on E. coast of Bornholm, with a harbour for small ships. Pop. 1,300.

Nexon, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 15 SSW. Limoges. Pop. 1,781.

Nexpa, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 60 SSW. Panuco.

Neyba, r. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, which runs into the sea, 5 S. Viana.

Neyba, r. St. Domingo, which runs into the sea, 25 W. St. Domingo.

Neyba, or *Neyra*, t. New Grenada, capital of a district, on the Magdalena; 75 SSW. Sta Fe de Bogota, 120 NE. Popayan. Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 3. 10. N.

Neydorff, t. Austria ; 7 WNW. Falkenstein.

Neyer, district, or circar, Hind. between the sandy deserts of Cutch, and the river Puddar ; about 70 miles long, and 20 broad.

Neyering, r. Carniola, which runs into the Save, 2 miles from Ruckenstein.

Neyern, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen ; 35 SSW. Pilsen, 75 SW. Prague. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 49. 16. N.

Neyhaus, t. Austria ; 6 SSE. Putzeinstorff.

Ney-hoam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 15 N. Cay.

Neykirchen, t. Austria ; 6 SW. Neustatt.

Neykirchen, t. Austria ; 4 N. Schwannastatt.

Neyland, see *Nayland*.

Neyra, one of the Molucca islands belonging to the Dutch. *Neyra*, the chief town, has 100 houses.

Neyrac, t. France, in Aveyron ; 18 N. Rhodéz.

Neyse, see *Neisse*.

Neyva, see *Neyba*.

Nes de Jobourg, cape on W. coast of France, in the English Channel, about a league S. Cape Auderville. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Nez de Querquerville, cape on W. coast of France, in the English Channel ; 3 NW. Cherbourg.

Nezin, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, considerable for its fur trade ; 23 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 31. 52. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

Nezinskoi, fort, Russia, in Upha, on N. side of the Ural, in ruins ; 20 E. Orenburg.

Nezilza, r. Russia, Archangel, which runs into the Frozen ocean, 23 S. Ponoï.

Nezle, t. Egypt, the residence of a sheich ; 2 S. Fayoum.

Nezlet el Gindi, t. Egypt, on the right of the Nile ; 7 N. Atfieh.

Ngan-chan, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 1,005 SSW. Peking. Lon. 305. 31. E. Lat. 26. 12. N. The territory of this city is very mountainous, and contains 3 cities of the second order, and 5 of the third, with several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the neighbouring inhabitants, who are independent, and live on the mountains. The valleys and plains are well watered, and would be very fruitful, if the people were industrious.

Ngan-cou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 10 NW. Pin-leang.

Ngan-fou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 30 SSE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 48 S. Tchang-te.

Ngan-ki, city, China, of the second rank, in Tche-kiang ; 597 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 16. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Ngan-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien ; 3 NW. Siuen.

Ngan-kiang-se, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 38 ESE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong ; 40 SW. Ping-tou.

Ngan-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan ; 575 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 14. E. Lat. 30. 37. N.

Ngan-lo, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang ; 575 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 24. E. Lat. 31. 14. N. This city stands upon the bank of the river Han, in a vast plain, equally pleasant

and fruitful ; its trade contributes greatly to the riches and welfare of its inhabitants. It has in its district 2 towns of the second order, and 5 of the third.

Ngan-ngin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 38 S. Yao-tcheou.

Ngan-ping-tching, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near W. coast of Formosa. Lon. 119. 34. E. Lat. 23. N.

Ngan-sai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the Yen river ; 8 NW. Yen-ngan.

Ngan-su, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 13 NW. Pao-ting.

Ngan-tin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Tsin-kien ; 35 NNE. Yen-ngan.

Ngan-tin, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si ; 1,087 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 31. E. Lat. 23. 49. N.

Ngan-ting, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 40 NE. Ling-tao.

Ngan-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan, on the river Ho-ang ; 18 NNE. Hoai-ngan.

Ngan-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 20 NW. Nan-tchang.

Ngan-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 23 SE. Fong.

Ngan-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 40 SSE. Kan-cheou.

Ngen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong ; 20 S. Te.

Ngen-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 63 SSW. Tchao-king.

Ngin-hai, city, China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, near the sea ; 307 WSW. Peking. Lon. 121. 34. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

Ngin-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong ; 13 N. Yen-tcheou.

Ngi-tcheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 33 ENE. Fou.

Nguianque, t. Africa, in Hoval, and sometimes called the capital.

Nhing, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-si ; 675 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 3. E. Lat. 29. N.

Nhing-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien ; 32 NNE. Ting-tcheou.

Nhing-koue, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, situated on a river, which runs into the Yang-tse ; 537 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 24. E. Lat. 31. 2. N. Here are many manufactures of paper, which they make of a sort of reed ; it has 6 towns of the third order under its jurisdiction.

Nhing-lou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 17 W. Kou-te.

Nhing-te, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien ; 40 N. Fou-tcheou.

Nhing-tou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 60 SE. Ki-ngan.

Nhing-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien ; 58 E. Tching-tcheou.

Nhing-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 15 E. Tao-tcheou.

Niab, t. Arabia, near the coast of the Red sea ; 58 N. Abu Arisch, 72 WSW. Saade.

Niabussan, t. Bengal ; 42 SW. Burdwan.

Niagara, co. N.Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Genesee co., S. by Tonawanta river, which separates from Erie co., and W. by

Niagara river. Pop. of Niagara and Erie cos. in 1810, 8,971; in 1820, 21,565, of Niagara, 7,322. Chief town, Lewiston.

Niagara, p-v. and fort, in Porter, Niagara co. N.Y. on the Niagara, at the entrance into lake Ontario; 15 miles below the Falls, 30 S. by E. York in Canada. W. 468. Lon. 79. 6. W. Lat. 43. 14. N. This town was destroyed by the British, Dec. 1813, but has since been rebuilt in a better style than before.

Niagara, t. Niagara co. N.Y., on the Niagara, at the falls; S. of Lewiston, 320 W. Albany. Pop. 484.

Niagara, r. N. A. a part of the great stream of the St. Lawrence, which flows from lake Erie into lake Ontario, dividing Canada from New York. It flows from S. to N., 35 miles long. At its efflux from the lake, it is 3-4ths of a mile wide, from 40 to 60 feet deep, having a current of about 7 miles an hour. In its progress it spreads to the width of 6 or 7 miles, embosoming several islands, the largest of which are Grand and Navy islands, which terminate 1 1-2 m. above the falls.

The *cataract of Niagara* is esteemed the grandest object of the kind in the world. The distance of the falls above lake Ontario is 14 miles, and below lake Erie 23 miles on the American side, 21 on the Canada side. At the distance of 1 3-4 m. above the falls the river begins to descend with a rapid and powerful current. At the falls it turns with a right angle to the NE., and is suddenly contracted in width from 3 miles to 3-4ths of a mile. Below the falls the river is only about 1-2 m. wide, but its depth is said to exceed 300 feet. The precipice over which the cataract descends, is formed by the brow of a vast bed of lime stone; and the perpendicular descent, according to major Prescott's survey, is 151 feet. The descent is perpendicular, except that the rocks are hollowed underneath the surface, particularly on the western side. The cataract is divided into two parts by Goat or Iris island, which occupies about one 5th or 6th of the whole breadth. The principal channel is on the western side, and is called the Horse-shoe fall from its shape. The eastern channel is divided by another little island. The descent on the eastern side is greater by a few feet than on the other, but the water is more shallow. The noise of these falls is frequently heard at York, 50 miles distant; and the cloud of vapour thrown is seen 70 miles. The descent within 10 miles is about 300 feet, and from lake Erie to lake Ontario 329 feet. The quantity of water discharged in an hour, is computed, by Dr. Dwight, at 102,093,750 tons. The spray which rises from the water, serves as a medium for forming by the sun's rays the most brilliant rainbows.

"The emotions excited by a view of this stupendous scene," in the language of Dr. Dwight, "are unutterable. When the spectator casts his eye over the long ranges of ragged cliffs, which form the shores of this great river below the cataract; cliffs 150 feet in height, bordering it with lonely gloom and grandeur, and shrouded every where by shaggy forests; when he surveys the precipice above, stretching with so great an amplitude, rising to a great height, and

presenting at a single view its awful brow, with an impression not a little enhanced by the division, which the island forms between the two great branches of the river; when he contemplates the enormous mass of water pouring from this astonishing height in sheets so vast, and with a force so amazing; when turning his eye to the flood beneath, he beholds the immense convulsion of the mighty mass; and listens to the majestic sound which fills the heavens; his mind is overwhelmed by thoughts too great, and by impressions too powerful, to permit the current of the intellect to flow with serenity. The disturbance of his mind resembles that of the waters beneath him. His bosom swells with emotions never felt, his thoughts labour in a manner never known before. The pleasure is exquisite but violent. The conceptions are clear and strong, but rapid and tumultuous. The struggle within is discovered by the fixedness of his position, the solemnity of his aspect, and the intense gaze of his eye. When he moves, his motions appear uncontrived. When he is spoken to, he is silent; or if he speaks, his answers are short, wandering from the subject, and indicating that absence of mind, which is the result of labouring contemplation.

"All these impressions are heightened to a degree which cannot be conjectured, by the slowly ascending volumes of mist, rolled and tossed into a thousand forms by the varying blast; and by the splendour of the rainbow successively illuminating their bosom. At the same time the spectator cannot but reflect that he is surveying the most remarkable object on the globe. Nor will he fail to remember, that he stands upon a river, in most respects equal, and in several of high distinction superior to every other; or that the inland seas which it empties, the mass of waters which it conveys, the commercial advantages which it furnishes, and the grandeur of its disruption in the spring, are all suitable accompaniments of so sublime and glorious a scene."

Niagaw, t. Bengal; 12 SSW. Noony.

Niagee, t. Hind. in Bahar; 48 SSW. Patna.

Niagur, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 27 NW. Ruttunpour.

Niagur, t. Hind. in Bengal; 28 NW. Rogonathpour, Lon. 86. 25. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Niak, isl. on SW. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 43. 30. W. Lat. 59. 45. N.

Niadelskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 62 NNW. Kola.

Nialma, t. Thibet; 76 N. Catmandu. Lon. 85. 27. E. Lat. 29. 23. N.

Niana, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 8 W. Beder.

Niapagur, t. Bengal; 25 N. Boglipour.

Niapon, t. Africa, in Whidah; 10 E. Sabi.

Niaran Kentchian, mt. Thibet. Lon. 83. 44. E. Lat. 28. 25. N.

Nias, or *Neas*, isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. E. Lat. 1. N. It is separated from Sumatra, by a strait about 60 miles broad. It is about 50 miles long, and, on an average, broad. About 800 or 1,000 slaves are obtained from this island yearly, and carried to Natal, Padang, Achin, &c.

Niasabad, t. Persia, in Schirvan, with a harbour on the Caspian sea; 40 S. Derbend. Lat. 41. 18. N.

Nibbione, t. Italy ; 8 SE. Como.

Nibe, t. Denmark, in North Jutland ; 9 WSW. Aalborg. Pop. 1,000.

Nibiano, t. Piacenza ; 16 SW. Piacenza.

Nibroeck, t. Neth. in Guelderland ; 6 S. Deventer.

Nibs-Aae, r. Sleswick, which runs into the N. sea, below Ripen.

Nibu, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 165 NW. Jedo.

Nicæa, ancient town, Hind. on the Chelum, opposite Chelum. Lon. 71. 50. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Nicæa, see *Nice*, *Nikia*, & *Isnik*.

Nicaragua, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by the North sea, S. by Costa Rica and the Pacific ocean, and W. by Guatemala and the Pacific ocean. The winter in this province, is rainy and tempestuous ; the summer excessively hot, but healthy. It is reckoned the most woody part of Spanish N. America. It produces good flax and hemp, together with the wood used by the dyers in Europe, called Nicaragua wood ; but little wheat. It abounds with black cattle and hogs, but sheep are scarce. Balm, cotton, sugar, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine, are here produced in very great plenty ; with which, and the produce of their silver mines, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Panama and Nombre de Dios. It abounds in turkies ; and parrots were so numerous, that they became a nuisance. The country itself is so pleasant as well as fruitful, that it is considered as the garden of America ; the hills and sands of the rivers abound with gold, and the fields and woods are perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers ; so that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it *Mahomet's Paradise*. Chief town, Leon.

Nicaragua, lake, Guatemala, 100 leagues in circumference. 120 miles in length, and 41 in breadth. The water in it flows and ebbs like the sea. It is interspersed with several islands, and is full of fish, but infested with crocodiles. The W. end of it is only a few leagues from the South sea, and it falls into the North sea, at the port of St. Juan, by a pretty broad channel, called also Nicaragua. Lon. 84. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Nicaria, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 18 miles long, and 3 wide ; anciently called *Icaria*, and the sea between it and Mycone, the *Icarian sea*, from Icarus the son of Dædalus ; about 27 ENE. Mycone. Lon. 26. 15. E. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Nicastro, (an. *Neocastrum*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 18 S. Cosenza, 66 NE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 37. E. Lat. 38. 3. N. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. It is situated in a delightful and picturesque spot, and has in its vicinity a number of cascades which precipitate themselves from the surrounding mountains. Here is an ancient castle.

Nicava, t. Japan, Nippon ; 160 NW. Jedo.

Nicauar, t. Ceylon ; 50 SW. Trinkamaly.

Nicca, t. Cherso, in the Adriatic ; 20 W. Cherso.

Nice, or *Nizza*, county, Italy, in SW. of Piedmont, forming a province of the kingdom of Sardinia, lying on the west side of the Alps, and anciently a part of Narbonne Gaul ; bounded N. by the Maritime Alps, E. by Monaco

and Genoa, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the French dep. of Var. Sq. m. 1,230. Pop. 91,250. The chief towns are Nice, Villa Franca, and Sospello. The surface is mostly composed of mountains and narrow valleys. In the northern part there is little else than pasturage ; but in the south, olives, wine, and fruit are abundant. Honey is an important article of produce.

Nice, (an. *Nicæa*,) t. Italy, capital of the above province ; 90 ENE. Marseilles, 92 SW. Genoa, 92 S. by W. Turin. Lon. 7. 17. E. Lat. 43. 41. N. Pop. 18,475. It is delightfully situated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paglion, at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills, covered with villas, gardens, and groves of orange and lemon trees. It is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into old and new town ; the streets of the former are crowded and narrow, but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. The houses in the new town and in the suburb called the Marble Cross, are extremely neat ; their walls are painted in fresco, which gives them a cheerful appearance ; and they are surrounded with gardens, planted with orange and lemon trees. There are two public squares, one of them very handsome. The only public edifice of importance is the cathedral. Nice contains a theatre, public baths, coffee houses, a library, delightful walks, and has good society ; offering more attractions than most continental towns in Europe of its size, and is a favourite resort of foreigners, especially the English.—The harbour spacious and safe, admitting vessels of 300 tons. The exports consist chiefly in oil, wine, and silk ; also in liquors, essences, perfumery, &c.

Nice, or *Nicæa*, see *Nizza de la Paglia*, & *Isnic*.

Nicea, t. Morea ; 18 ENE. Misitra.

Nicephorium, now *Racca*.

Nicephorius, now *Khabur*.

Nicer, see *Neckar*.

Nicey, t. France, Yonne ; 15 E. Tonnerre.

Nichaburg, t. Persia, in Chorasán, famous for a mine of turquoise stones in its neighbourhood ; 30 S. Meschid.

Nicholas, co. Va., formed in 1818, of a part of Greenbrier co. Pop. 1,853.

Nicholas, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 4,898. Slaves, 509 ; in 1820, 7,973.

Nicholas Island, small island on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Nicholas Point, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 105. 54. E. Lat. 5. 51. S.

Nicholasville, p-t. & cap. Jessamine co. Ken. ; 20 SW. Lexington ; W. 564. Pop. in 1810, 158. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a bank.

Nicholson, or *Thornbottom*, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa. ; W. 269. Pop. 543.

Nicii, now *Nikios*.

Nickajack, an Indian town in NW. corner of Georgia, on the Tennessee.

Nichouan, t. Persia, Irak ; 20 ENE. Consar.

Nickelhajen, t. Prussia ; 9 SE. Salfeldt.

Nickelsdorf, t. Prussia ; 12 N. Strasburg.

Nickelstadt, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz ; 5 SSE. Leignitz.

Nickenick, t. Pru. Coblenz ; 12 W. Coblenz.

Nickersfelden, t. Bav. ; 5 NW. Munnerstatt.

Nickiobing, t. North Jutland, on E. coast of the island or Mors, with a good harbour in the Lymfiord Gulf; 38 NNW. Wiborg. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 56. 54. N.

Nickiobing, see *Nykiobing*.

Nic-kowse, see *Ben-Cowse*.

Nicklowlita, t. Moravia, Znaym; 10 N. Znaym.

Nicobar, (an. *Barussa*, or *Sindæ*, or *Sabadibæ*,) number of islands in the Eastern sea, NW. of Sumatra, the largest, which gives name to the whole, is about 75 miles in circ. Lon. 94. 20. E. Lat. 7. N. There are 7 large ones and 12 small ones. They are inhabited by a quiet and inoffensive people; muscular, well made, and of a wheat colour. The islands are generally covered with wood, and are unhealthy.

Nicocor, t. Africa, in Cavor, near the sea; 40 NW. Amboul.

Nicolaef, see *Nikolaiev*.

Nicolas, small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Nicolau, or *Nikolowice*, t. Silesia, in Ratibor; 10 SW. Myslowitz, 27 E. Ratibor.

Nicolayken, or *St. Nicholas*, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 68 SSE. Königsberg.

Nicolette, r. Canada, which runs into lake St. Pierre, Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Nicolette, t. Canada, on SE. bank of lake St. Pierre, at the mouth of the river Nicolette.

Nicolosi, v. Sicily, on the declivity of Mount Etna, 18 miles from Neposta, being about half way to the summit from that village.

Nicolsburg, t. Moravia, in Brunn, often taken during the wars of Bohemia; 22 S. Brunn, 118 S. Prague. Lon. 16. 33. E. Lat. 48. 52. N. Pop. 7,530, of whom more than 3,000 are Jews. H. 760. It is situated on the borders of Austria Proper, with a domain belonging to the prince of Dietrichstein. Here is a magnificent castle, with a library of 20,000 volumes, a splendid church in which is a miraculous image; and a gymnasium. It has considerable trade and manufactures.

Nicomedia, ancient capital of *Bithynia*, now *Ismid*.

Nicop, (an. *Nicopolis*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 42 NNW. Ternova, 45 ESE. Nicopoli.

Nicopoli, (an. *Nicopolis*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 164 NW. Adrianople, 276 NW. Constantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Pop. 20,000. It is said to have been built by Trajan, after a victory over the Dacæ.—It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a sangiac.—In the year 1391, a battle was fought here between Sigismund king of Hungary with the Marquis of Brandenburg, and Bajazet, in which the latter remained victor; the Christians lost 20,000 men, and the Turks 60,000.

Nicopoli, or *Gianich*, (an. *Nicopolis*,) t. Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey; 15 S. Erzerum.

Nicopoli, (an. *Nicopolis*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Mesto; 74 S. Filippopoli, 90 ENE. Saloniki.

Nicopolis, see *Emmaus*, *Prevesa*, *Divriki*, & *Kasr-Kiassera*.

Nicosia, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 12 S. Cefalu, 32 NW. Catania. Pop. 12,668.

It is supposed to be the ancient *Herbita*. It has a number of churches and convents.

Nicosia, or *Lefkosia*, (an. *Ledra*,) t. & capital of Cyprus. Lon. 33. 2. E. Lat. 35. 12. N. Pop. 10 or 15,000. Greek abp. see, and Armenian bp. see. It contains 4 mosques. It is situated in the centre of the island, in the middle of a vast plain, and surrounded by hills and mountains, which bound it on all sides, at the distance of 10 miles. From the time of Constantine the Great, till 1567, the circumference of this city was 9 miles; but the Venetians found it too extensive, and reduced it to three. The city, under the family of the Lusignans, was the residence of the kings. It contained a great many monasteries, 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The year 1570 was fatal to the city of Nicosia, and the whole island. In June, of the same year, Mustapha, the Turkish general, entered it at the head of 100,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. Of 50,000 people, who had retired within the walls for shelter, 20,000 were massacred, and the rest put in irons.

The most beautiful edifice here is the church of St. Sophia, where the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. The church of St. Nicholas is at present the bezesten, a kind of hall, where all sorts of provisions are sold. The principal, Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants, assemble here to transact commercial business. The bazar, or market place, is extensive and lively, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean.

Nicotera, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 32 NE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 16. E. Lat. 38. 33. N. Pop. 6,258. Bp. see.

Nicouria, rocky islet in the Grecian Archipelago, near N. coast of Amorgo.

Nicoya, or *St. Lucar*, t. Guatemala, in Costa Rica, on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean; 80 W. Carthago. Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 10. 36. N. The inhabitants send from hence to Panama, salt, honey, maize, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a shell-fish found in the bay of Salinas; about 30 miles E. of the town. The Spaniards have also a pearl fishery.

Nicsara, (an. *Neocæsarea*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 25 ENE. Tocat. Lon. 36. 9. E. Lat. 39. 25. N. Abp. see. It is a long town, with walls and towers, and has a ruined fort of considerable extent. The surrounding country is very pleasant and fertile.

Nictau, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into the sea, at Annapolis.

Nicuesa, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lat. 13. 42. N.

Nid, r. Eng. which passes by Ripley, Knaresborough, &c. and runs into the Ouse, 7 miles above York.

Nida, t. Prussia, Natangen; 12 WSW. Lick.

Nidau, see *Nydau*.

Nidda, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper Hesse; 20 NE. Frankfort on the Main, 38 ENE. Mentz. Lon. 9. 2. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 1,431.

Nidda, r. Ger. which runs into the Maine, at Hochst.

Nidder, see *Nyd*.

Niddycorda, t. Hind. in Madura; 30 NE. Coilpetta.

Nidecken, or *Niedecken*, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle, on the Roer, on a rock, and surrounded by rocks; 13 SSE. Juliers. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 605.

Nidegh, (an. *Ladyna*,) t. A. Turkey, in Carmania; 22 E. Karahissar. Pop. about 5,000 Greeks and Turks, very poor. It bears the appearance of much antiquity; built on a rock, commanding an extensive view.

Niden, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Frisch Nerung; 25 S. Memel.

Nidenstein, t. Hesse Cassel; 7 S. Cassel.

Niderehnheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 SW. Strasburg.

Niderndorff, t. Austria; 12 NNW. Grein.

Nider-Viller, t. France, in Meurte; 2 E. Sarrebourg, 6 SW. Phalsbourg.

Niderwasser, small river, Ger. which runs into the Wutach.

Niderwoltz, t. Stiria; 8 NE. Muehrau.

Nidjibabad, or *Nidjibgur*, t. Hind. in Oude; 80 NNE. Delhi, 96 NNW. Bareilly. Lon. 78. 41. E. Lat. 29. 35. N. This place was built by Najab-ud-Dowlah, as a convenient mart between Hindoostan and Cachemire.

Nidingen, isl. Sweden, in the Cattegat, with a lighthouse, Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Nidoisau, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 NW. Segré.

Niebla, (an. *Cunistorges*, or *Ilipula*,) t. Spain, in Seville, on the river Tinta; 11 NNE. Moguer. Lon. 6. 46. W. Lat. 37. 19. N. Pop. 9,000. It contains 3 parishes and a convent. It was the capital of a small Moorish kingdom, and taken by the Christians in the 13th century.

Niebolow, t. Aust. Galicia; 32 SW. Halisch.

Niebudschen, t. Pru. Gumbinnen; 5 NNE. Gumbinnen.

Niechorossza, t. Rus. Kiev; 56 WSW. Kiev.

Niechoroz, t. Rus. in Kiev; 64 SW. Kiev.

Nied, r. Norway, which runs into Drontheim bay, near Drontheim.

Nied, r. Ger. which runs into the Maine, near Hochst.

Nied, r. France, which rises near Château Salins, in Meurte, and runs into the Sarre, near Siersberg, in Moselle.

Niedenberge, t. Pru. Erfurt, in Neustadt; 4 WSW. Ziegenbrück.

Nieder, r. Ger. which rises about 5 NE. Gedern, and runs into the Nidda, 6 W. Windecken.

Nieder-Alpfen, t. Baden, district of Havenstein. Pop. 1,600.

Nieder-Amstadt, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, near Pfungstadt. Pop. 980.

Nieder-Aula, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hersfeld; 6 SW. Hersfeld. Pop. 877.

Niederbronn, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 7 NNW. Haguenau, 12 SW. Weisseburg. Pop. 1,542.

Nieder-Lenheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 SW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,210.

Niedernhall, t. Wurt., on the Kocher; 8 ESE. Meckmühl, 10 SSW. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,351.

Niederwanger, or *Schonwengern*, t. Pru. Arensburg; 4 E. Blankenstein.

Nieder-rad, v. Ger. in the territory of Frankfurt on the Maine. Pop. 1,231.

Niedzwiedtoze, t. Rus. in Novogrodek; 26 WSW. Sluck.

Niefern, t. Baden; 4 ENE. Pforzheim. Pop. 1,000.

Nieheim, t. Pru. Minden; 14 ENE. Paderborn. Pop. 1,300.

Niehte, or *Nahte*, r. Germany, which runs into the Elbe, 8 W. Zerbst.

Niehus, or *Neuhausz*, t. Ger. in Saxe Lauenburg; 8 W. Thommdamm.

Niel, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Nielecoholo, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. 17. E. Lat. 42. 1. N.

Niemanowicze, t. Rus. Wilna; 48 N. Grodno.

Niemburg, see *Nimburg*.

Niemeck, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 4 SE. Belzig, 18 N. Wittenberg. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 1,200.

Niemeck, t. Pru. Merseburg; 2 SE. Bitterfeld.

Niemecz, or *Nimiec*, or *Nemes*, strong town, Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs a river of the same name, which joins the Moldava; 76 WNW. Jassy, 284 NE. Belgrade. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

Niemeczyn, t. Rus. Wilna; 12 NE. Wilna.

Niemen, (an. *Rubo*,) r. which rises a few miles S. of Minsk, in Lithuania, passes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins the Wilna; it soon after enters Prussia, changing its name to *Memel*. In Prussia, it passes by Ragnit and Tilsit, 7 miles below which latter town, it divides into several branches, the two chief of which are the Russe and the Gilge. Length 450 miles.

Neimersat, t. Prussia, in Samland, near the Baltic; 8 N. Memel.

Niemes, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Polzen; 8. S. Gablona. Pop. 1,900.

Niemi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 44 N. Tornea.

Niemirow, t. Rus. Podolia; 16 NNW. Braclaw. Pop. 1,956. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1737, between Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

Niemodlin, see *Falkenberg*.

Niemptschutz, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 15 S. Brunn. Pop. 1,026.

Nien-becken, or *Neuen-Beiken*, t. Pru. Minden; 2 SE. Lippspring.

Nienborg, t. Pru. Munster, on the Dinckel; 21 NW. Munster. Lon. 6. 51. E. Lat. 52. 9. N.

Nienburg, t. Han. capital of Hoya, on the Weser; 12 SSE. Hoya. Lon. 9. 21. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 3,426.

Nienburg, or *Munch Nienburg*, t. Ger. in Alhalt Cothen, on the Saale; 3 NE. Bernburg, 8 NW. Cothen. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 1,050.

Niendbrok, t. Holstein; 2 NNE. Krempe.

Niendorp, t. Holstein; 5 ESE. Gluckstadt.

Nienhoff, t. Holstein; 11 NNW. Arensboek.

Nienhus, or *Nieuhaus*, t. Han. in Bentheim, situated on the Dinckel, which, not far from this place, falls into the Vecthe; 16 NW. Bentheim, 17 SE. Covorden. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 1,069.

Nienhufe, t. Holstein; 10 SE. Rendsburg.

Nienkirchen, t. Holstein; 3 NW. Krempe.

Nienkirchen, t. Holstein ; 4 NNE. Oldeburg.
Nienkirchen, t. Holstein ; 4 ENE. Weslingburen.

Nienrade, or *Drechroide*, t. Pru. Arensburg ; 2 NE. Werdohl, 20 S. Dortmund. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Nieou-tchuang, t. Chinese Tartary ; 300 ENE. Peking. Lon. 122. 18. E. Lat. 41. N.

Niepa, t. on N. coast of Cuba ; 55 N. St. Yago.

Nieper, see *Dnieper*.

Niepolomice, t. Aust. Galicia ; 10 E. Cracow.

Nierenstein, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in the Rhine province, on W. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,254.

Niers, r. Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Suire, 5 SW. Clonmell.

Nieredowa, t. Rus. Wilna ; 10 N. Birza.

Niers, r. Ger. which rises near Gueldres, and runs into the Meuse, near Gennep.

Niesaway, or *Niesovia*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, with a harbour, on E. coast of the Caspian sea ; 45 SSE. Derbend, 54 E. Schamachie.

Niesolone, t. Volhynia ; 34 NW. Zytomiers.

Niest, r. Hesse, which runs into the Fulda, 2 miles below Cassel.

Niesler, see *Dniester*.

Niesuchwieschowza, t. Volhynia ; 33 NW. Lucko.

Nieswiez, t. Russia, in Minsk ; 24 NW. Sluck. A palace in this town was destroyed by the Swedes in the year 1706.

Niesyce, t. Rus. Minsk ; 44 NE. Minsk.

Nieszawa, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Vistula ; 18 SSE. Thorn. Pop. 851.

Nietro, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 17. 24. E. Lat. 39. 12. N.

Nieuil, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 3 N. Rochelle. Pop. 1,232.

Nieuil, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 7 NW. Limoges.

Nieva, isl. SW. of Mistake bay, in Hudson's straits.

Nieuwerkerk, t. Guelderland, near the Zuyder Zee ; 6 NNE. Amersfort, 8 SSW. Harderwyck.

Nieuport, t. Holland, on the Leck ; 7 NNW. Gorcum, 15 E. Rotterdam. Pop. 390.

Nieuport, s-p. Neth. in West Flanders ; 9 SW. Ostend, 20 NW. Ypres. Lon. 2. 45. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 2,606. Its ancient name was *Santhooft*. It lies near the sea shore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal which runs into the sea. The harbour is dry at low water. The inhabitants are principally fishermen, and the chief trade making nets, and cordage for vessels.

Nievre, see *Nyevre*.

Nieuwe Diep, harbour of N. coast of Holland ; 6 E. Helder.

Nieuwe Peckel Aa, t. Neth. in Groningen ; 7 SSW. Winschoten. Pop. 2,845.

Nieuwerkerk, t. Neth. in Guelderland, on the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 5,019.

Nieuwveld, range of mountains in S. part of Africa, supposed to be about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Nieuwersluis, fort, Holland, on the Vecht ; 8 S. Muiden.

Niewiaza, r. Samogitia, which runs into the Niemen 14. E. Wielona.

Niewudge, r. Hind. one of the branches of the Chumbul.

Niezebat, see *Niasabad*.

Nif, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 16 E. Smyrna.

Nifan, or *Niban*, t. Arabia, in Oman ; 30 SW. Hassek.

Niffo, t. Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Nig, t. Scot. in Kincardine, near the mouth of the Dee, in a bay to which it gives name ; 1 S. Aberdeen, 12 NNE. Stonehaven.

Nigama, now *Negapalam*.

Niganish, t. valley on E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 15. W. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Nigata, s-p. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon. Lon. 139. 10. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Nigdeh, or *Nikde*, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle ; 44 SE. Akserai. Lon. 35. 10. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

Nigeln, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Curisch Nerung ; 15 S. Memel.

Nigemow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 14 ESE. Halicz.

Niger, a great river of Central Africa, which has in modern times excited an extraordinary interest, by reason of the contradictory accounts respecting its course and termination. To ascertain these has long been a grand geographical problem, in prosecuting which much property has been spent, and many lives sacrificed. The name *Niger* is not known in Africa. The river is called by the negroes *Joli-ba* ; the Moors call it *Neel Abeede* or the *Nile of the Negroes*. It is also called *Guin*, or *Jin* ; also *Neel Kibbeer*, or *Great River*.

The Niger rises from the eastern side of the mountains, which form the boundary of Fouta Jallo, not a great distance from the sources of the Senegal and Gambia, about Lat. 11. N. Lon. between 6. and 7. W. Pursuing a course E. by N. it passes by Bammakoo, Yamina, Sego, Sansanding, Silla, Jenne, through lake Dibbie, by Cabra the port of Tombuctoo ; thence plunging into the unknown regions of the interior of Africa. The length of its course from its source, to Silla, including its windings, is estimated at nearly 1,000 miles ; and at Sego, according to Park, it is as broad as the Thames at Westminster.—According to Park the navigation commences at Bammakoo, where the river is a mile wide ; but it is represented by M'Queen as navigable 400 miles before reaching Bammakoo.

The opinion, which after the discoveries of Park became prevalent, was that of Major Renel, coinciding in some measure with the previous one of D'Anville, by which the Niger, after issuing from the lake Dibbie, was supposed to flow eastward through the countries of Houssa and Cassina, till it was lost in the lakes and marshes of the Wangara ; or as some have represented, into the sea of Soudan, a large lake or sea, said to exist in the interior of Africa.

Another hypothesis is that the Niger and Nile are the same river. According to Jackson and Horneman this hypothesis is universally believed by the Moors and Arabs ; and its probability is countenanced by the late travellers Burckhardt, Ritchie, and others.

A third hypothesis is that the Niger after a long course through Central and Southern Africa,

empties itself into the ocean by the estuary of the Zaire or Congo. This was originally suggested to Mungo Park by a captain Maxwell, who, in the character of a slave dealer had been accustomed to visit the Congo. His opinion was founded on the vast quantity of water which it poured into the ocean, and on a rise taking place when no rains had fallen on the southern side of the line. The public mind was so strongly impressed by the arguments in favour of this hypothesis, that the British government were induced to fit out an expedition to ascertain the fact. The expedition was divided into two parts, one military, commanded by major Peddie, the other naval, commanded by captain Tuckey. All the leaders of the party under major Paddie, fell a sacrifice to the climate before they approached the Niger; and the party under captain Tuckey were seized with a pestilential disorder, which proved fatal to most of them. They penetrated 300 or 400 miles up the Congo, but could observe nothing decisive as to its origin.

A fourth hypothesis is that the Niger after passing through Wangara, turns to the SW. and pours itself into the gulf of Guinea, through the great channels that intersect the Delta of Benin. This is the theory of Reichard, countenanced by Malte-Brun, and zealously supported by M'Queen. This hypothesis is rendered probable by the number and magnitude of the rivers which flow into the gulf of Guinea. The number from Rio Lagos to Cross river inclusive exceeds 20; the aggregate sum of their widths is computed by M'Queen at 50 miles, of which three, viz. the Rio Formosa, the chief outlet of Bonny, and the estuary of Old Calabar and Cross rivers, make 27 miles. The depth of these rivers is said to exceed that of rivers of the first magnitude at their mouths. M'Queen computes the whole length of the Niger from its source to the gulf at 2,600.

Niger, r. Eng. which runs into the German sea, a little below Clay, in Norfolk.

Nigg, bay & v. Scot. on E. coast of Kinkardineshire; 3 S. Aberdeen.

Nigg, t. Scot. in Ross-shire; 9 S. Tain.

Nightingale Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Madura. Lon. 114. E. Lat. 7. 15. S.

Nightingale Island, small isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean, of an irregular form, with a hollow in the centre; about 7 or 8 miles in circumference. There are some rocky islets at its S. extremity. It is said that there is anchorage on the NE. coast. Lon. 12. 4. W. Lat. 37. 29. S.

Nigibgur, t. Hind. Agra, in Corak, on the Ganges, 12 below Cawnpour.

Nigono, t. Italy; 22 SW. Modena.

Nigouden, r. Hind. which runs into the Tungabadra, 12 N. Bisnagar.

Nigritia, (Sea of,) see *Bahhar Soudan*.

Nigritia, see *Negroland*.

Nig-tsing, t. China, of the third rank, in Pecheli; 25 E. King.

Nijar, t. Spain, in Grenada; 12 NE. Almeria.

Nijibabad, or *Nijibgur*, t. Hind. in Bareilly, on a branch of a river which flows into the Ganges. Lon. 78. 41. E. Lat. 29. 35. N.

Nika, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 15 SE. Fehrad.

Nikalinzin, t. Aust. Galicia; 44 S. Halicz.

Nikde, see *Nigdeh*.

Nikelstadt, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 6 SE. Liegnitz. This place obtained its character on the flattering prospect of a gold mine, which however proved vain, and the place decayed.

Nikera, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 57. 20. W. Lat. 6. N.

Nikia, (an. *Nicwa*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 26 SE. Akrida.

Nikios, (an. *Nicii*.) t. Egypt; 5 N. Menuf.

Nikioping, or *Nykoping*, i. e. *New Mart*, s-p. Sweden, capital of Sudermanland, situated at the mouth of a river, near the Baltic; 50 SW. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 53. E. Lat. 58. 45. N. Pop. 2,380. It is a well built, staple town, and one of the most ancient cities in Sweden, and was formerly the residence of the kings and princes of Sudermanland. It has two handsome churches, a commodious harbour, several manufactures of cloth and Morocco leather, a brass hammer mill, and drives a considerable trade by sea. The Swedish language is supposed to be spoken in its greatest purity at Nikioping, and its environs. Without this town is a royal inclosure, and the adjacent country is fertile.

Nikitinskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 60 SSE. Ekaterinoslav.

Nikitsk, t. Russia, in Moscow; 20 SE. Moscow. Pop. 747.

Niklé, t. Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile; 10 S. Faoua.

Nikmid, see *Ismid*.

Nikolaevskaia, fort, Russia, in Tobolsk; 68 W. Omsk.

Nikolaevskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda; 36 SE. Totma.

Nikolaevskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Undebs; ESE. Tomsk.

Nikolaevskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 72 SE. Eniseisk.

Nikolajev, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Ingul, near the Bog, founded in 1791; 63 NW. Cherson. Lon. 31. 55. E. Lat. 46. 54. N. Pop. 4,360. This town increased very rapidly, and the admiralty has been removed hither from Cherson.

Nikolai, or *Mikolow*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 12 N. Plesz, 27 ENE. Ratibor. Lon. 18. 50. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 1,362.

Nikolsburg, see *Nicolsburg*.

Nikolsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, and province of Ustiug, on the Jug; 6 S. Ustiug. Lon. 45. 34. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel; 52 WSW. Archangel.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the Onega; 72 SE. Oneg.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, Archangel; 52 S. Mezen.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda; 24 SSE. Vologda.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 80 ESE. Orenburg.

Nikolskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 40 N. Tomsk.

Nikopol, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dneiper; 44 SW. Alexandrovsk. Pop. 1,200.

Niksar, see *Nicsara*.

Nil Cund, t. Thibet; 75 N. Catmandu. Lon. 84. 57. E. Lat. 29. 18. N.

Nilab, name given to the river Indus, or Sinde, in Thibet.

Nilas, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 15 NE. Culiacan.

Nilcund, t. North Hind., one of the celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lon. 83. 59. E. Lat. 27. 51. N.

Nilcundah, t. Hind. in Hydrabad, capital of a district. Lon. 79. 15. E. Lat. 16. 55. N.

Nile, r. Africa, one of the most celebrated in the world. To ascertain the sources of this river has been an object of great interest from early ages. According to Herodotus, Pliny, and other ancient writers, the Nile rises in the western part of Africa. These authors appear to have held the opinion, still retained by some moderns, that the Niger and Nile are the same river. According to Mr. Bruce and others, the Bahr el Azrek, which rises from the mountains of Abyssinia, is the principal head of the Nile: but since the time of Bruce, it has been ascertained by Browne that the Bahr el Abiad, which rises from the mountains of Donga, called by the ancients the Mountains of the Moon, is better entitled, both from the length of its course and the magnitude of its stream, to the honour of being considered the principal source of the Egyptian Nile. These two rivers unite about Lat. 16. N. (See *Bahr el Abiad*, and *Bahr el Azreh*.) After the junction of these two rivers the Nile having flowed a considerable distance, receives the Tacazze; after which, in the course of about 1,000 miles, it is not fed by any river, scarcely even by the smallest rivulet.

The Nile after having passed through Dongola and Nubia, enters Egypt at Syene, traverses the country through its whole extent, and flows into the Mediterranean in Lat. 31. 25. N. In passing through Upper Egypt the river is confined between two mountain ranges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the river separates into branches. In ancient times it flowed into the Mediterranean by 7 mouths; but only 2 branches of any importance now remain, those of Rosetta and Damietta.

A little above Syene are the famous cataracts of the Nile, which, however, are far from corresponding to the magnificent descriptions given of them by the ancients. Mr. Legh describes that at Syene as formed merely by the river forcing its way, in a contracted channel, through rocks. According to Mr. Burckhardt the cataract a few miles higher up, is little more considerable. Norden estimated the descent at only 4 feet. Pococke mentions 3 cataracts, the 1st of 3 feet, the 2d of 5, the 3d thought to be greater. The boats of the Arabs ascend and descend these rapids.

The inundation of the Nile, which produces all that fertility for which Egypt is distinguished, is occasioned by the periodical rains which fall from June to Sept. throughout the northern tropical regions. The rise begins to be perceived about the 17th June and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. On the plain of the Delta the inundation takes place spontaneously; but in Upper Egypt artificial means of irrigation are employed. Of the ca-

nals for conveying the water, that of Cairo is the principal, and is opened when the river has obtained the height of 32 feet. The ceremony forms a national festival, and is celebrated by the most extravagant marks of joy. The waters leave a slime more or less thick, which fertilizes the country.

The course of the Nile is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; by some stated at 2,500; but it is narrow in proportion to its length, being only from 1-4 to 1-2 a mile wide. It flows only about 3 miles an hour. Its waters are always turbid, and it has a variety of fish.

Nile, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 524.

Nilopolis, see *Meidon*.

Nimbo Etchawk, t. Bengal; 36 NW. Ramgur.

Nimburg, or *Niemburg*, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, near the Elbe; 14 SSE. Jung Buntzlau, 26 ENE. Prague, 70 SE. Dresden. Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 2,022.

Nimburg, t. Baden; 10 NNW. Freyburg. Pop. 900.

Nimeck, see *Niemeck*.

Nimeguen, or *Nimwegen*, (an. *Noviomagus*), city, Neth. capital of a district, in Guelderland, on the S. side of the Wahal; 50 SE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 51. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 13,326. Though not ill built, the streets are narrow, and the town has an irregular appearance. It was formerly the capital of Guelderland, and also the chief town of Betuwe, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavia. It has 13 gates, and is defended by an ancient fortress called Vlack-Hof, and several other fortifications. The churches are in general handsome structures; the town-house is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. Pale beer is the only article of manufacture for which the town is celebrated.

In this city was held the celebrated congress of plenipotentiaries of almost all the powers of Europe, who concluded a treaty of peace the 30th of July, 1678; between Spain and France, on the 6th of September; between France and the United Provinces, and between the emperor and France, and between the emperor and Sweden, in January 1679.

Nimes, *Nems*, or *Mihomic*, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 38 N. Prague, 44 SE. Dresden.

Nimes, see *Nismes*.

Nimgouta, t. Chinese Tartary, in Kirin; 640 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 21. E. Lat. 44. 23. N.

Nimiquipar, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui; 156 E. Riochico.

Nimmishillen, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 630.

Nimmisch, or *Nimptschen*, or *Nimptsche*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 2 NNE. Grimma.

Nimptsch, t. Silesia, in Reichenbach, near the Lohe, with a castle on an eminence; 25 SW. Brieg, 24 S. Breslaw. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 1,241.

Nimritz, t. Weimar; 4 N. Neustadt.

Nims, (an. *Nemesa*), r. Luxemburg, which rises near Schoneck, and runs into the Prun, near its union with the Sour.

Ninaf, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 14 N. Cairo.

Nindia, t. Bengal; 18 N. Burdwan.

Nine, see *Nen*.

Nine Bridges, p-v. Queen Ann's co. Md.; W. 114.

Nine Feet Harbour, bay, on W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 27. N.

Nine Islands, cluster of small islands in Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 30. E. Lat. 4. 40. S.

Nine Mile Creek, p-v. Onondago co. N. Y., in Camillus; 7 E. Elbridge. Pop. 250.

Nine Partners, N. Y., a tract of land, granted to 9 Partners, or Proprietors, now comprised within the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, and Washington.

Nine Pins, two small islands in Mergui Archipelago, near W. coast of Saddle island.

Nineveh, p-v. Frederick co. Va.; W. 84.

Nineveh, or *Ninus*, city & capital of Assyria, on the Tigris. It was one of the most ancient, large, powerful, and famous cities of the world, 48 miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall 100 feet high, on the top of which three chariots could pass together abreast; and defended by 1,500 towers, each 200 feet high. In the time of the prophet Jonah, it was reckoned to contain more than 120,000 persons, who could not distinguish between the right hand and the left, i.e. young children; whence it is inferred, that the number of inhabitants, at that time, amounted to 600,000.—Modern travellers inform us that the ruins of Nineveh may be seen on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite to Mosul. See *Nunia*.

Ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Mali-en river; 503 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 29. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

Ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,182 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 42. E. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Ning-hiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 13 S. Yung-Hing.

Ning-hia-ouei, fortress, China, in Chen-si, on the borders of Tartary; 500 WSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

Ning-koue, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 25 SE. Nhing-koue.

Ning-kiang, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 665 SW. Peking. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 32. 45. N.

Ningo, or *Allampi*, district or kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name; 43 WSW. of the river Volta. Lon. 0. 36. W. Lat. 5. 18. N.

Ning-po, city, China, in Tche-kiang; 662 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. 18. E. Lat. 29. 57. N. This city, which Europeans have called *Liam-po*, is a very good port, on the eastern sea of China, over against Japan. It is a city of the first order, 5 miles in circ., with narrow streets, and has 4 towns of the third under its jurisdiction: it is situated on the confluence of two small rivers, which after their union form a channel, reaching to the sea, and is deep enough to bear vessels of 200 tons. It is much resorted to by Chinese merchants, and those of Siam and Batavia, and has also an extensive trade with Japan.

Ning-yuen, t. Chinese Tartary, on a river of the same name, near the gulf of Leao-tong; 20 ENE. Peking.

Ning-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 20 SSE. Kong-tchang.

Ning-yuen, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, a little below Ning-yuen.

Ninghen, t. Bengal; 18 N. Burdwan.

Nino, t. Curdistan; 50 W. Erbil.

Ninove, t. Neth. in East Flanders, on the Dender; 13 W. Brussels, 18 SE. Ghent. Pop. 3,365. It has only one parish church, which is a handsome structure: it was first surrounded with walls in 1194, had five gates and a castle, now demolished.

Ninsea, small isl. near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 29. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

Nio, (an. *Ino*, *Ios*, and *Dios*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 36 miles in circ. Lon. 5. 24. E. Lat. 36. 46. N. This island has some good harbours; the chief product is corn. The number of inhabitants is about 4,000, all Greeks, under a waiwode. The taxes amount to about 900 piastres. Nio, the chief town, is said to contain 3,000 inh.—Homer is said to have died in this island; but all traces of his tomb are lost.

Nion, t. Switz. in Vaud, near the lake of Geneva; 11 N. Geneva. Lon. 6. 6. E. Lat. 46. 24. N. Pop. 1,800. It is the residence of a bailiff; supposed to have been a Roman town, and called *Noriodunum*, and *Equestris*. In the town and environs many medals, urns, and antiquities, have been discovered. Here is a manufacture of beautiful porcelain.

Nions, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Drôme; 20 NE. Orange, 21 SE. Montelimart. Lon. 5. 13. E. Lat. 44. 22. N. Pop. 2,725.

Niort, t. France, and capital of Two-Sevres, on the river Sevre Niortoise; 3 1-2 posts ESE. Fontenay le Comte, and 9 1-2 SW. Poitiers. Lon. 0. 23. W. Lat. 46. 19. N. Pop. 14,516. H. 1,980. It is not well built, but has a good square, and one of the largest market places in France. It contains a lyceum, a library of 12,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, &c. It has various manufactures, and its environs produce good wine.—Native, Beausobre.

Nipashee, lake, N. America. Lon. 101. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Nipegog, large river, N. A., which runs into lake Superior.

Nipes, t. on NW. coast of St. Domingo; 25 W. Petite Goave.

Nippon, or *Hiphon*, principal island of Japan, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 130. to 140. E. Lat. 33. 45. to 40. N. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vast number of windings, so that it is not easy to ascertain its true circumference; it is computed to be about 1,600 miles at least. Its length from SW. to NE. is upwards of 700 miles, its breadth generally less than 200. It was divided, in the times of the dairos, into 53 or 55 kingdoms, all tributary to them; but since the cubos deprived these monarchs of their secular power, those divisions have not only undergone very great changes, but have since been in a state of continual fluctuation. Each of these has its capital, besides a number of other considerable towns. The 5 principal cities in this island are Jeddo, Meaco, Osacca, Surunga, and Saccai.

Nipisquit, t. New Brunswick, on S. side of Chaleur bay; 12 leagues W. Caraguit island. It is inhabited by Roman Catholics.

Nipissing, lake, Upper Canada, about 35 miles long, and 20 broad; 25 NE. lake Superior. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Niranee, t. Hind. Allahabad; 16 WNW. Currah.

Niris, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 75 E. Schiras, 210 ESE. Ispahan.

Nirgua, or *Nirna del Collado*, t. Venezuela, 30 NW. Segovia Nueva, 130 from Caraccas. Lon. 68. 50. W. Lat. 10. N. Pop. 3,200. The town is in a state of decay. The inhabitants are mostly *Sambos*, descendants of Indians and Negroes. The vicinity is fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Nirnora, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth.

Nirva, t. Japan, Nippon; 80 ENE. Meaco.

Nisa, see *Nesa*.

Nisabur, see *Neisapour*.

Nisæa, now *Nesa*.

Nisampara, t. Hind. Bahar; 23 SSW. Patna.

Nisari, (an. *Nisyru*), isl. in the Mediterranean; 20 NW. Rhodes. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Nischlitz, lake, Silesia, in Glogau; 4 WSW. Schwibusin.

Nischney Kolymsk, t. Siberia, on an island near the mouth of the Kolyma. Lon. 163. 17. E. Lat. 68. 17. N. It contains a church and 70 houses.

Nischnei-Somov, t. Russia, in Penza, on the Somov; 34 WNW. Penza. Pop. 3,700.

Nisdorf, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 10 N. Kamnitz.

Nisemasse, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 128. 42. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Nish, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 56. 14. N.

Nishapour, see *Neisapour*.

Nishampour, t. Bengal, and chief place of Poostole; 150 N. Calcutta. Lon. 89. 38. E. Lat. 25. 5. N.

Nishampshack, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 46. 1. N.

Nishegorod, see *Norgbrod*, (*Niznei*.)

Nisi, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 15 S. Messina.

Nisi, (an. *Stenyclarus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea. Lon. 22. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Nisibin, or *Nisbin*, (an. *Nisibis*), v. & fortress, A. Turkey, in Bagdad; 70 NW. Mosul, 73 SE. Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 30. E. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 1,000. It was once a celebrated city, and capital of a country to which it gave name. In the year of Rome 684, it was subject to Tigranes, king of Armenia, from whom it was taken by Lucullus. It was afterwards taken by Trajan, and early in the Christian era, erected into a bishop's see; but is now, and has long been, in a state of decay. It is supposed, by some, to have been founded near *Ur of the Chaldeans*.

Nisida, small isl. in the gulf of Naples; 5 WSW. Naples. It lies not a great way from the main land, is a kind of large garden, laid out in slopes and terraces, and brings its proprietors a considerable yearly income. Towards the south it has a small harbour, called *Porto Parone*; and on a neighbouring rock stands a

lazaretto, where ships bound for Naples are obliged to perform quarantine. This island abounds in rabbits, and large black snakes. The chief produce is oil.

Nisita, t. Naples, Lavora; 7 WSW. Cuma.

Niskayuna, t. Senenectady co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 12 NW. Albany. Pop. 516.

Niskayuna, settlement of Shakers in Watervliet; 8 NW. Albany. It consists of about 150 houses.

Nisler, r. Westphalia, which joins the Sieg, near its source.

Nisma, t. Pru. Merseburg; 6 E. Zeitz.

Nismes, or *Nimes*, (an. *Nemansus*), city, France, capital of Gard; 5 3-4 posts NE. Montpellier, 90 SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 21. E. Lat. 43. 50. N. Pop. 39,594, of whom 25,000 are Protestants. H. 4,500. Bp. see. It is large, and pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, covered with vineyards and orchards of fruit, at some distance from a small river, called the *Vistre*. It contains an academy, a royal college with a library, an academy of arts and sciences, a society of medicine, and other institutions.

The manufactures are various; those of cloth and silk are very large; 20,000 pair of stockings are said to be made annually. The city is ancient, and was formerly very large and magnificent, before it was taken and sacked by the Goths. Considerable vestiges of Roman magnificence yet remain, and are spoken of by travellers with admiration; among others, are an amphitheatre, a temple of Diana, a grand tower, supposed to have been a mausoleum, a public fountain, and a maison quarée, which last is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquisite taste, raised by the inhabitants of Nismes, in the year of Rome 744, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa.—Natives, J. Saurin, B. J. Saurin, Nicot, and Florian.

Nizza, r. Servia, which joins the Ibar, 30 NNW. Nissa.

Nissa, (an. *Naissus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on a river of the same name; 150 ENE. Ragusa, 245 NW. Adrianople. Lon. 21. 36. E. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 4,000. Greek bp. see. It consists of Upper and Lower Fortress, and surrounded with walls and ramparts. It contains several mosques, and has warm baths of great repute; the houses are of clay and wood.

Nissa, or *Nizza*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 NW. Castello de Vide, 21 E. Abrantes.

Nissan, t. France, in Herault; 4 SW. Beziers. Pop. 1,100.

Nisser, lake, Norway, in Christiansand; 35 W. Skeen.

Nissuwa, or *Nazawa*, t. Arabia, in Oman; 80 SW. Mascot.

Nister, r. Ger. which runs into the Sieg, near Schonitz.

Nisyru, now *Nisari*.

Nitchou, r. which rises in a mountain of Thibet, and runs into the Burrampooter, at Ghergong.

Nitchou kon Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 106. 49. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

Nitcudy, r. Hind. which runs into the Manzorah, 35 E. Oudighir.

Nith, (an. *Nodius Novius*,) r. Scot. which rises in Ayrshire, and passing through Dumfriesshire, enters Solway Frith, about 10 miles below Dumfries. The valley through which it flows is called *Nithsdale*, or *Nidsdale*. Lon. of the mouth, 3. 32. W. Lat. 55. 2. N. Its length, including its windings, 100 miles.

Nitria, desert, Egypt, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Nile, S. by the desert of Seta, and W. by St. Hilarion; 37 miles long. It takes its name from a salt lake from which natron is obtained.

Nitria, see *St. Macarius*.

Nitta, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 NNW. Jedo.

Nittany, mt. Pa. which commences in Centre co. and extends between Lycoming and Northumberland counties, almost to the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Nittenau, t. Bavaria, on the Regen; 15 NNE. Ratisbon. Pop. 851.

Nittling, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Munnerstatt.

Nitzensdorf, t. Ger.; 2 N. Salzungen.

Nivaria, now *Teneriffe*.

Nive, r. France, which rises in the Pyrenées, and runs into the sea, at Bayonne.

Nivelles, t. Neth. in S. Brabant, capital of a district, heretofore capital of Wallon Brabant, which had anciently the privilege of coining money; 15 S. Brussels, 75 WNW. Namur. Pop. 6,537.

Nivernois, before the revolution a province of France, of which Nevers was the capital. Now chiefly included in the department of Nievre.

Nivernois Bay, large bay at E. extremity of lake Ontario.

Niukhevskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Sula; 24 S. Ust Silolsk.

Nivola, (an. *Senon*,) r. Italy, which divides Ancona from Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic.

Niurunda, r. Sweden, which rises in Harjedalen, and first takes the name of *Liunga*, till it arrives at Hufro, in Medelpadia. Here it changes its name, and after crossing the province, runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 5 S. Sundswall.

Niurunda, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 10 S. Sundswall.

Niwa, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea; 16 N. Tornea.

Niwnitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 3 Ungarisch Brod. Pop. 1,300.

Nixabour, see *Neisapour*.

Nixapa, see *Nexapa*.

Nixdorf, or *Great Nikolsdorf*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 27 ENE. Dresden. Pop. 4,032.

Nixonton, p-t. Pasquotank co. N. C. on Little river; 28 ENE. Edenton, W. 261.

Niza, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 15 NNW. Portalegre. Pop. 2,050.

Nizambadda, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 10 NE. Cicacole.

Nizampet, t. Hind. in Aurungabad.

Nizampatam, t. Hind. in Guntoor, at one of the mouths of the river Kistnah, on the coast of the bay of Bengal; 34 SW. Masulipatam. Lon. 80. 48. E. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Nizao, r. St. Domingo, which runs into the sea; 3 E. Cape Nizao. The mouth admits vessels under 20 feet, which resort hither for the purpose of procuring mahogany.

Nizegorodskoe, see *Novgorod*, *Niznei*.

Niziow, t. Aust. Galicia, in Stanislowow, with a magazine of flints.

Niznotosmanskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel-skoe, on the Dwina; 46 E. Schenkursk.

Nizza, see *Nice*.

Nizza de la Paglia, t. Piedmont, on the river Belbo; 7 NW. Acqui, 14 SE. Asti. Lon. 8. 28. E. Lat. 44. 48. N. Pop. 5,000.

Noacally, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 92. 16. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Noacote, t. Nepaul, capital of a district. Lon. 85. 30. E. Lat. 27. 43. N. It has an important situation, close by mount Dhyboon, commanding the only entrance in this quarter from Thibet. It contains some good houses.

Noad, t. Hind. in Madura; 18 WNW. Coilpetta.

Noada, t. Bengal; 50 NW. Ramgur.

Noagur, t. Bengal; 23 SE. Doesa.

Noailles, t. France, Vienne; 6 SSE. Poitiers.

Noailles, t. France, in Oise; 7 SE. Beauvais. Pop. 558.

Noakpour, t. Hind. Bahar; 25 WSW. Arrah.

Noale, t. Trevisan; 9 SSW. Trevigio.

Noanagur, t. Bengal, in Tipera; 20 N. Comillah. Lon. 91. 20. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Noanagur, or *Cutch nagur*, t. Hind. and capital of a district, in Guzerat, near the gulf of Cutch; 108 SSW. Janagur, 178 WSW. Amedabad. Lon. 62. 30. E. Lat. 22. 22. N. It is a large town, defended by a stone wall with towers and a ditch. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of beautiful cloths.

Noanamas, t. S. America, in Choco, chiefly inhabited by Indians; 150 SW. Santa Fé de Antioquia, 170 N. Popayan. Lon. 76. 46. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Noanamas, r. S. America, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 4. 45. N.

Noangong, t. Bengal; 30 S. Ragemal.

Noan-pin, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,177 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 4. E. Lat. 22. 47. N.

Noara, (La,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 10 SE. Patti.

Noba, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 135. 13. E. Lat. 5. 5. S.

Nobfleur, see *Frur*.

Nobleborough, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 16 NNE. Wiscasset, W. 632. Pop. 1,583.

Nobody Knows What, name given by Capt. Cook to N. arm of Dusky bay.

Nobutpour, t. Hind. in Benares; 20 E. Benares.

Nocario, t. Corsica; 12 NE. Corte.

Noce, r. Ger. which runs into the Adige, 10 N. Trent.

Nocé, t. France, Orne; 5 E. Belesme. P. 1,200.

Nocea, t. Morea; 20 E. Misitra.

Nocera, t. Papedom, Spoleto; 16 NE. Spoleto. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Bp. see. Pop. 1,000.

Nocera delli Pagani, (an. *Nuceria Alphatorna*,) city, Naples, in Calabria Citra; 20 SE. Naples, 25 SSW. Cosenza. Lon. 14. 27. E. Lat. 40. 44. N. Pop. 6,790. Bp. see. It contains 12 parish churches, and 6 convents. It was a Roman colony, and had the privilege of coining money. It appears a cluster of villages, and

according to their own account contains 30,000 inhabitants, dispersed into 40 patches of habitations.

Noceta, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 20 SSW. Cosenza. Pop. 2,898.

Nocamixon, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,650.

Nocor, r. Morocco, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lat. 35. 15. N.

Nocum, t. Hind. Sirhind; 20 NE. Tanasar.

Noden, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the coast of the Baltic; 14 N. Pillau.

Nodar, or *Noudar*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 21 SE. Mourao, 24 E. Moura. H. 400.

Nodawa, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 450 miles from the Mississippi.

Noddle's Island, isl. Mass., in Boston harbour, 3-4 of a mile from Long Wharf, Boston. A strong fortress, called Fort Strong, is built on this island.

Nodermalm, isl. Sweden, on which stands a part of the city of Stockholm. On it are a palace and opera-house, an ancient arsenal now converted into a theatre, 3 churches, an observatory, &c.

Nodha, t. Persia, in Mecran; 63 SW. Kidge.

Nodhea, t. Persia, Kerman; 75 NNE. Sirgian.

Nodingen, isl. Sweden, near W. coast, in the North sea. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 57. 16. N.

Nodingen, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 12 N. Gottenburg.

Nodus, or *Novius*, now *Nith*.

Nodz, t. France, in Doubs; 8 E. Ornans.

Noë, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne; 8 S. Muret, 17 S. Toulouse. P. 596.

Noel, two islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 96. 30. to 96. 48. E. Lat. 10. 33. to 10. 47. N.

Noesa Baron, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Java; about 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 113. E. Lat. 6. 36. S.

Noesa Cambaz, or *Pulo Cannibaz*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the S. coast of Java; about 45 miles in circ. Lon. 109. 22. E. Lat. 7. 42. S.

Noesa Comba, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 117. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Noesa Laoer, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Ceram. Lon. 129. 10. E. Lat. 3. 34. S.

Noesa Nessing, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Timor. Lon. 126. 30. E. Lat. 8. 9. S.

Noesa Pinnos, shoals in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 123. 2. S. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Noesa Seras, four small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 116. 58. E. Lat. 5. 15. S.

Noewe, t. Tennessee; 21 S. Knoxville.

Nofuentes, t. Spain, Old Castile; 6 N. Frias.

Nogales, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 20 SSE. Badajoz.

Nogara, t. Italy, 13 W. Legnano.

Nogara, t. Tyrol; 9 NE. Trent.

Nogara, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gers; 21 SW. Condom, 27 WNW. Auch. Lon. 0. 2. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Pop. 1,559.

Nogarcot, t. Asia, in Nepaul, with a celebrated pagoda; 50 NE. Catmandu, 75 SW. Tankia. Lon. 86. 8. E. Lat. 28. 11. N.

Nogaruoia, t. Italy, Verona; 19 SSE. Verona.

Nogat, r. Prussia, which branches off from the Vistula about 6 miles below Gniewie, passes

by Marienburg, &c. and runs into the Frisch Haff, 6 N. Elbing.

Nogat, isl. at the mouth of the Vistula, bounded N. by the Old Vistula, E. by the Frisch Haff, on SE. by the Nogat, and W. by the Vistula; about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and from 5 to 15 broad. It is well watered and fertile.

Nogata, t. Japan, in Ximo; 15 N. Taisero.

Nogeln, t. Prussia; 52 N. Königsberg.

Nogent le Bernard, t. France, in Sarthe; 18 NNE. Le Mans. Pop. 2,332.

Nogent l'Artaut, t. France, in Aisne; 6 S. Château Thierry. Pop. 1,100.

Nogent sur Marne, t. France, in Seine; 6 S. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Nogent le Roi, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 9 SE. Chaumont en Basigny, 11 N. Langres.

Nogent le Roi, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir, near the Eure; 12 N. Chartres, 12 SE. Dreux. Pop. 1,271.

Nogent le Rotrou, t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure-and-Loir, on the Huisne; 26 NW. Châteaudun, 27 SW. Chartres. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 48. 20. N. Pop. 6,515.

Nogent sur Seine, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aube; 9 ESE. Provins, 29 NW. Troyes. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 3,208.

Nogent sur Vernisson, t. France, in Loiret; 9 S. Montargis.

Noghè, t. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 50 NE. Sennaar.

Nogong, t. Bengal, capital of the circar of Barbuckpour; 50 NE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 53. E. Lat. 24. 48. N.

Noguera Pallaresa, r. Spain, which runs into the Segra, 4 N. Balaguer.

Noguera Ribagorçana, r. Spain, which runs into the Segra, 10 S. Balaguer.

Nohn, t. France, in Moselle; 13 NW. Sar Louis, 16 NE. Thionville.

Nohotha, r. Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 21 WSW. Tankia.

Nohukun, r. Mexico, which rises in Yucatan, and runs into the bay of Honduras by several mouths, Lon. 90. 16. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Nohutta, t. Bengal; 18 W. Nattore. Lon. 88. 46. E. Lat. 24. 28. N.

Nohutta, t. Bengal; 5 SW. Mahmudpour.

Nohutta, t. Hind. in Bahar; 33 ESE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 40. E. Lat. 25. 59. N.

Noia, t. Naples, Otranto; 5 SE. Nardo.

Noia, t. Naples, Basilicata; 12 SSW. Tursi.

Noia, t. Naples, in Bari; 6 WSW. Conversano, 25 ESE. Bari.

Noiera, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 7 WNW. Salerno.

Noilsberg, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 18 NW. Leitmeritz.

Noir, see *Black*.

Noireau, r. France, which runs into the Orne, about 4 NNE. Clecy.

Noiretable, t. France, in Loire; 18 SSW. Roanne. Pop. 1,900.

Noirmount Point, cape at the entrance of St. Aubin's bay, on S. coast of the island of Jersey.

Noirmoutier, t. France, in Vendée, with a harbour and bay on E. coast of the island of Noirmoutier, and defended with a fort, called *Fort St. Pierre*. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 1,610.

Noirmoutier, isl. separated from the continent of France by a strait, of about a quarter of a league in width; 3 leagues long, and from a quarter to one league wide. Pop. 5,420. Sq. m. 70. This island being a celebrated place of resort for the French royalists of La Vendée, was taken on the 2d of January, 1794, by the republicans; 800 royalists were killed, and 1,200 made prisoners. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 46. 53. N.

Noisy le Sec, t. France, in Seine; 4 E. Paris.

Noix Isl au, or *ut Island*, small island, near N. extremity of lake Champlain.

Noizai, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 6 NW. Amboise. Pop. 1,200.

Noka, t. Hind. Bahar; 14 NNE. Saseram.

Nokre-koh, mt. Grand Bukharia, so called from the silver mines which it contains; 100 E. Balk.

Nokissima, or *Burning Island*, small Japanese island. Lon. 139. 20. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

Nikolaiev, or *Nicolaef*, t. Russia, in Cherson, on the Bog, at the junction of the Ingul, about 10 leagues from the mouth of the Bog; 15 leagues NW. Cherson, 30 ENE. Odessa. Lon. 32. E. Lat. 56. 53. N. Pop. 4,000. It was founded in 1791, and is built with the greatest regularity. The lowest depth of the navigable part of the river being 20 feet, vessels of great size can come up here, an advantage, which has caused it to be chosen as one of the stations for the Russian navy.

Noksela, t. Bengal; 45 NE. Nattore.

Nola, t. Naples, in Lavora, said to have been built by the Etrurians, before Rome; 13 E. Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 40. 53. N. Pop. 8,345. Bp. see. It was once a Roman colony, rich and flourishing, and is yet a handsome town; the silk spun in the neighbourhood is much esteemed. Bells are said to have been first made here, and here Augustus died. Near it Hannibal was twice defeated by Marcellus.

Nolansville, p-v. Williamson co. Ten.; 32 Murfreesborough, W. 767.

Nolay, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 10 SW. Beaune, 14 SE. Arnay le Duc. Pop. 2,039.

Noli, s-p. Genoa; 25 SW. Genoa, 58 ENE. Nice. Lon. 8. 28. E. Lat. 44. 11. N. Bp. see. The harbour is defended by a fort; the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

Nolin's Creek, r. Harden co. Ken., which runs WSW. into Green River.

Nolinsk, t. Russia, in Viatka; 40 S. Viatka. Lon. 50. 14. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Nollen, t. Brandenburg; 3 SSW. Zossen.

Nolle, t. Piedmont; 8 N. Turin.

Nolsae, one of the smaller Faroe Islands; 6 S. Osteroe. Lon. 6. 38. W. Lat. 65. 10. N.

No-Man's-Land, small isl. near the coast of America, a little to SW. of Martha's Vineyard. Lon. 70. 49. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Nom de Jesus, t. Zebu, one of the Philippine islands; Bp. see, suffragan of Manilla.

Nomaes, or *Nomao*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 SE. St. Joao de Pesqueira, 12 SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Nombre de Dios, t. S. A. in Darien, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name; 30 E. Porto Bello. Lon. 79. 35. W. Lat. 9. 46. N. This town was destroyed in its infancy by the Indians of Darien. Some years after, however,

it was rebuilt; and the inhabitants maintained their ground till the year 1584, when orders arrived from Philip II. for their removing to Porto Bello, as being much better situated for the commerce of that country.

Nombre de Dios, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 85 NW. Zacatecas. Lon. 104. 32. W. Lat. 24. 6. N. Pop. 6,800. The Spanish general who subdued it having granted the property of some of the silver mines to the natives, it drew so many people hither, that it soon became the most populous town in the province.

Nombre de Dios, or *Tambopalla*, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 17.10.S.

Nombre de Dios, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 120 N. Parral.

Nombre de Jesus, t. S. America, in Quito; 35 NW. St. Josef de Huates.

Nombre de Maria, t. S. America, in Quito; 3 NE. St. Josef de Huates.

Nomentum, now *Lamentana*.

Nomeny, t. France, Meurte, on the Seille; 6 E. Pont a Mousson, 12 WNW. Château Salins. Pop. 1,331.

Nomi, t. Japan, in Nippon; 16 SE. Kanazawa.

Nomisny Bay, bay, in the river Potomac, on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 33. 11. N.

Nona, (an. *Onona*, or *Ænonum*), s-p. Dalmatia; 28 NW. Scardona. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 44. 23. N. Bp. see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place. The ruins of Nona, which ought to furnish abundant materials to gratify the curiosity of antiquaries, are so buried by repeated devastations to which this unhappy city has been exposed, that scarcely any vestige of them appears above ground.

Nonume, lake, N. A., about 50 miles long, and 35 broad. Lat. 60. N.

Nonancourt, t. France, in Eure; 7 W. Dreux, 12 E. Verneuil. Pop. 1,328.

Nonant, t. France, Orne; 18 N. Argentan. Pop. 615.

Nonantola, t. Italy; 10 NE. Modena.

Nonanspe, t. Spain, Aragon; 13 E. Alcaniz.

Noncello, r. Italy, which rises in the Friuli, and runs into the Livenza, with the Meda.

Noncovery, one of the Nicobar Islands, situated SE. of Camorta, the intermediate sea forming an excellent harbour, which might be made very useful. The island is of a triangular form, of no great extent, and almost covered with wood. The inhabitants are few in number; and the produce, except timber and hogs, very insignificant. Lime-stone is abundant. Lon. 94. 2. E. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Nondal, t. Finland; 10 WNW. Abo.

Nondorf, t. Austria; 6 NW. Sonneberg.

None St. Dalmazzo, t. Piedmont, on the Non; 15 NE. Pignerola. Pop. 2,096.

None, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Riororto, at the town of None.

None, t. Piedmont, at the conflux of the rivers None and Riororto; 7 SSW. Turin, 3 NW. Carmagnola. Pop. 2,100.

Nonerstorf, t. Austria; 4 NW. Egenburg.

Nonessuch, r. Maine, which runs through Scarborough into the sea. It received its name on account of its extraordinary freshets.

Nonessuch, one of the smaller Bermuda Isles.

Nonesuch Harbour, harbour on E. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 23. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Nonette, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 4 SSE. Isscire, 12 NNW. Brioude.

Nono, t. Abyssinia; 100 S. Mine.

Nonoaba, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 105 W. Parat.

Nontron, t. France, principal place of a district, in Dordogne; 21 N. Perigueux, 30 SSW. Limoges. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 2,809.

Nonza, t. Corsica; 8 NW. Bastia.

Nooaheera, or *Federal*, or *Madison's Island*, one of the Ingraham islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 140. 5. W. Lat. 8. 58. S.

Nooga, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 28. 30. S.

Nookeetah, t. Bengal; 45 NE. Nattore.

Noogoo, one of the small Friendly Islands; 3 NE. Tongataboo.

Noogoonamo, one of the Hapae Islands, a little SE. of Haano.

Noongolah, t. Bengal; 12 E. Goragot.

Noongotty, t. Hind. in Sohagepour; 28 SE. Sohagepour.

Noonoyan, t. on W. coast of Midanao. Lon. 122. 20. E. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Noony, t. Bengal, in Hendooa; 34 N. Nagore, 55 W. Moorshedabad. Lon. 87. 7. E. Lat. 23. N.

Noopour, t. Guzerat; 55 E. Surat, 142 W. Burhanpour. Lon. 73. 50. E. Lat. 21. 11. N.

Noorabad, t. Hind. in Agra, on the Sank. Lon. 78. 6. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Nooraldeen, t. Lahore; 35 ESE. Lahore.

Noorbatornia, t. Thibet; 5 S. PainomJeung.

Noordbroek, t. Neth. in Groningen; 14 E. Groningen. Pop. 1,300.

Noordertragten, t. Neth. in Friesland. P. 2,000.

Noordwalde, v. Neth. in Groningen; 4 N. Groningen. Pop. 1,000.

Noordwyk Binnen, t. N. Holland; 6 N. by W. Leyden. Pop. 1,726. *Noordwyk Bop Zee*, lying to the NW., contains 652 inhabitants.

Noorgunge, t. Hind. Oude; 8 W. Fyzabad.

Noorgunge, t. Hind. Oude; 3 E. Lucknow.

Noormahal, t. Lahore; 40 ESE. Sultanpour.

Noornagur, t. Bengal; 22 N. Comillah.

Noorpour, t. Hind. and capital of a district, in Lahore; 70 N. Lahore. Lon. 75. 5. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Noorpour, t. Bengal; 20 SW. Dacca.

Noort Point, the N. cape of the port of Coquimbo, in Chili.

Nootka, (or *King George's Island*, isl. in Nootka sound. Lon. 126. 40. W. Lat. 49. 35. N.

Nootka Sound, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778. The entrance is situated in the east corner of Hope bay, Lon. 126. 36. W. Lat. 49. 35. N. Capt. Cook says, we enter this sound between 2 rocky points, that lie ESE. and WNW. from each other, distant between 3 and 4 miles. In the middle of the sound are a number of islands of various sizes. The depth of water in the middle of the sound, and even close home to some parts of its shore, is from 47 to 90 fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit are numerous. The land bordering upon the sea coast is

of a middling height and level; but within the sound it rises almost every where into steep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with some sharp, though not very prominent ridges on their sides. The climate, as far as we had any experience of it, is infinitely milder than that on the E. coast of N. America, under the same parallel of latitude. The trees which chiefly compose the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, the wild pine, with 2 or 3 other sorts of pine less common. The two first make up almost two-thirds of the whole. The trees in general grow with great vigour, and are all of a large size.

The persons of the natives are, in general, under the common stature; but not slender in proportion, being commonly pretty full, or plump, though not muscular. Two towns or villages seem to be the only inhabited parts of the sound. The number of inhabitants in both might be 2,000 in the whole. The houses are disposed in 3 ranges, or rows, rising gradually behind each other; the largest being that in front, and the others less, besides a few straggling or single ones at each end.

Nootka Indians, N. A. about Nootka sound.

Noorilla, t. Florida; 54 ESE. St. Marks.

Nopeln, or *Christianopol*, t. Sweden, in Blekingen; 25 NE. Carlsrona. It is fortified, and almost surrounded by the Baltic, in the manner of a peninsula.

Noph, see *Memphis*.

Noquet's Bay, bay, Michigan territory, on NW. coast of Lake Michigan. It is north of Green Bay; 45 miles long, and 18 wide. Lon. 86. 20. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Nora, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 28 NNW. Upsal. Pop. 576.

Noraguachi, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 130 NE. Cinaloa.

Noragues, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 53. 6. W. Lat. 4. 50. N.

Noraie, (La,) t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence; 26 NNE. Montreal.

Norampour, t. Bengal; 15 SE. Calcutta.

Norba-Casarea, now *Alcantara*.

Norbarke, see *Barke*.

Norbekiten, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the left bank of the Pregel; 48 E. Königsberg. In 1757, the Russian army, which was encamped here, was attacked by the Prussians; according to the account of the Prussians, they lost 2,000 men, & killed 14,000 of the enemy. The Russian account states their own loss at 7,000, and that of their opponents at not less than 10,000 men.

Norberg, t. Sweden, in Westmanland, near which are the best iron mines in the province; 34 N. Stroemsholm.

Norborg, t. Denmark, in the island of Alsen. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 55. 3. N. Pop. 850.

Norcia, city, Popedom, in Spoleto; 18 SE. Spoleto, 48 NE. Rome. Lon. 13. 4. E. Lat. 42. 37. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see.

Norden, s-p. Han. in East Friesland; 15 N. Emden. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 53. 34. N. Pop. 3,751. It is situated about 3 miles from the German sea, and the oldest town in East Friesland; open, but large, and commercial, containing a good harbour.

Nordenburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on a lake; founded by the Teutonic Knights, in 1305;

18 NNE. Rastenburg, 45 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 45. E. Lat. 54. 16. N. Pop. 1,735.

Nord Fiord, bay, on N. coast of Iceland. Lon. 17. 46. W. Lat. 66. N.

Norderney, isl. in the German ocean, near the coast of East Friesland, about 4 miles long, and 2 where broadest, wide. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 750.

Nordfœ, lake, Norway, 32 miles in circumference; 50 W. Christiana.

Nordhalben, t. Bavaria; 17 WNW. Hof, 36 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 1,000.

Nordhausen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Zorge, and on N. side of the Hartz mountain; 37 E. Gottingen, 38 N. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 8,954. H. 1,456. It is fortified with a wall, flanked with towers, and is built in the style of the middle ages. It contains 1 Cath. & 7 Luth. chh., 3 hospitals, and an orphan house. The principal employment is the distillation and sale of spirits. There are 200 stills, which consume annually 300,000 bushels of corn. There are also a number of oil mills, likewise tanneries, and some manufactures of woollen, linen, hardware, and soap. There are also manufactures of marble and alabaster, obtained from the adjacent district of Hohenstein.

Nordheim, t. Han. in Gottingen, on the Ruhme, which at this place divides itself into 2 branches: over each of them is a bridge of stone, and the whole river runs into the Leine; 10. N. Gottingen. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 3,093. It is surrounded by a wall, is tolerably built, and contains 2 chh., a hospital, and has some manufactures.

Nordheim, t. Bav. in the Lower Maine, on the Khon; 7 N. Bischoffsheim. Pop. 759.

Nordheim, t. Bav.; 3 SSW. Schainfeld.

Nordingen, t. Sweden, in Angermanland; 21 NNE. Hernosand.

Nordenberg, t. Bav.; 4 NNE. Rothenburg.

Nordhorn, t. Han. in Bentheim. Pop. 898.

Norderoe, one of the Danish Faroe islands. Pop. 600. Sq. m. 63.

Nordkiöping, or *Norrkiöping*, or *Norkiöbing*, t. Sweden, cap. East Gothland, on the river Motala, founded in 980; 76 SW. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 11. E. Lat. 58. 35. N. Pop. in 1815, 9,331. It is a staple town, next to Stockholm in extent, but not populous in proportion, and was formerly fortified. It contains 5 churches, and carries on a considerable trade; and has a new and commodious quay. Here are also two copper-mills, a hammer-mill for brass, several paper-mills, 50 corn-mills, woollen manufactures, &c. Here is likewise a salmon fishery.

Nordkirchen, t. Pru. Munster; 6 N. Werne.

Nordland, or *Norrland*, the most northern of the three great divisions of Sweden, bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the gulf of Bothnia, S. by Upland and Dalecarlia, and W. by Norway, Dalecarlia, and Lapland. It was formerly divided into 7 provinces, viz. Gestrícia, Helsingland, Medelpad, Jamptland, Harjedalem, Angermannland, and West Bothnia, but it has lately been formed into 3 governments, Gefleborg, Hernosand, and Umea. Pop. 255,208. Sq. m. 102,500. The surface is rugged, the soil unpro-

ductive, and the climate very severe. The quantity of corn is insufficient for the inhabitants, but the stock of cattle is good; there are large forests of timber, and some productive iron mines.

Nordleda, t. Han. Bremen; 4 S. Otterndorf.

Nordlingen, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, capital of a district, on the Eger; 30 NNW. Augsburg, 54 E. Stuttgart. Lon. 10. 31. E. Lat. 48. 49. N. Pop. 5,810. It is situated in a fertile country, particularly abounding in pasturage. Near it, in the year 1634, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialists. In the year 1702, a famous compact was entered into here between the five circles, and the town better fortified.

Nordmaling, s-p. Sweden, in Angermannland, in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19. 24. E. Lat. 63. 34. N.

Nordmarsch, small isl. Denmark, in the North sea; 3 NW. Nordstrand.

Nordon, or *Nordebouurg*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 40 SE. Königsberg.

Nordorf, or *Nordtop*, t. Holstein; 15 SW. Kiel, 35 N. Hamburg.

Nordre Rönnerne, cluster of islets and rocks in the Cattegat, about 4 miles from the NW. coast of the island of Lessee. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Nordstrand, isl. Denmark, in the North sea, situated near the coast of Sleswick. This island has frequently suffered by inundations of the sea, particularly in 1634, when the whole country was overflowed, and the impetuosity of the waves was so great, that 6,408 persons, 1,332 houses, 30 wind-mills, 6 churches, and 50,000 head of cattle were swept away; and a great part of the island destroyed. It formerly contained 22 parishes, and abounded in corn and cattle. One parish only now remains. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 54. 37. N. Pop. 2,500.

Nore, r. Ireland, which passes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow, 2 N. New Ross.

Nore, noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a sand bank, which runs off from the island of Grain, to the eastward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating vessel. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Nore, (*Black*), cape of England, on the coast of Somersetshire, in the mouth of the Severn; 8 SW. from the mouth of the Avon.

Noregna, t. Spain, Asturia; 8 NNE. Oviedo.

Noreia, now *St. Leonard*.

Norenborg, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 21 ENE. Stargard, 43 WSW. New Stettin. Lon. 15. 33. E. Lat. 53. 27. N. Pop. 892.

Norfolk, co. U. Canada, N. of Lake Erie.

Norfolk, co. Mass., bounded NW. & W. by Middlesex co., E. by Boston Harbour, S. by Plymouth and Bristol cos., and W. by Rhode Island and Worcester co. Pop. in 1810, 31,245; in 1820, 36,471. Chief town, Dedham.

Norfolk, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 18 N. Litchfield, 35 WNW. Hartford, 42 ESE. Hudson, W. 358. Pop. 1,422. The township is mountainous, but has generally a good soil for grazing.

Norfolk, co. SE. part of Va., bounded N. by Hampton Road and Chesapeake bay, E. by Princess Anne co., S. by N. C. and W. by Nansemond co. Pop. in 1810, 13,679; slaves, 5,647. Pop. in 1822, 15,478. Chief towns, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Norfolk, bor. and port of entry, Norfolk co. Va., on NE. bank of Elizabeth river, 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton road, and 32 from the sea, 110 by water below City Point, 112 ESE. Richmond, W. 229. Lon. 76. 42. W. Lat. 37. 12. N. Pop. in 1810, 9,193; in 1820, 8,478. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a theatre, 2 insurance offices, 3 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, an academy, an orphan asylum, a Lancasterian school, an atheneum containing about 1,000 volumes, and 6 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists. The ground on which the town is built, is level, low, and in some places marshy. The streets are irregular, crooked, and in some parts dirty. The principal ones, however, are paved, kept clean, and well lighted. But few of the houses are remarkable for elegance. Two or three of the churches are neat buildings, but none of them are ornamented with steeples. The Farmer's Bank is a large structure, built in an elegant style. The orphan asylum supports about 20 orphan children, and has an elegant brick building. The Lancasterian school has a commodious brick building, and from 200 to 300 scholars. This town affords much agreeable society, and the inhabitants are distinguished for their hospitality.

Norfolk has more foreign commerce than any other town in the state. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 23,809 tons. The harbour is a beautiful basin, nearly a mile wide, and is safe and commodious. It is effectually defended by 3 forts; Fort Norfolk, a strong fortification, on NE. side of Elizabeth river, about a mile below the town; Fort Nelson, on SW. side of the river, a little higher up, just below the town of Portsmouth; and a large and strong fort on Craney island, 5 miles below the town. On Washington Point, between the E. and W. branches of the river, about a mile from Norfolk, there is a marine hospital, which is a handsome brick building. About a mile from the town, on the opposite side of the river, is the town of Portsmouth; and a little higher up the river, is the village of Gosport, containing a large U. S. navy yard.

Norfolk, co. Eng. bounded N. and NE. by the German ocean, S. and SE. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Washes. It is almost insulated by the sea and rivers. Length from E. to W. 74; breadth 48. Acres 1,238,000. Sq. m. 2,013; 220 light sand, 420 good sand, 60 marsh land clay, 900 various loams, 148 rich loams, 82 peat land. About two thirds of the county consist of arable lands, kept in a state of tillage, and agriculture is carried to a high degree of improvement. Wheat is the general crop; also barley, oats, turnips, rye, beans, peas, &c. The principal towns are Norwich, the capital, Yarmouth, and Lynn. Pop. in 1811, 291,999. H. 51,776. Families employed in agriculture 31,554; in trade and manufactures 23,084; others 8,279.

Norfolk Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 15 miles in circumference, discovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1774, who says, "We found it uninhabited, & were undoubtedly the

first that ever set foot on it." A settlement was made on this island by a detachment from Port Jackson, under the conduct of Lieutenant King, in the year 1783. The number of inhabitants, on the island, a few years since, was about 1,000. It is well wooded, fertile, and produces various fruits and vegetables. Lon. 168. 10. E. Lat. 29. 3. S.

Norfolk, (*New*), tract of country on W. coast of N. America, extending from Cross sound to New Cornwall.

Norfolk Sound, bay on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 135. 15. W. Lat. 57. 5. N. Here is a settlement composed of about 600 Russians, who are intermixed with the Indians. It is an important establishment in the peltry and fur trade. The Russian fort here is furnished with upwards of 100 pieces of cannon.

Norghes, t. Georgia, which, in 1395, was taken by Timur Bec, who put the inhabitants to the sword, and razed the walls.

Norham, v. Eng. in Durham, insulated in the county of Northumberland, giving name to a tract of country called *Norhamshire*; 6 SW. Berwick, 330 N. London. It is a place of antiquity, and said to have been anciently called *Ubbanford*. The church had formerly the privilege of a sanctuary.

Norholm, t. Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand; 16 NNE. Christiansand.

Nori, t. Sardinia; 18 NE. Cagliari.

Noria, t. S. America, in Cordova; 21 NNW. Cordova.

Noricum, ancient country, extending from the Alps to the Danube; now a part of Bavaria and Austria.

Norie, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 16 NNW. Christianstadt.

Norin, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Narentza, 8 miles below Citluc.

Noring, t. Austria; 5 NNE. Wells.

Norland, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Halifax. Pop. 1,180.

Normancross, hamlet, Eng. in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. A prison was erected here during the late war, capable of holding 10,000; and near it barracks for 2,000 soldiers.

Normandy, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, bounded N. by the English Channel, E. by Picardy and the Isle of France, S. by Beauce, Perche, and Maine, and W. by Bretagne; about 150 miles from E. to W. and 75 from N. to S. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and contained many considerable cities and towns. The two principal were Rouen and Caen. It is now divided into the 5 following departments.

	Pop.	Chief towns.
Lower Seine	643,000	Rouen
Eure	422,000	Evreux
Orne	426,000	Alençon
Calvados	506,000	Caen
Channel	582,000	St. Lo.

It was one of the most fruitful provinces in the whole kingdom, as also one of the most profitable to the king. It abounds in grain, flax, hemp, & vegetables for drying, &c. This country, under the Roman emperors, was the second *Provincia Lugdunensis*, and under the kings of the Franks constituted a part of the kingdom of *Neustria*.

Norman's Island, small isl. Massachusetts, near SW. coast of Martha's Vineyard. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 41. 13. N.

Norman's Island, small isl. in the West Indies; 18 E. St. John, one of the Virgin islands.

Norman's Kill, or *Creek*, r. Albany co. N. Y., which falls into the Hudson, 2 1-2 S. Albany.

Normanton, v. Eng. in Rutland, with a chalybeate spring; 6 SE. Okeham.

Normier, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 SE. Semur en Auxois.

Normoloco, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 70 S. Salta.

Norndorff, t. Bav. in Upper Danube, belonging to the lordship of Fugger, on the Schinutter; 12 N. Augsburg, 36 ENE. Ulm. Pop. 800.

Noro, country, Africa, S. of Cashna, N. of the Niger.

Norochi, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 95 WSW. Parral.

Noroy le Bourg, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 6 E. Vesoul, 9 SW. Lure. Pop. 1,072.

Noroy le Sec, t. France, in Moselle; 6 W. Briey, 15 SW. Thionville.

Norpuy, t. Hind. in Bahar; 37 SSW. Patna.

Norråla, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 5 NNW. Soderhamn.

Norrbo, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 16 NW. Hudwickswall.

Norridgewock, p-t. & cap. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebec; 94 NNE. Portland, 205 NNE. Boston, W. 653. Pop. in 1810, 880; in 1820, 1,454. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, is a very pleasant town, and contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the river.

Norrinton, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,098.

Norrison, p-t. bor. & cap. Montgomery co. Pa., on N. side of the Schuylkill; 17 NW. Philadelphia, W. 142. Lon. 75. 23. W. Lat. 40. 10. N. Pop. 827. It contains a court house, a bank, and an academy.

Norrköping, see *Nordkiöping*.

Norrmark, t. Finland; 7 NNE. Biorneborg.

Norro, small isl. between the coast of Finland, and the island of Aland. Lon. 20. 50. E. Lat. 60. 34. N.

Norron, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 3. E. Lat. 61. 38. N.

Norrskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 11. E. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Nors, r. Sweden, which runs into the Wenner lake, 4 NE. Galsta.

Nort, isl. Russia, in the gulf of Finland; 44 W. Revel. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Nort, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 15 N. Nantes, 18 S. Châteaubriant. Pop. 3,180.

Norte, (*del*), or *Rio Bravo del Norte*, r. Mexico, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Arkansas, about Lat. 41. N., runs SSE. and empties itself into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 96. 40. W. Lat. 26. N. It serves but little the purposes of navigation, owing to the sand bars in the flat country, and the mountains in the upper part. It is, however, navigable for boats and canoes in various parts of its course. Length about 2,000 miles.

Nortsee Grote, t. Holstein; 3 E. Rendsburg.

Nortelga, or *Norrtelge*, or *Nor Telge*, s-p. Sweden, in Upland, built by king Gustavus

Adolphus; 30 NE. Stockholm. Lon. 18. 32. E. Lat. 59. 46. N. Pop. 816.

North, dep. France, bounded N. by the sea, NE. by Flanders and Hainaut, S. by the department of Aisne, and W. by Straits-of-Calais; 90 miles in length from NW. to SE., and from 12 to 24 in breadth, though in one part of the district of Lisle, at Armentieres, joining the district of Hazebrouck, it is hardly two. This department is composed of what was before called *French Flanders*, *French Hainaut*, and *Cambresis*. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, Lille, the capital, Avesnes, Cambray, Douay, Dunkirk, and Hazebrouck. Sq. m. 2,320. Pop. 839,833.

North Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on S. coast of Chiampa. Lon. 106. 35. E. Lat. 10. 36. N.

North Bend, p-v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 16 miles below Cincinnati, W. 520.

North Bridgewater, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; formerly a parish of Bridgewater, incorporated as a separate town in 1821. Pop. 1,460.

North-Carolina, see *Carolina*.

North-Castle, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y.; 33 NE. New York, W. 265. Pop. 1,480.

North Cape, see *Cape North*.

North-Coasts, or *Cotes du Nord*, dep. France, bounded N. by the English Channel, E. by Ille-and-Vilaine, S. by Morbihan, and W. by Finistère; about 67 miles from E. to W., and from 25 to 47 from N. to S. This department is part of Bretagne. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, St. Brieuc, the capital, Lannion, Guingamp, Dinan, and Loudeac. Sq. m. 2,800. Pop. 519,620.

North Curry, t. Eng. in Somersetshire; 7 E. Taunton, 134 W. London.

North East, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 24 NE. Poughkeepsie, W. 335. Pop. 2,037.

North East, p-t. Cecil co. Md., on a small river of the same name; 6 SW. Elkton, W. 84. It is a small village, containing an Episcopal church, and a Methodist meeting house.

North East, p-t. Erie co. Pa.; W. 364. Pop. of the township 1,068.

North East Land, isl. in the North sea, of a triangular form, and about 200 miles in circ., separated from Spitzbergen by a channel called *Hinlopen Straits*. Lon. 18. to 23. 30. E. Lat. 79. 15. to 80. 18. N.

North East Point, cape of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 2. W. Lat. 18. 11. N.

North Edisto Inlet, inlet, S. C.; 11 SW. Stone Inlet.

North End, p-v. Matthews co. Va.; W. 180.

North Foreland, see *Foreland*.

North Haven, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 7 NNE. New Haven. Pop. 1,298.

North Haven Point, cape on S. coast of England, at the entrance of Pool bay; 8 E. Pool.

North Hempstead, p-t. & cap. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island Sound; 9 E. Jamaica, 22 E. New York, W. 256. Pop. 2,750. The township is indented by 3 large bays, and between two of them, on a headland, called Cow Neck, there is a light house, 10 N. of the C. H.

North Head, cape on NE. coast of New Holland, and NW. point of Bustard bay. Lat. 24 S.

North Head, one of the smaller Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

North Hero, p-t. & cap. Grand Isle co. Vt., on an island of the same name, in lake Champlain; 32 N. Burlington, W. 533. Pop. 503.

North Island, isl. in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 79. 3. W. Lat. 33. 20. N.

North Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 5. E. Lat. 1. 22. S.

North Island, small isl. near S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 5. 38. S.

North Island, small isl. near SW. coast of the island of Bouton. Lon. 122. 50. E. Lat. 5. 33. S.

North Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, in Dixon's Entrance. Lon. 133. 10. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

North Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 10. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

North Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 43. E. Lat. 5. 38. S.

North Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 57. W. Lat. 17. 24. N.

North Mountain, a ridge which extends NE. through Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pa.

North Mountain Creek, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 239 miles below the Falls.

North Point, cape on N. side of the entrance of the Patapsco into Chesapeake bay.

North Point, cape of Eng. on the coast of Durham. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 55. 4. N.

North Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Morty. Lon. 128. 20. E. Lat. 2. 45. N.

North Reef, reef of Hispaniola. Lon. 69. 12. W. Lat. 33. N.

North River, r. N. H., which joins the Lamprey river in N. part of Epping.

North River, r. N. Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound, Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

North River, r. Mass., which runs E. into the sea, S. of Scituate.

North River, see *Hudson River*.

North River, branch of Fluvanna river, in Virginia.

North River, p-v. Hampshire co. Va.; W. 120.

North River, r. island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 1 N. Young Point.

North River, r. Canada, which runs into the Utawas, 129 W. Montreal.

North Sea, (an. *Mori-marusa*), name given to that part of the Atlantic situated to the N. of England and Ireland, sometimes applied to the *German Ocean*, or that part of the Atlantic which is N. of the Downs, and mouth of the Thames. This term has likewise been applied to the gulf of Mexico, and all that part of the Atlantic which is N. of the coast of S. America, from the isthmus of Darien.

North Sound Point, cape of Antigua, at E. side of the entrance into Parham Harbour. Lon. 61. 27. W. Lat. 17. 16. N.

North West Bay, bay on N. coast of Fernando Po. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 3. 35. N.

North West Point, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 36. S.

North West Territory, U. S., bounded N. by Upper Canada and lake Superior, E. by Michi-

gan territory, S. by Illinois, and W. & SW. by the Mississippi. Lon. 84. to 96. W. Lat. 42. 20. to 49. 37. N. Sq. m. about 140,000. It contains only 2 settlements, one at the head of Green bay where is Fort Howard, the other at the junction of the Ouisconsin with the Mississippi, called Prairie du Chien, where is Fort Crawford.—There are military garrisons at both. The rest of the country is possessed by tribes of Indians, as Winnebagoes, Menomonies, Fox Indians, Chippeways, &c.

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Menomonie, Chippeway, Coppermine, Rocky, Montreal, St. Croix, St. Louis, and Ontonagon. The country has been but imperfectly explored. The northern part bordering on lake Erie is wild, rough, sometimes mountainous, and generally sterile. On the rivers are alluvial bottoms of very rich soil. The tract of country containing the sources of the rivers Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Red river of lake Winnipeg, is wet and swampy. The most remarkable vegetable production is wild rice, a productive and valuable aquatic plant, with which the lakes and rivers of this country abound. It grows in water from 4 to 7 feet deep, and is gathered by the Indians in canoes; it grows in such abundance that a canoe is soon filled. The mineral productions are very important. In the SW. near Prairie du Chien are very extensive and rich lead mines, in possession, chiefly of the Fox Indians. Copper mines are found on the Ontonagon near lake Superior.

North Yarmouth, p-t. Cumberland co. Me., on Casco bay; 12 NNE. Portland, 127 NNE. Boston, W. 564. Pop. 3,679. It is a large township, and contains 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists; an academy, a social library, a paper mill, and has some trade in the fisheries.

Northadstede, t. Holstein; 8 NE. Meldorp.

Northalben, or *Nordheim*, see *Nordhalben*.

Northallerton, t. Eng. in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 34 S. Durham, 223 N. London. Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 54. 24. N. Pop. 2,234. It sends two members to parliament.

Northampton, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 10 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 764.

Northampton, p-t. & cap. Hampshire co. Mass., on W. bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge, 1,060 feet long; 18 N. Springfield, 21 S. Greenfield, 40 E. Pittsfield, 46 N. Hartford, 95 W. Boston, W. 385. Lat. 42. 16. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,631; in 1820, 2,854. The compact part of the town is delightfully situated, and contains a very elegant brick court house, a stone jail, a very handsome and spacious meeting house, 100 feet by 76, a bank, an insurance office, a valuable cabinet of minerals and natural curiosities, a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 17 trading stores. A fine rivulet passes near the centre of the town, on which are erected numerous mills and manufactories, among which are a paper mill, 2 tanneries, one of which is accounted inferior to none in the country, and 2 woollen manufactories, at one of which are finished 20, and at the other 42

yards of cloth daily. Northampton is one of the most pleasant and agreeable towns in the state; many of its houses are elegant; the situation of a number of them is much admired, and the surrounding scenery is romantic and beautiful. In the vicinity of the town are Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, which see. It is an excellent agricultural town, and has fertile meadows of several thousand acres, which are annually enriched by the spring floods.

Northampton, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 18 NW. Ballston-Spa, 50 NW. Albany, W. 425. Pop. 1,291.

Northampton, t. Burlington co. N. J.; 7 SE. Burlington. Pop. 4,833. Mount Holly is within this township.

Northampton, co. E. side of Pa.; bounded N. by Pike co., E. by the Delaware, ESE. by Bucks co., SW. by Lehigh and Schuylkill cos., and NW. by Luzerne co. It is watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Pop. 31,765. Chief town, Easton.

Northampton, p-t. Lehigh co. Pa., 18 miles from Easton; 5 SW. Bethlehem, W. 189. Pop. 1,132. It contains a bank.

Northampton, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,411.

Northampton, co. E. side of Va.; bounded N. by Accomack co., E. by the Atlantic, S. by the entrance into Chesapeake bay, and W. by Chesapeake bay, W. 257. Pop. in 1810, 7,474; slaves 3,350. Pop. in 1820, 7,705.

Northampton, co. N. part of N. C.; W. 232. Pop. in 1810, 13,087; slaves 7,258. Pop. in 1820, 13,242.

Northampton, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 15 W. Ravenna, 195 NNE. Columbus, W. 350. Pop. 237.

Northampton, t. Eng. and capital of a county to which it gives name; 43 NE. Oxford, 66 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 8,427. H. 1,600. It is situated on an eminence, by the side of the river Nen, which bounds it on the SW., and over which are two bridges. It is an ancient town, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It consists of 4 principal streets, wide and commodious, and meeting at right angles; with various smaller ones branching off from them. The town is handsome, and the houses well built, mostly of a kind of free stone. There were formerly 7 parish churches, now only 4; besides houses of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. The Castle-hill meeting is a large building, in which the celebrated Dr. Doddridge preached for 22 years. The principal manufactures are those of boots and shoes; also lace. It is a great thoroughfare, both on the north and west roads. The horse market here was formerly the greatest in the kingdom. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Northamptonshire, co. Eng. bounded N. by Lincolnshire; E. by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; W. by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire; and NW. by Leicestershire and Rutland; about 60 miles in length from NE. to SW., and from 14 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain one city, Peterborough, 13 towns, 336 parishes, 618,000 acres. Sq. m. 965. Pop. in 1811, 141,353. H.

28,318. Families engaged in agriculture 15,235; in trade and manufactures 12,100; others 3,525. Towards the north-east, the land is intersected and surrounded by rivers, and subject to inundations, forming the beginning of the fenny tract, which extends through the Isle of Ely to the Lincolnshire washes. Elsewhere, Northamptonshire is considered proverbially as a fine and pleasant county, which opinion is confirmed by the number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats contained in it. Its greatest defect is the scarcity of wood.

Northborough, p-t. Worcester co. Mass; 11 ENE. Worcester, 33 W. Boston, W. 405. Pop. 1,018.

Northbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 12 SE. Worcester, 45 SW. Boston, W. 407. Pop. 905.

Northeast, r. Cecil co. Md., which flows into the Chesapeake, 5 SE. Charlestown.

Northheim, t. Wurzburg; 3 S. Volckach.

Northew, r. Eng. in the county of Devon, which runs into the Taw, at Barnstable.

Northfield, t. Washington co. Vt.; 9 SSW. Montpelier. Pop. 690. Here is a woollen manufactory.

Northfield, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 14 N. Concord, 54 NW. Portsmouth, W. 521. Pop. 1,304.

Northfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., E. of the Connecticut; 8 NE. Greenfield, 94 WNW. Boston, W. 412. Pop. 1,584. Here is a handsome village situated near the E. bank of the river. The Indian name was *Squakeag*.

Northfield, t. Richmond co. N. Y., on NW. part of Staten Island; 5 W. Southfield. Pop. 1,930.

Northfield, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 178.

Northfleet, t. Eng. in Kent, on the road from London to Canterbury, with 1,920 inhabitants; 9 W. Rochester, 20 E. London.

Northford, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct.; 10 NE. New-Haven, W. 314.

Northhill, t. Somerset co. Maine; 6 NE. Curriotunk falls on the Kennebec, in Emden, 20 N. by E. Norridgewock. Pop. 482.

Northleach, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 20 E. Gloucester, 80 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 664.

Northlined Lake, large lake of N. America; about 80 miles long, and 25 broad; full of islands. Lon. 98. 30. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Northmeals, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 6 N. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,096.

Northmoulton, t. Eng. in Devonshire; 2 N. Southmoulton. Pop. 1,541.

Northorn, t. Han. in Bentheim, on the Vechte; 8 N. Bentheim, 24 SE. Covorden.

Northorp, t. N. Wales, in Flintshire; 11 WNW. Chester, 193 NW. London. Near it are large potteries of coarse earthen ware, firebricks, &c.—In the year 1157, the troops of Henry II. were defeated here by the Welch, under the command of the sons of Owen Gwynedd; the attack was sudden, and the slaughter dreadful.

Northport, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 14 NW. Castine, 218 NE. Boston, W. 662. Pop. 939.

Northampton, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; W. 347.

Northumberland, t. Coos co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 7 N. Lancaster. Pop. 296.

Northumberland, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson; 11 NE. Ballston-Spa, 44 N. Albany, W. 392. Pop. 1,279.

Northumberland, co. central part of Pa.; bounded N. by Lycoming co., E. by Columbia co., S. by Schuylkill and Dauphin cos., and W. by Union co. It is watered by both branches of the Susquehanna. Pop. 15,424. Chief town, Sunbury.

Northumberland, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa., on a point of land in the forks of the Susquehanna; 2 N. Sunbury, 124 NW. Philadelphia, W. 164. The town is regularly laid out, pleasant, and flourishing, and contains an academy. Here is a covered bridge across the eastern branch of the Susquehanna. This town is famous for being the place of residence of Dr. Joseph Priestley, during the last years of his life.

Northumberland, co. Virginia, W. of Chesapeake bay; bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by Lancaster and Richmond cos., and W. by Westmoreland co. Pop. in 1810, 8,308; slaves 3,347. Pop. in 1820, 8,016. At the court house there is a village of about 25 houses; W. 156.

Northumberland, co. Eng. bounded NW. and N. by Scotland, E. by the German sea, S. by Durham, and W. Cumberland; of a triangular form; its greatest length 64 miles, and greatest breadth 48, and about 232 miles in circ. It is divided into 6 wards, which contain 13 towns, and 460 parishes. Acres 1,184,000. Sq. m. 1,850. Pop. 172,161. H. 28,253. Families employed in agriculture 10,945; in trade and manufactures 16,547; others 10,251. Under the heptarchy, it was part of the kingdom of *Northumbria*, which comprehended all the country between the two seas, N. of the Humber to the Edinburgh Frith. The soil is various; on the rivers and sea-coast remarkably fertile; to the NW. and SW. very mountainous; to the W. full of heaths, fens, and lakes, some of the former abounding with mines of ore and coal, and others cultivated; and the mountains feed large quantities of sheep. A late survey supposes that 817,200 acres of land are proper for the plough, and 450,000 are mountainous and improper for tillage, making in the whole 1,267,200. The towns are Newcastle, Berwick, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Blythe, Haltwesel, Hexham, Rothbury, Shields, Timmouth, and Wooler.

Northumberland Islands, chain of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of New Holland, which runs parallel to the main land, at the distance of from 5 to 8 miles; of various height and magnitude, but scarcely one above 15 miles in circ. and many not 4. Lon. 209. 50. to 210. 54. W. Lat. 21. 28. to 22. 26. S.

Northumberland Straits, narrow channel of the E. Indian sea, between the islands of Calamianes and the shoals of Apo.

Northwest Fork, a hundred in W. side of Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 3,456.

Northwich, (an. *Condate*.) t. Eng. in Cheshire, at the union of the Weaver and the Dan; 18 E.

Chester, 173 NW. London. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. 1,333. Here is a large cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Market on Friday.

Northwood, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 E. Concord, 27 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 514. Pop. 1,260. Crystals, crystalline spars, and black lead are found in this town.

Norton, t. Essex co. Vt.; 75 NE. Montpelier.

Norton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 8 NNW. Taunton, 36 SSW. Boston, W. 440. Pop. 1,600. Here are manufactures of iron and cotton.

Norton, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; 34 N. Columbus, W. 455.

Norton, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

Norton, settlement on NE. coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Norton, King's, t. Eng. in Worcestershire; 7 N. Broomsgrove. Pop. 2,807.

Norton St. Phillips, or *Norton Comitis*, t. Eng. in Somersetshire; 7 SW. Bath.

Norton Sound, large bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 161. to 164. W. Lat. 63. N.

Narvenich, t. Westphalia; 7 E. Duren.

Norri, t. Sandinia; 16 NE. Sassari.

Norum, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 20 S. Uddevalla.

Norwalk, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., near the mouth of a small river of the same name, on Long Island Sound; 31 WSW. New-Haven, 45 NE. New-York, W. 273. Pop. 3,004. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains an academy, a printing office, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. It is a good agricultural town, and has some manufactures, and considerable trade, chiefly with New-York. The principal village contains about 100 houses; and the harbour has sufficient depth for vessels of 100 tons.

Norwalk, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; W. 420. Pop. 579.

Norwalk Islands, cluster of small islands in Long Island Sound, near the coast of Connecticut. Lon. 72. 22. W. Lat. 41. 4. N.

Norway, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 5 SW. Paris, 152 NNE. Boston, W. 592. Pop. 1,294.

Norway, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 20 N. Herkimer, 90 NW. Albany, W. 442. Pop. 1,612.

NORWAY, km. in the north of Europe, united to Sweden in 1814; bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland, W. by the German and Northern oceans, and S. by the entrance to the sound and Baltic. Its length is great, extending from the Lindesnes or Naze in Lat. 57. 59. to North Cape in Lat. 71. 11. N. Its breadth is very unequal, in some parts 300 miles, in others hardly 40. It is divided into the four following governments or dioceses; Norrland and Finmark, or Norwegian Lapland, northern districts, are included in the government of Drontheim.—Pop. in 1802, 910,074.

Divisions.	Pop.	Sq. m.	Capitals.
Aggerhuus	378,646	38,117	Christiania
Christiansand	133,711	14,797	Christiansand
Bergen	153,556	14,192	Bergen
Drontheim	239,215	93,232	Drontheim

905,128 160,348

Towns. The principal towns are Christiania,

the capital, Bergen, Drontheim, Christiansand, Fredershall, and Stavanger, all seaports; Conisberg and Roraas, mine towns.

Face of the country, &c. Norway is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, and abounds in sublime scenery. It is separated from Sweden by the Dofrafield, an immense chain more than 1,000 miles in length. The mountains are generally barren, but the valleys are not deficient in the products of high latitudes. The rivers are numerous, but partake frequently of the nature of torrents, abounding in cataracts. The largest are the Glomme, Louven, and Nyd.

Climate. The climate is very severe, though healthy; the soil often stony and barren; but in the southern part there are tracts of considerable fertility. The grain raised is not sufficient for the inhabitants; but pasture is more abundant, and cattle are exported.

Productions. The reindeer constitutes the chief wealth of Norwegian Lapland. The mountains are covered with pine, ash, and especially fir. There are mines of iron, copper, loadstone, salt, marble, lead, silver, and gold. The herring and cod fisheries are valuable. The principal exports are lumber, iron, and fish.

Inhabitants. The Norwegians are accustomed to a plain style of living, as to diet and dwelling, in the remote parts, in seasons of scarcity, they are in the habit of lengthening out their scanty stores by mixing pine bark with their bread. Education is in a backward state. There is a university at Christiania, and seminaries at Bergen, Conisberg, and Drontheim. The religion is Lutheran. There are 5 bishops, 49 deans, and 329 pastors. Norway, since 1814, has been governed as a province of Sweden.

Norway Plains, see Rochester.

Norwegian, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 615.

Norwich, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite to Hanover, with which it is connected by a bridge; 18 N. Windsor, 18 NE. Woodstock, 115 NW. Boston, W. 482. Pop. 1,985. It is a pleasant town, and contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists and 1 for Methodists, and a woollen manufactory. The village is pleasantly situated on ground elevated 439 feet above tide water, about 170 above the Connecticut opposite to it, one mile distant from Dartmouth College, and contains a Congregational meeting house and a number of elegant dwelling houses.—Here is an institution styled the “American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy,” established by captain Alden Partridge, and first opened in Sept. 1820, under his immediate direction and superintendence. The building is of brick, 100 feet by 40, of 4 stories, containing 3 lecture rooms, and 42 rooms for students. It is surrounded by an enclosure, extending 15 rods along the principal street, and 24 rods back. There are 7 teachers; the number of students, in 1822, was 120. The exercise, discipline, and punishments in the seminary are all military; and the students are subjected to a very regular course of life, and are all dressed in a neat but cheap uniform. The time not devoted to study and sleep is spent in military exercises. They are carried through a course of classical learn-

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ing, mathematics and philosophy, general literature, and military science. Those students who are destined for a college education, may be prepared to enter as freshmen, or one or two years in advance.

Norwich, t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 7 WSW. Northampton, 150 W. Boston. Pop. 849.

Norwich, city, New London co. Ct., on the Thames, at the head of navigation; 13 N. New London, 36 SE. by E. Hartford, 45 WSW. Providence, W. 367. Lon. 72.29. W. Lat. 41.34. N. Pop. 2,983; including the township 3,634. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 2 insurance offices, and 6 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 2 for Methodists. It consists of 3 parts, Chelsea Landing, the Town, and Bean Hill. Chelsea Landing is situated on the point of land between the Shetucket and Yantic, which here unite to form the Thames. The site is on the declivity of a hill, high, irregular, and rocky. It contains upwards of 150 dwelling houses, 4 houses of public worship, a post office, and upwards of 30 stores. The Town, 2 miles NW., is situated in a pleasant vale, partially surrounded by lofty hills. It contains a handsome square, a court house, a post office, meeting house, and about 200 houses and stores. Bean Hill, is a pleasant settlement, on the Hartford road, in the western part, chiefly on one street.

Norwich is a pleasant town, and considerable both for trade and manufactures. It is favourably situated at the head of navigation, and has an extensive back country. The commercial business is much less than formerly; about 12 vessels are owned here, employed chiefly in the coasting trade to New-York and elsewhere. The falls of the river afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. The courts for the county are held alternately at this city and New London.

Norwich, p-t. & cap. Chenango co. N. Y., on the Chenango; 8 N. Oxford, 100 W. Albany, W. 337. Pop. 3,257. It has a pleasant and flourishing village, which contains a court house and jail.

Norwich, (North,) p-v. in Norwich N. Y.; W. 349.

Norwich, t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Scioto, above Montgomery.

Norwich, city, Eng. capital of Norfolk; 22 W. Yarmouth, its port, 108 NE. by N. London. Lon. 1. 17. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. in 1752, 36,159; in 1786, 40,051; in 1801, 36,854; in 1811, 37,256. H. 8,763. Bp. see. It is situated on the Wensom, a branch of the Yare, which is navigable up to the town, and joins the Yare a little below the town; over the river are 6 bridges, one of which is of iron. It is about 2 miles long, built on the slope and summit of a gentle hill, was formerly surrounded by an embattled wall, & makes a striking appearance from an eminence in the neighbourhood. The streets, except the market place and St. Giles's street, are narrow and ill disposed, but there are many good buildings. It contains a castle, a cathedral, 36 churches, various dissenting places of worship, the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, insane hospital, and numerous other charitable

institutions. The chief public edifices are the castle and the cathedral. The castle built in the 6th century, and now used as a jail, stands in the centre of the city, of which it commands a fine view. The cathedral is one of the most spacious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. It is of Norman architecture, founded in the 11th century; 411 feet long, and 315 to the top of the tower.

Norwich is situated in a rich and populous district, and is the principal town in the eastern part of England, and has long been noted for its trade and extensive manufactures. It has a very considerable share of the woollen manufactures of the country. In 1724, in and about the city, 120,000 persons were employed in this business; it has latterly rather declined. The principal articles are bombazines, worsted damasks, flowered satins, and fine camblets. To these have been lately added the manufacture of cottons, shawls, other fancy goods of the best quality; cotton and thread lace, linen, &c. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.—Norwich is a very ancient city, and has repeatedly suffered by the plague and fire. In 1348, nearly 58,000 are said to have been carried off by the plague.

Noschalkoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug; 68 SE. Lalsk.

Nosag, t. Bengal; 20 SSE. Palamow.

Nesapour, t. Hind. Hindia; 10 NE. Hurdah.

Nose Peak, mt. on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 25. E. Lat. 8. 56. N.

Nose Point, cape on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 42. E. Lat. 8. 59. N.

Nosima, small isl. of Japan, in the straits between Nippon and Xicoco.

Nosima, t. Japan, Ximmo; 20 NNW. Taisero.

Nosovskoi, cape, on N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 64. 14. E. Lat. 77. 15. N.

Noss Head, cape, on E. coast of Scotland, in Caithness. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Noss Head, cape on N. coast of Noss Island. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Noss Island, one of the smaller Shetland Islands. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Nossa Senhora da Encarnação, t. Portugal, in Algarve, near Cape Carvoeiro, on S. coast; 4 S. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Nossano, t. Lucca; 6 W. Lucca.

Nossen, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Muldau; 12 SW. Meissen, 18 W. Dresden. Lon. 13. 11. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 1,000.

Nossi Ibrahim, see *St. Mary*.

Nossoncourt, t. France, in Vosges; 3 NE. Ramberviller, 13 NW. St. Diey.

Notahacky, or *Notahucky*, r. Tennessee, which rises in N.C., and joins the French Broad, a little above Dandridge.

Notch, (*The*), a pass in the western part of the White mountains, N. H. The narrowest part is between two perpendicular rocks, and is only 22 feet wide. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch following the course of the head branch of the Saco river, which has its source in a pond of one or two acres, situated near the road. The scenery at this place is wonderfully grand and picturesque. The whole mountain, which otherwise forms a continued range, is here cloyen down quite to its base, opening a fine passage for the waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow that space has

been obtained with difficulty for the road. The crags and precipices on both sides rise with great steepness, forming a support for the irregular ridges above. For many miles below the commencement of the notch, the eye meets, on both sides, a succession of steep and precipitous mountains, rising to the height of several thousand feet, and utterly inaccessible from the valley below. The sides of these mountains, consist in some parts of bald rock, variegated by the trickling of water; in other parts, they are covered with trees and shrubs.

Notchengong, t. Hind. in Berar; 47 SSW. Nagpour, 75 SW. Ellichpour. Lon. 79. 17. E. Lat. 20. 32. N.

Noti Cornu, now *Cape St. Ann*.

Notebach, t. Sweden, Smaland; 45 NW. Calmar.

Notia, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 39 SW. Wexio.

Noto, *Val di*, (or *Valley of*), one of the three divisions of Sicily, forming the SE. portion and about one third of the island; 70 miles long, and 50 broad. The surface is partly level and partly mountainous; the air generally healthy. Products, wine, olives, honey, wax, almonds, and various kinds of fruit. Pop. 459,000. H. 75,662. Chief town, Catania; other towns Syracuse, Calata-Gerone, Modica, Lentini, Carlentini, and Noto.

Noto, or *Noto Nuova*, t. Sicily, in a valley of the same name; 20 SW. Syracuse, 27 ESE. Girgenti. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 36. 48. N. Pop. stated by Hassel at 8,000. H. 1,958. By others much higher. Leckie states it at 35,000. It is pleasantly situated, and contains numerous churches and convents. But the most curious object is a museum of *Græco-Siculo* medalions, and Greek, Roman, and Saracenic coins; in number about 6,000.

Noto, lake, Russia, Archangel, about 36 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; 36 SW. Kola.

Noto, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 17. E. Lat. 59. 58. N.

Noto, t. Japan, in Nippon; 200 NW. Jedo.

Notre Dame Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 25. 40. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.

Notre Dame de Clercy, t. France, in Loiret; 6 NW. Beaugency, 9 SW. Orleans.

Notre Dame de Coudun, t. France, in Oise; 3 N. Compiègne.

Notre Dame de Courson, t. France, in Calvados; 8 S. Lisieux, 18 ENE. Falaise.

Notre Dame Deliverance, t. France, in Calvados; 7 N. Caen, 12 E. Bayeux.

Notre Dame de Frenay, t. France, in Calvados; 10 ENE. Falaise, 13 SSW. Lisieux.

Notre Dame de Liesse, see *Liesse*.

Notre Dame de Neves, t. Brazil, in Pernambuco.

Notre Dame de Port, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 10 W. Agen. Pop. 1,100.

Notre Dame de Roche Serviere, t. France, in Vendée; 7 W. Montaigu, 15 N. La Roche sur Yonne.

Notre Dame de Torce, t. France, in Mayenne; 22 SE. Mayenne. Pop. 1,300.

Notschow, t. Holstein; 6 S. Legeborg.

Nof's Island, small isl. near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76. 5. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Nottaway, co. S. part of Va., bounded N. by Amelia co., E. by Dinwiddie co., S. by Lunen-

burg co., and W. by Prince Edward co. Pop. in 1810, 9,279; slaves 6,368. Pop. in 1820, 9,658.

Nottaway, r. Va., which unites with the Meherrin in N. C., to form the Chowan.

Notteburg, see *Schlusselfurg*.

Nottelen, t. Pru. in Munster; 7 W. Munster. Pop. 2,906.

Nottingham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 23 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 503. Pop. 1,120.

Nottingham West, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Dunstable; 15 SE. Amherst, 37 NNW. Boston, 40 S. Concord, W. 473. Pop. 1,227.

Nottingham, t. Burlington co. N. J., on the Delaware. Pop. 3,633.

Nottingham, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,098.

Nottingham, (East,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,486.

Nottingham, (West,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 474.

Nottingham, p-t. & port of entry, Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent; 7 S. Upper Marlborough, 38 SE. Washington. It is a place of some trade. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 1,540 tons.

Nottingham, (East,) v. Cecil co. Md., 10 miles from Charlestown, W. 104.

Nottingham, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 1,529.

Nottingham, t. Eng. capital of Nottinghamshire, on the Trent; 14 NE. Derby, 125 N. by W. London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 52. 59. N. Pop. in 1779, 17,700; in 1811, 34,363. It stands on an eminence, and from its picturesque situation, and striking appearance of its buildings, is one of the pleasantest and most beautiful towns in England. The streets are generally narrow and irregular. The castle is a large, handsome, and conspicuous edifice. The town contains 4 chh., 15 dissenting houses of worship, other public buildings, and various charitable institutions.

Nottingham is famous for being the chief seat of the manufacture of stockings, of the finer kinds, as silk and cotton. The number of frames made use of is upwards of 10,000. Here are also manufactures of lace for veils, shawls, &c.; and formerly malt, leather, and earthen ware, which have now declined. It is favourably situated for trade, having a communication with the eastern and western seas by means of the Trent and Mersey, and also communicating with the Severn and Thames. It has an extensive trade with the surrounding country. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday; and 3 annual fairs.—Natives, Kippis, Wakefield, and Arkwright.

Nottingham Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. 30. W. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Nottinghamshire, co. Eng. bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire; about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Sq. m. 774. Acres 495,000. Pop. 162,900. H. 32,293. Families employed in agriculture, 12,293; in trade and manufactures, 18,923; others 2,293. It is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 13 towns, and 168 parishes. Being happily situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire, on the one hand, and the flat of

Lincolnshire on the other, it enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England. The towns are Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Blythe, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, Worksop.

Notzendorf, t. Prussia; 7 E. Marienberg.

Nou, t. Hind. in Delhi; 20 WNW. Coel.

Nova, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 50. 30. W. Lat. 0. 4. S.

Noua, isl. near W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 47. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Nova Scotia, British province, N. A. consisting of a peninsula, connected by an isthmus with the province of New-Brunswick. Lat. 43. 30. to 46. N. The bay of Fundy separates it on the NW. from New Brunswick; on the NE. it is separated by narrow straits from the islands of St. John's and Cape Breton; on the S. & W. it is bounded by the Atlantic; about 250 miles long, from 30 to 60 broad; divided into 9 counties and 37 townships. Pop. estimated at 100,000; mostly Episcopalians, with a bishop at Halifax, the capital. The other towns are Liverpool, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Barrington, Pictou, Argyle, and Windsor, where there is a college. The exports consist of fish, plaster of Paris, and lumber. Those from Halifax, in 1810, amounted to 600,000*l.* sterling, and the imports into the whole, to 1,200,000*l.*

The winter is long and severe, continuing at least 7 months in the year; to this immediately succeeds, without the intervention of any thing that may be called spring, a summer, when the heat is as violent as the cold was in the winter months. The soil in most parts is barren, the corn it produces of a shrivelled kind, like rye, and intermixed with a cold spongy moss. It is not, indeed, uniformly bad, there being tracts in Nova Scotia, not inferior to the best land in New England. The country round Halifax has the appearance of cultivation, and a flourishing state.—Nova Scotia was first settled by the French and called by them *Acadia*. It was granted by James I. to Wm. Alexander, but not confirmed to England till 1713. It included New Brunswick till 1784; when it was divided into two provinces.

Nova Zembla, isl. in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia, by the straits of Vaigatskoi; belonging to the Russian government of Archangel. It is about 540 miles in length, and from 100 to 250 in breadth. It is more properly two islands, as a strait or channel of the North sea, nearly in the centre, divides it into two parts, N. and S. This country was first discovered by the English, in the year 1553. It has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a NE. passage; and in the year 1596, a Dutch vessel being wrecked on the coast, the seamen passed the winter in this unhappy country, but were with great difficulty preserved alive. Since that some Russians have passed a winter there without suffering so much. The country is represented as desolate in the extreme, producing no trees, nor any other vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. Some human beings have been seen there at times, but they are not supposed to be inhabitants, but Samoeids who have ven-

tured across, either in canoes, or on the ice, for fish or game. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, rein-deer, and rabbits; sea cows abound on the coasts, and sea fowl, to lay their eggs. Lon. 53. to 73. E. Lat. 70. 30. to 76. N.

Novac, t. Istria; 15 NNE. Rovigno.

Novaja, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtysh; 100 ESE. Tobolsk.

Novaya, t. Buenos Ayres, on a river of the same name; 40 SE. Santa Fe.

Novale, t. Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Musone; 10 S. Treviso. Pop. 2,500. It contains one parochial and some other churches, a convent, and several palaces.

Novalese, t. Piedmont, on the river Doria; 5 N. Susa. Pop. 709.

Novalese, t. Savoy; 6 WNW. Chambery.

Novallera, t. Italy, formerly capital of a small principality; 9 N. Reggio. Pop. 4,070.

Novanagur, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 30 SSE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Novanium, see *Imoschi*.

Novara, (an. *Novaria*), t. Italy, capital of the province of Novara, or Novarese, in the Sardinian Milanese; 8 NE. Vercelli, 23 WSW. Milan. Pop. 12,955. Bp. see. Besides the cathedral, it contains 17 parish churches, and 18 convents, and has manufactures of silk, linen, and leather, and 2 yearly fairs.—The province is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains 225,467 inh., and 1,400 sq. m.

Nouart, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 NNE. Grandpré.

Novarol, t. Samogitia; 48 S. Rosienne.

Noucongue, mt. Thibet. Lon. 94. 54. E. Lat. 30. 54. N.

Noudar, see *Nodar*.

Noudjer, t. Hind. in Ellore; 20 W. Ellore.

Nove Dwinko, fortress, Russia, in Archangel-skoe, at the mouth of the Dwina; 8 miles from Archangel.

Nouée, (La), t. France, in Morbihan; 3 NNW. Josselin.

Novelda, t. Spain, Valencia; 15 W. Alicant.

Novellara, see *Novallera*.

Novemasto, t. Aust. Galicia; 40 W. Lemberg.

Novemiasczko, t. Samogitia; 26 NE. Medniki.

Noves, t. Spain, in New Castile; 16 NNW. Toledo.

Noves, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on the Durance; 6 SE. Avignon. Pop. 1,490.

Novesium, see *Nuys*.

Nougarsak, t. East Greenland. Lon. 44. W. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Nougarsak, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. 30. W. Lat. 61. 14. N.

Novgorod, or *Novgorodskoi*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Olonetz, NW. by Petersburg, SW. by Pskov, SE. by Tver, and E. by Vologda; its length about 320 miles, its mean breadth about 160. Lon. 29. 39. E. Lat. 57. 10. to 61. 10. N. Pop. 825,300. Sq. m. 55,000.

Novgorod, or *Norogorod*, city, Russia, capital of a government, on the river Volchova, at N. end of lake Ilmen; 92 SSE. Petersburg, 260 NW. Moscow. Lon. 31. 16. E. Lat. 58. 32. N. Pop. in 1783, 7,126. H. 1,540. Abp. see. It is one of the most ancient towns in Russia, and

was formerly called *Novgorod Veliki*, or *Grand Novgorod*. In the ninth century it was taken by Ruric, great duke of Russia, who made it the capital of his dominions. At his death, the seat of government was removed to Kiev, and Novgorod continued for above a century under the jurisdiction of governors nominated by the great duke: afterwards, it was for a long time governed by its own dukes. It became the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were so extensive, its power so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, "Who can resist the gods, and great Novgorod?" It continued in this flourishing state until the middle of the 15th century, when the great dukes of Russia laid claim to its feudal sovereignty.

An idea of its populousness, when compared with its present declined state, is manifest from the fact, that in 1508, above 15,000 persons died of an epidemical disorder; more than double the number of its present inhabitants. In its most flourishing condition, it contained at least 400,000 souls.—Under the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch II., the prosperity of Novgorod experienced a most fatal downfall, from which it never recovered: that monarch having, in 1570, discovered a secret correspondence between some of the principal inhabitants and Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, relative to a surrender of the city into his hands, inflicted the most exemplary and inhuman vengeance upon them. He repaired in person to Novgorod, and appointed a court of inquiry, justly denominated *the tribunal of blood*. Contemporary historians relate, that its proceedings continued during the space of 5 weeks; and that on each day of this fatal period, more than 500 inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance of incensed despotism. According to some authors, 25,000; according to others, more than 30,000 persons perished in this dreadful carnage.

The present town is surrounded by a rampart of earth, with a range of old towers at regular distances, forming a circumference of scarcely a mile and a half.—The cathedral of St. Sophia is probably one of the most ancient churches in Russia. Several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred in this cathedral. It contains 62 chh. and 3 convents. These together with various ruins, attest its former magnificence, but the town now consists of scattered groups of miserable houses.

Novgorod, (*Niznei*), or *Nishegorod*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Kostrom, E. by Kazan and Simbirsk, S. by Penza and Tambov, and W. by Vladimir. Pop. 1,100,000. Sq. m. 20,400. The face of the country is level, the soil, productive, and the climate temperate. Productions, corn, hemp, and cattle. Rivers, the Vetluga, Sura, Volga, and Oka.

Novgorod, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, and capital of a government, situated at the confluence of the Oka and Volga; 220 E. Moscow, 492 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 48. 54. E. Lat. 56. 18. N. Pop. 10,000. H. 1,826. Abp. see. It was built in the year 1222, by the great duke Jurii, or George Wsewoloditsh, and as it was the ap-

penage and place of residence of the petty Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. In this city are 2 cathedrals, 28 parish churches, (most of them built with stone,) and 5 convents, a seminary, and a high school. It has a castle, surrounded with stone walls. It is favourably situated at the junction of two navigable rivers, and has an extensive trade in Siberian wares, salt, corn, and all kinds of provisions. Since 1816, one of the greatest fairs in Europe has been held here, beginning in the end of June and continuing through July. In the great fire that broke out here, in 1715, some thousands of the inhabitants lost their lives.

Novgorod, (*Sieverskoi*), t. Russia, in Tchernigov, at the confluence of the Dnieper and Desna, 80 ENE. Tchernigov, 264 SSW. Moscow, 496 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 3,000.

Novi, fortified town, Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna; 45 SE. Carlstadt.

Novi, t. Genoa; 10 SE. Alexandria, 24 N. Genoa. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 44. 47. N. Pop. 5,372. A bloody battle was fought here between the French and the allied forces of Russia and Austria, on the 16th of Aug. 1799; in which the latter were victorious. The French had 8,000 men killed and wounded, 4,000 prisoners, and lost 32 pieces of cannon; on the side of the allies, 7,000 men were killed, wounded, or lost.

Novi, (*Alt*), t. Croatia, on the right side of the Unna, opposite to Novi.

Novia Bunder, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 45 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Novibasar, see *Jeni-basar*.

Novigrad, t. Hungary, with a castle; 12 N. Waitzen, 14 E. Gran. It gives name to a county, but is of no great consequence.

Novigrad, t. Slavonia; 45 N. Kraliovanelika.

Novigrad, t. Aust. Dalmatia, on a bay to which it gives name; 16 N. Scardona. Lon. 17. 32. E. Lat. 44. 28. N. Pop. 800.

Novigunge, t. Hind. Dooab; 30 W. Canoge.

Noviodunum, now *Nion*, & *Soissons*.

Noviomagus, see *Lisieux*, *Spire*, *Nimeguen*, and *Noyon*.

Novion Porcien, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 N. Rethel. Pop. 1,100.

Novioregum, now *Royan*.

Novisello, t. Hungary, on the Danube; 4 SW. Bacs.

Novita, or *Real el Novita*, t. S. A. capital of a district, in New Grenada, annexed to the province of Choco; 140 SSW. Santa Fé de Antioquia, 160 N. Popayan. Lon. 76. 16. W. Lat. 5. 4. N. The most of the houses are built of wood, and roofed with straw.

Novito, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 N. Girace.

Nou-kiang. The Chinese name given to the river Ava.

Novlenskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda, near the lake Kubenskoe; 32 NW. Vologda.

Novo Mirgorod, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, 136 WNW. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 21. 44. E. Lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. 2,500.

Novo Sergievskaja, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Samara; 60 NW. Orenburg.

Novo Shansarov, t. Russia, in Poltava; 21 SSW. Poltava. Pop. 3,750.

Novodvar, t. Hungary; 4 N. Csakathurn.

Novogrigorevskoe, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 72 NW. Cherson.

Novogrodek, t. Russia, in Grodno, capital of a circle, formerly of a palatinate of the same name, otherwise called *Black Russia*, situated on a hill; 68 E. Grodno, 200 ESE. Konigsberg, 200 ENE. Warsaw. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 53. 33. N. Pop. 6,000. It is meanly built and dirty, and is inhabited chiefly by Jews. It includes several Popish and Russian convents.

Novoi, small isl. in the Caspian sea. Lon. 51. 54. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Novoi Lebiazei, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 220 SW. Kolivan. Lon. 78. 24. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

Novomoskovsk, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 16 N. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 35. 12. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 2,300.

Novomst, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoe; 60 NW. Novgorod Sieverskoe. Lon. 22. 0. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Novorzev, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the Uda; 64 SSE. Pskov. Lon. 29. 26. E. Lat. 57. N.

Novosel, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza; 26 W. Filippopoli.

Novosil, t. Russia, in Tula; 44 SSW. Tula. Lon. 36. 54. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

Novoslovo, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 64 NNW. Abakansk, 72 SSW. Krasnoiarsk.

Novotaletzkoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 48 E. Semipolatnoi.

Novotzuruchatuevskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argun; 152 SE. Nerchinsk.

Novousole, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama; 8 S. Solikamsk.

Noup Head, cape, on W. coast of the island of Westra. Lon. 3. 14. W. Lat. 59. 18. N.

Noupra, mt. Thibet; 51 SW. Lassa.

Nourdyia, t. Persia, Chorasan; 108 S. Meschid.

Nous Shehr, (an. *Nyssa*), t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 SE. Kir-shehr.

Nousis, t. Finland; 10 NNW. Biorneborg.

Nouskery, t. Hind. Lahore; 55 SSW. Lahore.

Noutra, t. Aust. Poland, on the frontiers of Hungary; 30 S. Cracow. Near it are some gold mines.

Noutookooagan, r. Canada, which runs into St. John's Lake, Lon. 72. 38. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

Nouvelle, (*La*), r. Canada, which runs into Chaleur bay.

Nouvelle, (*Eglise*), t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 E. Calais.

Nouvelle, (*Le Grande*), or *West Nouvelle*, s-p. Lower Canada, in Chaleur bay.

Nouvion, t. France, in Aisne; 13 NW. Verbins. Pop. 3,357.

Novus, now *Kodihissar*.

Now, r. Eng. which runs into the Derwent, about 9 N. Bakewell, in Derbyshire.

Nowa Grodlo, t. Podolia; 36 N. Braclaw.

Nowada, t. Bengal; 22 S. Ghidore.

Nowada, t. Bengal; 6 S. Curruckdeah.

Nowada, t. Bengal; 18 S. Burdwan.

Nowada, t. Bengal; 17 N. Toree.

Nowada, t. Bengal; 15 SE. Ramgur. Here is a pass across mountains.

Nowada, t. Hind. in Bahar; 20 S. Bahar. Lon. 85. 43. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Nowadaga Creek, in Montgomery co. N. Y., which runs into the Mohawk, in Minden.

Nowadah, t. Bengal; 54 NE. Ramgur.

Nowadah, t. Hind. Bahar; 30 E. Gayah.

Nowadah, t. Hind. Dooab; 30 S. Canoge.

Nowadee, t. Bengal; 3 S. Koonda.

Nowadee, t. Bengal; 46 NNW. Ramgur.

Nowady, t. Bengal; 16 W. Doesa. Lon. 84. 45. E. Lat. 22. 58. N.

Nowagee, t. Bengal; 20 N. Palamow.

Nowagong, t. Oude; 22 NW. Kairabad.

Nowag, t. Silesia, Neisse; 5 NW. Neisse.

Nowagunge, t. Oude; 12 SE. Bahraitch.

Nowagur, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Palamow.

Nowagur, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 36 S. Ruttunpour.

Nowandgur, t. Hind. in Bahar; 55 SW. Patna. Lon. 84. 23. E. Lat. 25. 23. N.

Nowar, t. Hind. Bahar; 43 SW. Arrah.

Nowarahaut, t. Bengal; 10 NE. Dacca.

Nowe, t. Prussia, in Dantzic, on the Vistula; 40 S. Dantzic.

Noweczetyly, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 E. Lemberg.

Noweczcelko, t. Podolia; 64 NW. Kaminiec.

Nowelsaelo, t. Aust. Galicia; 44 SSE. Halicz.

Nowemiasto, t. Poland, in Masovia, on the Pilica; 13 SE. Kawa, 42 SSW. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Nowemiasto, t. Poland, in Sandomir, at the conflux of the Nidda and Vistula; 40 E. by N. Cracow.

Nowidwor, t. Poland, at the confluence of the Bog and Vistula; 17 NNE. Warsaw. Pop. 800.

Nowgong, t. Bengal; 21 ESE. Nattore.

Nowie, see *Neuburg*.

Nowclayé, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 20 SW. Ougein.

Nowosickli, t. Poland, in Lublin; 8 W. Chelm.

Nowograd, t. Podolia; 24 S. Braclaw.

Nowopol, t. Poland; 56 NNW. Cracow.

Nowy Giczin, see *Titschein*.

Noxonton, v. Newcastle co. Delaware; 22 SSW. Wilmington.

Noya, t. Hind. in Bahar; 32 SSW. Bahar. Lon. 85. 3. E. Lat. 25. 11. N.

Noya, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambre, in a bay of the Atlantic; 19 WSW. Compostella. Lon. 8. 56. W. Lat. 42. 50. N. The principal trade is the building of ships.

Noya, r. Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, near Martorell.

Noyal Muzillac, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 NW. Roche Bernard.

Noyal Pontivy, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 E. Pontivy, 6 W. Rohan. Pop. 650.

Noyal sur Vilaine, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 E. Rennes, 12 W. Vitre. Pop. 3,060.

Noyalacote, t. Bengal; 34 NNE. Dacca.

Noyant, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 SE. Le Lude, 9 E. Baugé.

Noyel, r. Hind. which rises in the mountains, about 10 W. Coimbatore, and runs into the Cauvery, 10 NW. Carroor.

Noyen Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 560 ENE. Peking.

Noyent, t. France, Sarthe; 5 SW. Le Mans.

Noyers, t. France, in Yonne; 11 S. Tonnerre, 18 ESE. Auxerre.

Noyers, t. France, in Lower Alps; 5 W. Sisteron.

Noyers, t. France, in Meuse; 9 NW. Bar le Duc, 13 E. Clermont en Argonne.

Noyland Point, cape, Eng., on N. coast of the island of Thanet; 1 W. Margate.

Noyon, (an. *Noviomagus*), t. France, and principal place of a district, in Oise, on the Oise; 10 1-4 posts S. Cambray, 12 1-2 NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 49. 35. N. Pop. 5,699. H. 1,500. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 10 chh., and a hospital; and has manufactures of linen, leather, hats, and stockings, and a brisk trade in corn.—This city was the native place of John Calvin, the celebrated reformer.—Noyon has been several times destroyed by fire, and suffered much during the French league. In 1118, Henry I., king of England, obtained a victory over the party of his brother Robert. In the year 1516, a treaty was concluded here between Francis I. and Charles, duke of Austria, afterwards emperor.

Noza, small isl. near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 40. 9. E. Lat. 13. 30. S.

Nozay, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 9 NNE. Bain. Pop. 2,030.

Nozdrice, t. Volhynia; 64 NE. Zytomiers.

Nozeroy, or *Nozeret*, t. France, in Jura; 12 SE. Salins, 27 S. Besançon. Pop. 825.

Nozli, t. Natolia; 44 W. Degnizlu.

Nudchir, see *Anacur*.

Nuaille, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 10 ENE. Rochelle. Pop. 328.

Nuapent, t. Carnatic; 3 NW. Nellore.

Nuaw, t. Hind. in Bahar; 24 W. Arrah.

Nubas, fort of the Tyrolese, to defend the passage of the Alps; 6 E. Fuessen.

Nubedam, t. Grand Bukharia; 8 E. Saganian.

Nubia, or *Nuabia*, t. Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient *Meroe*; 300 NE. Sennaar, 380 S. Syene. Lon. 34. 54. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Nubia, country, Africa, bounded N. by Egypt, E. by the Red sea, S. by Abyssinia, and W. by unknown countries. In the south is Sennaar, a large independent state, sometimes nominally attached to Nubia. With the exception of the immediate banks of the Nile, the country consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. It is inhabited by numberless tribes of independent Arabs, forming a multitude of petty kingdoms, each governed by its chief. It is divided into 2 parts, called Wady Kenous and Wady Nouba; the chief distinction being the entirely different languages spoken in each. The former extends from Syene to Wady Leboua; the latter reaches to the frontier of Dongola.

The Nile here seldom overflows its banks; but the country is watered by wheels constructed for the purpose of raising the water from the river. The principal article for food is dhourra. Barley, French beans, tobacco, lentils, and water melons are cultivated. The atmosphere is extremely dry, the summers very hot, but the climate healthy; the plague unknown. The Nubians are generally well made, strong, muscular, with fine features.—In the southern part is the Berber district, consisting of 4 villages, employed chiefly in carrying on the trade of

Egypt and Arabia with the interior of Africa. The chief trade of this district, and of all Nubia, consists in slaves, imported from the interior of Africa, to the number of about 5,000 annually, few of them over 15 years of age. They are either conveyed northward to Egypt, or across the Red sea by Suakem and Jidda.

One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the remarkable remains of antiquity, found chiefly on the west side of the Nile. Some of these rival the monuments of Thebes. The Egyptian edifices consist of masonry; those of Nubia are either under ground, or are dug out of the solid rock. The most magnificent is that of Ebsambul, in a state of complete preservation, rising immediately from the bank of the river, and sculptured out of the living rock. It has 6 colossal figures in front; and Mr. Burckhardt found buried in the sand, 200 yards distant, 4 of a magnitude truly gigantic. One of them from the dimensions of the shoulder, would not, if completely uncovered be less than 60 or 70 feet in height. They were conjectured to serve as ornaments to an immense temple, which might be discovered by clearing away the sand. The sculpture is very fine, but the hieroglyphics are indifferent.

Nublada, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, with three small ones near it, lying SW. of Cape Corrientes, on the coast of Mexico. Lon. 122.30. W. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Nuble, r. Chili, which runs into the Itata, 20 miles from its mouth.

Nucail, t. Africa; 70 SW. Fez.

Nuceria, now *Nocera*.

Nuchan, t. Russia, near the sea, which separates the continent of Asia from America. Lon. 189. 14. E. Lat. 66. N.

Nuci, (*La*), t. Naples, in Bari; 12 SW. Monopoli.

Nuddeah, t. Bengal; 30 ENE. Burdwan. It was formerly the capital of a district of the same name, and for a considerable time the capital of Bengal, and carried on an extensive trade. In modern times it has been the seat of a Brahmin seminary of learning.

Nuddeah, t. Hind. in Dooab; 24 S. Canoge.

Nuddere, t. Hind. in Ellichpour; 24 SW. Akoat.

Nuddya, t. Bengal; 31 NW. Burdwan.

Nudiah, fort, Bengal; 35 N. Palamow.

Nueia Kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 47 NNW. Tche-li-leou.

Nuestra Senhora, t. S. A. in Cordova; 5 S. Cordova.

Nuestra Senhora de Ajuda, t. Brazil; 150 SW. Pernambuco.

Nuestra Senhora de l' Assumption, see *Assumption*.

Nuestra Senhora de Buenos Ayres, see *Buenos Ayres*.

Nuestra Senhora del Estero, t. Brazil, capital of a government, on the coast opposite the island of St. Catharine. Lat. 23. 10. S.

Nuestra Senhora de Guadaloupe, t. S. A. in Quito; 130 E. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Nuestra Senhora de Luz, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1506. This appears to be the same island with that called *Pic de l' Etoile*, by Bougainville. Lat. 14. 30. S.

Nuestra Senhora de la Paz, see *La Paz*.

Nuestra Senhora de Pecos, t. New Mexico; 10 E. Santa Fé.

Nuestra Senhora de Popa, t. S. A. in Carthage; 5 N. Carthage.

Nuestra Senhora de la Fé, t. S. A. in Cuyos. Lon. 56. 46. W. Lat. 21. S.

Nuestra Senhora de la Fé, t. S. A. in Paraguay; 120 SSE. Assumption.

Nuestra Senhora de Nieves, t. Brazil, on an island in the Amazon river, where is an ancient mission and Spanish settlement. Lon. 49. 35. W. Lat. 2. 30. S.

Nuestra Senhora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo, see *Remedios*.

Nuestra Senhora los Santos, t. S. America, in Cordova; 42 E. Cordova.

Nuestra Senhora de Socoro, t. Mexico, on the Bravo; 115 S. Santa Fé.

Nuestra Senhora de Socoro, see *Chonos*.

Nuestra Senhora da Vittoria, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador; 8 NW. St. Jorge.

Nuestra Senhora de la Vittoria, see *Tabasco*.

Nuestra Senhora de Talavera, t. S. A. in Tucuman.

Nuez, t. Spain, in Leon, on the borders of Portugal; 42 W. Zamora.

Nugarah, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 27 NE. Gazypour.

Nuggoorder, t. Hind. in Lahore; 30 ESE. Sultanpour.

Nughi, or *Scheki*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on a river which runs into the Kur; 50 NW. Schamachie.

Nugmat, Russian settlement on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 111. 40. E. Lat. 64. 30. S.

Nugoah, t. Hind. Bahar; 10 NNW. Chuprah.

Nuhme, r. Germany, which rises in Waldeck, and runs into the Eder, near Frankenburg, in Upper Hesse.

Nughz, see *Nagaz*.

Nui-hang, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 32 W. Nan-yang.

Nuille et Vandin, t. France, in Mayenne; 15 NE. Mayenne.

Nuille sur Vicoin, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 S. Laval, 9 N. Château Gontier.

Nuis sur Armance, t. France, in Yonne; 12 SE. Tonnerre, 27 E. Auxerre.

Nuits, or *Nuys*, t. France, in Côte-d'Or, celebrated for excellent wines in its environs; 12 S. Dijon, 18 WSW. Auxonne. Pop. 2,541.

Nuizia, r. Russia, which runs into the Olckma, Lon. 119. 34. E. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Nuk, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, about 40 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 31. to 32. E. Lat. 64. 20. to 64. 40. N.

Nukshevan, (an. *Naxuana*), t. Persia, in Erivan; 80 SE. Erivan. Pop. 400. It was once a magnificent city; now a heap of ruins.

Nuldingah, t. Bengal, capital of Mahmudsi; 65 SE. Moorshedabad, 65 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 39. 16. E. Lat. 23. 27. N.

Nules, t. Spain, in Valencia; 25 NNE. Valencia. Pop. 3,338.

Nulhatty, t. Bengal; 25 WNW. Moorshedabad. Lon. 37. 38. E. Lat. 24. 17. N.

Nulhegen, r. Vt., which is formed in Averill, and flows into the Connecticut, between Minehead and Brunswick.

Nullaconda, t. Golconda; 40 SE. Hydrabad.

Nullua, t. Bengal; 30 S. Calcutta.

Nulshi, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Pucculoe.

Numantia, once a very noble city, the ornament of Hither Spain, which with 4,000 men, held out a siege of 14 years, against 40,000 Romans. See *Soria*.

Numaga, r. Ger. which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Brisach.

Numidia, now part of *Tunis*, *Algiers*, and *Biledulgerid*.

Nummasoolo, t. Africa, in Fooladoo, a little E. Bangassi.

Nummis, t. Finland; 20 N. Helsingborg.

Nun, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, pr. Africa, S. of Sus, from which it is separated by sandy deserts. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty of this country, but his real authority is here extremely feeble. This vast but desert province affords not a single harbour or anchoring place along a coast of 180 miles, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such parts of the interior country, as are capable of cultivation. The side next to the sea is a sandy shore, lined with rocks under water, over which the waves break violently. Several of these Arab tribes are more affable and honest than the other Moors. They trade to Mogador, and it is probable they have a more immediate communication with the factories of Senegal. Pop. stated by Jackson, at 200,000.

Nun, t. Africa, in the Vled de Nun. Lon. 10. 5. W. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Nuncar, t. Hind. in Mahur; 3 ESE. Mahur.

Nunda, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y., on the Genesee; 14 N. Angelica. Pop. 1,188. The Genesee has 2 remarkable cataracts in this township, a mile apart, one of 60, the other of 90 feet.

Nundaveram, t. Carnatic; 8 ESE. Udeghery.

Nundungotchy, t. Bengal; 10 ESE. Bauleah.

Nundungur, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 ENE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 32. E. Lat. 26. 12. N.

Nundydroog, t. & fortress, Hind. in Mysore, and capital of a considerable district; 65 N. Seringapatam. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1,700 feet in height, three-fourths of the circumference being inaccessible.

Nuneaton, t. Eng. in Warwick, on the Anker, with a weekly market on Saturday; 8 N. Coventry, 99 NW. London. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 52. 31. N. Pop. 4,947.

Nanegan, small isl. in the Frozen sea. Lon. 193. 40. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Nunez, t. Spain, Cordova; 7 NNW. Montilla.

Nunez, or *Nuno*, r. Africa, which separates the Nalos from Sierra Leone, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 13. 50. Lat. 10. 20. N.

Nunia, v. Arabian Irak, on E. side of the Tigris, opposite to Mosul; supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Nineveh*. Here are mounds similar to those of Babylon. The first is about a mile from Mosul, and is nearly a mile in circuit. The second, considerably higher, but less extensive, is crowned by a building with a cupola, and is said to be the tomb of the prophet

Jonah, and is visited by the Jews as a place of pilgrimage. Similar mounds may be traced further up for several miles.

Nunic Mountains, mountains of South Carolina. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 35. N.

Nunjengode, t. Hind. in Mysore, on the Cubany, with a celebrated pagoda. Lon. 76. 50. E. Lat. 12. 1. N.

Nunnore, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the Soane; 15 S. Arrah. Lon. 84. 49. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Nunnore, t. Hind. Bahar; 22 NW. Arrah.

Nuno Pereira, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 13. 50. S.

Nuno Tristao, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 40. N.

Nunsara, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 16 S. Surat.

Nur, (an. *Naura*,) t. Grand Bukharia, on a mountain of the same name; 100 NE. Bukhara. Lon. 63. 50. E. Lat. 40. 15. N. *Nur* signifies light, and the name was given it from the number of holy places within it; resorted to by the devotees.

Nur, t. Poland; 50 ENE. Warsaw. P. 239.

Nura, r. Russia, which runs into the Kargaldzin lake, Lon. 68. 44. E. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Nura, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 6 NE. Piacenza.

Nurabad, t. Hind. in Gohud; 20 W. Gohud.

Nuraquimire, t. Hind. Tatta; 48 SSE. Tatta.

Nurdija, t. Persia, Chorasani; 30 S. Neisapour.

Nuremberg, or *Nurnberg*, city, Bav. in the circle of the Rezat, capital of a district, on the Pegnitz; 55 ESE. Wurzburg, 78 ESE. Mentz, 90 N. by W. Munich. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 49. 25. N. Pop. 27,000. H. 4,500. It is an ancient city, in the middle ages the occasional residence of the emperors; formerly free and imperial, & twice as populous as at present; and has long ranked among the principal trading towns of Germany. The Pegnitz is not navigable, and the town owes its trade in a great measure to its central position. It is situated in a sandy, but well cultivated plain, surrounded by an old wall, upwards of 3 miles in circuit, having 8 gates. The streets are broad, but crooked and irregular; the houses generally of stone. It contains a castle, 5 public squares, 16 bridges, 190 streets, 8 Luth. chh., 1 Ref. and 1 Cath., a public library, a gymnasium, a royal institute, and other institutions.

Nuremberg has long been distinguished for its manufactures. It was noted for working in iron, brass, and other metals 4 centuries ago. It passes for having been the first place where watches and air guns were made. Among its manufactures are musical and mathematical instruments, watches, maps, copper plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing & book-selling business is carried on to a considerable extent. It was anciently called *Mons Noricorum*, and the surrounding country *Noricum*. Natives, Pfinzing and Albert Durer.

Nurhun, t. Hind. in Bahar; 23 NW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 20. E. Lat. 26. 0. N.

Nurhun, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the Dewah; 50 NW. Patna.

Nuri, t. New Mexico; 40 SE. Riochico.

Nuria, mt. Spain, (part of the Pyrenees,) in

Catalonia, where is a pass, called *Col de Nuria*; N. of Campradon.

Nurjee, t. Sewestan; 25 N. Sehwan.

Nurmijarvi, t. Finland, in Nyland; 20 NNW. Helsingfors.

Nurmis, t. Finland; 58 NE. Kuopio.

Nurmis, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 61. 12. N.

Nurmo, t. Finland, in Wasa; 36 ESE. Wasa.

Nurms, t. Courland; 28 E. Goldingen.

Nurow, see *Nurew*.

Nurpour, t. Hind. in Lahore, capital of a district, on a hill, having the appearance of wealth and industry. Lon. 75. 2. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Nurrah, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 20 E. Raypour.

Nursingdy, t. Bengal; 20 ENE. Dacca.

Nursingpour, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundella; 35 W. Gurrah.

Nursingpour, t. Bengal; 8 E. Doesa.

Nursingpour, t. Bengal; 36 S. Dacca.

Nurtingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Neckar; 14 SE. Stuttgart, 60 E. Strasburg. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 48. 38. N. Pop. 3,338. It has a good school, and formerly had a well endowed hospital.

Nus, t. Piedmont; 6 SE. Aosta.

Nusbach, small r. Ger. which runs into the Gutach, near Freyburg.

Nusberg, t. Prussia, in Ermeland; 10 SSW. Heilsberg.

Nusco, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 8 N. Conza. Lon. 15. 1. E. Lat. 40. 56. N. Pop. 3,577. Bp. see.

Nusdorf, t. Hungary, in Presburg; 23 NNE. Presburg. *Upper Nusdorf* is in the vicinity.

Nusdorff, t. Austria; 3 NW. Vienna. P. 2,000.

Neuse, see *Neus*.

Nushar, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 30 S. Malatia, 55 SW. Diarbekir. Here is a passage across the Euphrates.

Nushar, t. Curdistan, at the foot of Mount Ararat; 20 NE. Van.

Nuslau, or *Nosislau*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 14 S. Brunn. Pop. 926.

Nusserabad, t. Hind. in Candeish; 30 SW. Burhanpour.

Nusseratpour, t. Hind. in Baglana; 20 NE. Chandor.

Nusserpour, district or province, Hind. in Sindy, lying on each side of the Indus, between Sewestan and Tatta.

Nusserpour, t. Hind. and capital of a country of the same name, on the Sinde; 30 SSW. Moultan, 47 NE. Tatta. Lon. 68. 20. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Nutter Mohr, or *Utter*, t. East-Friesland; 9 SE. Emden.

Nuttville, p-v. Lancaster co. Va.; W. 142.

Nutturee, t. Mysore; 28 NNE. Chitteldroog.

Nutwabara, t. Bengal; 23 NE. Ramgur.

Nuys, or *Nuesz*, or *Neuss*, (an. *Novesium*,) t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on the Erft, near its conflux with the Rhine; 3 W. Dusseldorf, 22 NNW. Cologne. Lon. 6. 35. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,447. In this town was a college of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. It carries on a brisk trade in deal boards and coal.

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Ny, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 36 NW. Carlstadt.

Ny, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 53 N. Carlstadt.

Nyaker, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 85 NNE. Hernosand.

Nyamee, t. Africa, Bambarra; 48 NE. Sego.

Nyamov, t. Africa, Bambarra; 140 W. Sego.

Nyara, t. Africa, Bambarra; 40 NE. Sego.

Nyarpel, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 35 NNE. Bomrauzepollam.

Nybelled, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 43 NNW. Calmar.

Nychinta, t. Bengal; 30 N. Mauldah.

Nyclee, t. Hind. in Bahar; 15 NW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 31. E. Lat. 26. N.

Nyborg, or *Nyeborg*, s-p. Denmark; 16 W. Corsoer. Lon. 10. 48. E. Lat. 55. 22. N. Pop. 1,900. It is situated on the E. coast of the island of Funen, in a bay of the Great Belt, surrounded with a rampart and ditch. The harbour is large, but neither deep enough, nor sheltered from some winds. All that remains of the ancient royal palace, where Christian II. was born in 1481, is only a large wing with a flat tower, a little higher than the roof. It serves at present for a magazine and arsenal. This city was first built in 1175, and in the 13th and 14th centuries, most of the assemblies of the states and courts of judicature, particularly the remarkable diet in 1256, were held here. In 1659, the Swedes were totally defeated almost under the guns of its castle.

Nyby, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 28 W. Linkioping.

Nyd, r. Norway, which runs into the North sea, in the bay of Drontheim.

Nydala, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 26 S. Jonkioping.

Nydau, t. Switz. in Bienne, on the NE. extremity of the lake of Bienne, on S. side of the Tiel canal, opposite to Bienne.

Nyebye, t. Denmark, on E. coast of the island of Taasinge. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Nyed, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 18 NNE. Carlstadt.

Nyekiobing, t. Denmark, in the island of Falster, on a narrow channel, opposite to Laland. Lon. 11. 51. E. Lat. 54. 46. N. Pop. 1,079. This is one of the most ancient towns of the kingdom. It is situated on the strait called *Guldborgsund*, which divides Falster from Moeen, and is a pretty large, well built town. On the land side it is fortified with a wall and a ditch, and carries on a considerable trade. Here is a free grammar-school of four classes, and a hospital, which is one of the best endowed in the whole kingdom. The royal palace is a great ornament to the town. In 1288, Nyekiobing was plundered; & in 1507, a remarkable congress was held here, between king John and those Hanse towns which lie on the Baltic.

Nyekiobing, t. Denmark, on N. coast of Zealand, in the gulf of Isefiord, with considerable commerce, and a good harbour. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Nyevre, r. France, which rises near Champey, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers.

Nyevre, dep. France, bounded N. by Yonne,

E. by Côte d'Or, and Saône-and-Loire, S. by Saône-and-Loire, and Allier, and W. by Cher. It is divided into 4 arrondissements. Nevres, the capital, Clamecy, Cosne, and Chateau Chinon. Pop. 241,520. Sq. 2,800.

Ny-Karleby, see *Karleby*.

Nyffè, country, Africa, S. of Cashna, united with Cabi.

Nyiregyhaza, t. Hungary, in Szaboles; 29 N. Debreczin, 123 ENE. Pest. Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 3,066. It contains 4 chh. The employments are agriculture, raising cattle, and making wine.

Nykee, t. Africa, and capital of a district in Melli, situated on the road from Kong to Cashna; 75 N. Malel. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

Nykirke, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland; 24 NW. Linkioping.

Nykiobing, see *Nickiobing*.

Nykoping, t. Sweden, capital of a government, and of Sudermania, on a bay of the Baltic; 49 SW. Stockholm. Lon. 17. 3. E. Lat. 58. 45. N. Pop. 2,453. It is one of the neatest towns in the kingdom, being well built, and has a flourishing trade, and considerable manufactures. Pop. of the government 98,761.

Nykyl, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland; 10 SSW. Linkioping.

Nykyrka, t. Finland, in Abo; 30 NW. Abo.

Nylacky, one of the Banda islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 33. E. Lat. 4. 11. S.

Nyland, pr. in the S. part of Finland, in a bay of the gulf of Finland, and bounded E. by Russia, formerly inhabited by Finns. It is now inhabited by some of the natives of Sweden, properly so called, and Helsingland, by whom it was called Nyland. It is near 130 miles in length, and except in a few places, only 30 in breadth. This is a level, fertile, pleasant country, and is better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. Nyland is divided into 3 districts, which are comprehended in the government of Tavastland. Pop. 115,000. Helsingfors is the principal place.

Nylen, t. Brabant; 6 WSW. Herentals.

Nylodese, or *New Lodese*, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland, formerly a very flourishing town, being situated on the North sea, and governed by

its own laws. But the town being entirely burnt by the Danes in 1611, the inhabitants withdrew to Alingsahs.

Nym, r. Luxemburg, which runs into the Sour, about 3 miles below Echternach.

Nymburg, see *Nimburg*.

Nymphea, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia; 13 W. the island of Rossa.

Nymphenburg, palace, Bav. near Munich.

Nyne, see *Nen*.

Nyo, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 10 SW. Cinaloa.

Nyon, see *Nion*.

Nyordbye, small island, Denmark, near N. coast of Moen, and a little E. Zealand. Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 55. 3. N.

Nyquam, t. Sweden, in Upland; 10 E. Westerahs.

Nysa, now *Nagar*.

Nysand, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 18 SSE. Christinehamn.

Nysatra, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 32 NNE. Umea.

Nyslot, t. Finland, on the lake Saima, built in 1475; 50 NW. Viborg. Pop. 100. Its castle, which stands on a rock in a river near the town, and from which the latter derives its name, is extremely well fortified both by art and nature.

Nyssa, now *Nous Shehr*.

Nystadt, s-p. Finland, on the coast of the gulf of Bothnia, built in the year 1616, and pleasantly situated; 32 NW. Abo. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 61. 5. N. Pop. 1,345. It has a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In the year 1721, a treaty of peace was concluded in this town between Sweden and Russia.

Nysted, or *Nyested*, t. Denmark, in Laland; 19 SE. Naskow. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 54. 48. N. Pop. 690. It was formerly of much larger extent; but in 1650, and 1700, it suffered greatly by fire. This town carries on a considerable trade to the duchy of Mecklenburg and other provinces of Germany. Here are still some remains of a stately monastery, built in 1286.

Nywichwannok, see *Newichawannock*.

O.

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OBE

O, or *St. Martin d'O*, t. France, in Orne ; 5 S. Argentan. Pop. 1,000.

Oacco, t. Benguela, capital of a province of the same name, bordering on Malemba.

Oachate, harbour on S. point of the island of Ulietea. Lon. 151. 24. W. Lat. 16. 55. S.

Oænum, see *Almissa*.

Oahahah, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 40. W. Lat. 39. 21. N.

Oahoo, see *Woahoo*.

Oahoona, one of the Ingraham islands. It has also been named *Washington* and *Massachusetts*.

Oaitipeha, or *O Aitepeha Bay*, bay of Otaheite. Lon. 149. 14. W. Lat. 17. 46. S.

Oak Cove, cove on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of New Georgia, where some of Capt. Cook's crew saw some oak trees.

Oak Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, a few miles above Augusta, Kentucky.

Oakfuskee, see *Tallapoosa*.

Oak Grove, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va. ; W. 210.

Oak Hall, p-v. Greenville, S. C. ; W. 525.

Oak Hill, p-v. Greene co. N. Y. in Durham ; 30 SW. Albany, W. 353.

Oak Hill, p-v. Fauquier co. Va. ; W. 56.

Oak Hill, p-v. Laurens district, S. C. ; W. 579.

Oak Hill, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

Oak's Creek, r. Otsego co. N. Y., which runs S. 10 miles, and unites with the Susquehanna.

Oak Island, small island on the coast of North Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Lon. 78. 20. W. Lat. 33. 52. N.

Oaka, or *Oakamundel*, t. Hind. in Guzerat, capital of a district, on the gulf of Outch ; long the residence of a gang of pirates.

Oakham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. ; 15 WNW. Worcester, 55 W. Boston, W. 425. P. 986.

Oakham, see *Okeham*.

Oakhamston Head, cape of Scotland, on SE. coast of Caithness ; 11 S. Wick. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 58. 15. N.

Oakland, co. Michigan. Pop. 330.

Oakland, p-t. Blount co. East Ten. ; 160 Murfreesborough, W. 565.

Oakley, p-t. Seneca co. Ohio ; W. 435.

Oakmulgee, r. Georgia, which joins the Oconee to form the Alutamaha, Lon. 83. W. Lat. 32. 24. N.

Oakville, p-v. Buckingham co. Va. ; W. 218.

Oalalda, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis ; 30 ESE. Sibbé.

Oaracta, now *Kishme*.

Oarii, pr. Angola, on N. bank of the Coanza.

Oami, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 25 SW. Morisa.

Oanda, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal ; 70 SE. Goumel.

Oasis, now *Elwah*.

Oatara, one of the small Society islands, SE. of Ulietea.

Oaxaca, see *Guaxaca*.

Oaycachi, t. Quito ; 25 ENE. Quito.

Ob, see *Oby*.

Oba, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, on W. coast of the Caspian sea ; 150 NE. Tauris.

Obach, t. Bavaria ; 3 NW. Schweinfurt.

Obama, t. Japan, Ximo ; 25 E. Nangasaki.

Obamene, harbour on E. coast of the island of Otaha.

Oban, s-p. Scot. Argyleshire, on a bay in the sound of Mull. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 56. 24. N. Pop. 1,000. The bay is of a semi-circular form, from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain 500 sail of merchantmen. Here is a custom-house and post-office.

Obasine, t. France, Correze ; 6 NE. Brive.

Obedin, t. Walachia ; 4 NW. Krajova.

Obbes, (L') or *Lobbess*, abbey & v. Neth. Hainaut, near which the allies were defeated by the French, with the loss of 1,500 men, on the 24th of May 1794 ; 2 NW. Thuin.

Obed's River, r. Ten., which rises in Overton co. and runs into the Cumberland, in Jackson co., a few miles below the Kentucky line.

Obdorskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby, near its mouth ; 508 N. Tobolsk, 680 E. Archangel, 1040 ENE. Petersburg. Lon. 67. 14. E. Lat. 66. 40. N. The village consists of a church, and only 5 houses, with a number of huts, which serve as a magazine for the furs collected by the Samoides. Here is a palisaded fort, garrisoned by an officer with 25 Cosacs.

Obedach, or *Obdach*, t. Stiria ; 9 SW. Judenburg.

Obedos, see *Obidos*.

Obeidia, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Khabur ; 45 SE. Rasain, 80 E. Racca.

Obenberg, t. Austria ; 6 ENE. Sleyregg.

Ober, r. which rises from a lake on the borders of Poland and Silesia, and runs into the Oder, 4 S. Zulichau.

Ober-Amstadt, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, district of Lichtenburg. Pop. 1,366.

Ober-achern, t. Baden ; 1 S. Achern. P. 900.

Oberbach, t. Bavaria ; 10 NW. Kissingen.

Oberberckheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine ; 4 SW. Schlettstatt, 7 N. Colmar.

Oberbronn, t. France, in Lower Rhine, district of Weissenburg. Pop. 1,425.

Oberdorf, t. Baden, on the Danube, in the circle of the Upper Danube. Pop. 1,500.

Oberdorf, t. Bavaria ; 10 NE. Kempten. 32 S. Augsburg. Pop. 1,500.

Oberelnheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine ; 12 SW. Strasburg, 12 N. Schlettstatt.

Obergestlen, t. Switz. in Valais ; 48 E. Sion.

Ober Hasbergen, t. France, in Lower-Rhine ; 3 NW. Strasburg, 12 S. Haguenau.

Oberhausen, t. Baden ; 2 NNE. Phillipsburg. Pop. 1,390.

Oberhausz, citadel, Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Passau.

Oberkolzau, t. Bav. ; 13 S. Hof.

Oberkirch, t. Baden ; 12 E. Strasburg, 44 W. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 1,390.

Oberland, or *Hockerland*, formerly a province of East Prussia, lying between Elbing and the river Passarge ; now forming a part of the government of Königsberg.

Obernburg, t. Bav. in Lower Maine, on the Maine ; 8 S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,380.

Obernkirchen, t. Austria ; 8 W. Freystatt.

Oberndorf, t. Wurt. on the Neckar ; 8 E. Schramberg. Pop. 1,140.

Oberndorf, t. Bavaria ; 7 N. Bamberg.

Oberndorf, t. Bav. ; 3 ENE. Windsheim.

Oberndorf, t. Han. in Bremen ; 15 NW. Stade. Pop. 1,574.

Oberndorf, t. Ger. ; 3 SE. Meinungen.

Oberndorf, t. Bav. ; 2 SSW. Schweinfurt.

Obernberg, t. Bavaria, on the Inn ; 7 SSW. Scherding, 12 SSW. Passau.

Obernich, t. Pru. Posen, on the Wartha ; 17 N. by W. Posen. Pop. 718.

Obernau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 6 W. Lauterstein.

Obernkirchen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Schauenburg ; 5 E. Rinteln. Pop. 1,093.

Oberrode, t. Hesse ; 10 NE. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,006.

Oberrosla, t. Bavaria ; 13 S. Hof.

Oberschlemma, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 5 SW. Rinteln.

Obersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 14 ENE. Leutmischl.

Obersdorf, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg ; 3 N. Sangershausen.

Ober See, lake, Bavaria, in the provostship of Berchtesgaden ; 1 S. Königsee.

Obersee, lake, Carinthia ; 1 W. Welach.

Oberstadt, t. Ger. ; 7 ENE. Meinungen.

Oberstdorf, t. Bav. on the Iller ; 21 S. Kempten, Pop. 1,800.

Oberszko, or *Obrzyeko*, t. Pru. Posen, on the Wartha ; 26 NNW. Posen. Pop. 1,670.

Oberstein, t. Pru. Treves ; 7 SW. Kirm, 18 SSE. Traarbach. Pop. 1,355.

Oberstenfeld, t. Wurt. ; 9 SE. Heilbronn.

Oberwald, t. Switz. in the Valais ; 50 E. Sion.

Oberweiden, t. Austria ; 4 ESE. Weikendorf.

Oberweiss, t. Austria ; 3 N. Gmunden.

Oberwels, or *Oberwoltz*, t. Stiria ; 24 W. Judenburg, 116. SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. E. Lat. 47. 13. N. Pop. 659.

Oberwesel, see *Wesel*.

Obeys, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 85. 26. W. Lat. 36. 22. N.

Obian, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 90. 8. W. Lat. 35. 48. N.

Obidos, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on a river which runs into the Atlantic, and forms a bay at its mouth, called *Lagoa de Obidos* ; 13 E. Peniche, 33 N. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 59. W. Lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. 3,000. H. 1,090. It is defended by a strong castle on a rock.

Obila, pr. of the interior parts of Africa.

Obiterea, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 209. 10. E. Lat. 22. 40. S.

Obley, t. Rus. Wilna ; 32 S. Braslau.

Oblizeszti, t. Walachia ; 40 E. Bucharest.

Obodowka, t. Podolia ; 28 S. Braclaw.

Oboian, or *Obojan*, t. Russia, in Kursk ; 34 S. Kursk. Lon. 35. 54. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 4,386. It has some trade in corn, cattle, pork, wax, and honey.

Obollah, t. Persia, in Irak, on the Tigris, near Bassora. It is not large, but strong and well peopled, and the situation is esteemed one of the most charming in Persia.

Obona, t. Spain, in Asturia ; 24 W. Oviedo.

Oborkow, t. Podolia ; 12 NNW. Belcz.

Obornoi, cape, on the coast of Russia, in Archangelskoe, in the Frozen sea ; 200 SE. Kola. Lon. 40. 34. E. Lat. 67. 50. N.

Oboxinta, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 22 S. Meaco.

Obra, t. Pru. Posen ; 26 S. Posen.

Obrawa, or *Bobrowa*, t. Moravia, in Brunn ; 26 NW. Brunn.

Obrigheim, t. Baden, on the Neckar ; 10 N. Wimpfen, 19 E. Heidelberg. Pop. 996.

Obritz, t. Austria, on the Tava ; 6 W. Sonneberg.

Obsang, t. Bav. ; 9 NW. Bayreuth.

Observatory Island, or *Paderoua*, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near NE. coast of New Caledonia. Lon. 165. 41. E. Lat. 20. 18. S.

Observatory Island, small isl. in the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of Bougainville's bay.

Observatory Point, cape, on N. coast of the island of Tongataboo. Lon. 184. 55. E. Lat. 21. 8. S.

Observatory Inlet, inlet, on W. coast of N. America, where Capt. Vancouver made his observations. It extends about 32 miles. Lon. of the entrance, 230. 6. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Obsfeld, see *Oebsfeld*.

Obskaia, gulf or bay, Russia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 miles long, and from 44 to 60 in breadth. Lon. 72. to 76. E. Lat. 66. 40. to 72. 15. N.

Obra, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, near Obvinsk.

Obvinsk, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama ; 60 N. Perm. Lon. 56. 14. E. Lat. 58. 44. N.

Oby, or *Ob*, r. Russia, formed by the union of the Bija and Katunija, near Biisk, passes by Kolivan, Narim, Surgut, &c. and enters the Obskaia gulf, 60 miles beyond Obdorskoï. Its name signifies *Great* ; and accordingly in Russia it is often called the *Great River*. One of its principal sources is lake Altyn, near the Altai mountains. The Kalmucs and Tartars generally give it the name of *Umar*. It is a very large, smooth stream, its current being generally slow, and is between two and three hundred fathoms in breadth ; but in many places it is much broader, especially in great floods. It abounds in fish, and is navigable almost to the lake from which it springs. Length 2,000 miles. The mouth is situated Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 66. 55. N.

Oby, or *Ouby*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, 50 miles in length from E. to W. and from 12 to 20 broad. Lon. 124. 56. E. Lat. 1. 36. S. The Dutch have a small fort on W. side.

Oby, (*Little*), small isl. near W. coast of Oby. Lon. 127. 12. E. Lat. 1. 26. S.

Obye, t. France, in North ; 6 NW. Condé.

Ocadh, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 30 NE. Niab.

Ocana, t. Spain, in New Castile; 23 ENE. Toledo. Lon. 3. 31. W. Lat. 39. 57. N. Pop. 4,886. It contains 4 chh., 10 convents, and 2 fountains.

Ocana, or *Acasta*, or *St. Anna*, t. S. America, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro; 220 S. St. Martha, 225 N. Santa de Fè de Bogota. Lon. 73. 26. W. Lat. 7. 50. N. It has a good parish church, and 2 convents. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile tract of country, productive in wheat and sugar.

Ocatahoola, settlement, Louisiana, on the Ouachitta, on the W. side of Concordia.

Ocatahoola, r. Louisiana, which runs SSE. through the greatest part of its course, then turns to the E., passes through a lake of the same name, and joins the Ouachitta, at the junction of the Tensaw.

Occa, range of mountains, Spain, which extend from the neighbourhood of Tortosa in Catalonia, to Burgos in Old Castile.

Occa, or *Oca*, r. Spain, which rises near Burgos, and runs into the Ebro, near Frias.

Occa, see *Oka*.

Occachappo, r. Alabama, which runs N. into the Muscle Shoals.

Occimiano, t. Piedmont; 7 SW. Casale.

Occoa, r. Hispaniola, which runs into the sea, and forms a bay on S. coast, to which it gives name, a little W. of Point Salinas.

Occoa, bay, at E. extremity of Cuba.

Oconeachea Islands, three small islands on the river Roanoke, belonging to Virginia. Lon. 73. 45. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Occohappy, or *Bear Creek*, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee river.

Ocone, see *Oconee*.

Occoquan, p-v. Prince William co. Va; W. 23.

Occoquan Creek, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, 7 SW. Mount Vernon.

Ocda, t. Persia, Irak; 150 ESE. Ispahan.

Ocelis, now *Ghela*.

Ochagavia, t. Spain, Navarre; 23 E. Pamplona.

Ochansk, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama; 20 SSW. Perm. Lon. 54. 30. E. Lat. 57. 28. N. Pop. 300.

Ochel, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 9 miles below Beuthen.

Ochil Hills, range of mountains in Scotland, which extend from Dumblane in Perthshire, easterly to Fifeshire. The greatest height above the sea is 2,420 feet. They abound in minerals, and afford good sheep pasture.

Ocho Rios, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 56. W. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Ochota, r. Russia, which runs into the sea, at the town of Ochotsk.

Ochotsk, or *Okhotsk*, s-p. Russia, capital of one of the 4 circles of the government of Irkutsk, on the Ochota; 1,320 NE. Irkutsk, 2,220 E. Tobolsk. Lon. 142. 14. E. Lat. 59. 20. N. Pop. according to Storch 4,400. Houses according to Billing only 132. It is built upon a long & narrow ridge, and has a church, some magazines, and a double row of shops. From this port vessels sail to Kamtschatka. The soil of the environs produces little or no grass; and provisions are brought hither from Yakutsk, both by land and water.

Ochotskoe, or *Okhotsk Sea*, large bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on E. coast of the Russian dominions; so called from the seaport of Ochotsk. Lon. 137. to 147. E. Lat. 54. to 59. N.

Ochsenburg, t. Wurtemberg; 12 W. Heilbronn. Pop. 448.

Ochsenfurt, t. Bav. in Lower Maine, on the Maine; 8 SSE. Wurzburg, 18 NNW. Anspach. Lon. 10. 6. E. Lat. 49. 4. N. Pop. 1,967.

Ochsenhausen, t. Wurt.; 14 S. Ulm, 40 WSW. Augsburg. Pop. 1,290. It is the capital of a small principality containing 5,939 inhabitants, which formed the territory of a Benedictine abbey, and was given in 1803 to prince Metternich.

Ochsenkopf, mt. Franconia. It is the highest summit of Fichtelberg, and is 3,690 feet in height. See *Fichtelberg*.

Ochsenstock, mt. Switz. in Unterwalden, a summit of the Alps; 7,742 feet high.

Ochsenwerder, isl. belonging to the territory of Hamburg, in the Elbe, about 8 miles long, and 4 wide, on which are several villages; 4 SE. Hamburg. Pop. 1,355.

Ochte, r. which runs into the Weser, about 8 miles below Bremen.

Ochteville, t. France, in Channel; 8 ENE. Valognes. Pop. 1,020.

Ochtina, t. Hungary, in Gomer; 16 N. Gomer, 30 S. by W. Kesmark. Pop. 800.

Ochtrop, t. Pru. Munster; 21 NNW. Munster.

Ocier, t. Sardinia; 28 ESE. Sassari.

Ocimiano, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Montferrat, on the Gran. Pop. 1,700.

Ocivas, t. Brazil, in Maranhao.

Ock, r. Eng. which runs into the Thames, at Abingdon.

Ocker, r. which rises in the Hartz Forest by several springs, about 8 SE. Goslar, passes by Wolfenbuttel, Brunswick, &c. and runs into the Aller, 5 W. Gifhorn.

Oclisser, t. Hind. in Guzerat, on S. side of the Nerbuddah, opposite to Baroach.

Ocol, t. Thibet; 80 WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Ocona, t. Peru, in Arequipa, near the coast; 96 WNW. Arequipa. Lat. 16. S.

Oconee, r. Georgia, which rises in the Oconee mountains, flows by Milledgeville, and unites with the Oakmulgee, to form the Altamaha.

Oconee Mountains, mountains, in N. part of Georgia. Lon. 83. 40. W. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Ocoroni, t. Mexico, Cinaloa; 12 N. Cinaloa.

Ocozingo, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 40 E. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Ocopa, *Santa Maria de*, college, Peru, in Xauxa; 5 E. of the river Xauxa, 33 SE. Tarma, 116 E. Lima. Lon. 75. 2. W. Lat. 12. 2. S. It is situated in a desert spot at the foot of lofty mountains. It was founded by the Fr. Francisco de San Joseph, in 1724, for the purpose of establishing missions to the Indians. The founder built a church and a college capable of containing 40 monks.

Ocracoke Inlet, an inlet forming a passage into Pamlico Sound, N. C.; 22 SW. Cape Hatteras. Lon. 75. 59. W. Lat. 34. 55. N. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals; on the bar are 14 feet at low water.

Ocrida, or *Akrida*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the declivity of Mount Maniana Petrin, on NE. side of lake Ocrida; 100 N. Joannina. Pop. 6,000, mostly employed in the neighbouring mines of sulphur and silver.

Oczka, t. Poland, Lublin; 26 NW. Lublin.

Oclararo Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which divides Lancaster and Chester cos., and runs into the Susquehanna, in Md., about 5 miles below Pennsylvania line.

Octorara, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; W. 134.

Octeville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 W. Montvilliers.

Octogesa, now *Mequinenza*.

Octon, t. France, in Herault; 4 S. Lodeve.

Ocunhazary, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Ramgur.

Ocumara, s-p. Venezuela, in a bay of the same name; 14 E. Porto Cabello. The port is excellent, well sheltered, and is defended by a battery with 3 pieces of cannon.

Ocze, t. Moldavia; 10 SE. Bakeu.

Oczyce, t. Rus. Minsk; 40 SE. Minsk.

Odalenga, t. Piedmont; 6 E. Verrua.

Odavara, t. Japan, in Nippon, in the gulf of Jedo; 40 SSW. Jedo.

Oddena, see *Elmina*.

Oddena, t. Arabia, formerly a splendid city, now in ruins, near Taas.

Odder, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 S. Wadeij.

Odegno, t. Piedmont; 14 E. Ceva.

Odeh, t. Hind. in Agimere; 14 E. Rantampour.

Odeida, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 80 NE. Aden.

Odemira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 13 SE. Sines, 24 SW. Ourique.

Odenbach, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 1 S. Meissenheim.

Odenchirken, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 13 WSW. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,889.

Odenheim, Baden, near which was a princely priory, founded in 1122; 14 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,484.

Oden-Hotun, t. Asia, in Corea; 425 E. Peking. Lon. 124. 55. E. Lat. 40. 13. N.

Odensala, t. Sweden, Upland; 14 SE. Upsal.

Odensee, t. Denmark, capital of the island of Funen; 86 WSW. Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 55. 4. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see. It is situated on a river which runs into a large bay about a mile from the town. It contains 8 chh., besides the cathedral, an old palace, a library of 6,000 vols.; and an academy or college. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. The Danish language is spoken here in great purity. A synod or assembly of the clergy was held here in 1285, and a diet in 1527. At another diet held here, in 1538, a solid foundation was laid for the reformation of the whole kingdom, and the hierarchy and discipline of the Danish church settled. In 1701, a subsidy-treaty was concluded here between the kings of Denmark, England, and Holland.

Odensholm, small isl. in the gulf of Finland, near the coast of Russia. Lon. 23. 15. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Odenswi, t. Sweden, Smaland; 72 N. Calmar.

Odentee, t. Africa, in Guinea, on the river Volta, at the head of navigation.

Oder, (an. *Odera*, and *Viadrus*,) r. which rises in Moravia, about 18 NE. from Olmutz; pas-

ses by Odrau, Oppau; soon after enters Silesia, passes by Oberberg, Ratibor, Kosel, Krappitz, Oppeln, Brieg, Ohlau, Breslau, Leubus, Gros Glogau, Beuthen; then enters the New Mark of Brandenburg, passes by Crossen, Frankfort, Custrin, Schwedt, Stettin, Damm, &c. It then forms a large lake, called the *Frisch Haff*, and dividing into several branches, empties itself into the Baltic. Two considerable islands, Usedom and Wollin, are found at its mouth. It is navigable for small boats to Ratibor, and for barges of 50 tons to Breslau. Length 380 miles.

Oder, r. France, which runs into the sea, 9 miles below Quimper, in Finisterre.

Oder, (*Alt*,) r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 NW. Breslau.

Oder, see *Odrau*.

Oderberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Oder; 25 NW. Custrin, 35 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 52. 56. N. Pop. 1,609.

Oderberg, or *Bogumin*, t. Aust. Silesia, on the Oder; 12 SSW. Ratibor, 15 NW. Teschen. Lon. 18. 18. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 843.

Oderlunga, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 19 E. Engelholm.

Odernheim, t. Hesse, province of the Rhine; formerly imperial; 13 NW. Worms, 14 S. Mentz. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 1,278.

Odernheim, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 4 N. Meissenheim, 25 SW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 37. E. Lat. 49. 44. N. Pop. 1,200.

Oderquat, t. Han. Bremen; 15 N. Stade.

Oder Seiff, lake, Silesia, in Breslau; 2 S. Dyherrenfurth.

Oderzo, t. Italy, in the Trevisan, formerly episcopal; 13 SE. Seneda, 13 NE. Treviso. Pop. 3,400. It was a Roman colony, called *Opiturgium*; and had anciently a port on the Adriatic, with which it communicated by the lagunes.

Odessa, s-p. Russia, in Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dneiper and Dniester, about 6 miles from each; 45 W. Otchacov, 98 E. Cherson. Lon. 30. 38. E. Lat. 46. 28. N. Pop. in 1816, 35,500. H. 1,811. This place, which is rapidly advancing, is entirely of modern erection. It was formerly called *Kodjabeg*, and consisted of only a few houses, till 1792, when it was fixed upon by Catherine II. for a future mercantile emporium. It is possessed of considerable advantages, having a fine bay with sufficient depth of water almost to the very edge for the largest ships of war. The port is artificial, and adapted to the reception of about 300 vessels. It is surrounded by extensive plains, which when well cultivated, will be very productive. The streets are wide, straight, crossing each other at right angles; and the town is neatly built. It contains 7 chh., a synagogue, hospital, custom house, exchange, theatre, a lyceum or modern Greek seminary with 8 professors, schools of navigation, trade, &c.

Odessa was declared a free port in 1804 for 25 years, but in 1821 the Russian government declared it no longer such. The number of vessels that entered the port in 1816, was 846, nearly 1-2 Russian, and nearly 1-3 British. The great article of export from the Ukraine and the neighbouring provinces, is corn; other articles, but in small quantities, are tallow, hides, flax, and

lumber. Brewing and distilling are carried on here on a large scale; and there are some manufactures of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and water, and at certain seasons, a degree of unhealthiness in the climate.—Many of the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 6 insurance offices, under their direction.

Odessus, now *Varna*.

Odestugu, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 13 SSE. Jonkioping.

Odeygunge, t. Bengal; 3 NE. Toree. Lon. 84. 55. E. Lat. 23. 39. N.

Odeypour, t. Bengal; 13 W. Palamow.

Odeypour, t. Hind. in Orissa; 52 S. Surgooja, 190 NW. Cattack. Lon. 83. 25. E. Lat. 22. 36. N.

Odeypour, t. Hind. in Agimere, capital of a district, on the Banan river. Lon. 74. 5. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Odi, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Odiel, r. Spain, which joins the Tinto at the mouth.

Odiham, t. Eng. in Hants, with a weekly market on Friday, situated on a navigable canal from the Wye and Thames to Basingstoke; 25 NE. Winchester, 42 WSW. London. Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 1,104. It is a corporate town, and was formerly a free borough of the bishop of Winchester. Here was a palace and castle.

Odir, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 134. 58. E. Lat. 5. 23. S.

Odness, cape, Scot. on E. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 26. W. Lat. 58. 59. N.

Odojev, t. Russia, in Tula, on the Upha; 52 W. Tula. Lon. 36. 14. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. Pop. 1,698.

Odoli Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 552 ENE. Peking. Lon. 127. 38. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Odonck, fort, Flanders, on the Lys; 6 miles below Ghent.

Odrau, or *Order*, t. Aust. Silesia, near the Oder; 17 S. Troppau, 32 WSW. Teschen. Lon. 17. 59. E. Lat. 49. 35. N. Pop. 2,011.

Odrou, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 23 W. Indelavoy.

Odrowaz, t. Poland, in Sendomir; 10 E. Konskie.

Odyck, t. Neth. Utrecht; 9 SE. Utrecht.

Oe, small isl. Denmark, a little N. of Laland. Lon. 11. 31. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Œa, now *Tripoli*.

Oebisfeld, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Aller; 10 NW. Magdeburg, 30 NE. Brunswick. Pop. 1,255.

Œchalia, t. Eubæa; 14 SE. Chalcis.

Oeda, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 50 W. Yezd. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Oeda, see *Benin*.

Oedelem, t. Neth. in West Flanders; 6 ESE. Bruges. Pop. 2,972.

Oedenburg, see *Edenburg*.

Oedenheim, t. Wurt. near Heilbronn. Pop. 1,480.

Oederan, or *Oedern*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 9 ENE. Chemnitz, 26 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 7. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 2,000.

Oedjong Panca, t. on N. coast of Java.

Oeffingen, t. Wurt. near Tutlingen. Pop. 800.

Oegwa, see *Agua*.

Oehnsbach, t. Baden; 4 SW. Achern. Pop. 900.

Ochrholm, v. Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 9 miles from Copenhagen.

Oehingen, see *Ohringen*.

Oei, r. China, which runs into the grand canal, in Chan-tong, at Li-tchin.

Oei, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 630 SW. Peking. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 33. 48. N.

Oei, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 32 E. Tein-tcheou.

Oleampang, t. on E. coast of Java. Lat. 8. S.

Oeland, isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, directly opposite to Calmar, included in the government of Calmar, about 70 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is divided into the N. and S. parts. In the former are several fine forests, and a great many stone quarries; but in the latter the ground is more level, and fit both for tillage and pasture. The island, in general, yields plenty of butter, honey, wax, and nuts. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, working the quarries, cutting stones, burning lime, fishing, and navigation. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 56. 45. N. Pop. 22,000. Sq. m. 300.

Oeland, isl. Denmark, in the Lymfiord gulf, about 5 miles long, and from 1 to 2 1-2 broad. It contains 3 or 4 villages. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Oellingen, see *Ellingen*.

Oels, city, Silesia, capital of a principality so called; 14 ENE. Breslau, 22 N. Brieg. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 3,814. H. 449. It contains 1 Cath. and 5 Luth. chh., 2 hospitals, a public library, a cabinet of natural history, and a free school.—The principality is included in the government of Breslau, and contains 84,693 inh. and 740 sq. m. The soil is sandy and not very fertile.

Oelschnitz, t. Bav.; 4 SW. Munchberg.

Oelschnitz, (*Unter*), t. Bav.; 6 SE. Bayreuth.

Oelsen, t. Sax. Meissen; 6 NE. Launstein.

Oelsen, *Elsen*, or *Olesnice*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 25 N. by W. Brunn. Pop. 1,370.

Oelsnitz, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Elster; 20 SSW. Zwickau, 70 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 2,402. Here is an extensive manufacture of muslin.

Œnoe, now *Ounich*.

Œnotria, an ancient name of *Italy*.

Œnus, now *Inn*.

Œnussa, now *Sapienza*.

Oepen, see *Eupen*.

Oerebro, see *Orebro*.

Oeregund, see *Oregrund*.

Oeri, see *Averi*.

Oerl, t. Neth. Guiderland; 10 NW. Venloo.

Oernetz, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 5 S. Fahlun.

Oeroe, see *Aaroe*.

Œscus, now *Esker & Igien*.

Oertler Spitze, see *Ortles Spitze*.

Oertz, r. Ger. which runs into the Aller, 4 W. Zelle.

Oesch, or *Oex*, t. Switz. Berne; 19 S. Fri-burg.

Oesel, see *Ezel*.

Oesthammer, t. Sweden, in Upsal, on the Baltic; 29 NNE. Upsal. Pop. 800.

Oestrick, t. Nassau, district of Rudesheim, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,600.

Oestringen, t. Baden; 14 E. Spire. Pop. 1,615.

Œta, mt. now *Buniva*.

Oetegheim, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 25 E. Ypres. Pop. 2,060.

Oetscher, mt. Upper Austria, a summit of the Noric Alps; 6,450 feet high.

Oetting, (*New*,) t. Bavaria; 8 NW. Burkhhausen, 46 E. Munich. Lon. 12. 38. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 1,500.

Oettingen, t. Bav. in the circle of the Rezat, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Wernitz; 14 S. Anspach, 16 NNW. Donauwert. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 3,185. H. 434. It is tolerably well built, and has 2 castles, 1 Luth. and 1 Cath. ch. and a gymnasium. It is the residence of the prince of Oettingen-Spielburg.—The principality or county of Oettingen is divided into 3 parts; 1. Oettingen-Spielburg with 14,933 inh. and 85 sq. m. 2. Oettingen-Wallerstein with 41,954 inh. and 249 sq. m. 3. Ottingen-Baldern, 4,249 inh. and 42 sq. m.

Oettlingen, see *Ettlingen*.

Oetskaia, t. Russia, Irkutsk; 40 N. Irkutsk.

Oevara, t. S. A., in Choco; 40 N. Zitara.

Oeuil, r. France, which runs into the Cher, in Allier.

Oeyras, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus; 6 E. Cascaes, 8 W. Lisbon.

Oeyras, (*New*,) t. Africa, in Angola.

Ofalu, or *Altdorf*, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Poprad; 18 W. by N. Kesmark. Pop. 1,012.

Ofanto, (an. *Aufidus*,) r. Naples, which rises near Conza, and runs into the Adriatic, 10 W. Trani.

Ofara, t. Japan, in Nippon, capital of Fida; 100 NW. Jedo, 205 NE. Meaco.

Ofena, (an. *Aufena*,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 14 E. Aquila.

Ofesca, t. Servia, on N. side of the Danube, opposite Belgrade.

Offa's Dyke, entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursion of the Welsh, extending from Herefordshire to Holywell in Flintshire, from the Dee to the Wye.

Offak Harbour, port on N. coast of the island of Waygoo, on the line. Lon. 131. 6. E.

Offalengo, t. Italy; 4 E. Crema.

Offaling, t. Austria; 16 SW. Freystadt.

Offenbach, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, capital of Isenburg-Birstein, on the Maine; 3 E. Frankfort on the Maine, 12 NNE. Darmstadt. Pop. 8,000. H. 850. It is neatly built, and contains 3 Protestant chh. a synagogue, and a palace where the prince resides. It is the principal manufacturing town in the grand duchy. The manufactures consist of snuff, tobacco, wax, Japanned goods, musical instruments, carriages, and trinkets.

Offen See, lake, Austria; 16 E. St. Wolfgang.

Offen, see *Buda*.

Offenbach, t. Bav. Rhine circle on the Glan; 4 Lautereck, 33 WNW. Worms. Pop. 1,200.

Offenburg, t. Baden, capital of the circle of

the Kinzig, on the Kinzig; 16 NW. Freudenstadt, 24 SSW. Rastadt. Lon. 7. 58. E. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 2,888.

Offenhausen, t. Bav.; 5 NNW. Altorff.

Offida, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 6 NE. Ascoli, 42 SE. Ancona.

Offolanka, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. Lon. 185. 31. E. Lat. 19. 35. S.

Offra, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast, where the English and Dutch have a factory; 3 SW. Jakin.

Offranville, t. France, in Lower Seine; 3 S. Dieppe.

Oforo Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 126. 42. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

Ofvanaker, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 37 W. Soderhamn.

Ofverby, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 32 NW. Pitea.

Ogbuetoe, settlement on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Ogden, p-t. Monroe co. N.Y.; 9 W. Rochester, 245 W. Albany, W. 405. Pop. 1,435.

Ogdensburg, p-v. in Oswegatchie, & cap. St. Lawrence co. N.Y., at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence; 116 N. Utica; 205 E. by N. York, Canada, 212 NW. Albany, W. 518. It is a thriving village, has a safe and spacious harbour, and contains the county buildings, a number of store houses, a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, and has considerable trade; and some mills and manufactories.

Ogeechee, r. Georgia, which rises near the Appalachian mountains, passes by Lexington, Louisville, and Georgetown, flows SE. nearly parallel with the Altamaha, into Ossabaw sound, at Hardwick. Length 200 miles.

Ogelströmen, r. Sweden, which rises in the mountains bordering on Norway, and runs into the Angermann, near Liden.

Ogendow, t. Birmah; 10 SW. Pegonmew.

Ogesima, small isl. Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Ogerskoi, t. Russia, in Perm; 52 W. Perm.

Ogeviller, t. France, in Meurte; 3 E. Lunéville, 4 SW. Blamont.

Oggersheim, Bav. circle of the Rhine, on the Rhine, in a country remarkable for its fertility in fruit and vegetables; 4 WNW. Mannheim, 9 S. Worms. Lon. 8. 24. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 837.

Oggiano, t. Italy; 11 ESE. Como.

Oghao, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, W. of Annamooka.

Oghuago, p-v. Broome co. N.Y. in Windsor, on the Suqsuehanna, 16 E. Binghamton, 128 WSW. Albany.

Ogidoo, t. Bengal; 24 SW. Ramgur.

Ogigia, now *Malta*.

Oginski Canal, in Russian Lithuania, joins the Schara and Jasolda, head branches of the Niemen and Dnieper. It thus forms a part of the circuitous communication between the Baltic and Euxine.

Oglethorpe, co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 12,297; slaves 5,435. Pop. in 1820, 14,046. Chief town, Lexington.

Ogliastro, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 9 SSE. Palermo.

Oglia, (an. *Ollius*,) r. Italy, which rises in the

bishopric of Trent, passes by Breno, Palazzuolo, Orzi Nuovo, Ustiana, Caneto, &c., and joins the Po, at Borgo Forte. Length 80 m.

Ogmo, t. Lower Siam, on E. side of the gulf. Lon. 101. 48. E. Lat. 13. 43. N.

Ogmore, r. South-Wales, which rises on the borders of Brecknockshire, and runs into the Severn, 4 SW. Bridgend, in Glamorganshire.

Ogmo, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Leyta. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Ognata, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 3 SW. Segura, 20 SW. St. Sebastian. Pop. 2,073.

Ogni, five small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, between Scio and the coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 38. 33. N.

Ogny, t. France, in Moselle; 3 S. Metz.

Ogolets, isl. of Russia, in the straits of Vagatskoi. Lon. 51. 39 E. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Ogor, r. Russia, which runs into the Duna, 12 SE. Riga.

Ogoroo, one of the smaller Friendly Islands; 15 N. Annamooka.

Ogost, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Rakova, in Bulgaria.

Ogoua, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated on the side of a hill, and containing between 200 and 300 houses, built of clay, but clean, and well furnished. In the centre is a square, furnished with shops, and whither they bring all kinds of provisions, gold, wax, sugar, &c. The inhabitants are sociable, but cunning; they are good fishermen, warlike, and are governed by regular magistrates.

Ogran, t. Hungary; 15 NNW. Presburg.

Ogulin, t. Croatia; 32 E. Fiume.

Ogulin, t. Aust. Croatia, chief place of a military district; 32 E. Fiume, Pop. 870. The district contains 41,853 inhabitants.

Ogiwen, r. N. Wales, which runs into the sea, 1 E. Bangor, in Flintshire.

Ohamaneno, harbour in Ulietea, one of the Society Islands. Lon. 151. 38. W. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Ohamene Harbour, bay on E. coast of the island of Otaha.

Ohang Java, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean: one of them is of considerable length, the rest little better than large rocks. Lat. 4. 36. N.

Ohatooa, one of the Navigator's Islands, probably the same which is, by La Perouse, called *Ozolava*; which see.

Oherurua, harbour of the Pacific ocean, on W. coast of Otaha. Lon. 151. 30. W. Lat. 16. 38. S.

Oheleroa, isl. about 12 miles in circ. in the S. P. ocean, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the W. coast, which is foul and rocky. The inhabitants are active, and well made, of a dark brown complexion. Lon. 150. 47. W. Lat. 22. 27. S.

Ohetuna, harbour on SE. coast of Ulietea.

Ohevahoa, island in the S. P. ocean. Lon. 139. 2. W. Lat. 9. 42. S.

Ohhud, mt. Arabia, in Hedsjas, where Mahomet was defeated by the Koreish; 8 N. Medina.

Ohio, i. e. in the Indian language *Beautiful River*, r. U. S., formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pa. It separates Virginia and Kentucky on the S.

from the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the N. and after a WSW. course of 949 miles, joins the Mississippi, 193 miles below the Missouri, in Lon. 88. 58. W. Lat. 37. N. From Pittsburg to its mouth, by a direct line, it is only 614 miles. The river varies in breadth from 400 to 1400 yards. At Cincinnati it is 534 yards, which may be regarded its mean breadth. It is an excellent river for inland navigation. Its current is very gentle, and nowhere broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville. The whole descent here, in 2 miles, is 22 1-2 feet, but the current is not so broken but that boats have, in many instances, ascended the falls. A canal is contemplated around these falls.

The annual range from high to low water is upwards of 50 feet, and its extreme range about 60 feet. When lowest, it may be forded in several places above Louisville. It is frozen over almost every winter near Pittsburg, and has been frozen about 400 miles below Pittsburg. The navigation is generally suspended 8 or 10 weeks, during the winter, by floating ice. Its current when at mean height, is estimated at 3 miles an hour, when very low, 2 miles. The river contains 100 islands, but there are none between the states of Ohio and Kentucky. Steam boats are now employed on this river with great advantage. The principal towns on the Ohio, below Pittsburg, are Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Gallipolis, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, and Louisville.

The length of the Ohio, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, as measured, according to its meanders, by captain Hutchins, is 1188 miles. But according to the surveys made by the U.S. on the N. bank, is only 949 miles. The following table of distances is taken from Dr. Drake, and is founded chiefly on those surveys.

From Pittsburg to	miles.	whole dist.
Big Beaver river - - - - -	30	30
Little Beaver river - - - - -	13	43
Steubenville - - - - -	26	69
Wheeling - - - - -	26	95
Marietta - - - - -	83	178
Great Kenhawa river - - - - -	87	265
Big Sandy river - - - - -	47	312
Scioto river - - - - -	40	352
Maysville - - - - -	50	402
Little Miami river - - - - -	56	458
Cincinnati - - - - -	7	465
Great Miami river - - - - -	20	485
Kentucky river - - - - -	48	533
Louisville - - - - -	54	587
Salt river - - - - -	23	610
Anderson's river - - - - -	98	708
Green river - - - - -	52	760
Wabash river - - - - -	61	821
Shawneetown - - - - -	10	831
Cave-in-rock - - - - -	20	851
Cumberland river - - - - -	40	891
Tennessee river - - - - -	12	903
Fort Massac - - - - -	8	911
Mississippi - - - - -	38	949

OHIO, one of the U.S., bounded N. by Michigan Territory, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. Lon. 80. 35. to 84. 47. W. Lat. 38. 30. to 42. N. 216

216 miles long, & 216 broad. Sq.m. 39,126. Pop. in 1790, 3,000; in 1800, 45,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 531,434. Free white males 300,609; free white females 275,955. Free people of colour 4,723. Persons engaged in agriculture 110,991; in manufactures 18,956; in commerce 1,459. Militia 76,890.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Adams	10,406	West Union
Ashtabula	7,332	Jefferson
Athens	6,338	Athens
Belmont	20,329	St. Clairsville
Brown	13,356	Ripley
Butler	21,746	Hamilton
Champaign	8,479	Urbana
Clark	9,533	Springfield
Clermont	15,820	Williamsburgh
Clinton	8,085	Wilmington
Columbiana	22,033	New Lisbon
Coshocton	7,086	Coshocton
Cuyahoga	6,328	Cleveland
Darke	3,717	Greenville
Delaware	7,639	Delaware
Fairfield	16,633	New Lancaster
Fayette	6,316	Washington
Franklin	10,292	{ Franklinton
		{ COLUMBUS
Gallia	7,098	Gallipolis
Geauga	7,791	Chardon
Greene	10,529	Xenia
Guernsey	9,292	Cambridge
Hamilton	31,764	Cincinnati
Harrison	14,345	Cadiz
Highland	12,308	Hillsborough
Hocking	2,130	Logan
Huron	6,675	Huron
Jackson	3,746	Jackson
Jefferson	18,531	Steubenville
Knox	8,326	Mount Vernon
Lawrence	3,499	Burlington
Licking	11,861	Newark
Logan	3,181	Belville
Madison	4,799	London
Medina	3,082	Mecca
Meigs	4,480	Olive
Miami	8,851	Troy
Monroe	6,645	Woodsfield
Montgomery	15,999	Dayton
Morgan	5,297	Morgan
Muskingum	17,824	Zanesville
Perry	8,429	Somerset
Pickaway	13,149	Circleville
Pike	4,253	Piketon
Portage	10,095	Ravenna
Preble	10,237	Eaton
Richland	9,169	Mansfield
Ross	20,619	Chillicothe
Sandusky	852	Sandusky
Scioto	5,750	Portsmouth
Shelby	2,106	Shelby
Stark	12,406	Canton
Trumbull	15,546	Warren
Tuscarawas	8,328	N. Philadelphia
Union	1,996	Union
Warren	17,837	Lebanon
Washington	10,425	Marietta
Wayne	11,933	Wooster
Wood	733	Waynesfield

581,434

Towns. Columbus is the seat of government. Cincinnati is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Chillicothe, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Dayton, New Lancaster, New Lisbon, St. Clairsville, Urbana, Lebanon, Circleville, and Gallipolis.

Education. Charters have been granted for 3 institutions, styled universities, in this state, at Athens, Cincinnati, and Oxford. Academies have been established at Athens, Burton, Chillicothe, Dayton, Lebanon, Marietta, Putnam, Steubenville, Tallmadge, Worthington, and Xenia. In but few of these, however, are kept regular classical schools. Common schools are encouraged more or less throughout the state. One 36th part of every township was granted by the U. S. for the support of schools, and 3 townships for the support of the universities.

Religion. The number of ministers of the several denominations of Christians in Ohio, in 1817, was stated as follows; Presbyterians 48; Methodists 34; Baptists 13; New Lights of the Christian church 9; Seceders 6; Episcopalians 3; Congregationalists 3. The number of meetings of Friends in this state and Indiana, was stated at 59.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The latter, who must not exceed 72 nor be less than 36 in number, are elected annually. The senators, who must equal one third, but not exceed one half of the number of representatives, are chosen biennially. The governor is elected biennially by the people. The annual elections are held on the 2d Tuesday in October.

Rivers. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's in the western part of the state, are branches of the Maumee. It has been contemplated to connect lake Erie with the Ohio, by means of a canal from the Cuyahoga to the Tuscarawas, a head branch of the Muskingum; also by uniting a branch of the Maumee with the waters of the Great Miami.

Face of the country and soil. The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one third of the eastern and south eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow land, of great fertility. In the interior, on both sides of the Scioto, and on the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of level and rich land in the state. In many parts there are large prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miamies. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, producing large quantities of coarse grass, from 2 to 5 feet high; some of which is of a tolerably good quality; other prairies are elevated, and are frequently called barrens; not always on account of their sterility, for they are

often fertile. The most elevated tracts of country between the rivers, are the wettest & most marshy in the state; and the driest land is that which borders on the various streams of water. Among the forest trees, are oak of various species, maple, hickory, beach, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buckeye, cherry, &c.

Productions. Wheat is the staple production. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated. From 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn, have, in many instances, been produced in a year from one acre. Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered and wrought pretty extensively in several places, particularly on the south of Licking river, 4 miles west of Zanesville, on Brush Creek, and in some other places. Salt springs are found on some of the eastern waters of Muskingum, and on Salt Creek 28 m. SE. of Chillicothe, where there are considerable salt works.

Climate. It has been a common opinion that the climate of Ohio is considerably warmer than that of countries in the same parallels on the Atlantic, but from observations made at Cincinnati, the difference must be much less than has been supposed. The summers are warm and pretty regular, though somewhat subject to tornadoes. Spring and autumn are very pleasant; and the winters generally mild. In some parts near the marshes and stagnant waters, the inhabitants are subject to the fever and ague; but the climate, generally, is accounted remarkably healthy.

Indians. The several Indian tribes are the Wyandots, Shawanese, Senecas, Delawares, Mohawks, and Ottowas. Total number in Ohio, in 1819, 2,407.

Ohio, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,477.

Ohio, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,075.

Ohio, co. NW. part of Va., bounded NW. and W. by the Ohio, N. by Brooke co. and Pennsylvania, E. by Pennsylvania, SE. by Monongalia and Harrison cos., and SW. by Wood co. Pop. in 1810, 8,175; slaves 440. Pop. in 1820, 9,182. Chief town, Wheeling.

Ohio, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,791.

Ohio, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 482.

Ohio, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 317.

Ohio co. W. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,792; slaves 440. Pop. in 1820, 3,879. Chief town, Hartford.

Ohio-pyle Falls, cataract in the river Youghiogeny, 20 feet perpendicular, about 30 miles from its union with the Monongahela.

Ohittahoo, island in the S. Pacific ocean. This is one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, and was fixed on as a missionary station. It is about 9 miles long, and 21 in circumference. A narrow ridge of hills runs through its whole length, and is joined by other ridges rising from the coast. There are several coves; that in which Europeans have chiefly anchored, lies in Lon. 139. 9. W. Lat. 9. 55. S.

Ohlau, r. Silesia, which rises 4 S. Munsterberg, and runs into the Oder, at Breslau.

Ohlau, t. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Ohlau; 8 NW. Brieg, 14 SE. Breslau. Lon. 17. 18. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 2,736. It is situated in the midst of marshes, surrounded with walls &

ramparts. The castle is large. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood.

Ohlenhausen, t. Austria; 4 N. Schwanastadt.

Ohlm, or *Ulm*, or *Upper Ohlm*, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Seltz; 6 SW. Mentz. P. 1,000.

Ohm, r. Hesse, which runs into the Lahn, near Marburg.

Ohne, t. Han. in Bentheim, on the Vechta; 4 E. Bentheim.

Ohoopee, r. of the state of Georgia, which runs into the Altamaha, Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 31. 31. N.

Ohoulang, t. Thibet; 107 S. Haratoube.

Ohr, t. Pru. Dantzic; 3 S. Dantzic.

Ohra, r. Ger. which runs into the Elbe, 16 miles below Magdeburg.

Ohra, r. Ger. which runs into the Unstrutt, 6 N. Erfurt.

Ohrdruf, or *Ohrdorf*, t. Ger. in Gotha, and capital of the county of Glichen; 8 SSE. Gotha, 15 SW. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 4,150. It is surrounded with a wall, and has 4 chh., a castle, and considerable manufactures.

Ohrenbau, see *Ohrnbau*.

Ohrich, see *Ehrich*.

Ohringen, or *Ohringawe*, t. Wurt. in Jaxt, capital of a district, on the Ohren, which divides it into Old and New Town; 33 S. Wertheim, 34 ESE. Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. 3,419. H. 460. It is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, and contains 2 chh., a hospital, and a gymnasium, and has a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

Ohrle, t. Han. Bremen; 3 SW. Bremervord.

Ohrn, r. Ger. which runs into the Cocher, 1 1-2 SW. Sindingen.

Ohrnbau, t. Bav. in Rezat, on the Altmuhl; 6 SSE. Anspach. Pop. 2,644.

Ohtakari Islands, cluster of small islands on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 26. E. Lat. 64. 6.

Oi, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, Lon. 91. 34. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Oia, r. Russia, which runs into the Obskaia gulf, Lon. 72. 24. E. Lat. 63. N.

Oja, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 21 SSE. Lund.

Oja, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 9 SW. Wexio.

Oibo, or *Maoibo*, one of the Querimba islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 12. S.

Oichil, mt. Scotland; 12 SW. Perth.

Ojeck, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 12 SSW. Sandomirz.

Ojen, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 SW. Awa.

Ojen, t. Spain, in Grenada; 3 N. Marbella.

Ojerén, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus; 24 miles long, and 2 wide; 10 E. Christiania.

Oiestads, t. Norway; 24 NNE. Christiansand.

Oignon, r. France, which runs into the Saône, 9 S. Gray.

Oigny, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 S. Châtillon sur Seine.

Ojio, t. New Navarre; 24 E. Casa Grande.

Oil Creek, p-v. Genesee co. N. Y.; W. 356.

Oil Creek, p-t. Crawford co. Pa.; W. 322. Pop. 495.

Oil Creek, r. Pa. which runs into the Alleghany, 6 E. Franklin. See *Franklin*.

Oingt, or *Yoingt*, t. France, in Rhône; 7 WSW. Villefranche, 15 NW. Lyons.

Oiara, t. Naples, in Otranto; 20 NE. Tarento, 20 SW. Brindisi. Pop. 4,754. Bp. see.

Oiron, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 6 E. Thouars, 7 SW. Loudun.

Oirsbeck, t. Neth. in Limburg; 12 NE. Maestricht. Pop. 800.

Oirschot, t. Neth. in North Brabant; 10 SE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 4,855.

Oise, (an. *Oesia*, & *Isara*,) r. France, which passes by La Fere, Chauny, Noyon, Compiègne, Pontoise, &c., & joins the Seine, 5 S. Pontoise.

Oise, dep. France, bounded N. Somme, E. by Aisne, S. by Seine-and-Marne and Seine-and-Oise, and W. by Eure and Lower-Seine; about 115 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is composed of part of what was heretofore called *Beauvois*, *Noyonnois*, and *Valois*. Chief towns, Beauvais, Compiègne, Clermont, and Senlis. Pop. 383,507. Sq. m. 2,400.

Oisseau, t. France, in Mayenne; 3 SSW. Ambrières, 4 N. Mayenne.

Oisede, t. Han. Osnabruck; 6 ESE. Osnabruck.

Oisemont, t. France, in Somme; 9 S. Abbeville, 21 W. Amiens. Pop. 1,055.

Oistin's Town, or *Oingstown*, t. Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name, on the S. coast; 4 ESE. Bridgetown. The town is small, and consists of only one large street, at the extremity of which there is celebrated, at the end of every week, a considerable fair. The town is defended by forts.

Oisy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 S. Douay, 13 N. Bapaume.

Oilama, t. Japan, Nippon; 25 NW. Mogani.

Oilong, t. Thibet; 54 SE. Lassa.

Oits, see *Omi*.

Oka, or *Occa*, r. Russia, which rises about 40 S. Orel, passes by that town, Kaluga, Riazan, &c. and joins the Volga, at Niznei Novgorod.

Oka, r. Russia, which runs into the Angara, near Bratskoi, Lon. 101. 40. E. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Okamundel, see *Oakamundel*.

Okanda, t. Japan, in Nippon; 55 E. Jedo.

Okande, t. Ceylon, on E. coast; 24 S. Trin-kamaly.

Okantanda Indians, Missouri, on the Missouri, below the Chayenne. No. 600.

Okasaki, t. Japan, in Nippon. Lon. 138. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

Oke, r. Eng. in Devonshire, which runs into the Towridge, 2 N. Hatherleigh.

Okefonoco, see *Ouaquaphenogaw*.

Okeham, or *Oakham*, t. Eng. in Rutland, market on Saturday; 11 W. Stamford, 93 N. London. Lon. 39. W. Lat. 52. 41. N. Pop. 1,541. Here is an ancient castle, in the hall of which the assizes are held.

Okehampton, or *Ockington*, t. Eng. in Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday; 22 W. Exeter, 195 W. London. Lon. 4. 3. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,440. Near it are the remains of a castle. Here is a manufacture of serges, and 2 members are returned to parliament.

Okeisut, cape on W. coast of West-Greenland. Lon. 50. 3. W. Lat. 61. 43. N.

Okerah, t. Bengal; 43 NW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 20. E. Lat. 23. 49. N.

Oketibbeha, r. Alabama, which joins the Tombigbee, at the dividing line of the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Oki, island, Japan, about 60 miles in circ., near NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 133. 30. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

Okianow, t. Poland; 20 N. Warsaw.

Okilpour, t. Hind. Bengal; 20 SE. Mauldah.

Okkak, isl. and Moravian settlement, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Oklandbeig, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, on the Glomme; 8 S. Christiana.

Okiansk, t. Russia, near the gulf of Penzinskaia; 1883 ENE. Irkutsk, 2720 ENE. Tobolsk, 3200 E. Petersburg. Lon. 163. 44. E. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Okmiany, t. Samogitia; 28 N. Medniki.

Okna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 44 S. Niemecz, 100 SSW. Jassy. It is well built, and has an extensive salt mine, capable of producing 20,000 tons of salt annually.

Okone, t. East Florida, on the Ashley. Lon. 84. 16. W. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Okrah, t. Hind. in Gurrah; 10 N. Mahur.

Okrinia, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Save.

Okristel, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Isenburg, on the Maine; 3 WSW. Höchst, 11 E. Mentz.

Oksor, t. Egypt; 20 N. Asna. It is celebrated for its pottery, the manufacture of which is of great antiquity.

Okuloka, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the river Pinega; 180 SE. Archangel.

Okunero, ostrog of Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 220 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 87. 24. E. Lat. 69. 25. N.

Okunersk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Milas; 136 SE. Ekaterinograd, 200 SW. Tobolsk. Lon. 63. 54. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Okus, bay, on W. coast of the island of Ximo, N. of Nangasaki.

Olan, r. which rises in Thibet, and entering Chen-si, in China, it changes its name to *Tai-tong*, and finally loses itself in the Hoang, Lon. 102. 44. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

Olancho el Viego, see *Manto*.

Oland, see *Oeland*.

Oland, small island, Denmark, in the North sea; 8 N. Nordstrand.

Olango, small isl. among the Philippines, near E. coast of Siba. Lon. 123. 51. E. Lat. 10. 33. N.

Olanow, t. Volhynia; 28 SW. Berdiczow.

Olan-poulac, t. Thibet; 75 N. Haralope-pai.

Olargues, t. France, in Herault; 7 NE. St. Pons, 17 NW. Beziers. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 43. 33. N. Pop. 1,007.

Olassgunge, t. Hind. in Bahar; 32 S. Patna. Lon. 85. 20. E. Lat. 25. 5. N.

Olash, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 10 S. Sivas.

Olayoon, t. Carnatic; 15 SE. Trichinopoly.

Olbege, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 20 S. Soria.

Olbernau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Flohe. Pop. 1,800.

Olbersdorf, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 7 NW. Jagerndorf. Lon. 17. 14. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 1,700.

Olbersleben, t. Weimar; 3 W. Butstadt.

Olbia, now *Terra Nuova & Satalia*.

Olbrom, t. Poland; 28 NNW. Cracow.

Olby, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 WSW. Clermont.

Olcinium, now *Duleigno*.

Olcon, r. Eng. in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Munnow.

Old Bridge, p-v. Middlesex co. N. J.; W. 205.

Old Fort Bay, bay on S. coast of Canada, in the St. Lawrence. Lon. 58. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

Old Fort Bay, bay at S. end of the island of St. Lucia.

Old Fort Islands, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 57. 45. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Old Head, cape on SE. coast of Ronaldsha, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 58. 37. N.

Old Head of Kinsale, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork; 6 S. Kinsale. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Old Harbour, bay on S. coast of Jamaica, W. of Port Royal; with a number of shoals and islands at its entrance.

Old Man, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 40. S.

Old Man's Bay, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 80 E. Cape Ray.

Old Nabb, cape, Eng. on the coast of Yorkshire; 9 NW. Whitby.

Old Peak, cape, Eng. on the coast of Yorkshire; 9 NNW. Scarborough.

Old Road, t. and harbour in Antigua.

Old Road Town, t. of the island of St. Christopher, in a bay with 5 to 15 fathoms water near the shore; 5 W. Basseterre. Lon. 62. 48. W. Lat. 17. 25. N.

Old Salt House, p-v. Lincoln co. Ten.; W. 799.

Old Town, or *Indian Old town*, isl. & t. in the Penobscot, in Penobscot co. Maine, just above Marsh island. It contains 300 acres, and is the residence of Indians, of the Penobscot tribe, who are Catholics, and have a priest. Their number, in 1816, was 310.

Old Town, & *Old Town Harbour*, see *Edgartown*.

Old-Town, t. Jefferson co. Georgia, on the Ogeechee; 12 SE. Louisville.

Old-Town, or *Skipton*, p-t. Alleghany co. Md., on N. branch of the Potomac; 142 W. Baltimore, W. 140.

Old-Town, p-t. Ross co. Ohio; 12 miles from Chillicothe. W. 429.

Old-Town, p-t. Cahawba co. Alabama; W. 952.

Old Town Creek, r. N. C., which runs into Cape Fear River, Lon. 78.9. W. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Olde, or *Hold*, t. Pru. in Munster; 20 SE. Munster. Pop. 1,013.

Olden, t. Norway, Bergen; 95 NNE. Bergen.

Oldenburg, grand duchy, Ger., bounded N. by the German ocean, E. S. & W. by Hanover. Sq. m. 2,245. Pop. 173,845. It is divided into 7 circles, viz. Oldenburg, Neunburg, Ovelgonne, Deemenhorst, Vechta, Kloppenburg, and Jever, with Kniphausen. The principal towns are Oldenburg, Varel, Vechta, Jever, Elsfleth, and Delmenhorst; all small. The rivers, Weser, Hunte, and Dehne. The prevailing religion, Lutheran; also Calvinists and Catholics. The tract of country is of an oblong form, extending in length from N. to S.; almost entirely level; in some parts so low as to require large dykes. Along the coast and the rivers the soil is rich, but

in many places marshy; in the interior, sandy, and often very unproductive. There is not sufficient corn for the inhabitants. The principal employments are tillage, grazing, and fishing; the exports cattle, horses, flax, hemp, hops, butter, beef, and timber. Besides the duchy of Oldenburg proper, the grand duke possesses the principality of Birkenfeld, west of the Rhine, ceded to him by Prussia: and the principality of Eutin, formerly the bishopric of Lubec, in Holstein. Pop. Birkenfeld territory, 20,000; Sq. m. 243. Pop. of Eutin 19,300; Sq. m. 201. Total population of the possessions of the grand duke, 213,645; in 1818, 217,769. Sq. m. 2,689.

Oldenburg, t. Ger. capital of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, on the Hunte; 39 ESE. Emden, 70 WSW. Hamburg. Lon. 8. 11. E. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 5,050. H. 630. It is fortified, and contains the grand duke's palace, 3 chh., 3 hospitals, a gymnasium, an observatory, and a seminary for school masters. The chief trade is in wood. It has a sugar refinery, a soap work, and some tanneries.

Oldenbarneveldt, see *Trenton*.

Oldeboorn, t. Neth. in Friesland; 12 SSE. Lwarden. Pop. 1,100.

Oldebroek, t. Neth. Guelderland; 10 SW. Zwol. Pop. 1,400.

Oldenburg, or *Altenburg*, t. Holstein; 32 N. by E. Lubeck. Pop. 1,110.

Oldenburg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, with a fortified castle; 16 ENE. Paderborn. P. 579.

Oldenburg, see *Altenburg*.

Oldenbroeck, t. Han. Bremen, on a small river which runs into the Elbe, at its mouth; 27 NW. Stade. Lon. 8. 39. E. Lat. 53. 52. N.

Oldendorf, or *Stadt Oldendorf*, t. Han. in Hildesheim; 20 NNW. Gottingen, 33 S. Hanover. Lon. 9. 41. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 868.

Oldendorf, t. Hesse-Cassel, in Schauenburg, on the Weser; 5 E. Rinteln. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 1,250.

Oldendorf, Stadt, t. Ger. Brunswick; 15 ESE. Pyrmont. Pop. 1,537.

Oldenstadt, t. Han. in Luneburg; 1 N. Ultzen, 20 SSE. Luneburg. Pop. 384.

Oldensworth, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 5 WSW. Frederickstadt. Pop. 1,158.

Oldenzaal, (an. *Oldersalia*, or *Solia Vetus*), t. Neth. Overijssel; 30 NE. Zutphen, 40 NW. Munster. Pop. 2,087.

Odeslohe, t. Holstein; 15 W. Lubeck, 23 NE. Hamburg. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. Pop. 1,660. It has salt works.

Oldersum, t. Han. Friesland; 6 SE. Emden.

Oldham, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 7 NE. Manchester. Pop. 16,930. It is situated on a branch of the Meldock, and near the source of the Irk, in a neighbourhood abounding in coal, and has extensive manufactures, chiefly of fustian, hats, and cotton spinning.

Oldney, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 2. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Oldisleben, t. Weimar, on a hill near the Unstrutt; 22 N. Weimar. Pop. 730.

Olean, p-t. Cataraugus co. N. Y., on the Alleghany; 173 NNE. Pittsburg, 300 W. Albany, W. 435. Pop. 1,047. It includes the village of Hamilton. Pop. 1,047.

Olean, or *Oil Creek*, r. Cataraugus co. N. Y., which runs into the Alleghany; 25 miles long.

Oleggio, v. Italy, in Milanese, on the Tesino ; 9 NNE. Novara, 23 W. Milan. In the year 1704, a French garrison was surprised and taken prisoners by the Imperialists and Savoyards.

Olegon, cape, Russia, in the sea of Ochotsk ; 252 E. Ochotsk. Lon. 151.14. E. Lat. 59.29. N.

Olekma, r. Russia, which rises in the mountains on the frontiers of China, in Lat. 49. and running due N. enters the Lena, opposite to Olekminsk.

Olekminsk, t. Russia, on the Lena, where it is joined by the Olekma, in Irkutskoi ; 300 WSW. Yakutsk, 692 NE. Irkutsk. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Olenacum, now *Ellenborough*.

Olenai, cape of Russia, at W. side of the mouth of the Obskaia Gulf, in the Karskoi sea ; 340 N. Nadimskoi. Lon. 72. 22. E. Lat. 72.15. N.

Olenai Nos, cape of Russia, in the White sea ; 60 N. Archangel.

Olenek, t. Russia, at the mouth of the river Olenek, near the Frozen ocean ; 360 NNW. Zigansk. Lon. 114. 14. E. Lat. 72. 24. N.

Olenek, r. Russia, which rises in Lat. 67. 20., and runs into the Icy sea, Lon. 104. 14. E. Lat. 72. 30. N.

Olenka, r. Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, Lon. 95. 14. E. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Olenka, r. Russia, which runs into the Vitim, Lon. 54. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Olenkoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Vokscha ; 120 E. Archangel.

Olenus, see *Caminitza*.

Oleron, t. France, in Lower-Charente, on E. coast of the island of Oleron ; 9 WSW. Rochefort, 15 S. la Rochelle. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 45. 53. N.

Oleron, (an. *Uliarus*), isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of France, 5 1-4 leagues long, and from 1 to 2 wide. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 45. 46. N. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called *Pertuis de Maubuisson*, and from the island of Ré by the *Pertuis de Antioche*. The number of inhabitants is 18,804, who are distributed in the town of Oleron and several villages. The soil is fertile ; but the principal part of the inhabitants are seamen. Sq. m. 87.

Oleron, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 10 W. Tarbe, 12 SW. Pau. Lon. 0. 36. W. Lat. 43. 11. N. Pop. 5,515. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, who had the title of premier baron of Bearn.

Oles, t. Istria ; 16 NW. Pedena.

Olesa, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 16 NW. Barcelona.

Olesko, t. Aust. Galicia ; 36 SE. Belcz.

Olesnick, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 28 W. Sandomirz.

Olesno, see *Rosenberg*.

Oletta, t. Corsica ; 6 SW. Bastia, 39 NNE. Corte. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

Olette, t. France, in East-Pyrenees, celebrated for its warm baths ; 7 SW. Prades, 15 N. Compredon.

Oletzko, castle of Prussia, near Margrabowa ; whence that town is sometimes so called.

Olevito, (*La*), t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 23 E. Salerno.

Olgiate, t. Italy ; 4 N. Lecco.

Olgskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the Latcha lake ; 12 S. Kargopol.

Olhoh, t. Arabia, Hedsjas ; 66 SSE. Mecca.

Oliana, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 7 NW. Solsona.

Oliapour, t. Bengal, capital of Baharbund ; 195 NNE. Calcutta. Lon. 89. 42. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Oliapour, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 20 NW. Darore.

Oliara, or *Algaria*, r. Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

Oliaros, now *Antiparos*.

Olibato, or *Libatta*, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, to the E. of Cape Lopez Gonzalvo, forming a bay at its mouth. This river is said to abound in crocodiles.

Olibato, t. Africa, in Lower Guinea, on a river of the same name, containing about 300 houses ; 36 E. Cape Lopez Gonzalvo. Lon. 10. 54. E. Lat. 1. S.

Olifant's River, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 31. S.

Olika, t. Russia, in Volhynia ; 23 NE. Lucko. Pop. 3,564.

Olikan, small isl. Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea. Lon. 155. 36. E. Lat. 60. 16. N.

Olil, t. Africa, in Calbari, on the Rio del Rey. Lat. 4. 15. N.

Olimpo, or *Lacha*, (an. *Olympus*), mt. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly ; 10 N. Larissa. Though accounted by the ancients the highest mountain in the world, its actual elevation is said to be only 6,522 feet. It is famous for the fable of the giants. The ancient poets supposed it touched the heavens with its top. From that circumstance they made it the residence of the gods, and frequently put it for heaven.

Olimpo, (an. *Olympus*), mt. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 50 NW. Kiutaja. This is one of the highest mountains in Natolia ; the summit is covered with snow most of the year. The elevation is stated at 6,500 feet.

Olinda, city, Brazil, in Pernambuco ; 4 N. Pernambuco, 76 S. Paraiba. Lon. 35. 5. W. Lat. 8. 11. S. Pop. in 1815 according to Koster, 4,000. It stands on 4 hills, the declivity of which forms an amphitheatre extremely pleasing to the sight. It is surrounded by forts and drains. It contains a few sumptuous buildings, and several churches and convents. This town was extremely opulent when it was taken and destroyed by the Dutch in 1630. The bishop resides here, and here is a seminary or college.

Olino, now *Orne*.

Olioules, t. France, in Var ; 4 W. Toulon, 30 SSE. Aix. Pop. 2,591. On the 8th of September 1793, the allies were defeated by the French, under the command of General Carteaux, near this town.

Olisi, t. Hind. Carnatic ; 8 NE. Ongole.

Olisipo, *Olisipona*, *Olisibona*, now *Lisbon*.

Olita, t. Russia, in Wilna, on the Niemen ; 28 SW. Troki.

Olita, t. Spain, in Navarre ; 13 W. Sanguesa, 20 S. Pamplona. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 43. 30. N. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre, but is at present much reduced. It contains 4 churches, and 2 convents.

Oliva, s-p. West Prussia, in Dantzic, situated on a bay in the Baltic ; 10 W. Dantzic. Lon.

18. 22. E. Lat. 54. 26. N. Pop. 500. At a convent in this place, a peace was concluded between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland, in the year 1660.

Oliva, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 5 E. Gandia, 40 N. Alicante. Pop. 5,000. In the neighbourhood the inhabitants cultivate sugar-canes.

Oliva, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania. Lon. 33. 10. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Olivares, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 18 SE. Valladolid. It gave name to the duke of Olivares, the celebrated minister of Philip IV.

Olivas, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 SW. Viseu.

Olive, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 485.

Olive, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 520.

Olive Green, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 299.

Olive Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, hardly a mile in circ.: on it Captain Forest found some trees of the true olive. Lat. 11. 20. N.

Oliveira do Bairro, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 SE. Bragança Nova, 21 N. Coimbra.

Oliveira do Conde, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 SW. Viseu, 30 ENE. Coimbra.

Olivença, t. & fortress, Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers, on the small river Olivença; 13 S. Elvas, 42 E. Evora. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 38. 30. N. Pop. 4,500. This town was ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1801; its restoration was recommended by the congress of Vienna in 1815, but hitherto without effect.

Oliveri, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, between Patti and Milazzo.

Oliverian, r. New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, in Haverhill.

Olives, (*Mount of*,) or *Olivet*, mt. Palestine, E. of Jerusalem, separated from it by the brook Kidron. It is now, as formerly, covered with olives.

Olivet, t. France, in Loiret, on S. side of the Loire; 3 S. Orleans. Pop. 3,057.

Oliveto, t. Naples, in Basilicata, capital of a principality; 45 NE. Policastro. Pop. 6,000.

Oliveto, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,229.

Olkiluoto, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 15. E. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Olkiniki, t. Rus. in Wilna; 22 S. Troki.

Olkowitz, or *Alexowice*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 9 NE. Znaym. Pop. 512.

Olkusz, or *Ilkusk*, t. Poland, formerly celebrated for its mines; 16 NW. Cracow. Pop. 350.

Olla, r. Ger. which runs into the Weser, 17 miles below Bremen.

Ollbrucken, t. Pru. Coblenz; 10 NW. Andernach, 18 NW. Coblenz.

Olleria, t. Spain, in Valencia; 5 S. St. Felipe. Pop. 3,960.

Olleros Point, cape and harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. 36. S.

Ollerton, t. Eng. in Nottinghamshire; 13 N. Newark.

Olliergue, see *Oliergue*.

Ollius, now *Oglio*.

Ollya, t. Bengal; 50 SW. Rogonatpour.

Olman, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 11. E. Lat. 61. 38. N.

Olme, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme; 10 S. Thiers.

Olmedo, t. Spain, in New Castile; 16 S. Cuenca. Pop. 2,000. It contains 7 churches, and several convents. This city, which was formerly strong, is still partly enclosed by thick walls, three quarters of a league in extent. It has very few inhabitants or manufactures, and its whole internal appearance announces decay.

Olmedilla, t. Spain, in Leon; 16 SSW. Salamanca.

Olmessa, t. Corsica; 5 NE. Corte.

Olmesta, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 30 SW. Linköping.

Olmeto, t. Sardinia; 7 N. Alghieri.

Olmeto, t. Corsica; 7 W. Tallano. Pop. 1,588.

Olmetta, t. Corsica; 2 SW. Oletta.

Olmütz, or *Holomautz*, city, Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, formerly capital of Moravia, on the Marsch; 80 NNE. Vienna, 116 ESE. Prague, 162 SE. Dresden. Lon. 17. 11. E. Lat. 49. 33. N. Pop. 11,000. H. 900, Abp. see. It is almost surrounded by the river, strongly fortified and well built; but the houses, though substantial, are high and gloomy, raised for the most part on square buttresses with piazzas. It contains a cathedral, 26 chh., a celebrated lyceum, a riding academy, and a public library of 50,000 volumes. Before 1778 there was an university. Tanning is a principal branch of its manufactures, and the sale of cattle, of its trade. The castle of Olmütz is strong, and often serves as a state prison.—Here the French general, the Marquis Fayette, was several years confined.

Olney, or *Oulney*, t. Eng. in Buckinghamshire, on N. bank of the Ouse; 19 NE. Buckingham, 56 NNW. London. Pop. 2,258. It has a considerable manufacture of bone lace, and a market on Monday.—The residence of the poet Cowper was about a mile from this town.

Olompan, t. Mexico, where a large army of the allies of the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards and Tlascalans; 40 ENE. Mexico.

Olona, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 12 W. Piacenza.

Olonei, isl. near S. coast of Nova Zembla, in the straits of Vaigatskoi. Lon. 53. 29. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Olonetz, t. Russia, in Olonetzskoi, on the Olonza, near the entrance into lake Ladoga, built by Peter I.; 104 NE. Petersburg, 364 NNW. Moscow. Lon. 32. 38. E. Lat. 61. 10. N. Pop. 2,727. At this place Peter built his first dock yard, and ship building is still carried on here. Here is an iron forge; and in the neighbourhood are mines of copper and iron, and a mineral spring.

Olonetzskoi, or *Olonetz*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Archangelskoe, E. by Archangelskoe and the White sea, S. by Novgorod and Vologda, and W. by Viborg and Finland; about 340 miles from N. to S., and where widest 240 in breadth from E. to W., but considerably less along the coast of the White sea, where its mean breadth is about 100. Petrozavodsk is the capital. Lon. 28. to 41. E. Lat. 61. 40. to 66. 40. N. Pop. 254,000. Sq. m. 48,484.

Olonne, t. France, in Vendée; 3 N. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 1,680.

Olonska, t. Russia, Irkutsk; SE. Balagan-skoi.

Olonzac, t. France, in Herault; 15 S. St. Pons, 21 W. Beziers. Pop. 900.

Olosotai, t. Asia, in Hami; 20 NNW. Tche-tcheou-Hotun.

Olost, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 WNW. Vique.

Olostelesck, t. Transylvania; 22 NNW. Cronstadt.

Olot, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 17 NW. Girona. Pop. 15,000. H. 3,000. It contains 7 squares, 3 chh., 2 monasteries, and a large hospital; and is one of the most active manufacturing towns in Spain.

Olou-Hocho, t. Chinese Tartary; 38 SSW. Soubarkan.

Olous, t. Natolia; 12 E. Amasreh.

Olpe, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 37 E. Cologne, 50 ESE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7. 59. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 1,544.

Olphen, t. Pru. in Munster; 17 SSW. Munster. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 974.

Olrick, t. Scot. Caithness; 6 ESE. Thurso.

Olsa, or *Esa*, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 2 miles below Oderberg.

Olschanka, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 40 SW. Novo Mirgorod.

Olschwiz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 3 NW. Aycha.

Olsdorp, t. Holstein; 5 E. Itzehoa.

Olsztyn, t. Poland, in Cracow; 40 NW. Cracow. Pop. 311.

Olten, t. Switz. in Soleure, on the Aar; the principal town of a bailiwick; 17 ENE. Soleure. Pop. 1,248.

Olterspach, t. Stiria; 16 SE. Voitsberg.

Oltifi, t. A. Turkey, in Kars; 30 N. Kars.

Oltri, t. Friuli; 24 E. Cadora, 38 NW. Friuli.

Oltshin, t. Poland; 52 NNW. Cracow.

Olu Jachseb, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 136 SW. Amanzirifdin.

Olutor, r. Russia, which runs into the N. Pacific ocean, Lon. 167. 54. E. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Olutorovskoi, t. Russia, on the river Olutor on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 164 E. Oklansk. Lon. 167. 54. E. Lat. 61. 30. N.

Olutorovskoi, a cape of Russia, in the N. Pacific ocean; 100 S. Olutorovskoi Town. Lon. 168. 54. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Olweye, r. Eng. in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Usk, near the town of Usk.

Olyka, t. Volhynia; 22 NE. Lucko.

Olympia, now *Langanico*.

Olympian Springs, p-v. Bath co. Ken.; W. 555.

Olympus, see *Olimpo* and *St. Croix*.

Olziany, t. Rus. Wilna; 30 SSE. Wilna.

Om, r. Russia, which rises in the steppe of Barabinsk, in Tobolsk, and after a westerly course of about 500 miles, runs into the Irtisch, at Omsk.

Om el Kusur, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 2 S. Cussie.

Om el Misk, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Oma, one of the Molucca islands, about 9 miles long, and 6 wide; containing 11 villages, and about 5,000 inhabitants. The principal village goes by the same name.

Omachis, r. Canada, which runs into lake St. Pierre. Lon. 72. 42. W. Lat. 46. 16. N.

Omagh, t. Ireland, in Tyrone; 14 S. Strabane, 22 NE. Enniskillen.

Omaguaca, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 50 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Omaguaca River, see *Jugui*.

Omaguas, Indians of South-America, inhabiting the banks of the river Amazon.

Oman, t. Arabia, in a province of the same name; 60 NW. Mascat. Lon. 57. 20. E. Lat. 24. N.

Oman, or *Ommon*, pr. Arabia, bounded N. by the Persian gulf, E. by the Ocean, W. by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman or Mascat. Several have the title of schiech. The whole western side of Oman is a sandy plain, a day's journey in length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink of the shore. The country affords plenty of cheese, barley, lentiles, dates, with several sorts of grapes. The territory possessed by the imam of Oman is pretty extensive, and contains a good many towns. Rostak is the residence of the imam, but Mascat is most know to Europeans.

Omara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. S.

Omark, t. Norway; 38 NE. Frederickstadt.

Omasuios, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres, on the banks of the lake Titicaca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but that deficiency is abundantly compensated by the great number of cattle fed in its pastures. Pop. 45,000.

Omba, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Eu. Turkey. Lon. 18. 9. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Ombay, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 60 miles in length from E. to W., and 18 in breadth. Lon. 125. 7. E. Lat. 7. 58. S.

Ombergaum, t. Hind.; 25 W. Poonah.

Ombia, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, a little N. of Ragusa, forming a considerable gulf at its mouth.

Ombo, (an. *Ombos*), t. Egypt, on E. coast of the Nile; 26 N. Syene. See *Comb-Omb*.

Ombras, see *Ambras*.

Ombrone, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 S. Grossetto. Lat. 43. 47. N.

Ombrone, t. Tuscany, in Sienna, at the mouth of the Ombrone; 5 S. Grossetto.

Ombrone, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Arno, 8 miles below Florence.

Omdarra, t. Bengal; 27 ESE. Nagore.

Omdinar, t. Egypt, at the separation of the two great branches of the Nile; 7 NNW. Cairo. Lon. 49. 3. E. Lat. 30. 6. N.

Omedunda, t. Bengal; 34 NNE. Doesa.

Omegna, t. Italy, in the Sardinian province of Novara; 15 SSE. Domo d'Oscello, 25 NNW. Novara. Pop. 1,500.

Omelloor, t. Hind. Travancore; 6 N. Ajenga.

Omelmusk, t. Arabia. Lon. 38. 51. E. Lat. 22. 19. N.

Omelovaia, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dneiper; 60 NE. Cherson.

Omera, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 N. Aden.

Omercuntuc, t. Hind. in Goondwanah, in a district of the same name, near the sources of the Soane, Nerbuddah, and Mahanuddy; a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lon. 82. 15. E. Lat. 22. 53. N.

Omeree, t. Hind. in Ellichpour ; 20 SW. Ellichpour.

Omeree, t. Hind. in Boggilcund ; 6 W. Rewah.

Omerequi, t. La Plata ; 50 N. La Plata.

Omergong, t. Hind. Baglana ; 7 S. Damaun.

Omergong, t. Hind. in Aurungabad ; 32 E. Aurungabad.

Omerpour, t. Hind. in Aurungabad ; 40 E. Aurungabad.

Omet, r. Prussia, which runs into the Alle, 2 S. Allenburg.

Ometepec, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 16. 52. N.

Ometepec, small isl. in the lake of Nicaragua ; 25 E. Nicaragua. Lon. 38. 6. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Omey, small isl. near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 7. W. Lat. 53. 31. N.

Omi, or *Oits*, large lake, in Niphon, 100 miles long, and 10 broad ; 15 NE. Meaco.

Omlä, t. Norway ; 40 NNE. Christiansand.

Omlpallah, t. Hind. Mahur ; 42 NW. Mahur.

Omlä, t. Hind. in Guzerat ; 28 E. Cambay.

Omm-Faredge, see *Eummé-Faregge*.

Ommagang, t. Norway ; 48 S. Porsanger.

Ommen, t. Neth. in Overissel, on the Vecht ; 18 E. Covorden. Pop. 703.

Ommirabih, see *Morbeya*.

Ommo Zaidi, country, Africa, on the coast of Ajan, 70 miles from the sea, about Lat. 6. N.

Omo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 51. E. Lat. 3. 31. S.

Omoa, or *St. Francisco de Omoa*, s-p. & fort, Guatemala, in Honduras. Lon. 89. 53. W. Lat. 15. 50. N. *Omoa* is considered as a fortress of importance, the key of Honduras, and in time of war the receptacle of the treasure sent from Guatemala.

Omöe, small Danish isl. in the Great Belt ; 10 S. Corsoer. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Omolet Sinab, t. Algiers ; 34 S. Constantina.

Omolon, r. Russia, which runs into the Koli-ma, 20 ESE. Niznei Novimskoi.

Omonphon, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Samar. Lon. 125. 45. E. Lat. 11. 7. N.

Omont, t. France, in Ardennes ; 10 S. Charleville.

Ompomponosuc, r. Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, 3 N. Dartmouth College.

Ompthah, t. Bengal ; 21 W. Calcutta.

Omratty, or *Omratty*, t. Hind. in Berar ; 20 SSE. Ellichpour, 142 NE. Aurungabad. Lon. 78. 16. E. Lat. 20. 55. N. It is a large, fortified, and trading town.

Omsk, t. & fortress, Russia, in Tomsk, capital of a circle, on the river Om, at its union with the Irtisch ; 260 SE. Tobolsk, 324 SW. Narim. Lon. 74. 54. W. Lat. 55. 4. N. Pop. 2,000. H. 250. It contains a church, an arsenal, and a military school. Here is a strong fortress.

Ompthou, r. Thibet, which runs into the Nihon, near Tarendsong.

Omura, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 15 NNE. Nangasaki.

On, now *Matarea*.

Ona, r. Russia, which runs into the Uda, at Mungalova, in Irkutskoi.

Ona, t. Peru, in Lima ; 35 NNE. Loxa.

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Onabas, t. New Mexico ; 16 N. Riochico.

Onang-siuen, t. Corea ; 40 SSW. Kang.

Onano, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio ; 5 S. Aquapendente, 48 NW. Rome.

Onans, t. France, in Doubs ; 12 NW. Blamont, 13 NE. Baume les Dames.

Onapa, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui ; 40 NNE. Riochico.

Onateya, or *Onaliayo*, see *St. Pedro*.

Onas, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 22 S. Funai.

Onate, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa ; 22 NE. Vittoria. Pop. 2,073.

Oncha, t. Hind. in Gohud ; 18 S. Bandera.

Oncino, t. Piedmont, on the Po ; 14 W. Saluzzo.

Onda, t. Spain, in Valencia ; 12 E. Segorbe. Pop. 4,500.

Onda, or *St. Vincent de la Pazes*, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha ; 15 E. Los Reyes.

Ondarroa, t. Spain, in Biscay ; 8 W. St. Sebastian.

Ondega, t. Abyssinia ; 50 SW. Tselga.

Oneehow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 40 miles in circumference. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The E. coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea ; but the rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces abundance of yams, and a sweet root called *Tee*. Lon. 160. 15. W. Lat. 21. 50. N.

Oneg, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the river Onega, near the White sea ; 80 SSW. Archangel, 260 NNW. Vologda. Lon. 37. 24. E. Lat. 63. 35. N.

Onega, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, east of lake Ladoga ; 130 miles long, and 70 broad. It contains several islands ; its waters are clear, and abound in fish.

Onega, r. Russia, which rises in NW. part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White sea, near Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

Oneglia, or *Oneille*, s-p. Piedmont, capital of a principality, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 30 NE. Nice, 50 SW. Genoa. Lon. 8. 4. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. 5,000. It carries on a considerable trade in olive-oil. It is well built ; and had formerly a large citadel. Towards the E. is a mountain which advances into the sea, and forms a promontory, called *Cape Oneglia*. Towards the sea, it is defended by walls and some small forts.

Oneglia, principality, Piedmont ; divided into 3 valleys, viz. of Oneglia, Maro, and Prela. Pop. 28,704. Sq. m. 100. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive-oil. Oneglia is the capital.

Oneida, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Lewis co., E. by Herkimer co., and SW. by Madison co., and W. by Oswego co. Pop. in 1810, 33,792 ; in 1820, 50,997. Chief towns, Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome.—The *Oneida* reservation of 20,000 acres lies in the township of Vernon ; occupied by 1,031 Oneida and Tuscarora Indians.

Oneida, lake, chiefly in Oneida co. N. Y. ; 20 miles long, and 4 broad. It receives Wood Creek on E. end, and communicates with lake Ontario by the Oswego. It is a very beautiful lake, abounding in fish.

Oneida Castleton, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y., in Vernon; 114 W. by N. Albany, W. 406. It is an Indian village.

Oneida Creek, r. N. Y., which runs N. into E. end of Oneida lake. Length 25 miles.

Onkotan, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 50. N.

Oneleg, t. Tuscarawa co. Ohio. Pop. 610.

Onemenskaia, lake, Russia, in the river Anadir, 208 miles below Anadirskoi, communicating with the gulf of Anadir.

Onery, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, near N. coast of Tongataboo; 5 NE. Observatory Point.

Oneson, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 30 NE. Sennaar.

Oney, r. Eng. in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, at Leominster.

Oneszkoe, lake, Russia, in Olonetz; 120 miles in length, and about 40 in its mean breadth: it contains several islands. Lon. 29. to 31. E. Lat. 61. to 63. N.

Onfzeni, t. Moldavia; 31 NNE. Jassy.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, t. Eng. in Essex, with a weekly market on Saturday; 19 SSW. Dunmow, 21 NE. London. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 595.

Ong-Kin, t. Corea; 58 SW. Hoang.

Ongercurry, t. Hind. Cattack; 22 E. Guntoor.

Ong-lake, r. Madagascar, which runs into the bay of St. Augustine.

Ongoa, t. Mocaranga; 80 NW. Massapa.

Ongobolee, one of the small Friendly islands; 6 E. Neneeva.

Ongole, circar, Hind. in the Carnatic, E. of Cuddapa, and S. of Guntoor.

Ongole, t. Hind. and capital of a circar, to which it gives name, in the N. part of the Carnatic; 65 N. Nellore, 99 NNE. Cuddapa. Lon. 78. 58. E. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Ongo-mancan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. 22. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Oni, t. Imiretta; 65 NE. Cotatis.

Onida, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Onil, t. Spain, in Valencia; 8 E. Villena. Pop. 2,400.

Onion River, r. Vermont, which is formed in Cabot, passes by Montpelier, and runs W. into lake Champlain, 4 NW. Burlington village. It is one of the principal rivers of Vermont, and flows through a fertile country. Between Colchester and Burlington it has worn through a solid rock of lime stone, forming a chasm 70 or 80 feet deep, and at Bolton there is another similar chasm. Length 70 miles.

Onjon, t. France, in Aube; 10 NE. Troyes.

Onjong Massang, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, on the Line. Lon. 99. 21. E.

Onision, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 N. Consar.

Onixty, t. Rus. Wilna; 14 NNE. Wilkomiers.

Onna, t. Thibet; 15 NNW. Morou Conghé.

Onney, r. Eng. in the county of Salop, which runs into the Temd, 2 NW. Ludlow.

Onoba, now *Moguer*.

Onolzbach, see *Anspach*.

Onona, see *Ænona*.

Onondaga, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Oswego

co., E. by Madison co., S. by Courtland co., and W. by Cayuga co. Pop. in 1810, 25,987; in 1820, 41,461. Chief towns, Onondaga and Manlius.

Onondaga, p-t. & cap. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 50 W. Utica, 145 W. Albany, W. 395. Pop. in 1810, 3,745; in 1820, 5,552. It is a large, valuable, and flourishing town, and has 2 villages, Onondaga Hollow, and West Hill. The latter, which is 2 miles W. of the former, contains a court house, a jail, printing office, &c. Onondaga Hollow contains a state arsenal, an academy, a meeting house, a printing office, and considerable manufactures. S. of the village is a reservation of 7,000 acres, belonging to the Onondaga Indians. No. of Onondaga Indians, in 1818, 299.

Onondaga, or *Salt Lake*, lake in Onondaga co. N. Y.; 7 N. Onondaga; 7 miles long, and 2 broad. It discharges its waters from N. end into Seneca river. Onondaga in the Indian language, is said to signify under "the hills, or between the hills." On its borders are celebrated salt springs. See *Salina* and *Liverpool*.

Onoo-afou, see *Proby's Island*.

Onore, s-p. on W. coast of Hind. in N. Canara; 46 NW. Bednore, 80 SSE. Goa. Lon. 74. 12. E. Lat. 14. 13. N. It was the capital of a kingdom, when the Portuguese first arrived in the Indies, who first owned the prince for their ally, and afterwards made him their subject. In 1799, it was ceded to Great Britain.

Onova, t. Hungary; 4 N. Pancsova.

Onrust, small isl. near the coast of Java. This island is nearly of a circular form, and about 4,800 feet in circumference, and about 6 or 8 feet above the level of the water. In the centre of the island is a fort with 4 bastions, and 3 curtains; on these fortifications are 16 pieces of cannon of different sizes. Here is also a church, erected in 1730. The Dutch East-India Company have 10 or 12 large warehouses always full of goods, as pepper, japan, copper, saltpetre, tin, &c. Though the island is but small, the number of people dwelling upon it is supposed to be near 3,000; among whom there are 300 European workmen. 9 NW. Batavia.

Ons, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 8. 55. W. Lat. 42. 23. N.

Ons en Braye, t. France, in Oise; 7 W. Beauvais.

Onsald, t. Sweden, in Halland; 4 SSW. Kongsback.

Onslow, co. S. part of N. C., on the coast. W. 400. Pop. in 1810, 6,669; slaves 2,299. Pop. in 1820, 7,016. Chief town, Swansborough.

Onslow, t. Nova Scotia; 42 N. Halifax.

Onstwedde, t. Neth. in Groningen; 7 S. Winschoten. Pop. 800.

Ontario, lake, N. A., between New York and Upper Canada. Lon. 76. 30. to 80. W. Lat. 43. 15. to 44. N.; 190 miles long, and 55, where widest, broad; about 600 miles in circumference, 500 feet deep; the surface 231 feet above the tide water of the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. It discharges its waters through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, from NE. end, and communicates with lake Erie at SW. part, by the river Niagara. It is a very deep lake, with suf-

ficient water in every part, but has few good harbours. The other principal rivers which flow into it, are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black River. Its islands, which are situated at E. end, are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe islands. It furnishes a variety of excellent fish. The Indian name of this lake is *Oswego*.

Ontario, co. N. Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Seneca co., S. by Steuben and Alleghany cos., and W. by Livingston and Monroe cos. Pop. in 1810, 42,032; in 1820, 33,267. The counties of Monroe and Livingston were formed partly from the west part of Ontario co. in 1821, leaving to the county a population of 61,185. Chief towns, Canandaigua and Geneva.

Ontario, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario; 20 W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,233.

Ontario, co. Upper Canada, consisting of islands in lake Ontario.

Ontario, see *Bradford*.

Ontes, t. Savoy; 14 S. Seyssel.

Ontiniente, t. Spain, in Valencia; 30 NNW. Alicante. Lat. 38. 56. N. Pop. 11,700. It is in a mountainous district, and a variety of manufactures, woollen, linen, paper, and copper.

Ontonagon Tenaugon, or *Copper Mine*, r. NW. Territory, which flows NW., and runs into lake Superior, about 90 E. Point Chegoimegon. It is about 120 miles long, and navigable for canoes 36. It has its source in the small Vieux Desert, which has also an outlet into the Menomonie of Green bay. The country bordering on this river is generally wild and barren. Copper mines are found on and near it, also a remarkable mass of native copper estimated to contain about 2,200 pounds of metallic copper.

Ontong Java, group of islands in the Pacific ocean, 22 in number, called by Medana, *Baxos de la Candelaria*; they are now called *New Ireland*. Lon. 156. E. Lat. 6. 15. S.

Ontoria, t. Spain, in Asturia, near the sea; 45 ENE. Oviedo.

Ontis, t. Spain, in Asturia; 41 E. Oviedo.

Onum, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 36 E. Uddevalla.

Onuphis, now *Banub*.

Onye, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 40 SE. Surat.

Onza, r. Africa, in Congo, which runs into the Atlantic; with a harbour at its mouth; but it is too shallow for navigation. It discharges itself at Mossula, 140 S. of the Zaire, Lat. 9. 10. S.

Onzate, t. Italy; 5 SSW. Brescia.

Onzain, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 10 SW. Blois.

Onzella, r. Spain, which runs into the Aragon, at Sanguesa.

Ooba, t. Japan, in Nippon; 45 W. Meaco.

Oobeean, small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 22. E. Lat. 66. N.

Oochinadroog, celebrated hill fortress, Hind. in Mysore, district of Harponelly. Lon. 75. 55. E. Lat. 14. 32. N.

Ood, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 41 NE. Gottenburg.

Ooda, t. Japan, in Nippon; 30 NW. Nambu.

Ooda, t. Japan, in Ximo; 10 SW. Senga.

Oodah-Ootoly, r. Hind. which runs into the Táptee, 13 SSW. Burhampoor, Candeish.

Oodapour, t. Bengal; 16 E. Comillah.

Oodeadargam, t. Hind. in Mysore, which gives name to a pass; 31 SE. Bangalore.

Oodimallycotta, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 17 ESE. Annimally.

Oodnagur, t. Bengal; 22 N. Kishenagur.

Oodooville, t. Ceylon, 4 m. from Tillipally, 5 Jaffna, 6 Batticotta. It has a considerable population, and has recently been made a missionary station.

Oofara, t. Japan, Nippon; 120 W. Meaco.

Ooisconsin, see *Ouisconsin*.

Ookata, t. Japan, in Ximo; 28 S. Funai.

Ooki, t. Japan, in Ximo; 54 N. Nangasaki.

Oolandoor, t. Carnatic; 20 WSW. Trivadi.

Oolenoy Mountain, S. C., in the vicinity of Table Mountain. It is remarkable for a cataract, the descent of which is from 600 to 700 feet.

Oolpar, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 10 N. Surat.

Oomkoo, mt. between Bootan and Bengal, N. of Buxedewar.

Oon, t. Hind. in Guzerat, district of Werreah, Lon. 71. 45. E. Lat. 24. 15. N. H. 2,000. It is noted for the thievish disposition of its inhabitants.

Oonalashka, or *Unalashka*, isl. in the North Pacific ocean, separated from the continent of N. A. by a channel in the direction of NW. by N. Lon. 191. 20. to 192. E. Lat. 53. 45. to 54. N. Pop. about 1,000. It is the largest of the islands called *Aleutian* or *Fox Islands*; no large trees are seen, but underwood, shrubs, and plants, similar to those of Kamtschatka. The winter is much milder than in the E. parts of Siberia, and continues only from November to the end of March. The snow seldom lies upon the ground for any considerable time. Rein-deer, bears, wolves, ice-foxes, are not to be found on these islands; but they abound in black, grey, brown, and red foxes. The number of sea animals, such as sea-lions, sea-bears, and sea-otters, which resort to these shores, is very considerable. Upon some of the islands, warm springs and native sulphur are to be found.

The Fox Islands are in general very populous; Oonalashka, which is the largest island, is supposed to contain several thousand inhabitants. The houses of these Islanders are huts, built precisely in the manner of those in Kamtschatka, with the entry in a hole in the middle of the roof. In one of these huts live several families, to the amount of 30 or 40 persons. Six or seven of these huts, or *yourts*, make a village, of which there are 16 in Oonalashka.

Oonomafou, isl. in S. Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long, hilly, covered with verdure, and inhabited. Lon. 175. 51. W. Lat. 15. 53. S.

Oonato, t. Japan, in Nippon; 120 N. Jedo.

Oondapatty, t. Bengal, in Baglana; 15 S. Noassuck.

Oonemak, or *Oonimak*, or *Uniak*, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific ocean, between Oonalashka and Alashka; about 200 miles in circumference. Lon. 194. 30. to 196. 40. E. Lat. 54. 20. to 55. 15. N.

Oonella, one of the Fox islands, about 21 m. in circumference, near the mouth of Samganooda harbour, in Oonalashka.

Oongonda, t. Hind. in Golconda; 35 S. Combamet.

Ooniasa, t. Hind. in Agimere. Lon. 75. 58. E. Lat. 25. 51. N. It is enclosed with a wall, with round towers, and the houses are mostly built of stone.

Ooniba, t. Japan, Nippon; 90 NNE. Meaco.

Oono, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 W. Funai.

Oooa, one of the small Friendly islands; 12 NNE. Annamooka.

Oorey, t. Hind. in Gohud; 20 SSW. Calpy.

Oorgaum, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 15 ENE. Amednagur.

Ooritchycottamally, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 11 W. Sankeridurgam.

Oosburg, t. Neth. Zealand, on the island of Cadsand; 15 NE. Bruges. Pop. 793.

Ooscat, t. Natolia; 110 E. Angora. Lat. 39. 40. N. Pop. about 16,000. It is situated in a hollow, surrounded by barren hills, and is the residence of Chapwan Oglu, by whom it has been chiefly built. It has a large palace. The houses, though small, are neatly built of brick and stone.

Ooscotta, fortress, Hind. in Mysore; 15 NE. Bangalore.

Oosi, t. Japan, Nippon; 175 WSW. Meaco.

Oosima, t. Japan, Nippon; 24 NNW. Morisa.

Oosima, small isl. Japan, near S. coast of Nippon. Lon. 139. 25. E. Lat. 34. 26. N.

Oossoor, fortress, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 72. 52. E. Lat. 12. 41. N.

Oostanaulee, r. Georgia, in the country of the Cherokees. It flows SW. and unites with the Etowee to form the Coosa.

Oostborch, t. Cadsand; 4 NE. Sluys.

Oostbroch, v. Neth. in Utrecht; 10 W. Amersfort. Pop. 1,000.

Oosterade, t. Holstein; 7 ENE. Itzehoa.

Oosterhout, t. Neth. in N. Brabant; 6 NE. Breda. Pop. 6,315. It has large manufactories of pottery and tiles, and 3 yearly fairs.

Oosterwyck, t. Neth. in North Brabant; 7 SW. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,655.

Oosterzele, t. E. Flanders; 7 S. by E. Ghent. Pop. 2,209.

Oostveen, t. Neth. in Utrecht; 12 N. Utrecht. Pop. 1,100.

Oostroosebecke, see *Roosenbecke*.

Oostzanen, v. N. Holland; 5 N. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,101.

Ootagamis, (Upper,) t. N. America, on the river Ouisconsin, about 40 miles from the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 8. W. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Ootagamis, (Lower,) t. N. America, at the conflux of the Ouisconsin and Mississippi.

Ootama Scholaperam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 9 SE. Wombinellore.

Ootamally, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 30 SSE. Coimbetore, 45 NW. Dindigul.

Ootampaliam, t. Hind. in Dindigul; 50 SSW. Dindigul, 68 NNW. Palamcotta.

Ootampaliam, valley, Hind., between the mountains called the *Gauts*, on W. side of the peninsula, reaching from Paniany to Coimbetore.

Ootalore, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 22 NW. Tanjore. Lon. 78. 58. E. Lat. 11. 2. N.

Ootawas, Indians of North America. Lon. 84. W. Lat. 43. N.

Ooterawoody, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 7 N. Daraporum.

Ootlashoot Indians, N. A., on the Missouri and Clark's river. No. 400.

Ootmarsum, t. Neth. in Overysse; 36 E. Zwol. Pop. 1,397.

Ootori, t. Japan, in Nippon. Lon. 136. 40. E. Lat. 34. 26. N.

Ootsour, t. Mysore; 30 E. Rettinghery.

Opalnitz, or *Opalnice*, t. Pru. Posen; 23 W. by S. Posen. Pop. 770.

Oparo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Vancouver in December 1791. Its greatest extent, which is in a N. 18. W., and S. 18 E. direction, is about 6 1-2 miles, and it may be about 18 in circuit. Its principal character is a cluster of high craggy mountains, forming in several places, most romantic pinnacles, with perpendicular cliffs, nearly from their summits to the sea; the vacancies between the mountains would more properly be termed chasms than valleys, in which there was no appearance of plenty, fertility, or cultivation; they were chiefly clothed with shrubs, and dwarf trees. The number of inhabitants on the island is estimated at 1,500. In this respect it must be considered prolific, notwithstanding its uncultivated appearance. The natives, however, appear to be exceedingly well fed, of middling stature, extremely well made, and in general their countenances were open, cheerful, and strongly marked with indications of hospitality. Lon. 144. 11. W. Lat. 27. 36. S.

Opatchin, t. Kamtschatka; 30 Bolchoretsk.

Opatow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 WNW. Sandomirz. Pop. 2,000. In the year 1770, the confederates were defeated near this town by the Russians under Suwarrow.

Opatow, t. Moravia; 36 W. Brunn. Pop. 900.

Opatowitz, t. Moravia; 24 W. Olmutz. Pop. 855.

Opdaelschow, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 8 SW. Drontheim.

Opdal, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 54 S. Drontheim.

Opeghinskaia, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the river Msta; 60 E. Novgorod.

Opelousas, co. in SW. part of Louisiana. Pop. 10,885.

Opelousas, p-t. & cap. Opelousas co. Louisiana; about 60 W. Baton Rouge, 220 WNW. New Orleans, W. 1,460. Lat. 30. 32. N. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a Roman Catholic church, and about 25 dwelling houses.

Open, t. Prussia, Ermeland; 14 W. Heilsberg.

Openaca, t. Ceylon; 38 S. Candy.

Operbanda, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Nagore.

Opetopec, or *Mumbacho*, small, but beautiful and fertile island of Guatemala, with a town of the same name, in S. part of lake Nicaragua.

Opffershausen, t. Ger. in Henneberg; 7 NW. Meinungen.

Opheim, t. Norway, Bergen; 45 NE. Bergen.

Ophiodes, now *Zemorget*.

Ophir, mt. Sumatra, directly under the equator; 13,842 feet above the level of the sea. It is supposed to be the highest land in the eastern continent visible from the sea.

Ophir, country mentioned in the scripture,

from which Solomon obtained gold ; but in fixing its situation there is great uncertainty and a variety of opinions ; some suppose it to be *Ceylon* ; others, *Pegu* ; others, *Sumatra* ; others, *Malacca* ; others, *India* at large ; and others that it was situated on the east side of *Africa*. See *Sofala*, & *Mongas*.

Ophir, mt. Malacca ; 28 ENE. Malacca.

Opi, t. Naples, Abruzzo Citra ; 5 SSW. Sulmona.

Opickon, r. Berkley co. Va., which runs into the Potomac, E. of Bath.

Opitergium, now *Oderzo*.

Opladen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, capital of a circle, on the Wipper ; 5 S. Solingen. Pop. 4,420.

Opoczno, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 44 N. Malogocz. H. 262. Pop. 1,500.

Opogka, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the Velika. Lon. 29. 14. E. Lat. 56. 40. N.

Opolie, t. Poland, in Lublin ; 30 WSW. Sandomirz. Pop. 1,200.

Opoorage, small isl. near E. coast of New Zealand, a little to S. of Mercury bay. Lon. 183. 54. W. Lat. 36. 51. S.

Oporto, or *O Porto*, city, & s-p. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on N. bank of the Duero, 2 miles from its mouth ; 49 N. Coimbra, 150 N. by E. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 39. W. Lat. 41. 11. N. Pop. in 1789, 63,505. H. 15,138. Pop. in 1820, about 70,000. Bp. see. It stands partly on a hill and partly on the bank of the river ; and is surrounded by an old wall, in many places fallen to ruin. The roadstead is spacious, but the harbour is extremely difficult of entrance. The town is in general well built : the buildings are regular, light, and neat ; and it is accounted the cleanest and most agreeable town in Portugal, and in population & trade yields only to Lisbon. Several of the streets are broad, handsome, and well paved ; others are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It contains a cathedral, 9 parish chh., 80 other churches and chapels, 17 convents, and 13 hospitals.

On the opposite side of the river are two places, *Gaya* and *Cale*, by some accounted distinct towns, but properly suburbs of Oporto. Cale was the original town, mentioned by ancient writers. The situation of the present town being found more convenient for navigation, in a subsequent age, was built upon, and called *Portus Cale*, and at length becoming the more considerable of the two, took the name of O Porto, i. e. the Port ; and the kingdom from Portus Cale, took the name of Portugal.

Oporto, situated at the mouth of a great river, has long been the mercantile emporium for the north of Portugal, and particularly for the export of the wine called port. This wine, though deriving its name from Oporto, is produced at considerable distance, in the province of Tras los Montes, and in some districts of Entre-Duero-e-Minho. The amount annually exported varies from 50,000, to 60,000, and 70,000 pipes ; of which the greater part goes to the British dominions. The lesser exports are oil, sumach, linen, and oranges.—The climate is moist in winter, but seldom so cold as to freeze. The heat in summer would be intense were it not moderated by regular winds. The soil around the town is not fertile, but the gardens in the environs are beautiful.

Opotschna, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 15 NE. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,100.

Opoun, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, situated the most easterly as well as most southerly of the group. This is also called *Toomanua*. Lon. 169. 7. W. Lat. 14. 7. S.

Oppa, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 14 SE. Troppau.

Oppatow, t. Moravia, in Iglau ; 14 S. Iglau.

Oppau, see *Troppau*.

Oppean, t. Aust. Italy ; 13 S. Verona.

Oppeln, gov. Pru. Silesia, including the late principalities of Oppeln, Ratibor, and Neisse, with the Prussian part of those of Jagerndorf and Troppau. It is divided into 15 circles. Pop. 547,255. Sq. m. 4,674. It was formerly called High or Upper Silesia, and consists mostly of hills and mountains. It abounds in large forests, and contains a large store of valuable minerals ; but it is much colder and less fertile than Lower Silesia.

Oppeln, city, Silesia, and capital of the government of the same name, on the Oder ; 45 SE. Breslau, 75 NNE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 58. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 3,152. H. 357. It has a royal castle, 8 Cath. chh., 2 monasteries, a hospital, a seminary for priests, and some linen manufactures.

Oppenau, t. Baden ; 8 ENE. Offenburg, 13 E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,838. Cherry brandy is the principal article of trade.

Oppenheim, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk ; 15 W. Johnstown, 56 WNW. Albany, W. 414. Pop. 3,045.

Oppenheim, (an. *Bonconica*), t. Hesse Darmstadt, in the province of the Rhine ; 9 SE. Mentz, 36 NNW. Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 49. 51. N. Pop. 2,098. It was formerly imperial. In the years 1688 and 1689, this place was stripped of its walls, and miserably laid waste by the French ; but has again recovered itself. At this place is a good growth of wine.

Oppenitz, t. Austria ; 4 S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Oppido, (an. *Mamertum*), t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 11 WNW. Gierace, 27 NE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 38. 18. N. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. This town was destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1783. The present town is built three miles from the former, which contained about 3,000 inhabitants, out of which 1,200 perished in this dreadful convulsion of nature. The loss of the province by death, including those who were swallowed up, buried under the ruins, or killed by disease, was estimated at 32,000 souls.

Oppido, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 5 SSE. Acerenza, 10 NE. Potenza.

Oppieto, t. Corsica ; 8 NNE. Ajazzo.

Oppurg, t. Saxony, in Neustadt ; 4 WSW. Neustadt, 9 W. Auma. Here is a citadel, which gave name to a lordship, and was formerly fortified with walls and towers.

Opsa, t. Rus. Wilna ; 12 SSW. Braslau.

Opsal, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus ; 40 N. Kongs-winger.

Opsukova, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Tchagodo ; 80 ENE. Novgorod.

Opslo, see *Christiania*.

Opso, t. Istria ; 7 ENE. Capo d'Istria.

Opto-Kiltekai, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 92. 54. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

Opus, isl. Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Narentza. It is formed by 2 branches of the river, and contains a fortress.

Opulo, t. New Navarre; 210 SSE. Casa Grande.

Oquago, see *Oghquago*.

Oquendo, t. Spain, in Alava; 5 SE. Orduna.

Or, or *Ore*, lake, Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus; 36 N. Christiania.

Or, r. Eng. in Suffolk, which runs into the German sea, a little below Orford.

Ora Cabeça, bay on N. coast of Jamaica.

Ora Floezi, see *Jalonitza*.

Oraby, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 32 S. Christianstadt.

Orach, t. Bosnia, the capital of a sangiacate; 35 SE. Bosnia Serai, 96 SSW. Belgrade.

Orachau, lake, Silesia, in the principality of Glogau; 5 NNE. Kontop.

Oradoua sur Vavre, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 18 SW. Limoges.

Oradour, t. France, in Cantal; 10 SSW. St. Flour, 21 E. Aurillac. Pop. 900.

Oradour Fanois, t. France, in Charente; 6 N. Confolens.

Orahovitzka, t. Slavonia; 16 W. Valpo.

Oraison, t. France, in Lower-Alps, on the Durance; 18 SW. Digne. Pop. 1,555.

Oramala, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese, in Bobbio, on the side of a hill. Pop. 3,081.

Oramane, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, Lon. 61. W. Lat. 50. 7. N.

Oramtchi-Hotun, t. Thibet; 53 WNW. Tourfan. Lon. 83. 17. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Oran, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y., in Pompey; 130 W. Albany, W. 391.

Oran, or *Warran*, (an. *Portus Divini*,) t. Algiers, in Tremecen or Tlemsan; 170 SW. Algiers. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 35. 50. N. Pop. estimated from 12,000 to 20,000. It is built on the declivity, and near the foot of a high mountain which overlooks it from the N. and NW.; and upon the ridge of this mountain there are two castles that command the city on the one side, and the Mers' al Kebeer on the other. To the S. and SE. there are 2 other castles, erected upon the same level with the lower part of the city, but are separated from it by a deep-winding valley, which serves it as a natural trench on S. side; where, likewise, at a little distance, there is a very plentiful spring of excellent water. The rivulet formed by this fountain conforms its course to the several windings of the valley; and passing afterwards under the walls of the city, liberally supplies it with water.

In the year 1509, it was taken by the Spaniards, and remained in their possession till 1708. Oran is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art. The Spaniards, when they were first masters of the place, built several beautiful churches, and other edifices, in the manner and style of the Roman architecture, though of less strength and solidity. In the year 1790, this place was almost destroyed by an earthquake, little besides the outer walls remaining. The number of persons who perished was estimated at upwards of 2,000, including 22 officers, and 304 private soldiers belonging to the garrison.

Oranai, see *Rainai*.

Orange's Key, one of the Bahama islands. Lon. 79. 35. W. Lat. 24. 29. N.

Orangabad, t. Hind. Agra; 15 N. Fattipour.

Orange, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Caladonia co., E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windsor co., W. by Addison co., and NW. by Washington co. Pop. in 1810, 25,247; in 1820, 24,681. Chief towns, Chelsea, Newbury, and Randolph.

Orange, t. Orange co. Vt.; 13 SE. Montpelier. Pop. 751.

Orange, t. Grafton co. N.H.; 14 SW. Plymouth, 40 NNW. Concord. Pop. 298.

Orange, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 14 E. Greenfield, 75 WNW. Boston, W. 435. Pop. 829.

Orange, co. N.Y., bounded N. by Sullivan and Ulster cos., E. by the Hudson, SE. by Rockland co., SW. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1810, 24,347; in 1820, 41,213. Chief towns, Newburgh and Goshen.

Orange, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 4 W. Newark, W. 221. Pop. 2,830. It adjoins to Newark, on the W. Here is an academy. The excellent cider, known by the name of Newark cider, is chiefly made in this township. In 1819, 2 springs impregnated with iron, magnesia, and sulphur, were discovered here.

Orange, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Madison and Culpeper cos., SE. by Spottsylvania co., S. by Louisa and Albemarle cos., and WNW. by Rockingham. Pop. in 1810, 12,323; slaves 6,511. Pop. in 1820, 12,913. Chief town, Stannardsville.

Orange, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 20,135; slaves 4,701. Pop. in 1820, 23,492. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Orange, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; W. 310.

Orange, p-t. Athens co. Ohio, on Shade river.

Orange, t. Delaware co. Ohio, watered by Allum Creek. Pop. 239.

Orange, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 143.

Orange, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 835.

Orange, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 440.

Orange co. Indiana. Pop. 5,368. Chief town, Paoli.

Orange, (an. *Arusio*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vaucluse; 21-2 posts N. Avignon, 84 1-4 SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. Pop. 7,270. H. 1,500. Bp. see. The streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved, and the houses mean. It contains 1 Reformed and 9 Cath. chh., a hospital, and has manufactures of linen, serge, and paper. Before the revolution it was the capital of a principality of the same name. It once had a university, founded, in the year 1365, by the emperor Charles V. Some councils were held here in the years 441, 529, and 1228. Among other remains of Roman antiquities to be seen in this place, a fine triumphal arch, and an amphitheatre, are both very remarkable. The principality extended about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The annual revenue was about 50,000 livres. It contained one city, 2 small towns, and about 9 villages, and was exempt from all the usual taxes in France.

Orange Bay, bay on W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Orange Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland, Lon. 56. 10. W. Lat. 50. 32. N.

Orange Island, small isl. in Orange bay, on W. coast of Jamaica.

Orange Island, see *Pulo Pennea*.

Orange Key, isl. on the coast of Jamaica, in Orange bay.

Orange River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 E. Montego bay.

Orange River, r. Africa, which has its source from a mountain in E. part of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, about 150 miles from the Indian sea, and after a westerly course of about 600 miles, runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 28. 30. S.

Orange Springs, or *Gum Springs*, p-v. Orange co. Va.; W. 92.

Orangeburg, district, central part of S.C. Pop. in 1810, 13,229; slaves 6,564. Pop. in 1820, 15,653.

Orangeburg, p-t. & cap. Orangeburg district, S.C., on N. branch of the Edisto; 40 SSW. Columbia, 77 NNW. Charleston, W. 548. It contains a court house, a jail, about 20 houses, and an academy.

Orangetown, p-t. Washington co. Maine, on E. side of Machias, W. 788.

Orangetown, p-t. Rockland co. N.Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 28 N. New-York. Pop. 2,257. This town lies on S. part of Tappan bay, an expansion of the Hudson. Major Andre was hanged here as a spy.

Orangeville, p-t. Genesee co. N.Y.; 20 S. Batavia, W. 392. Pop. 1,556.

Oranienbaum, t. Ger. in Anhalt Dessau; 6 SE. Dessau, 10 WSW. Wittenberg. Lon. 12.28. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,560.

Oranienbaum, t. Russia, in the gulf of Finland; 20 W. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 26. E. Lat. 59. 52. N. Here is a royal palace, first built by prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into a hospital; but much used as a residence by the emperor Peter III.

Oranienburg, (an. *Boetzow*,) t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel; 18 N. Berlin, 28 NNE. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 19. E. Lat. 52. 45. N. Pop. 1,685. It has a royal castle, and 2 churches.

Oransay, or *Orousa*, one of the smaller Western islands of Scot., situated at the S. of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. On it are the ruins of an ancient monastery, said by some to have been founded by St. Columba. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 56. 4. N.

Orarne, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 60. 42. N.

Oratava, s-p. on W. side of the island of Teneriffe; 5 N. Laguna. It is the chief place of trade: but the harbour is unsafe in a NW. wind. It contains one church and several convents.

Oravais, t. Finland; 22 N. Wasa.

Oravitza, t. Slavonia; 37 W. by S. Eszek. Pop. 1,200.

Oravitza Nesneth, t. Hungary, in Temesvar; the seat of a mine court. Pop. 1,800.

Orawitza, r. Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 9 N. Arva.

Orayoi, t. New-Mexico; 150 W. Santa Fe.

Orb, r. France, which rises in N. part of the department of the Allier, 8 NW. Lodève, and runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles below Beziers.

Orb, or *Orbe*, t. Bav. in Lower-Maine; 26 E. Frankfort on the Maine, 40 NNW. Wurzburg. Pop. 3,710. Here is an extensive salt work.

Orba, r. which rises in Genoa, and runs into the Bormida, 3 miles below Alexandria.

Orabais, t. France, in Marne; 7 S. Dormans. 13 SE. Château Thierry. Pop. 851.

Orbassan, t. Piedmont; 6 SW. Turin. Pop. 1,700.

Orbe, r. Switz. which rises in Mount Jura, passes the lake of Neuchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, 3 W. Buren, in Berne.

Orbe, t. Switz. in Vaud, on a river of the same name; 5 SW. Yverdon, 13 N. Lausanne. Pop. 2,635. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of patients who have distorted limbs, & a botanic garden.

Orbec, t. France, in Calvados; 10 SE. Lisieux, 30 ESE. Caen. Pop. 3,600.

Orbelus, now *Argentaro*.

Orbieze, or *Worlitz*, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Pardubitz.

Orbieu, r. France, which rises in Eastern-Pyrenees, and runs into the Aude, 5 NW. Narbonne.

Orbiga, (an. *Urbicus*,) r. Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Zamora.

Orbion, lake of Corsica, near the sea, on E. coast; 27 SE. Corte.

Orbita, now *Gorbata*.

Orbitello, t. Tuscany, in the Siennese; 65 NW. Rome, 78 S. Florence. Lon. 11. 6. E. Lat. 42. 31. N. It is situated on the E. side of a lake, near the coast of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, and well fortified.

Orbotec, see *Arabet*.

Orboz, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Bamian; 15 S. Balk.

Orby, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 23 ESE. Gottenburg.

Orcelis, now *Orihuela*.

Orcha, t. Russia, in Moghilew, on the Dnieper; 60 WSW. Smolensk. Pop. about 2,000. It is pleasantly situated, and contains 8 churches. The inhabitants are mostly Jews.

Orchamps, t. France, in Jura; 7 NE. Dôle, 9 W. Quingey. Pop. 715.

Orchamps en Vennes, t. France, in Doubs; 14 NNE. Pontarlier, 15 E. Ornans.

Orchies, t. France, in North; 9 SW. Tournay, 12 SSE. Lille. Pop. 2,486.

Orchilla, or *Horchilla*, a small island in West-Indies, near the the coast of S. America; or rather a cluster of islands, the greatest of which, being almost all low land, is in the form of a crescent or half-moon. They are all separated from each other by very shallow canals. The soil, from its flatness, is salt, and consequently produces few plants. There is very little fresh water on the island, and the only animals found here are goats and lizards. Lon. 66. 5. W. Lat. 11. 52. N.

Orchimont, t. Luxemburg, on the Semoy; 10 N. Sedan.

Orchomeno, (an. *Orchomenus*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 25 W. Argo.

Orci Nuovo, fortress, Italy, on the Oglio; 15 SW. Brescia.

Orci Vecchio, t. Italy; 14 SW. Brescia.

Orciano, t. Popedom, in Urbino; 16 SE. Urbino.

Orciano, t. Tuscany; 7 E. Leghorn.

Orciatico, t. Tuscany; 8 W. Volterra.

Orcieres, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 9 NW. Embrun. Pop. 1,200.

Orcival, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 11 SW. Clermont. Pop. 1,121.

Orco, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near Chivazzo.

Ord of Caithness, cape, Scot. in SE. coast of Caithness. Lon. 3. 28. W. Lat. 58. 7. N.

Ordado, rock in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; 5 SE. Callao.

Ordavar, t. Persian Armenia; 50 SE. Nac-sivan.

Ordal, small isl. in E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 55. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Ordenbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Zons.

Ordik, t. Bessarabia; 8 N. Ismail.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 11 N. Dusseldorf, 32 NNW. Cologne. P. 2,012.

Ordorf, t. Saxony, Thuringia; 10 S. Gotha.

Orduna, t. Spain, in Biscay; 42 SW. St. Sebastian; 50 NE. Burgos. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 42. 56. N. Pop. 4,000.

Ore, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 60 NNW. Fahlun.

Orebro, or *Oerebro*, t. Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, in Nericia, on the Hielmar lake; 88 W. Stockholm. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 59. 17. N. Pop. 3,239. It is an old town, neatly built, with streets, the houses of wood, and painted red. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; and this town is celebrated for the exactness of its weights and measures. The government comprises the province of Nericia, and the west part of Westmanland, and a small part of Warmeland. Pop. 100,428. Sq. m. 1,780.

Oreby Point, see *Butt of Lewis*.

Oreby-hus, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 20 N. Upsal.

Orechowitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 28 WSW. Nicopoli.

Oredesch, r. Russia, which runs into the Luga, 16 N. Luga.

Oreehoua, one of the smaller Sandwich islands, and only considered as a single high hummock, separated from Onehow by a channel, about a mile in breadth. The island of Oreehoua is of a very small extent, and wholly composed of one rugged, naked rock, to all appearance destitute of soil, and presenting no indication of its being, or having ever been the residence of human creatures. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 4,000. Lon. 160. 8. W. Lat. 22. 2. N.

Oregon, see *Columbia River*.

Oregrund, or *Oeregrund*, s-p. Sweden, in Upland; 34 NNE. Upsal, 38 W. Stockholm. Lon. 18. 26. E. Lat. 60. 20. N. Pop. 700. It has some trade in iron. The harbour is defended from the violence of the sea by a mole.

Orel, or *Orlovskoi*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Smolensk and Kaluga, E. by Tambov and Tula, SE. by Kursk and Voronetz, SW. by Novgorod, Sieverskoi, and W. by Novgorod, Sieverkoi, and Smolensk. Length from E. to W.

208; breadth from 20 to 100. Lat. 52. to 54. N. Pop. 1,038,000. Sq. m. 16,434. It is divided into 12 circles. The climate is temperate; the soil fertile, and it is one of the best corn countries in Russia.

Orel, t. Russia, and capital of Orel, or Orlovskoi, on the Oka; 176 SSW. Moscow, 464 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 35. 57. E. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 15,524. H. 2,872. It contains 18 chh., and 2 convents.

Orel, mt. France, in Drôme, near Die.

Orellana, t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana; 24 E. Merida.

Orellana, see *Amazon*.

Orem, see *Ourem*.

Orenburg, gov. A. Russia, bounded N. by Tobolsk, E. by Tomsk and Tartary, S. by Astrachan, and W. by European Russia. Pop. 640,000. Sq. m. 119,271. It is divided into 12 circles, and is the most mountainous part of the empire, containing the most elevated portion of chain of Ural.

Orenburg, t. Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Ural; 180 S. Upha, 972 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 55. 5. E. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 24,000. H. 1,866. The streets are straight and well built. It contains 1 Luth. and 9 Greek chh. This town was designed to protect the new subjects, who from time to time put themselves under the protection of the Russians, and to promote the trade with the people that live more towards the south. Since the establishment of a considerable commerce here, all Russian and Asiatic merchants are permitted, on paying a certain duty, to sell their goods by wholesale or retail; and all European foreign merchants are allowed to bring their goods from the harbours and frontier towns, to Orenburg. The Scotch society have 3 missionaries here.

Orenoko, see *Orinoco*.

Orense, city, Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho; 37 SE. Compostella, 72 W. Astorga. Lon. 7. 53. W. Lat. 42. 25. N. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. It contains 4 parishes, 2 convents, and a hospital. One part of the city stands at the foot of a mountain, and the cold is of long continuance; while the other, which lies on the side of a plain, enjoys all the pleasures of spring, and the fruits of autumn, occasioned by springs, which warm the air with their exhalations. Some of these fountains are so moderately warm that a person may bathe in them; the water of others, on the contrary, is so hot that eggs may be dressed in them; but they are both salutary in several distempers.

Oreo, t. Negropont; 44 NNW. Negropont. Lon. 23. 18. E. Lat. 39. 7. N.

Ores, t. Sardinia; 10 SSE. Oristagni.

Oresmaux, t. France, in Somme; 8 S. Amiens.

Oreypour, t. Hind. in Marawar; 25 N. Ramnadporum.

Orfa, see *Ourfa*.

Orfer, t. Scot. on S. coast of the island of Pomona; 10 SW. Kirkwall.

Orfo, t. Africa, in the district of Labadde, on the Gold Coast.

Orford, p-t. Grafton co. N.H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Fairlee, with which it is connected by a bridge; 10 S. Haverhill, 64 NNW.

Concord, W. 515. Pop. in 1810, 1,265; in 1820, 1,568. Here is a pleasant village, and the town contains a valuable quarry of soapstone.

Orford, p-v. Hartford co. Ct.; W. 321.

Orford, t. Eng. in Suffolk, near the German sea, on the river Or; 19 E. Ipswich, 89 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 31. W. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 1,737. It was formerly a seaport. Here are the ruins of a castle and of a nunnery. The towers of the castle and the church are a sea-mark. It has a weekly market on Monday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Orford Ness, cape of England, on SE. coast of Suffolk, in the German sea, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 52. 4. N.

Orford Ness, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 218. 9. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Orgabra, t. Africa, in Magadoxa.

Organna, t. Spain, Catalonia; 18 N. Solsona.

Orgas, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 SSE. Toledo. Pop. 2,400.

Orge, (L,) r. France, which runs into the Seine, 30 S. Paris.

Orgelet, t. France, principal place of a district, in Jura; 12 S. Lons le Saunier, 20 S. Poligny. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 45. 31. N. Pop. 1,224.

Orgeres, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 SW. Janville.

Orgia, t. Tuscany; 6 SW. Sienna.

Orgon, r. Chinese Tartary, which rises in Lon. 101. 20. E. Lat. 46. 56. N., and runs into the Selingue, Lon. 106. 14. E. Lat. 50. N. Near this river, in Lon. 104. 36. E. Lat. 48. 57. N., an assembly of the Kalkas Tartars was held in 1698.

Orgon, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on the Durance; 17 E. Tarascon. Pop. 2,401.

Orgues, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 2 N. Forcalquier, 11 S. Sisteron.

Orhei, t. Moldavia, on the Reut; 50 NNW. Bender, 66 ENE. Jassy.

Ori, t. Sardinia; 8 S. Sassari.

Oria, t. Spain, in Grenada; 19 S. Huesca.

Oria, or *Oira*, t. Naples, in Otranto; 45 NW. Otranto, 165 E. Naples. Pop. 4,800. Bp. see. This town was founded by a colony of Cretans.

Oriago, t. Italy, in Padua, on the Brenta; 12 E. Padua. Pop. 800.

Oricum, t. Epirus, in Chaonia.

Orient, (L,) s-p. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Morbihan; 18 posts SW. Rennes, 36 3-4 W. Paris. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 47. 45. N. Pop. 17,837. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, at the mouth of the river Scorff; built in the year 1720. The harbour is good. The trade of L'Orient was formerly very flourishing, but latterly less so. It is of importance on account of its magazines for the use of the royal navy.

Origatum, now *Arras*.

Origny, t. France, in Aisne; 8 E. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,400.

Origone, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 18 N. Manfredonia.

Orihuela, or *Origuela*, (an. *Orcelis*,) t. Spain, in Valencia; 26 SW. Alicant, 31 N. Carthage-na. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. 21,000. Bp. see. It is surrounded by high mountains, and situated in a country so fertile, that it has

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given rise to a proverb, which says, whether it rains or not, there is always corn in Orihuela. Here was formerly a university, founded in the year 1555. At Orihuela they make those curious snuff-boxes with the roots of the terebinthus, called in Spanish *cornicabra*, which are so much admired on account of their beautiful shades, representing landscape, &c. They are chiefly used for Spanish snuff, as they preserve it moist and cool; and for this purpose are in very great estimation at Rome.

Orihuela, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 NW. Albarracin.

Orihvesi, t. Finland; 40 N. Tavasthus.

Orijava, t. Spain, Grenada; 12 N. Motril.

Orillah, t. Bengal; 7 W. Ramgur.

Oriatila, t. Finland; 45 ESE. Tavasthus.

Orine, now *Dahhlak*.

Oring, lake, Thibet, 63 miles in circumference. Lon. 97. 29. E. Lat. 34. 47. N.

Oringa, s-p. Japan, in Nippon.

Oriniacoora, t. Bengal; 15 N. Nuldingah.

Orinoco, or *Oronoko*, r. S. A. one of the largest in the world. Its source has not been ascertained with certainty, but according to La Cruz, it rises from the small lake Ipava, in Lat. 5. 5. N. It has a very circuitous course of upwards (including its windings) of 1,500 miles, and flows into the Atlantic opposite to the island of Trinidad by about 50 mouths, 7 of which are navigable. The principal mouth, 6 leagues wide, is SE. of Trinidad, in Lon. 59. 50. W. Lat. 8. 30. N. The Orinoco is connected with the Amazon by the Rio Negro and Cassiquiari, and receives the waters of many large rivers, among which are the Meta, Apure, Arauua, Caura, and Caroni. At the distance of 200 leagues from the ocean, it is from 2,500 to 3,000 fathoms wide; and at St. Thomas, 3,850 fathoms; and in March, when the waters are lowest, 65 fathoms deep. During the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows: the inundation extending, during the highest floods, from 80 to 90 miles on each side, presenting to the eye a boundless expanse of waters.

On the banks of the Orinoco the magnificence of the scenery is beyond description. Forests of the greatest extent are filled with aromatic trees, which diffuse the most delightful odour; birds of every singular variety of beautiful plumage, are every where observed, and hordes of monkeys follow the astonished traveller. Passing these forests, enormous plains extend their verdant surfaces further than the eye can reach, and the cataracts of the Orinoco give their name to the whole Cordillera, and are represented the most tremendous that have ever been observed; but no good description of these falls has yet been given, though they constitute the only outlets from the country situated to the E. of the Andes, to the vast plains of the Amazon.

Orinza, t. Persia, in Irac; 41 E. Ispahan.

Orio, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 4 W. St. Sebastian, 25 ENE. Bilboa. Pop. 800. It is situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and is surrounded by walls.

Orio, (an. *Oreus*,) t. Negroponte; 44 NNW. Negroponte.

Oripaa, t. Finland, in Abo; 27 NNE. Abo.

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Oriskany, p-v. Oneida co. N.Y., in Whites-town, 102 W. by N. Albany, W. 403.

Orissa, pr. Hind. bounded N. by Bengal, E. by the bay of Bengal, S. by the Godavery, and W. by Goondwanah; 530 miles long from NE. to SW.; average breadth about 90. Lat. 16 to 23, N. The principal divisions are Cattack, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Mohurbunge, Midnapour, and Konjeur. The chief rivers are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, Byturnee, and Subunreeka. Pop. estimated at 4,500,000. It is generally a barren country, yet the south-east part equals in fertility most parts of India. Three fourths of this country, comprising all the most valuable parts, are possessed by the British; the remainder by various petty chiefs, who are in a state of constant hostility with each other, and pay a trifling or nominal tribute to the Nizam, Mahrattas, or British. The mountainous districts to the west, are inhabited by a savage race of Hindoos, still called Aureas.

Oristagni, or *Oristano*, (an. *Neapolis*,) t. Sardinia, on W. coast, on a gulf to which it gives name; 38 NW. Cagliari. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 39. 43. N. Pop. 6,000. Abp. see. It is fortified, and has a considerable tunny fishery, but is thinly inhabited.

Oristal, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 86. 35. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Orizaba, or *Orisaba*, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz, capital of a jurisdiction; 55 SE. Puebla. Lon. 97. 7. W. Lat. 18. 48. N. Pop. 8,000; whites and Indians. It is situated in a valley remarkably rich in pastures, lying east of the great volcano. The neighbourhood produces great quantities of tobacco. There are some tanneries and manufactures of cloth.

Orizaba, (*Peak of*,) volcano, Mexico, 17,371 feet high. Lon. 97. 15. W. Lat. 19. 2. N. It is between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and is one of the highest mountains in Mexico. The summit is always covered with snow, but the sides are adorned with beautiful forests.

Orkanj, see *Urkonje*.

Orkedal, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 18 SW. Drontheim.

Orkel, r. Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the bay of Drontheim, 14 SW. Drontheim.

Orkened, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 24 N. Christianstadt.

Orkiani, t. Curdistan; 36 ENE. Erbil.

Orkney Islands, (an. *Orcades*,) a cluster of islands in the North sea, separated from the N. coast of Scotland by the Pentland frith, which is generally about 10 or 11 miles wide. They are about 30 in number, but several of them called *holms*, are uninhabited, producing only sheep pasture. The principal islands are Pomona, or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, &c. Lon. 2. 13. to 3. 15. W. Lat. 58. 37. to 59. 16. N. They constitute a county of Scotland, and are divided into 18 parochial districts. Pop. in 1811, 23,238. Acres about 384,000; 24,000 acres arable, 84,000 productive land, 294,000 heath and moss. The surface presents a great variety; the east and north coasts generally low; the western coasts elevated, and terminating in bold cliffs, exhibiting a high-

ly picturesque scenery. The soil is mostly unproductive, and agriculture is backward. The climate is variable and disagreeable: the air is cold and moist; the winter rainy, with little frost and snow. Thunder & lightning are most common in winter. The range of the thermometer from the cold of winter to the heat of summer, is from 25° to 75°. The inhabitants may be divided into 3 classes; 1st, gentry, or proprietors of the land; 2d, tradesmen or shopkeepers; 3d, farmers, servants, and cottagers, about 8 10ths of the population, ignorant, poor, indolent, and superstitious. Chief town, Kirkwall.

Orla, r. Saxony, which joins the Saale, at Orlamunda.

Orlam Kraal, settlement, in S. part of Africa, on Orange river. Lon. 21. 5. E. Lat. 28. 40. S.

Orlamunda, t. Saxe-Gotha, in Altenburg, at the conflux of the Orla and the Saale; 34 ESE. Erfurt, 40 WSW. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 1,900

Orland, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite to Prospect; 14 N. Castine, W. 679. Pop. 610.

Orlean, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 64.

Orleannois, before the revolution, a fertile province of France, bounded E. by Gâtinois, S. by Sologne, W. by Dunois and Vendômois, and N. by Beauce. The principal river, the Loire, passes through and divides it in two. Orleans, which gave name to the province, was the capital. The forest of Orleans, in this province, contains 94,000 acres. It is now divided, with the Blaisois and Chartrain, into the three departments of Loir-and-Cher, Loiret, and Eure-and-Loir.

Orleans, (an. *Aurelia*, & *Genebun*,) city, France, capital of Loiret, on the Loire; 14 1-2 posts SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. Lat. 47. 54. N. Pop. 41,937. H. 4,500. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, which is one of the finest Gothic edifices in France, 25 chh., 5 hospitals, a royal college, an academy, and a public library of 36,000 volumes. It is situated in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, and has considerable trade. The chief articles of export are corn, wine, brandy, and fruit. The manufactures are stockings, woollens, hats, leather, and sugar. The streets are straight, narrow, and incommodious; and the houses, though not badly built, are in an antiquated style. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the Orleannois.

Orleans, isl. Canada, situated in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles below Quebec. It is a beautiful island, 20 miles long, and 5 wide; well cultivated, and has 5 parishes. Pop. 4,000.

Orleans, co. N. part of Vt., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Essex co., SE. by Caledonia co., S. by Washington co., and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1810, 5,838; in 1820, 6,976. Chief towns, Irasburg, Craftsbury, and Brownington.

Orleans, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 20 E. Barnstable, 85 SE. Boston, W. 516. Pop. 1,343.

Orleans, t. Jefferson co. N. Y., formed from Brownville, since 1820.

Orleans, p-t. Orange co. Indiana; 106 Indianapolis, W. 656.

Orleans, (*New*,) see *New Orleans*.

Orlenga, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Le-

na ; 232 N. Irkutsk. Lon. 105. 40. E. Lat. 56. N.
Orley, t. Pru. Oberland ; 16 NNE. Soldau.
Orliac, t. France, Dordogne ; 5 SSE. Belvez.
Orliac, t. Croatia ; 20 S. Carlstadt.
Orlisshausen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg ; 3 SSE. Colleda.
Orlos, t. Lithuania ; 60 E. Pinsk.
Orlov, t. Poland, in Masovia ; 5 E. Lenciez.
Orlov, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Viatka. Lon. 49. 44. E. Lat. 58. 20. N. Pop. 3,607.
Orlov, isl. in the Caspian sea. Lon. 53. 14. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.
Orlov, r. Russia, which runs into the Tchernaiia, Lon. 168. 14. E. Lat. 65. 20. N.
Olovka, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch. Lon. 75. 24. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.
Orlovka, r. Russia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen ocean, 28 N. Ponoï.
Orlovogoroditsche, t. Russia, on the Ischim ; 120 SE. Tobolsk. Lon. 70. 44. E. Lat. 56. 32. N.
Orlovskaja, fort, Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural ; 124 E. Orenburg.
Orlovskoe, see *Orel*.
Orluce, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 8 NW. Kreminiek.
Orly, t. Russia, Gródno ; 44 E. Pinsk.
Orly, t. France, in Seine ; 8 SSE. Paris.
Ormea, t. Piedmont, on the Tanaro ; 6 WSW. Garresio, 10 S. Ceva. Pop. 5,227.
Orme's Head, (*Great*,) cape, on N. coast of Wales, in Caernarvon. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 53. 24. N.
Orme's Head, (*Little*,) cape, on N. coast of Wales, and county of Caernarvon ; 5 SE. Great Orme's Head.
Ormes, (*Les*,) t. France in Indre-and-Loire ; 10 S. Richlieu.
Ormia, see *Urmia*.
Ormillos, (*Los*,) t. S. A. in Tucuman ; 36 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.
Ormo, small isl. in the Baltic, between the coast of Finland and the island of Aland. Lon. 20. 41. E. Lat. 60. 27. N.
Ormskirk, t. Eng. in Lancashire, situated near the grand canal ; market on Tuesday ; 51 S. Lancaster, 217 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 53. 34. N. Pop. 3,064.
Ormus, (an. *Tyros*,) isl. Asia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, in the part of it called the *gulf of Ormuz*, about 10 miles in circ. Lon. 56. 40. E. Lat. 27. 8. N. On this island there was formerly one of the most splendid and celebrated cities in Asia, the emporium of the trade of Persia and India. It derived its greatness wholly from commerce. In 1514 it was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, and continued one of the main seats of the Portuguese power till the reign of Shah Abbas, when it came into the possession of Persia, and the trade was transferred to Gombroon, about 20 miles distant on the opposite coast. About the end of the last century it was taken possession by the imam of Mascat, but it was no longer a mart and city, having only about 20 families. It was visited in 1820, and the ancient city found to be a mass of ruins, the reservoirs for water being the only buildings in a perfect state. The island is a mere rock of salt, producing

neither a single article of provision, nor a drop of water.

Ornacieux, t. France, in Isere ; 15 E. Vienne.
Ornain, r. France, which runs into the Marne, near Vitry le François.

Ornano, t. Corsica ; 10 SSE. Ajaccio.

Ornans, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Doubs ; 9 SSE. Besançon, 14 NNW. Pontarlier. Lon. 6. 13. E. Lat. 47. 6. N. Pop. 3,104.

Orne, (an. *Olino*,) r. France, which rises about 5 E. Sees, in the department to which it gives name ; passes by Sees, Argentan, Clecy, Caen, &c. and runs into the English Channel, about 3 leagues below Caen. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 49. 23. N. It gives name to a department.

Orne, r. France, which runs into the Sarthe, in the department of the Sarthe.

Orne, dep. France, bounded N. by Calvados, NE. by Eure, E. by Eure-and-Loir, S. by Sarthe and Mayenne, and W. by Channel ; about 70 miles in length, and from 18 to 30 in breadth. This department is composed of part of Normandy and part of Perche. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Aleçon, the capital, Argentan, Domfront, Mortagne. Pop. 425,920. Sq. m. 2,500.

Orneau, r. Brabant, which runs into the Sambre, 6 miles below Chastelet.

Ornes, r. France, which rises near Ornes, in Meuse, passes by Estain, &c. and runs into the Meuse, 8 S. Thionville.

Ornes, t. France, in Meuse ; 6 NNE. Verden, 7 NW. Estain. Pop. 989.

Ornon, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 18. 6. E. Lat. 68. N.

Ornos, s-p. on S. coast of the island of Myconi. Lon. 25. 20. E. Lat. 37. 24. N.

Oro, mt. Switz. Grisons ; 13 W. Bormio.

Oroanda, now *Haviran*.

Oroates, now *Tab*.

Orodada, t. Peru, on the coast ; 6 SW. Payta.

Oroe, isl. Denmark, at S. end of the Little Belt, about 12 miles long, and 2 wide ; 6 W. Langeland, 8 SW. of the island of Funen. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 54. 59. N.

Oroeskiöbing, s-p. Denmark, on E. side of the island of Oroe. Lon. 10. 23. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Oromonte, see *St. Luis de Loyala*.

Oromoocto, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. 40. W. Lat. 45. 58. N.

Oromtchi, t. Thibet ; 48 E. Manas-Hotun. Lon. 86. 44. E. Lat. 44. 58. N.

Oron, or *Oron la Ville*, t. Switz. in Vaud ; 6 N. Vevay.

Orondocks, Indians, Canada, who inhabit near Trois Rivières.

Oronhi, t. Thibet ; 38 W. Yolotou Hotun.

Orono, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on W. side of the Penobscot, above Bangor ; 43 N. Castine, W. 697. Pop. 415.

Orono's Island, small isl. Maine, in the river Penobscot.

Oronsay, one of the Western islands of Scotland. It is a small island only at high water, on the coast of North Uist, of which at low water it makes a part. Lon. 7. 16. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Orontes, or *Axius*, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Antioch. This river is by the Arabs called *Nadir Asi*, or *Asi*, and by some authors *Fer*, or *Farfar*.

Oronoko, or *Oroonoco*, see *Orinoco*.

Oronoko, (*Little*), see *Mocomoco*.

Oropesa, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the jurisdiction of Cochabamba, in a valley, on a small river; 150 NW. La Plata. Lon. 67. 6. W. Lat. 13. 15. S. Pop. according to Brackenridge, 25,000. It contains a hospital and several convents, and is a handsome city. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with their corn and fruits, great quantities of both being produced in the valley of Cochabamba, where the town is situated.

Oropesa, t. Spain, New Castile; 52 W. Toledo.

Oropesa, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 32 ENE. Segorbe. Lon. 0. 4. W. Lat. 40. 8. N. Pop. 2,700.

Oroppa, mt. Piedmont; 6 N. Biella.

Oropus, v. Greece, in Attica, near the borders of Bœotia, 3 miles from the sea.

Orosei, t. Sardinia, on E. coast; 58 E. Algieri, 73 NNE. Cagliari.

Orosa, small isl. Scot. in Loch Lunart.

Oroshaza, t. Hungary, in Bekesch; 25 W. by S. Gyula. Pop. 8,000. H. 1,028.

Orospeda, mt. Spain, in Grenada, on the borders of Seville.

Oroszeg, t. Hungary; 8. N. Munkacz, Bp. ce.

Oroszlanko, castle, Hungary; 8W. Bolesko.

Orovesi, lake, Finland, in Kuopio, 15 or 16 miles long, but very irregular in breadth and form; 40 NW. Lake Ladoga.

Orovitza, t. Slavonia; 14 NNE. Poszega.

Oroust, isl. in the North sea, near W. coast of Sweden, 40 miles in circumference. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Orpha, see *Ourfa*.

Orphan Island, isl. Maine, near the mouth of the Penobscot, between Prospect and Orland; containing about 10,000 acres.

Orphan's Bank, fishing bank in the gulf of St. Lawrence, SE. of Chaleur Bay.

Orphan's Island, isl. in Lake Ontario.

Orpierres, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 7 S. Severs, 18 E. le Buis. Pop. 777.

Orr, t. Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a Dola; 24 WSW. Sana, 70 NE. Hodeida.

Orr Water, r. Scot. which runs into Solway Frith, 10 E. Kirkudbright, Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 54. 55. N.

Orra, mt. Arabia, Yemen; 20 NE. Abu Arisch.

Orrel, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 3 SW. Wigan. Pop. 2,002.

Orria, t. Spain, in Arragon; 9 N. Teruel.

Orrington, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite to Hampden; 33 N. Castine, W. 692. Pop. 1,029.

Orrio, (*El*), t. Spain, Biscay, 15 SE. Bilboa.

Orron Water, r. Scot. which runs into the Frith of Cromarty, at Dingwall.

Orrsville, p-v. Pendleton district, S. Carolina; W. 607.

Orsara, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 4 S. Troja.

Orskaia, t. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Or, a mile above its junction with the Ural; 132 E. Orenburg. Pop. 2,000. Here are two posts.

Orsha, or *Orshan*, t. Russia, in Mohilew, on the Dnieper; 40 N. Mohilew. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 2,400. It contains 3 Greek chh. 5 Cath. monasteries, and a Jesuits' college.

Orsera, s-p. Istria, on a hill; 4 N. Rovigno. It has a fine harbour, which affords commodious shelter in tempestuous weather. It is populous, and the residence of the bishop of Parenzo.

Orsierre, t. Valais; 5 S. Martigny.

Orsio, t. Sweden, Smaland; 20 W. Calmar.

Orskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 11. E. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Orsogna, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 SE. Civita di Chieta.

Orsoko, or *Orsaki*, t. Africa, in Acra, on the Gold Coast.

Orsomorso, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 miles from Scalea.

Orson's Island, isl. Maine, in the river Penobscot; 2 N. Bangor.

Orsora, or *Orschowa*, (*New*), t. and fortress, Eu. Turkey, in Servia, district of Semendria, on an island in the Danube; 50 N. by W. Vidin, 90 E. Belgrade. Lon. 21. 56. E. Lat. 44. 55. N. Pop. 2,800.

Orsova, (*Old*), fortress, Hungary, in Temesvar, on N. side of the Danube, opposite to New Orsova.

Orsoy, or *Orsaw*, t. Pru. Julius-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, on the Rhine; 24 SE. Cleves. Lon. 6. 35. E. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 979.

Ort, or *Leer Ort*, or *Oort*, t. Han. East Friesland, at the conflux of the Leer and the Ems; 11 SSE. Emden. Lon. 7. 20. E. Lat. 43. 13. N.

Orta, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio, on the Tiber; 12 ENE. Viterbo, 30 NW. Rome.

Orta, t. Italy, on a lake to which it gives name; 21 NNW. Novara, 36 WNW. Milan.

Orta, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 12 NW. Tortosa.

Orta, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 11 NNE. Ascoli. Pop. 1,486.

Ortaki, t. Natolia; 30 SE. Scalanova.

Or Tcheloschrei, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 16 SE. Mungatzkoi.

Ortegal, t. Spain, in Galicia, near Cape Ortegal.

Ortelsburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 68 N. Königsberg, 100 ESE. Dantzic. Lon. 20. 58. E. Lat. 53. 23. N. Pop. 1,109.

Ortenau, tract of Germany, situated between the Brisgau, the Black Forest, and the Rhine, now belonging to Baden, and included in the circle of the Kinzig.

Orienberg, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper-Hesse, on the Nidder; 17 NE. Frankfort on the Maine, 17 SE. Giessen.

Ortenburg, t. & citadel, Bavaria; 3 S. Vilzhofen, 10 W. Passau. Pop. 1,200.

Otenburg, t. & citadel, Carinthia, on the Drave; 6 ESE. Saxenburg, 32 W. Clagenfurt.

Ortenburg, t. Baden; 2 SW. Offenburg.

Orth, t. Austria; 8 E. Entzerstorff.

Orthes, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Pyrenees, on the Gave of Pau; 20 NW. Pau, 30 E. Bayonne. Lon. 0. 42. W. Lat. 43. 29. N. Pop. 6,205. It contains 1 Prot. and 5 Cath. chh. and has manufactures of

flannel and leather, and considerable trade.

Orthmansdorf, t. Ger. in Erzgebirg; 4 ESE. Zwickau.

Orthosia, or *Ortosia*, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 12 NE. Tripoli. Lon. 35.50. E. Lat. 34.47. N.

Orti, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 12 E. Viterbo, 30 NW. Rome. Bp. see.

Ortibario, t. Corsica; 12 S. Pellegrino.

Ortigosa, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 14 S. Logrono.

Ortles-Spitze, or *Ortler*, mt. Tyrol, on the borders of Engedina. By some measurements its elevation is 15,430 feet; the third highest in Europe. Its summit was first reached in 1802, by Joseph Pichler, a hunter of Passeyr.

Orto, t. Chinese Tartary; 50 W. Hami. Lon. 92.44. E. Lat. 43.46. N.

Orton, or *Overton*, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 14 NNE. Kendal, 271 NNW. London. Lon. 2.40. W. Lat. 54.29. N. Pop. 1,230.

Ortona, di Marsi, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 34 N. by E. Ponte Corvo.

Ortona a Mare, s-p. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 13 E. Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14.30. E. Lat. 42.15. N. Pop. 5,689. Bp. see.

Ortori, t. Japan, in Nippon; 15 S. Idsumi.

Ortosta, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 5 N. Lund.

Ortrand, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 11 NE. Grossen Hayn, 22 N. Dresden. Pop. 690.

Ortygia, small isl. upon which Syracuse is built; also an ancient name of *Delos*.

Orval, t. Luxemburg; 5 N. Montmedy.

Oruba, see *Aruba*.

Oruenny, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 15 NNW. Darore.

Orvieto, city, Popedom, and capital of a province called the *Orvietan*, at the conflux of the Paglia and the Chiana; 50 NNW. Rome, 73 SSE. Florence. Lon. 12.3. E. Lat. 42.42. N. Pop. 7,000. Bp. see. The cathedral is esteemed a fine Gothic building, and contains some good sculpture and paintings. The country of Orvietan is about 20 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide.

Orville, p-t. Onondaga co. N.Y. in Manlius; 141 W. Albany, W. 394.

Orum, t. Denmark, in North Jutland; 11 SW. Tysted.

Orurillo, t. S. A. in La Paz, on lake Titicaca; 25 NW. Asangaro.

Oruro, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres. The greatest part of this jurisdiction is so cold, that no esculent vegetables will flourish here; but it abounds with numerous flocks of herds, besides the cattle peculiar to the country. Here are also many gold and silver mines.

Oruro, or *St. Felipe de Austria de Oruro*, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the jurisdiction of the same name; 70 NNW. Potosi, 85 S. La Paz. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 18.48. S. Pop. about 15,000. It is a populous town, and contains a college, 4 churches, and 5 convents. It is situated in a pleasant valley.

Oruros, now *Gorur*.

Orushnah, see *Osrushnah*.

Orwell, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., on lake Champlain; 52 SW. Montpelier, W. 453. Pop. 1,730.

Orwell, t. Oswego co. N.Y., about 35 E. by N. Oswego. Pop. 488.

Orwell, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 296. Pop. 713.

Orwell, t. Scot. in Kinross; 2 N. Kinross.

Orwell, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 8.30. W. Lat. 43. N.

Orwell, or *Ipswich Water*, r. Eng. in Suffolk, which passes by Stow, Needham, Ipswich, &c., and joining the Stour, forms the harbour of Harwich, and is called *Orwell Haven*, soon after passing into the German sea.

Orwigsburg, p-t. bor. & cap. Schuylkill co. Pa.; 27 NNW. Reading, W. 170. Pop. 600.

Orzero, t. Istria, in the gulf of Venice, near the sea; 5 N. Rovigno. Lon. 13.53. E. Lat. 45.13. N.

Os, see *Avesh*.

Os, or *Oss*, t. Brabant; 10 NE. Bois le Duc.

Osa, r. Tuscany, which runs into the sea, Lon. 11.12. E. Lat. 42.38. N.

Osa, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama; 80 SW. Perm. Lon. 53.54. E. Lat. 56.56. N.

Osa de la Vega, (*La*) t. Spain, in New-Castile; 36 S. Huete.

Osacca, s-p. Japan, in Nippon, the port of Meaco; 25 SW. Meaco. Lat. 35.8. N. It is next to the two capitals Meaco and Jedo, the most considerable for riches, grandeur, and population. It is situated in a large bay, to which it gives name, near the mouth of the river Jedogawa, which is here as large as the Thames at London. The port is defended by a strong castle on NE. end, which was built by the emperor Faycho, so as to command both the city and river. It has always a numerous garrison, and is commanded by two officers in greatest favour with the court; one of them has the care of the castle, in which are kept part of the emperor's treasures and stores; and the other presides over the garrison; but neither of them have any thing to do with the government of the city, which has its own governors and officers in the same form as that of Jedo, and is kept under the same strict regulations as the other chief cities of the empire.

Osacca abounds with all sorts of provisions and merchandise. The neighbouring country affords a sort of earth of a beautiful orange colour, with which they cover their houses, and great quantities of it are conveyed into the ports of the empire for the same purpose.

Osada, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120.23. E. Lat. 6.5. N.

Osage, r. Missouri, which rises in the country west of the state, about Lon. 97. W. Lat. 36.30. N., flows into the state of Missouri, and joins Missouri river, 133 miles above the Mississippi. It has a very winding course, is 397 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 600 miles. Much of the land watered by it is very fertile.

Osages, Indians, in the Missouri and Arkansas territories. The Great and Little Osages, live in separate settlements in the Missouri Territory, on the Osage, near 400 miles above its junction with the Missouri. The Great Osages consist of about 4,000; the Little 2,000. About 150 miles SW. of these settlements, on the waters of the Arkansas are the Osages of Arkansas, upwards of 2,000 in number. The principal

village consists of 145 dwellings, compactly built, each containing 10 or 15 persons, and is situated in the centre of a vast prairie. The average height of the men is more than 6 feet. A missionary station was formed among them in 1820, by the United Foreign Missionary society; who have also sent missionaries to the Osages in Missouri territory.

Osara, t. Japan, in Nippon. Lon. 136.40.E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Osara, or *Aschara*, or *Asara*, (an. *Auzara*,) t. Syria, in the Desert, near the Euphrates; 70 NW. Ana, 170 ESE. Aleppo.

Oshaniket, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 30 W. Toncat.

Osea, now *Huesca*.

Oscari, t. Sardinia; 23 SE. Castel Aragonese.

Oscasato, t. Italy; 12 NW. Cremona.

Osch, t. Neth. in N. Brabant; 12 NE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,842.

Osha, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, opposite to Malanova, in Tobolsk.

Oschatz, or *Ozzek*, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 16 NW. Meissen, 30 NW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 5.E. Lat. 51.18.N. Pop. 3,363. It contains 3 churches, and manufactures of cloth.

Oschersleben, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Bode; 10 NNE. Halberstadt, 20 W. Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 28. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. Pop. 2,925.

Oschetzka, t. Prussia, in Culm; 23 E. Culm.

Oschmiana, see *Oszmiana*.

Ose, r. Ger. which rises in the county of Mark, and runs into the Bever, 2 S. Mengen.

Osel, see *Ezel*.

Osemanpour, t. Bengal; 20 E. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 20. E. Lat. 23. 11. N.

Osen, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 56 N. Drontheim.

Osenoka, r. Russia, which runs into the Koli-ma, Lon. 143. 14. E. Lat. 64. 15. N.

Oser, r. Russia, which runs into the Oka, 20 NNW. Riazan.

Osero, (an. *Apsorus*,) isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, separated by a narrow strait from SW. end of the island of Cherso, about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth. Lon. 14. 35. E. Lat. 44. 56. N. It contains a town of the same name, the see of a bishop, with 1,438 inh. The air of Osero is quite pestilential in the heat of summer.

Osey, see *St. Osith*.

Osfan, or *Asfan*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 35 NNW. Mecca.

Osica, t. Poland, Sandomirz; 8 SW. Lucko.

Osimo, (an. *Auxinum*,) t. Popedom, in Ancona; 12 SSW. Ancona, 103 NNE. Rome. Lon. 13. 27. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. Pop. 6,675. Bp. see. This was anciently a city of Umbria.

Osio, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 32 WSW. Linköping.

Osiot, see *Siut*.

Oskarstadt, or *Oscarstadt*, t. Sweden, in War-meland; 35 NW. Carlstadt. Pop. 125.

Oskawa, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, near Olmutz.

Oskipara, t. Persian Armenia; 36 NW. Kanja.

Oskol, r. Russia, which runs into the Donetz, near Izium, in Charkov.

Oskot, t. Russia, in Kursk, on the river Oskol; 60 SE. Kursk. Lon. 37. 14. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 5,058.

Oskova, mt. Bosnia; 20 SE. Serajo.

Oslawa, t. Moravia, Brunn; 12 W. Brunn.

Oslawa, r. Moravia, which runs into the Ig-lau, near Eybenschtz.

Osma, (an. *Uxama*,) t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 40 SE. Burgos, 52 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 41. 45. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. This town is almost ruined; the cathedral is situated in Burgo d'Osma.

Osman Aga, t. Walachia; 22 SW. Galacz.

Osmandgik, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 80 S. Sinob, 140 NW. Sivas. Lon. 35. 10. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

Osmi, t. Daghestan; 28 NW. Desbund.

Osmorzskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 201 WSW. Kolivan. Lon. 76. 14. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Osnabruck, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence; NE. of Kingston.

Osnaburgh, t. Stark co. Ohio; 5 E. Canton. Pop. 813.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, pr. Han. bounded N. by Oldenburg, NE. by Deipholz, E. & SE. by the Pru. gov. of Minden, SW. by the Pru. gov. of Munster, W. by Lingen, and NW. by Mep-pen. Pop. 126,037; 4-7ths of whom are Luther-ans, and 3-7ths Catholics. H. 22,080. Sq. m. 921. It is divided into 6 bailiwicks.

A large proportion of the province consists of heath, moor, and sandy eminences, all unpro-ductive. In no part is the soil fertile. The want of wood is supplied by turf from the bogs, and by coal mines. The productions are rye, oats, buck-wheat, some barley and wheat; hemp and flax in large quantities, but of inferior quality. Coarse linens, known by the name of Osnaburgs, are manufactured in great quantities and ex-ported.—This province was formerly the terri-tory of a bishop.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, city, Han. capital of the above province, on the Hase; 24 NNE. Munster, 70 W. Hanover. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 9,276. H. 1,390. It is divided into Old and New Town, and is surrounded, in the ancient manner, with walls and ditches, which are entered by 5 gates. It is pleasantly situated, but is old, built in an antique style, with very low houses. Its trade consists in coarse linens, (Osnaburgs) coarse woollen, leather, and tobac-co. It contains a cathedral, 2 Luth. & 2 Cath. chh., 4 hospitals, an orphan house, and a Luth. and a Cath. gymnasium.—George I. king of England died in this city as he was going to Hanover.

Osnaburg House, station of Canada. Lon. 37. W. Lat. 51. N.

Osnaburg Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, supposed to have been first discovered by Quiros, in 1606, who called it *Dezana*; Bougainville called it *Boudoir*; captain Wal-lis, who visited it in 1769, called it *Osnaburg*; the natives name it *Maitea*. The form is nearly circular, and the land elevated, but no anchor-ing place was found. In some parts it appear-ed covered with cocoa-nut and other trees, and in others nothing but a naked rock; the inhab-itants were well clothed, and seemed to be of a

humane disposition ; they made use of canoes to visit the neighbouring islands ; some hogs were seen. Captain Cook visited this island in the year 1769. Lon. 147. 30. W. Lat. 17. 51. S.

Osnaburg Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. It is a small flat island covered with trees. Lon. 141. 34. W. Lat. 22. S.

Osokolsko, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the river Mezen ; 104 ENE. Archangel.

Osola, t. Sardinia ; 14 NNE. Sassari.

Osonala, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 10 ESE. Aquila.

Osopo, fortress, Italy, in Friuli ; 5 W. Gemona, 15 NW. Udina.

Osorno, t. Chili, in a district abounding in gold mines ; 40 SE. Valdivia. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 40. S.

Osrushnah, t. Turkestan, capital of a district to which it gives name ; 65 NNE. Samarcand, 70 SW. Kojend. Lon. 64. 40. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Ossa, r. Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 15 miles below Culm.

Ossa, mt. on E. side of Thessaly, and SE. of Olimpo, from which it is separated by the Peneus and the vale of Tempe. It is now called Cossovo.

Ossa, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama ; 48 SW. Perm. Pop. 1,000.

Ossabaw, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, 20 miles in circ. Lon. 81. 17. W. Lat. 31. 42. N.

Ossabaw Sound, channel of the Atlantic, between the islands of Great Wassaw and Ossabaw. Lon. 81. 12. W. Lat. 31. 43. N.

Ossapee, or *Osapy*, see *Ossipee*.

Ossara, t. Hind. in Mohurbunge ; 18 N. Harriopour.

Ossegh, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 13 NNW. Leitmeritz. Here is a famous abbey.

Ossen, t. Silesia, Oels ; 2 SW. Mittelwald.

Ossendrecht, t. Neth. in N. Brabant ; 13 N. by W. Antwerp. Pop. 800.

Osseniga, t. Italy, Verona ; 6 N. Verona.

Ossetes, a rude people who inhabit the north part of the mountains of Caucasus, from the Terek to the Phasis. They can muster, on an emergency, 10,000 horse, but have scarcely any village with more than 100 inh. They are nominally subject to Russia.

Ossett, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; 3 W. Wakefield. Pop. 4,083.

Osserbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Wichra, near Frohburg, in Meissen.

Ossiach, t. Carinthia, on the lake Ossiacher ; 4 SW. Feltkirchen.

Ossiacher See, lake, Carinthia, 4 m. long, and 2 wide ; 4 NE. Villach.

Ossian, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. ; 12 E. Nunda. Pop. 921.

Ossieri, t. Sardinia, in N. division of the island. Pop. 6,000.

Ossig, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 3 ENE. Grotkau.

Ossipee, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. ; 55 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 545. Pop. 1,793.

Ossipee, lake, N. H., chiefly in NE. part of the township of Ossipee, about 1,000 rods long from N. to S., and 600 broad.

Ossipee, mt. N. H., in the township of Ossipee ; 4 W. lake Ossipee.

Ossipee, (*Gore*), adjoining to the town Ossipee. Pop. 195.

Ossipee, r. which flows from Ossipee lake into the Saco, N. of Cornish, in Maine ; 15 E. lake Ossipee.

Ossipee, (*Little*), r. Maine, which runs into the Saco, 12 miles below Great Ossipee.

Ossnobian, see *Assiniboin*.

Ossola, or *Oscella*, district, Italy, between the Valais and lake Maggiore ; about 35 miles in length, and from 15 to 25 in breadth : the country is composed of mountains and valleys, but is fertile and populous. Domo d'Oscello is the capital.

Ossolin, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 20 W. Sandomirz.

Ossoorah, t. Bengal ; 16 N. Bissunpour.

Ossory, bishopric, Ireland, once a kingdom. The see was first founded at Saigair ; afterwards removed to Aghavoe, and from thence to St. Canice, in the county of Kilkenny, with the title of Ossory. See *St. Canice*.

Ossuero, see *Osero*.

Ossun, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees ; 6 SSW. Tarbe, 12 N. Argeliez. Pop. 1,770.

Ossuna, (an. *Urso*), t. Spain, in Seville, ancient and well peopled ; 12 SSW. Ecija, 45 NE. Seville. Pop. 15,000. It is said to have been formerly strong, less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of it which furnishes water to the inhabitants, while the whole country, for 8 miles round, is totally deprived of that necessary article.

Ostabat, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 6 S. St. Palais. 9 W. Mauleon. Pop. 326.

Ostakre, t. Flanders ; 4 N. Ghent.

Ostalric, t. Spain, on the Tordera ; 20 SE. Vique, 22 SW. Gerona.

Ostano, t. Italy ; 10 N. Como.

Ostaschkov, t. Russia, in Tver, near the lake Seliger ; 80 W. Tver. Lon. 33. 12. E. Lat. 57. 10. N. Pop. 6,393. The lake communicates with the river Pola by a canal, which gives the town the advantage of water carriage to Novgorod and Petersburg. The trade is considerable.

Oste, r. Han. which rises in S. part of Bremen, passes by Bremervorde, &c., and runs into the Elbe, at its mouth. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 53. 54. N.

Ostby, t. Sweden, in Angermannland ; 60 N. Hernosand.

Ostellato, t. Italy ; 14 SE. Ferrara.

Osten, t. Han. in Bremen ; 11 NW. Stade.

Ostend, or *Ostende*, s-p. Neth. in West Flanders ; 14 W. Bruges, 35 W. by N. Ghent, 66 W. Brussels. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 10,534. The old fortifications, a great earthen mound, and a moat around the town are still kept up ; and the approach is rendered very difficult by inundating a part of the surrounding country, which is low and perfectly level. The streets are straight, and the houses generally well built, but low. Its greatest commercial prosperity was from 1780 to 1794. Since 1814 its commerce has in a degree revived. The exports are wheat, clover-seed, flax, tallow, and hides.—In 1601 it was besieged by the archduke Albert, and on the 20th September, 1604, the capitulation, in which the garrison and the inhabitants obtained the most honourable terms, was signed above 3 years after the town had been first invested, and it had cost the lives of 100,000 sol-

diers. Some accounts say, that the loss of the Spaniards, amounted to 80,000, and that of the besieged to 50,000.

Ostend, t. Africa, on the Ivory Coast; 30 NE. Cape Palmas.

Oster, r. Russia, which runs into the Desna, near Kozeltz, in Kiev.

Oster, t. Russia, in Kiev, at the union of the rivers Oster and Desna; 24 N. Kiev. Lon. 31. 14. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 3,000.

Oster Cappeln, t. Han. in Osnabrück; 10 ENE. Vorden.

Oster Oen, isl. near the coast of Norway; 20 NW. Bergen.

Osterburg, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 36 NW. Brandenburg, 60 WNW. Berlin. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,468.

Osterby, t. Sweden, in Upland; 24 N. Upsal. This place is remarkable for its furnaces; and near it is the iron mine of Dannemora, one of the largest and richest in Sweden. It was first opened in 1527, and the ore yields from 70 to 90 per cent. to the amount of 18,000 tons annually, and employs about 1,600 workmen and 150 horses.

Osterfeld, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 7 SE. Naumburg, 8 W. Zeitz. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 600.

Osterhofen, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 9 NW. Vilzhofen, 20 NW. Passau. Pop. 704.

Osterholz, t. Han. in Bremen; 7 E. Bremen. Pop. 538. The principal trade of the inhabitants is digging peat or turf, of which they sell to the amount of 18,000 rix dollars yearly, to the inhabitants of Bremen.

Osterlof, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 8 N. Christianstadt.

Ostermark, t. Finland, in East Bothnia; 18 NE. Christianstadt.

Ostero, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 39. E. Lat. 63. 23. N.

Osterod, t. Norway; 28 NNW. Drontheim.

Osterode, t. Han. in Gottingen, on the Saal; 16 SW. Goslar, 18 ESE. Einbeck. Lon. 10. 17. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 4,227. It contains a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz Forest always at a fixed price.

Osteroe, one of the Faroe islands, E. of Stromoe, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lat. 61. 50. N. Pop. 1,100. Sq. m. 85.

Osterode, t. Prussia, Königsberg, on the river Dribentz, defended by a castle; 65 SE. Dantzic, 70 SSW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 52. E. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 1,752.

Osterville, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.; 84 Boston, W. 484.

Ostersund, t. Sweden, capital of Jamtland, on E. side of the lake Storsio; 86 NW. Sundswall, 95 WNW. Hernosand. Lon. 19. 27. E. Lat. 63. 10. N. Pop. 252.

Ostersundom, t. Finland; 9 NE. Helsingfors.

Ostertz, t. Croatia; 19 SW. Varasdin.

Osterwick, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Ilse, containing several woollen manufactures; 13 W. Halberstadt, 15 NE. Goslar. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 2,527.

Osterzele, t. Flanders; 9 SSE. Ghent.

Osthammar, s-p. Sweden, in Upland, formerly a staple town, on a small rocky island, cal-

led *Gold Sheor*, in the Aland's Haff, near the coast; 30 NE. Upsal. Lon. 18. 19. E. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Osthan, or *Ostein*, r. France, which runs into the Chiers, 3 miles above Montmedy.

Ostheim, t. Bav.; 2 WNW. Volckach.

Ostheim, t. Bav.; 4 E. Wassertrudingen.

Osthesm, (*Great*), t. Bav. on the Maine; 4 NE. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,300.

Ostheim, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Rothenburg.

Ostheim vor de Rhæne, t. Ger. capital of a small district in Henneberg, belonging to Saxe-Weimar; 6 SW. Meinungen. Pop. 2,357.

Osthofen, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Rhine pr.; 2 NNW. Mannheim, 5 N. Worms. Pop. 1,140.

Ostia, s-p. Popedom, at the mouth of the Tiber, said to have been surrounded with walls by Ancus Martius; 12 SW. Rome, 15 W. Albano. Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 41. 46. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. When Rome was in its glory, this was a magnificent port; but its harbour is ruined by becoming almost dry, or very shallow, especially since the river took its course into the sea through another arm. The port was reckoned one of the boldest and most stupendous works of Roman magnificence.

Ostiacs, herd of Tartars, who differ from all other Tartars both in complexion and language. Many of them are fair, and resemble the inhabitants of Finland. In their manner of life they resemble the Tonguese; though savage they are not barbarous, and remarkable for honesty.—Their religion is a species of idolatry; worshipping idols, yet acknowledging a supreme being.

Ostiano, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on the Oglio; 12 NE. Cremona. Pop. 3,330.

Ostiany, t. Rus. Wilna; 40 SE. Wilna.

Ostiglia, (an. *Hostila*), t. Italy, in Mantua, on the Po; 10 ESE. Mantua.

Ostimuri, t. New Mexico, Hiaqui; 40 E. Riochico. Lon. 110. 56. W. Lat. 29. 12. N.

Ostinghausen, t. Pru. Arensburg; 4 NE. Werl, 8 W. Lippstadt.

Ostiones, small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of America. Lat. 4. 10. N.

Ostrach, t. Ger. in Hobenzollern-Siegmaringen, on the Ostrach; 5 NE. Pfullendorf. Pop. 1,050. In the spring of 1799, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French. The Austrians are said to have lost 4,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the French 5,000. General Jourdan commanded the French, and the Archduke the Austrians.

Ostrach, r. Ger. which runs into the Danube, about a mile below Scheer.

Ostrau, or *Ostrow Mährisch*, t. Moravia, in Prerau, on a river of the same name, on the borders of Silesia; 20 SE. Troppau, 40 ENE. Prerau. Lon. 18. 17. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 1,578.

Ostrava, or *Ostrawice*, r. which separates the principality of Teschen from Moravia, and runs into the Oder, 5 S. Oderburg.

Ostrau, t. Moravia, in Hradisch, on an island in the river Marsch; 7 S. Hradisch.

Ostriconi, r. Corsica, which runs into the sea, near the town of Ostriconi.

Ostriconi, t. Corsica; 22 WSW. Bastia.

Ostritz, or *Wotrow*, t. Saxony, in Lusatia, on

the Neisse; 7 S. Gorlitz, 20 S. Budissen. Lon. 15. 1. E. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 1,308.

Ostrocol, t. Pru. Natangen; 9 SSE. Lick.

Ostroe, one of the Faroe islands, in the North sea. Pop. 1,100. Sq. m. 84.

Ostrog, t. Russia, in Volhynia, capital of a circle, once of a duchy, on the Horyn; 38 NNW. Constantinov. Pop. 4,590. Greek abp. see. It has a priory of the order of Malta, a college of Jesuits, and a riding school.

Ostrogolia, see *Gothland*.

Ostrogzek, t. Volhynia; 13 SW. Berdiczow.

Ostrogosk, t. Rus. Voronez; 40 S. Voronez. Lon. 38. 4. E. Lat. 51. N. Pop. stated variously from 3,600 to 11,000. It contains 10 chh., and has annual fairs, at which great numbers of horses and cattle are sold.

Ostrokolla, t. Prussia; 30 SE. Königsberg.

Ostrolenka, t. Poland, in Plock, on the Naraw; 48 NE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000. A battle was fought here on the 14th of February, 1807, between the French and Russians, in which the former claimed the victory, taking 3 pieces of cannon, 2 standards, and 1,200 prisoners.

Ostrometke, t. Pru. Culm; 10 S. Culm.

Ostropole, t. Volhynia; 10 NE. Constantinov.

Ostrosina, t. Croatia; 12 SE. Carlstadt.

Ostrov, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the river Velika. Lon. 23. 14. E. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Ostrouhovskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Choper; 44 WSW. Arkadinskaia.

Ostrovitz, t. Croatia; 12 S. Bihacs.

Ostrovizza, t. & fortress, Dalmatia, purchased by the Venetians in 1410, for 5,000 ducats; 14 N. Scardona. In 1520, this fortress, situated on a rock, and supposed to be impregnable, was taken by Soliman, but soon after restored to the Venetians. The fortifications are now destroyed.

Ostrounoe, lake, Russia, in Kolivan; 120 S. Kolivan. Lon. 30. 24. E. Lat. 52. 24. N.

Ostrovskoi, t. Russia, in Kostrom; 48 ENE. Vetluga.

Ostrow, t. Pru. Posen; 49 NE. Breslau. Pop. 2,442.

Ostrow, t. Volhynia; 22 S. Lucko.

Ostrow, t. Poland, in Lublin; 22 NE. Lublin. Pop. 1,500.

Ostrow, t. Rus. in Novogrodek; 44 S. Novogrodek.

Ostrowiec, t. Rus. Wilna; 3 E. Wilna.

Ostrozeck, t. Volhynia; 42 WNW. Zytoniers.

Ostrynia, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 WSW. Lidda.

Ostuaalla, t. Norway; 50 N. Frederickstadt.

Ostuni, (an. *Hostunum*), t. Naples, in Otranto; 51 NW. Otranto, 164 E. Naples. Lon. 17. 38. E. Lat. 40. 59. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see. It contains 2 churches and 5 monasteries.

Ostzeszow, or *Schildberg*, t. Pru. Posen; 21 SSE. Kalish. Pop. 1,239.

Osuna, t. Spain, Seville; 12 SSW. Ecija.

Osunpour, t. Hind. in Bengal; 45 NNE. Dacca. Lon. 90. 48. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Oswaltwistle, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 6 NNE. Blackburn. Pop. 3,512.

Oswald, small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 80. 22. W. Lat. 25. 48. N.

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Oswansio, t. Sweden, in Gestricia; 17 WSW. Gefle.

Oswegatchies, Indians of Canada, inhabiting the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, near Oswegatchie river.

Oswegatchie, t. St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence, at N. end of Black lake; 116 N. Utica, 212 NW. Albany, W. 543. Pop. 1,661. See *Ogdensburg*.

Oswegatchie, r. St. Lawrence co. N.Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburg. Length 120 miles.

Oswego, r. N.Y., which runs from Oneida lake into lake Ontario. After a very crooked course of 13 miles, it meets Seneca river at Three River Point, whence to its mouth it is 24 m. The principal fall is in Volney, 12 miles from Oswego. This is a rapid river, and its navigation is improved by locks and canals.

Oswego, co. N.Y., bounded NW. by lake Ontario, N. by Jefferson co., E. by Lewis and Oneida cos., S. by Oneida lake, Onondaga and Cayuga cos., and W. by Cayuga. Pop. 12,374.

Oswego, p-t. & cap. Oswego co. N.Y., at the mouth of the Oswego; 114 W. Utica, 140 E. by S. York, Canada, W. 421. Lon. 76. 35. W. Lat. 43. 28. W. Pop. 992. This is a flourishing, commercial village. Great quantities of salt are brought here from the salt works at Liverpool and Salina, and exported. A weekly newspaper is published here. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 927 tons. *Oswego Fort*, an ancient fortress of much importance, is in this town. There is another village of the same name, in Hannibal, on the opposite side of the river.

Oswego Falls, p-v. Oswego co. N.Y., in Volney; 165 WNW. Albany, W. 421.

Oswestry, t. Eng. in Salop, formerly walled and defended by a castle; 18 NW. Shrewsbury, 172 NW. London. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 52. 54. N. Pop. 3,497. It is said to derive its name from Oswald, king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia. It has a weekly market on Wednesday. The grand canal, which forms a communication between the Severn and the Dee and Mersey, passes near this town.

Oswieczin, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Vistula; 32 W. Cracow.

Oszmiana, or *Oschiiana*, or *Osmiana*, t. Russia, in Wilna, the principal place of a district, where provincial diets and justice courts are held; 28 SE. Wilna. Pop. 4,000.

Otabalo, jurisdiction, Quito. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of sugar. Here are also very considerable manufactures carried on by Indians residing in its villages, who seem to have an innate inclination to weaving; for besides the stuffs made at the common manufactures, such Indians as are independent make on their own account a variety of goods, as cotton, carpets, pavillions for beds, quilts in damask work wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are disposed of to great advantage. This jurisdiction abounds with horses and black cattle; and from the milk of the latter large quantities of

cheese are made. The country is happily situated for pasture, having a great number of rivulets, whose waters render the plains remarkably fertile. It has also large flocks of sheep, though these seem to be neglected by the inhabitants.

Otabalo, t. Quito, capital of the above jurisdiction; 30 N. by E. Quito. Lon. 77. 56. W. Lat. 0. 15. N. Pop. stated from 15, to 20,000. The inhabitants manufacture considerable quantities of cotton stuffs.

Otaha, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, situated N. of Ulietea, and surrounded with a reef of rocks, with a good harbour on the E. coast, called *Obamene*, and another on the W. called *Oberura*. It was conquered by the king of Bolabola. Lon. 151. 20. W. Lat. 16. 53. S.

Otaheite, or *Tahcila*, or *King George the Third's Island*, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, about 100 miles in circumference, supposed to have been first seen by Quiros in the year 1606, and by him called *Sagittaria*. It is upwards of 30 miles long, and 20, where widest, broad. It is formed of two peninsulas, one four times the extent of the other, connected by a low marshy isthmus about 2 miles broad. The island is mountainous, except a narrow border of low land which nearly surrounds it. Capt. Wallis was the first Englishman who discovered it in the year 1767. The year following it was visited by Monsieur Bougainville, a French commander; and again by Captain Cook in the years 1769, 1773, and 1774, from whom, as was drawn up by Dr. Hawkesworth, the following account is taken: "The island is surrounded by a reef of coral rock, which forms several excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largest ships. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the sea, is very uneven; it rises in ridges that run up into the middle of the island, and there form mountains, which may be seen at the distance of 60 miles; between the foot of these ridges and the sea is a border of low land, surrounding the whole island, except in a few places where the ridges rise directly from the sea: the border of low land is in different parts of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half.

"The soil, except on the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit trees of various kinds. The produce is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas of 13 sorts; plantains, a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleasant; sweet potatoes, yams, cocoas, a kind of arum; a fruit known here by the name of jambu, and reckoned most delicious; sugar-cane, which the inhabitants eat raw; a root of the salop kind, which the inhabitants call *pea*; a plant called *ethee*, &c. All these, which serve the inhabitants for food, the earth produces spontaneously, or with little culture. They had no European fruit, garden-stuff, pulse, or legumes, nor grain of any kind. Of tame animals, they have only hogs, dogs, and poultry; neither is there a wild animal in the island, except ducks, pigeons, parroquets, with a few other birds, and rats,

there being no other quadruped, nor any serpent. But the sea supplies them with a great variety of most excellent fish to eat, which is their chief luxury, and to catch fish is their principal labour.

"As to the people, they are of the largest size of Europeans. The men are tall, strong, well limbed, and finely shaped. The women of the superior rank are also, in general, above our middle stature, but those of the inferior class are below it, and some of them are very small. Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive or brunette, which many people in Europe prefer to the finest white and red. The hair is almost universally black, and rather coarse. In the motions of the men there is at once vigour and ease; their walk is graceful, their deportment liberal, and their behaviour to strangers and to each other, affable and courteous. In their dispositions, also, they seemed to be brave, open, and candid, without either suspicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge. They were, however, all thieves."

The population has been very differently estimated. Capt. Cook, in 1774, estimated it at upwards of 200,000; Zupaya, in 1769, at 30,000; Capt. Wilson, in 1797, at 16,000; and Jefferson and Scott, missionaries, in 1802, at 7,000.

In 1797, 13 missionaries from England were settled upon this island. During 15 years they laboured with very little success. In 1814 the number of those who, in Otaheite, had voluntarily renounced idolatry and embraced Christianity, amounted to about 50. Since that time the efforts of the missionaries have been attended with great success, almost the whole of the inhabitants of this and 6 or 8 neighbouring islands, having renounced idolatry and embraced Christianity. A general reformation of manners has followed; schools have been established, and the useful arts introduced. In 1818, there were in Otaheite, Eimeo, &c. 66 places of public worship and 17 missionaries. Lon. 149. 15. to 150. W. Lat. 17. 30. to 17. 48. S.

Olakootai, or *Wenooaetta*, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 3 miles in circumference. Lon. 201. 37. E. Lat. 19. 51. S. The beach, within the reef, is composed of a white coral sand; the land within does not rise above 6 or 7 feet, and is covered with a light reddish soil; but it is entirely destitute of water.

Olangura, t. Bengal; 16 SSW. Tomar.

Otchakov, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, at the mouth of the Dnieper, on the Black sea; 40 W. Cherson, 180 E. Jassy. Lon. 31. 26. E. Lat. 46. 37. N. H. 80. This town was of considerable importance to the Turks, and afforded a harbour for their gallies against Corsairs; and enabled them occasionally to act against the Russians, for which reason it was always furnished with a numerous garrison, and was strongly fortified. It was founded by a colony of Milesians, who gave it the name of *Olbis*.—Otchakov was some years since a place of considerable trade; but since the establishment of Odessa, it has declined to a small place, visited annually by only about 90 vessels. The road and harbour are very insecure.

Otchier Bay, bay on N. coast of S. America; 10 W. Cumana.

Olchi Hotun, t. Asia; 150 NE. Cashgar. Lon. 84. 14. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

Oleavannoa Harbour, bay on SW. coast of the island of Bolabola.

Otego, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 20 SW. Cooperstown, W. 361. Pop. 1,416.

Otego Creek, r. Otsego co. N. Y., which runs into the Susquehanna, in the township of Otego. Length 28 miles.

Olewhei, see *Pola*.

Oford, v. Eng. in Kent; 5 N. Sevenoaks. A battle was fought here between Offa, king of Mercia, and Aldrid, king of Kent, in which the former obtained a complete victory, killing Aldrid with his own hand; and in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by Edmund Ironsides, with great slaughter.

Othain, r. France, which runs into the Chiers, near Montmedy.

Otham, v. Eng. in Kent; 2 miles from Maidstone.—Native, Bp. Horne.

Othuma, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 80 NNE. Mocha. Lon. 43. 57. E. Lat. 14. 32. N.

Otibar, t. Spain, Grenada; 12 WNW. Motril.

Otis, formerly *Bethlehem*, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 17 SE. Lenox, 34 W. Springfield, 122 W. Boston, W. 382. Pop. 981.

Otisco, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 7 S. Onondaga, 50 W. Utica, W. 333. Pop. 1,726.

Otisco Creek, r. in Onondaga co. N. Y., which runs into Onondaga lake.

Otisfield, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 40 NNW. Portland. Pop. 1,107.

Otisville, p-v. Orange co. N. Y., in Minisink; 109 SSW. Albany, W. 275.

Otley, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, market on Tuesday; 10 NW. Leeds, 202 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 50. W. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 2,602.

Otogamies, Indians who dwell between the Lake of Woods and the Mississippi.

Otomiques, Indians, S. A., on the Orinoco. Lon. 68. W. Lat. 7. N.

Otooracite, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Otaheite.

Otoque, small isl. in the bay of Panama; 30 SSW. Panama. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Otoulougou, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 128. 16. E. Lat. 43. 54. N.

Otrahermana, (*La*), small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 6. E. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Otranto, (an. *Hydruntum*), city & s-p. Naples, the capital of a province of the same name; 94 SE. Bari, 206 E. Naples. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 40. 30. N. Pop. 2,305. Abp. see. It has an indifferent harbour, is miserably built, and falling to decay. It was a Roman colony. It is situated on a rocky island, joined to another island by a bridge, which by another bridge communicates with the continent; surrounded by walls and ramparts, and defended by a citadel on a rock.

Otranto, (an. *Japygia*, or *Mesapia*), pr. Naples, bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the W., where it is joined to Bari; about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth. The principal productions are olives, figs, and grapes. To prevent the incursion of

the Turkish corsairs, towers are erected at small distances all along the coast. Some authors call it *The Country of Lecce*, from a town of that name, where the governor resides. Besides Lecce, the capital, the principal towns are Tarento, Otranto, Brindisi, Matera, Castro, Gallipoli, Motala, Santa, Maria de Leuca, Alessano, Ugento, Nardo, Ostuni, and Castellaneta. Pop. 292,172. Sq. m. 2,526.

Otrar, or *Farab*, t. Turkestan, on the Arsch; 55 W. Taraz, 110 NW. Toncat. It was formerly a place of extensive trade, and great importance.—The celebrated Timur Bec is said to have died here.

Otricoli, t. Poppedom, in Spoleto, near the Tiber, formerly the see of a bishop; 24 SW. Spoleto, 33 N. Rome. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other magnificent buildings.

Otrau, t. Moravia, Prerau; 20 NE. Prerau.

Otsego, co. central part of N. Y., bounded N. by Herkimer and Montgomery cos., E. by Schoharie co., S. by Delaware co., and W. by Chenango and Madison cos. Pop. in 1810, 33,802; in 1820, 44,856.

Otsego, p-t. & cap. Otsego co. N. Y.; 66 W. Albany. Pop. 4,186. See *Cooperstown*.

Otsego, lake, in Otsego co. N. Y.; 66 W. Albany; 9 miles long, and 3 broad. It lies E. of the town of Otsego.

Otselie, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 13 NW. Norwich, W. 350. Pop. 526.

Otselie Creek, r. N. Y., which joins the Tioughnioga. Length 43 miles.

Otske, t. Turkish Armenia; 20 NW. Akalziké.

Otsquaga Creek, r. N. Y., which runs into the Mohawk, E. of Minden. Length 23 miles.

Otta, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 24 NNE. Lisbon.

Ottacano, t. Naples, Lavora; 11 E. Capua.

Ottati, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 10 SW. Cangiano.

Ottava, t. Naples, Bari; 11 SSE. Monopoli.

Ottawa, see *Utawas*.

Ottawa, r. which rises in S. part of Bohemia, and runs into the Muldau, 12 E. Blatna.

Ottawas, Indians, N. A., which inhabit the E. coast of lake Michigan. No. 1,000.

Ottawas, Indians, Ohio, on the waters of the Au-Glaize, Maumee, &c. No. 377.

Ottaway, r. Michigan, which flows into the head of Traverse bay.

Ottawas, see *Utawas*.

Ottelmenhausen, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Königshofen in der Grabfeld.

Ottendorf, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 2 SE. Branau.

Ottendorf, t. Bavaria; 8 E. Schweinfurt.

Ottendorff, t. Austria; 4 SW. Ehrnsprunn.

Ottengrun, t. Sax. Vogtland; 6 SW. Oelsnitz.

Ottengrun, t. Bav.; 4 N. Munchberg.

Ottenheim, t. Austria, on N. side of the Danube; 5 WNW. Lintz, 16 SW. Freystatt.

Ottenhof, t. Bav.; 2 S. Lauenstein.

Ottenschlag, t. Austria; 7 S. Zwettl.

Ottensen, v. Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe; 2 W. Altona. Pop. 1,500. Here is the tomb and monument of Klopstock.

Ottenstain, t. Austria; 3 E. Zwettl.

Ottenstein, t. Ger. Brunswick, on the Weser; 10 S. Hameln. Pop. 1,001.

Ottenstein, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 28 WNW. Munster. Pop. 830.

Otter, isl. in the North sea, on the coast of Norway, at the mouth of Romsdal bay. Lon. 7. 9. E. Lat. 62. 45. N.

Otter, r. Eng. which runs into the sea, about 5 E. Exmouth.

Otter Bay, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Ray.

Otter Bridge, p-v. Bedford co. Pa.; W. 245.

Otter Creek, r. Vermont, which rises near Dorset, and runs W. of N., passes by Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, New Haven, Vergennes, besides other towns, and flows into Lake Champlain, at Basin Harbour, in Ferrisburg. It is navigable for sloops to Vergennes, 6 miles. Length 85 miles.

Otter's Head, lofty rock on N. shore of Lake Superior. Lon. 85. 55. W. Lat. 48. 4. N.

Otterbach, r. Ger. which rises near Weissemburg, and runs into the Rhine, about 10 miles above Germersheim.

Otterberg, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 5 N. Kayserslautern. Pop. 1,374.

Otterburn, v. Eng. in Northumberland, celebrated for a battle fought here, in 1388, between the English & the Scots; 21 W. Morpeth. P. 397.

Otterndorf, t. Han. in Bremen, district of Hadeln, on the Meden; 24 NNW. Stade. P. 1,739.

Ottersberg, t. Han. in Bremen, defended by a fort with 4 bastions; 16 E. Bremen, 34 S. Stade. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 53. 9. N. Pop. 983.

Ottersee, t. Bremen; 2 m. from Ottersberg.

Ottery St. Mary, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Otter; with a weekly market on Tuesday; 11 E. Exeter, 156 W. London. Lon. 3. 19. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 2,415.

Ottingbah, t. Meckley; 68 W. Munnypour.

Ottmarsheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 8 N. Huningen.

Ottmachau, t. Silesia, in Oppeln, on the river Neisse; 6. W. Neisse, 10 SE. Munsterberg. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,847.

Ottobeuren, t. Ger.; 25 SSE. Ulm, 31 SW. Augsburg. Pop. 2,631. Near it was formerly a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

Ottochacz, t. Croatia, capital of a military district; 25 ESE. Segna, 45 SE. Fiume. H. 69.

Ottolano, or *Ottajano*, t. Naples, in Lavora, at the eastern base of Mount Vesuvius; 12 E. Naples. Pop. 14,411. It contains 3 chh., but has little trade or manufactures. In the vicinity are fine gardens. It owes its name to the Roman villa *Octavianum*.

Ottok, t. Croatia; 28 SSW. Carlstadt.

Ottone, t. Genoa; 21 NE. Genoa.

Ottoos, Indians, Missouri, on the Platte, 45 miles from the Missouri. No. 800.

Ottsberg, or *Otzberg*, or *Utzberg*, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 6 SE. Darmstadt, 26 N. Heidelberg.

Ottsrille, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 183.

Ottweiler, t. Pru. Treves; 13 N. Saarbruck, 40 SE. Treves. Pop. 2,429.

Otubuc, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Bolabola.

Otura, t. Spain, in Grenada; 5 S. Grenada.

Otugunge, t. Bengal; 24 S. Calcutta.

Otutuella, see *Maouna*.

Ouabash, see *Wabash*.

Ouachitta, or *Washita*, parish, in NE. part of Louisiana. Pop. 2,896. The C. H. is 347 NNW. New Orleans, W. 1,404. Lon. 91. 14. W. Lat. 31. 45. N.

Ouachitta, or *Wachitta*, or *Washita*, r. which rises in Arkansâs, enters Louisiana, and pursuing a SSE. course, joins Red river, about 23 miles above its mouth. About 30 miles by the course of the river above its junction with Red river, it is joined by the Tensaw and Ocatahoola, and after its junction it usually takes the name of *Black River*.

Ouachitta, (*False*), a branch of Red river, which it joins between Lon. 98. and 99. W.

Oua-cong-yn, t. Thibet; 32 SW. Hami.

Ouada, or *Goa*, t. Genoa; 15 S. Alexandria, 18 NNW. Genoa.

Ouagik, t. Natolia; 3 S. Ismid.

Ouais's Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Oualalde, t. Africa, in the country of the Feu-lahs, on the side of the Senegal. Lon. 13. 8. W. Lat. 18. 45. N.

Oualo, see *Hoval*.

Ouan, t. Corea; 53 WSW. Koang.

Ouan, t. China, of the second rank, in the island of Hai-nan; 75 S. Kiong-tcheou.

Oranda, pr. Congo; SE. of Pemba.

Ouanaminthe, t. St. Domingo; 15 SE. Fort Dauphin.

Ou-ang-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 28 SW. Neganking.

Ouangarum, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 75. 45. W. Lat. 44. 37. N.

Ouang Koa, t. Corea; 28 ESE. Koang-tcheou.

Ouanlin Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 583 NE. Peking.

Ouanne, t. France, in Yonne; 9 SW. Auxerre, 12 N. Clamecy. Pop. 1,019.

Ouak-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 38 N. Kan-tcheou.

Ouan-nien, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 20 SSE. Yao-tcheou.

Ouantai, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 15 N. Yuen-tcheou.

Ouaquaphenogaw, or *Okefonoco*, or *Ekanfanoka*, or *Okerfonoke*, marshy lake, partly in Georgia and partly in Florida. It is about 280 miles in circumference. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea with several fertile islands.

Orar, see *Allenburg*.

Orar, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 NNE. Bragança Nova, 15 S. Oporto. Pop. 5,790.

Ouara, t. Hind. in Bahar; 65 SSW. Patna.

Ouarangue, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 32. N.

Ouardan, see *Vardan*.

Ouarville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 10 NNW. Janville, 12 SE. Chartres. Pop. 769.

Ouasioto, mountains in Virginia and N.C., NW. of the Laurel Mountains. They are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap, and 450 long, from NE. to SW. They abound in coal, lime, and freestone.

Oubequeme, left branch of the river Mecon.

Ouby, see *Oby*.

Oucarra, t. Mysore; 5 S. Sattimungulum.

Oucenta, t. Naples, in Lavora; 12 E. Capua.

Ouch, t. Hind. in Moulton, between the Indus and Setledge, very ancient. Lon. 70. 50. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Ouchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 18 E. Koei-tcheou.

Ouche, r. France, which runs into the Saône, 12 miles below Dijon.

Ouchi, t. Switz. on the lake of Geneva. It is the port of Lausanne.

Oudal, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 40 NE. Christiania.

Oudapour, t. Bengal; 15 E. Comillah.

Oudatum-Oudouc, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. 28. E. Lat. 45. 9. N.

Oud-Beyerland, t. Neth. in S. Holland: 14 W. Dort. Pop. 2,400.

Ouddorp, v. S. Holland; 25 WSW. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Oude, pr. Hind., bounded N. by Nepaul, E. by Bahar, S. by Allahabad, and W. by Delhi and Agra: between Lat. 26. and 28. N.; 250 miles long, and 100 broad. The chief towns are Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrabad, Goo-rackpour, and Bahreich. It is watered by the Ganges, Gogra, and Goomty. The surface is flat, well watered, and very fertile, producing, when well cultivated, good crops of wheat, barley, rice, sugar cane, cotton, indigo, and poppies. It is famous for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. The climate is better than that of Bengal. The inhabitants are about one third Mahometans, the rest Hindoos. Oude, properly called Ayodhya, is much celebrated in the ancient historical poems, as the kingdom of the famous demi-god Rama, who is said to have extended his empire over all the south of India. In 1801, a large part of this country was ceded to the British; the parts ceded yield a revenue of 13,523,474 rupees. In consequence of this cession the British engaged to defend the nabob's remaining territories from all foreign and domestic enemies.

Oude, or *Ayodhya*, t. Hind. in Oude, in the nabob's territory, formerly the capital of the above province, on the Gogra; 70 E. Lucknow. It was formerly a large city; now a heap of ruins.

Oude Haske, v. Neth. in Friesland; 18 S. by E. Lewarden. Pop. 900.

Oude-Pekel-A, t. Neth. in Groningen; 5 S. by W. Winschoten. Pop. 2,972.

Oudekerk, t. Neth. in S. Holland, on the Yssel; 6 E. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,400.

Oudekerk, t. Neth. in N. Holland, on the Amstel; 5 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

Oudenarde, or *Audenarde*, t. Neth. in E. Flanders, capital of a district, on the Scheldt; supposed by some to have been built by the Goths, about the year 411; 12 S. Ghent, 24 NE. Lille. Pop. 5,084. H. 950. It is unfortified, but well built, and has manufactures of woollens and linens. It has sustained several sieges, but is best known in history by the memorable victory gained over the French on the 11th of July, 1708, by prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. The French loss was 15,000; that of the allies 5,000.

Oudenborg, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 6 SE. Ostend. Pop. 818.

Oudenbosch, t. Neth. in N. Brabant; 10 W. Breda. Pop. 1,653.

Oudenua, t. Bengal, district of Rajemal. Lon. 87. 45. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Oudescarpel, v. Holland, on the Langedike,

which the English, under Sir James Pulteney, took by storm on the 19th of Sept. 1799.

Oudesluys, sluice and village, Holland, at the point on the Zipe canal, taken by the English in September 1799, and fortified; 8 S. Helder.

Oudewater, t. Neth. in Utrecht, on the Little Issel; 10 SW. Utrecht, 20 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,665. In the year 1575, it was taken by assault, pillaged, and burned by the Spaniards. Among the people who were murdered by the Spaniards, were the mother, sisters, and brothers of the celebrated James Arminius, who was born here in the year 1560.

Oudgah, t. Bengal; 54 SE. Doesa.

Oudgastel, t. Brabant; 12 W. Breda.

Oudighir, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 5 NW. Beder.

Oudipour, or *Meywar*, pr. Hind., belonging to the Rajpoots, about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, situated on the E. of the river Puddah. In modern times, the rajah of Oudipour seems to have been considered somewhat in the same light as the general of the Amphictyons was in Greece. Oudipour is the present capital.

Oudipour, city, Hind., capital of a circar to which it gives name, in Agimere; 120 SSW. Agimere, 260 SW. Agra. Lon. 74. 42. E. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Oudobo, country, Africa, subject to Benin.

Oudon, r. France, which runs into the Orne, at Caen.

Oudon, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 4 W. Ancenis, 15 NE. Nantes. Pop. 1,492.

Oudshoorn, t. S. Holland; 8 E. Seyders. Pop. 1,300.

Oudsong-Pandang, or *Joudandan*, or *Rotterdam*, fortress, Celebes, near Macassar.

Oue, mt. Persia, in Chorasani; 8 E. Kain.

Ouei, or *Yu*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 150 SW. Tai-yuen.

Ouei-ling, or *Yu-ling*, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 117 SSW. Peking.

Ouei-lo, t. Thibet; 295 SW. Hami.

Ouei-ning, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lon. 103. 50. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Ouei-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 42 ENE. Kai.

Ouei-yuen, t. Thibet; 275 ESE. Hami.

Ouei-yuen Hotun, t. Corea; 450 ENE. Peking.

Oue-kium, city, China, of the first rank, in Honan, on the Ki river; 297 SSW. Peking.

Ovelgunn, t. Holstein; 9 ESE. Eutyn.

Ovelgonne, or *Ovelgoenne*, t. Ger. Oldenburg, in a circle of the same name; 16 NE. Oldenburg. Pop. 852.

Ovelgunne, t. Holstein; 3 SE. Gluckstadt.

Ouelle, t. Lower Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence, near the entrance of a river of the same name; 40 ENE. Quebec.

Ouen-cai, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lon. 106. 20. E. Lat. 27. N.

Ovenden, t. Eng. in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 NW. Halifax. Pop. 4,513.

Ouens-ouei, t. Corea; 40 WNW. Ou-tchuen.

Ouen-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in the isle of Hai-nan; 32 SE. Kiong-tcheou.

Ouen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kian, on a river, with a good harbour, not far from the sea; 765 SE. Peking. Lon. 120. 29. E. Lat. 28. 1. N.

Ouen-tchuen, t. Corea; 85 NE. King-ki-tao.

Onen-y, t. Corea; 20 SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Ouen-yen, t. Corea; 33 SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Ouepas, t. Mexico, on the coast of Costa Rica, S. of Carthago.

Over-Landerbroeck, t. Neth., in Utrecht; 2 N. Duerstede.

Over-Ysche, t. Brabant, on the river Ysche, 10 SE. Brussels.

Overa, see *Aweri*.

Overacken, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 29. E. Lat. 63. 50. N.

Overflakee, or *Over-Flacquee*, or *Zuid-Voorn*, isl. Holland, in the Meuse, about 13 miles long from E. to W., and 4 in its greatest breadth. Lon. 4. 24. E. Lat. 51. 43. N. The first name it receives from a sand-bank, named *Flacquee*, or *Flakee*, which lies in the stream N. of the island; the last from its situation with respect to the isle of Voorn, from which it is about 2 miles to the S.

Overflax, t. Finland, in Wasa; 6 N. Wasa.

Overissel, or *Overysse*, pr. Neth., bounded N. by Friesland and Drenthe, E. by Hanover, SE. by Pru. Westphalia, S. and SW. by Guelderland, and W. by the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 147,228, partly Protestants, and partly Catholics, and some Anabaptists. Sq. m. 1,293. It is divided into 3 districts, Zwol, Deventer, and Almeloo. The soil is for the most part marshy and full of heath, except towards the W., where there are some corn-lands and some pastures, but not equal to some of the other provinces; & generally lying in common, without inclosure, and almost without ascertained property. Near the river, however, there are some rich inclosed meadows, which produce good hay. The whole country is flat and low, with the exception of one small ridge, which runs through the country from N. to S. In the latter end of the tenth century, this state became part of the bishopric of Utrecht, under the name of the *Upper Diocese*. The principal towns are Deventer, Campen, Zwol, and Vollenhoven.

Overmeere, t. Neth. in E. Flanders; 10 E. Ghent. Pop. 2,622.

Oversall, small isl. in the Caledonian sea, near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 6. 38. W. Lat. 55. 44. N.

Overschie, t. Neth. in S. Holland; 4 W. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,300.

Ouero, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 87. 45. W. Lat. 15. 43. N.

Overton, co. on N. side of W. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 5,643; slaves 355. Pop. in 1820, 7,123. Chief town, Monroe.

Overton, t. Eng., in Hants; 10 E. Andover, 54 W. London. Pop. 1,178. Here are considerable silk mills and paper mills.

Ouessant, or *Ushant*, (an. *Uxantis*), isl. in the Atlantic, belonging to France, about 10 miles in circ.; about 12 miles from the continent. It contains several hamlets and a small port, defended by a castle. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 48. 29. N. Pop. 1,645.

Oue-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 18 NE. Hiu-tcheou.

Oueze, r. France, which runs into the Sorgue, 4 NNE. Avignon.

Oufa, see *Upha*.

Ougein, or *Oojain*, or *Ugeen*, city, Hind., in the Malwa country, on the Sepra, or Sipperah, capital of a district of the same name, and of the country which belongs to Dawhct Row Sindia; 200 S. Agimere, 340 SSW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 51. E. Lat. 23. 11. N. Pop. stated at upwards of 100,000. It is a place of great antiquity, and was known to the Greeks by the name of *Ozene*, called in *Sanscrit*, *Ujjaini*, and *Awinti* or *Avanti*, and is considered by the Hindoo geographers as the first meridian. The ancient city was much larger than the present one, and about a mile north of it. The modern city is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circuit, surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The houses are built of brick, covered with tiles. It has an extensive trade, and contains a palace, numerous mosques, temples, and bazars.

Ougly, see *Hoogly*.

Ougly, t. Hind., in Sanore; 14 NE. Kona-pour, 75 W. Sanore.

Ouguela, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 NNE. Campo Mayor, 6 S. Albuquerque in Spain. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 38. 54. N.

Ouguela, t. Africa, in Tripoli.

Ou-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 25 ENE. Fong-yang.

Ouiatan, or *Ouatinn*, v. and fort, Indiana, on the Wabash, about 400 miles above its mouth; 130 S. Fort St. Joseph. Lat. 40. 30. N. The Wabash is navigable to this place with keel boats.

Ovid, p-t. Seneca co. N.Y.; 20 S. by E. Geneva, 41 N. Elmira, 205 W. Albany, W. 338. Pop. 2,654. It is situated between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, is a large and excellent agricultural town. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Ovidiopol, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Akerman; 22 SSW. Odessa. Pop. 1,400.

Oriedo, (an. *Lucus Augusti*, & *Oriedum*), city, Spain, capital of Asturia, situated on a plain between two small rivers, the Deva and Ove; 47 N. Leon, 120 N. Burgos. Lon. 5. 57. W. Lat. 43. 19. N. Pop. 7,495. Bp. see. The streets are regular, and the form of the town resembles a horse-shoe. It contains a university, 3 chh., 3 monasteries, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, and a drawing school. It was founded in the eighth century by Don Froila king of Leon, on the spot where he had defeated the Moors; he made it the capital of his dominions.

Ovilabis, now *Wels*.

Ouilly, t. France, in Calvados; 6 W. Falaise, 18 S. Caen.

Ouinichtagan, lake, Lower Canada; 183 N. Quebec. Lon. 70. 56. W. Lat. 50. N.

Ouisconsin, or *Ousconsin*, r. NW. Territory, which rises near the sources of Montreal river, flows southerly till it approaches Fox river; then S. of W. till it joins the Mississippi, 3 miles below Prairie du Chien. Lat. 42. 40. N. It is connected with Fox river, by a portage of 11-2 m., and also with the Ontonagon and Montreal rivers. It is upwards of 300 miles long, and very rapid. From the mouth to the portage of Fox river, the distance is 183; through this distance it is not obstructed by falls or rapids.

Oujuldinga, t. Bengal; 25 NE. Kishenagur.

Oujulinké, t. Thibet, near lake Jamdro; 42 ESE. Kiang-see.

Oukakee, lake, Canada. Lon. 86. 30. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

Oukang, t. China, of third rank, in Tche-kiang; 23 NNW. Hang-tcheou.

Oukang, city, China, of 2d rank, in Hou-quang. Lon. 110. 48. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Oukerck, t. Holland; 7 S. Naarden.

Ouke-sima, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Tonquin, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 105. 42. E. Lat. 18. 44. N.

Ouke-tanacsa, t. Thibet; 90 SE. Lassa.

Ou-kiam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 E. Ching.

Ou-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 9 S. Sou-tcheou.

Ou-kiao, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 SE. King.

Ou-kuen, or *Vou-ting*, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lon. 102. 20. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Oulabareah, t. Bengal, in Burdwan, on the Hoogly, 20 miles below Calcutta. It consists of only thatched houses, but carries on considerable trade.

Oulais, t. Finland; 25 SSE. Brahestadt.

Oulard, t. Ireland, Wexford; 5 N. Wexford.

Oulan Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls; 120 N. Peking.

Oulan Tabalan, t. Thibet; 58 S. Cha-tcheou.

Oulbaraya, t. Bengal; 48 SSE. Burdwan.

Ouchy le Château, t. France, Aisne; 3 N. Château Thierry, 10 S. Soissons. Pop. 533.

Ouler, lake, Cashmere, 50 miles in circuit. The river Behut runs through it.

Oulney, see *Olney*.

Ou-long, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 45 SSE. Pei.

Ouloustou, lake, Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 114. 42. E. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Oulsteen, isl. near the coast of Norway, of a triangular form, 24 miles in circ.; 120 N. Bergen.

Oulton, t. Eng. in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; 6 SE. Leeds. Pop. 1,223.

Oulua, t. Hind. Bahar; 20 SSE. Bettiah.

Oulx, t. Piedmont, in a valley to which it gives name; 5 N. Sezanne, 9 SW. Susa.

Ouly, see *Wooly*.

Ouma, r. Congo, which runs into the Bokian; 15 S. Pango.

Oumary, t. Hind. in Goondwana; 16 S. Nagpour.

Ou-mong, city, China, of the first rank, in Setchuen. Lon. 103. 29. E. Lat. 27. 20. N.

Oundle, t. Eng. in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, with a weekly market on Saturday; 13 S. Stamford, 83 N. London. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 1,883.

Ou-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 32 NE. Nhing-tcheou.

Ounieh, (an. *Enoe*.) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Black sea; 80 N. Sivas.

Ovo, small isl. in the Mediterranean. Lon. 25. 27. E. Lat. 35. 39. N.

Ovoca, r. Ireland, county of Wicklow, which runs into the sea, a little below Arklow.

Ou-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 45 SSW. Ting-tcheou.

Ouple, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 10 E. Perinda.

Ou-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 25 E. Hoai-king.

Ou-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Hoang; 22 E. Soui-te.

Ouques, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 12 NW. Mer, 15 N. Blois. Pop. 1,200.

Oura, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 9 S. Chaves.

Ouralsk, see *Uralsk*.

Oural, see *Ural Mountains*.

Ourda, t. Bengal; 72 N. Dacca.

Ourcieres, t. France, Higher-Alps; 10 N. Gap.

Ourem, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, situated on a mountain; 12 SE. Leyria, 12 W. Thomar. Pop. 3,720.

Orueos, small isl. in the gulf of Engia; 14 NW. Engia.

Ourfa, pachalic, A. Turkey, composed of a part of ancient *Mesopotamia*, almost encircled by the Euphrates and Khabour; touching the pachalic of Diarbekir on the N. and E. The southern part is mostly sandy, flat, and uncultivated; the northern more mountainous, and better inhabited.

Ourfa, or *Orfa*, or *Roiha*, or *Rouah*, (an. *Edessa*.) t. A. Turkey, capital of a pachalic of the same name; 80 SW. Diarbekir, 80 NE. Aleppo. Lon. 38. 25. E. Lat. 36. 50. N. Pop. stated from 20 to 40,000. It is watered by a canal from the Euphrates. Many learned men, and the Jews universally, are of opinion, that it is *Ur of the Chaldees*. The latter say, that this place is called in scripture *Ourcadin*, that is, fire of Chaldea, out of which, they say, God brought Abraham. The Greeks called it *Edessa*, and in honour of Antiochus, it was called *Antiochia*. The famous fountain Callirrhoe, being here, distinguished this city from others, by the name of *Antiochia all Callirrhoen*.

Ourfa is built on part of two hills, and in the valley between them, at the SW. corner of a fine plain, which appears more beautiful, because all the other parts about it are rocky, or mountainous; the town is about three miles in circumference, encompassed with ancient walls, defended by square towers. On the north side there is a very deep fosse, which seems to be the bed of a winter torrent coming from the west. Some parts of the town are tolerably well built, though it is not well laid out. The great beauty of it consists in some fine springs, that rise very plentifully between two hills; and at the very walls of the city. The castle is situated on S. side of the city, at the beginning of a chain of hills, which run southward. The ascent is very steep, and there is a deep fosse cut into the rock on three sides of it: the castle is about half a mile in circ., but there is nothing remarkable in it, except two very lofty Corinthian pillars with their bases, the capitals of which are fine; the columns consist of 26 stones, each about one foot 6 inches thick; they are probably the remains of a portico belonging to some large temple. There is a tradition, that the throne of Nimrod stood on these pillars; it is certain, that Timur Bec erected some trophies on them.

There is a great trade in this place, as it is the only town in all these parts for a considerable distance, and as it is the great thoroughfare into Persia. They prepare Turkey leather here, especially the yellow sort, for which they were formerly famous. There are a considerable

number of Armenian Christians in the city, who have two churches. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit.

Ourgoor, t. Golconda ; 30 NNW. Rachore.

Ourigui, t. Dowlatabad ; 15 SSE. Kondur.

Ourique, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 24 SSW. Beja, 75 SSE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. Lat. 37. 39. N. Pop. 2,300. In the year of Rome, 606, the Romans were defeated near this town by Viriatus, and their general Claudius Unanimus killed. Near this town, Don Alphonso Henriques obtained a signal victory over the Moors, in the year 1149.

Ourliac, t. France, Dordogne ; 5 SSE. Belvez.

Ourmia, see *Urmia*.

Ouro, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 23. 30. N.

Ouro, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 24. 25. S.

Ouroe, small isl. Denmark, near the coast of Zealand, in the Isefiord gulf ; 4 NE. Holbeck. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 55. 46. N.

Ouroux, t. France, in Nievre ; 7 N. Château Chinon.

Ourougerd, t. Persia, in Irac ; 104 SE. Hamadan.

Ourry's Island, or *New Alderney*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. This is one of those called *Queen's Charlotte's Islands*, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 165. 19. E. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Ourse, r. France, which runs into the Seine, at Bar sur Seine.

Ourt, or *Ourthe*, r. Netherlands, which rises from two springs, one near St. Hubert, the other near the town of Ourt ; both which unite near La Roche ; the united stream passes by Durbuy, &c. and runs into the Meuse, at Liege.

Ourthe, late dep. France, formed of a part of Liege, and a part of Luxemburg.

Ourton-Poulac, t. Thibet ; 15 SW. Yolotou-Hotun.

Ourueze, t. Volhynia ; 68 NNE. Zytomiers.

Ourville, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 6 SW. Cany, 9 W. Fécamp. Pop. 1,152.

Ousby, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 23 N. Christianstadt.

Ouschda, t. Fez ; 60 NE. Fez. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 34. 41. N. Pop. about 5,000. The houses are built of earth, and are very small.

Ouscotta, t. Hind. ; 15 NE. Bangalore.

Ouscotta, t. Hind. in Sanore ; 25 N. Sanore.

Ouse, or *Grand River*, r. Canada, which runs into the lake Erie, Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

Ouse, r. Eng. formed by the union of the Eure and the Swale, about 4 miles from Borough-bridge, in Yorkshire, which passes by Aldborough, York, Selby, &c. and joins the Trent, on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber, 17 W. Hull.

Ouse, r. Eng. in Sussex, which passes by Lewes, and runs into the sea below Newhaven, where it forms a considerable haven.

Ouse, (*Greater*), r. Eng. which rises in the county of Northampton, passes through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, and falls into the German sea, a little below Lynn.

Ouse, (*Smaller*), r. Eng. which runs into the Greater Ouse, near Downham, in Norfolk.

Ousebeach, see *Wisbeach*.

Ouseraw, t. Bahar ; 25 WNW. Rotasgur.

Ousouri, t. Chinese Tartary ; 67 SSW. Tondon.

Ousson, t. France, in Loiret ; 8 SE. Gien.

Ousoor, t. Hind. in Mysore ; 19 SE. Bangalore, 69 ENE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 52. E. Lat. 12. 41. N. This was an important place, and the fortifications had been strengthened by Tippoo ; but it was abandoned on the approach of the British troops, on the 15th July 1791.

Oust, t. France, in Arriege ; 7 S. St. Girons. Pop. 1,127.

Oust, r. France, which runs into the Villaine, near Redon.

Oustad, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 32 W. Christiansand.

Ousvola, (an. *Granicus*), r. Natolia, which rises in Mount-Ida, and flows N. into the sea of Marmora, E. of Lampsaco.

Outai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 23 SE. Tai-tcheou.

Outailani, t. Upper Siam ; 80 NW. Louvo.

Out Skerries, cluster of rocky islets among the Shetland Islands. Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Outapallam, t. Hind. ; 10 ENE. Coimbetore.

Ou-tam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 33 SE. Peking.

Outanulla, t. Bengal, on the Ganges ; 5 S. Rajemal.

Outard Bay, bay, Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 68. 15. W. Lat. 42. 2. N.

Outawas, see *Utawas*.

Outch, pr. Hind. between the rivers Chunaub and Indus, near their union.

Outchactal, t. Thibet ; 67 E. Harachar-Hotun.

Outchang, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse ; 582 S. Peking. Lon. 113. 50. E. Lat. 30. 36. N.

Ou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. Lon. 110. 32. E. Lat. 23. 28. N. All the rivers of the province unite near this city, which joins to the province of Quang-tong, and is the key of the whole province, and the most considerable city for commerce in it. It has one city of the second order, and nine of the third, within its jurisdiction. The country is partly mountainous, and partly flat. In the mountains is found cinnabar, and the uncommon tree called Quang-lang, which, instead of pith, has a soft pulp, of which they make flour.

Ou-tcheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 20 N. Se-nan.

Outchou, r. Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo.

Outchu-moutchin, Tartarian standard in Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

Ou-tchuen, t. Corea, in King-ki ; 55 SSE. King-ki.

On-tchuen, s-p. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 20 SSE. Hoa.

Outeiro, t. & fortress, Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, on a mountain ; 9 ESE. Bragança, 21 NW. Miranda de Duero.

Outimacs, Indians between lake Michigan and lake St. Clair.

Ou-ting, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Lon. 102. 6. E. Lat. 25. 53. N.

Outredroog, fortress, Hind. in Mysore, taken by the British forces in December 1792; 12 W. Saverndroog.

Outshi-ferman, t. Little Bukharia; 120 NE. Qarean, 130 E. Kashgar.

Outshoe, t. Little Bukharia; 30 S. Kashgar.

Ouville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 10 SE. Cany, 18 NNW. Rouen. Pop. 550.

Ovulsi, or *Ouvusti*, t. Japan, in Xicoco. Lon. 135. 20. E. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Ouy, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 38 ESE. Chun-te.

Ouy, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 18 S. Ching.

Ouy, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 28 S. Tchu-tcheou.

Ouzour le Marche, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 12 N. Mer, 21 N. Blois. Pop. 940.

Ouzour sur Tressee, t. France, in Loiret; 6 SE. Gien, 21 S. Montargis. Pop. 1,200.

Ouzour le Doyen, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 15 N. Mer.

Ouzoum Cupri, see *Trajanopoli*.

Owari, t. Japan, in Nippon situated in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 137. 50. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Owanty t. Russia, in Wilna; 16 E. Wilkomierz.

Owasco, p-t. Cayuga co. N.Y.; 3 SE. Auburn, 160 W. Albany, W. 330. Pop. 1,290.

Owasco, i. e. in the Indian language *Bridge*, lake, in Cayuga co. N.Y.; 11 miles long, and 1 1-2 broad. Owasco Creek runs from this lake and joins the Seneca. Length 15 miles.

Owcze, t. Podolia; 40 W. Kaminiec.

Owego, p-t. Broome co. N.Y., on the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Owego Creek; 10 S. Spencer, 170 SW. Albany, W. 317. Pop. 1,741. It is a considerable and flourishing town. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Owego Creek, r. N. Y., which runs into the Susquehanna, near the village of Owego; 25 miles long.—Owego in the Indian language means *meeting of waters*.

Owen, co. Ken. Pop. 2,031.

Owen, co. Indiana. Pop. 833. Chief town, Spencer.

Orwensborough, p-t. Davies co. Ken.; 154 Frankfort, W. 722.

Owensville, p-t. Gibson co. Indiana; 190 Indianapolis, W. 739.

Owen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Lauter; 18 SE. Stuttgart, 28 E. Nagold. Pop. 1,473.

Owey, small isl. in the Atlantic, near NW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 55. 3. N.

Owharree, harbour on W. coast of Huaheine, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 8. W. Lat. 16. 54. S.

Owhyee, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich islands, and thus described by Captain King: "It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the NE. and S. extremities, of which the northern is in Lat. 20. 17. N. Lon. 204. 2. E.; the eastern in Lat. 18. 54. N. Lon. 205. 6. E.; and the southern extremity in Lat. 18. 54. N. Lon. 204. 15. E. Its greatest length, which lies in a direction nearly N. and S., is

85 miles; its breadth is 72 miles; and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 English miles in circ. Sq. m. about 4,000. The whole island is divided into 6 large districts; Amakooa and Ahedoo, which lie on the NE. side; Apooa and Kaoo, on the SE.; Akona and Koaarta, on the W. The districts of Amakooa and Ahedoo are separated by a mountain called *Mouna Kaah*, or *The Mountain Kaah*, which rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow: it is very steep and may be clearly seen at 120 miles distance. On doubling the east point of the island, we came in sight of another snowy mountain, called *Mouna Roa*, or *The extensive Mountain*, which continued to be a very conspicuous object all the while we were sailing along the SE. side. It is flat at the top, making what is called by mariners table land; the summit was constantly buried in snow, and we once saw its sides also slightly covered for a considerable way down, but the greatest part of this disappeared in a few days. According to the tropical line of snow, as determined by Mr. Condamine, from observations taken on the Cordilleras, this mountain must be at least 16,020 feet high. The peaks of Mouna Kaah appeared to be about half a mile high, and as they are entirely covered with snow, the altitude of their summits cannot be less than 18,400 feet. But it is probable that both these mountains may be considerably higher. For, in insular situations, the effects of the warm sea air must necessarily remove the line of snow, in equal latitudes, to a greater height than where the atmosphere is chilled on all sides by an immense tract of perpetual snow. The coast of Kaoo presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind: the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change, from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders."

A considerable part of the island is very fertile, well cultivated, and populous. The number of inhabitants has been estimated at about 150,000. Bread fruit trees flourish here with great luxuriance. Cocoa-nut trees are abundant, sweet potatoes, the tarrow, or eddy-root, the cloth plant, and other plants are cultivated. On the 25th Feb. 1794, Tamaamaah, king of Owhyee, in council with the principal chiefs, assembled on board the British sloop *Discovery*, and in presence of George Vancouver, the commander, ceded the island to his Britannic majesty, and acknowledged themselves British subjects.—It was on this island that the celebrated captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, on Sunday the 14th of February 1779.

Owingsville, p-v. Bath co. Ken.; W. 519.

Owl Creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Mohiccon, on the borders of Coshocton co.

Owl's Head, cape of Maine, on W. side of the entrance of Penobscot bay, on E. side of Thomastown.

Owl's Head, mt. in Coventry, N. H., west of Moosehillock.

Owl's Head, cape on SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62. 50. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Owlah, t. Hind. Rohilcund; 12 E. Bissowia.

Owlah, t. Hind. in Delhi, district of Bareilly,

on the Harocoly; 16 miles from Bareilly. It is an ancient town, formerly much larger than at present.

Owram, (*North*,) t. Eng. Yorkshire, West Riding; 3 SSW. Bradford. Pop. 4,887.

Owram, (*South*,) t. Eng. Yorkshire, West Riding; 2 SE. Halifax. Pop. 3,148.

Owscraw, t. Hind. Bahar; 20 W. Rotas.

Owsh, t. Turkestan, on a river which runs into the Sihon; 30 SSE. Andegan.

Ox Mountain, mt. Ireland, in Sligo; 10 WSW. Sligo.

Oxaca, see *Oaxaca*.

Oxbow, p-v. in Antwerp, Jefferson co. N.Y.; W. 470.

Oxbow, (*Great*,) remarkable bend of the river Connecticut, in the township of Newbury, Vt., containing 450 acres of the finest meadow land.

Oxen Creek, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 3. W. Lat. 38. 55. N.

Oxenbach, t. Austria; 9 S. Ips.

Oxenborg, v. Denmark, in the island of Funen, near Assens, where the Count of Oldenburg was defeated by Christian III. in the year 1535.

Oxford, t. Upper Canada, in London co., on the Thames; 80 WSW. York.

Oxford, co. W. part of Maine; bounded E. by Somerset and Kennebec cos., S. by Cumberland and Oxford cos., and W. and NW. by New Hampshire. Pop. in 1810, 17,630; in 1820, 27,104. Chief town, Paris.

Oxford, Indian name *Manchage*, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 11 S. Worcester, 50 SW. Boston, W. 387. Pop. 1,562.

Oxford, p-t. New Haven co. Ct.; 14 NW. New Haven, W. 320. Pop. 1,683.

Oxford, p-t. Chenango co. N.Y.; 8 S. Norwich, 110 W. Albany, W. 328. Pop. 2,317. It is a flourishing town, has an academy, and a considerable village. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Oxford, p-t. Sussex co. N.J., on E. side of the Delaware; 17 NNE. Easton, W. 218. Pop. 3,089.

Oxford Furnace, p-v. Sussex co. N.J.; W. 218.

Oxford, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 108.

Oxford, t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; on the Delaware; 8 NE. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,315.

Oxford, p-t. Adams co. Pa.; W. 58.

Oxford, (*Lower*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 914.

Oxford, (*Upper*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 710.

Oxford, p-t. & port of entry, Talbot co. Md.; on the Treadhaven, 8 miles above its mouth; 13 SSW. Easton, 48 SE. Baltimore. Lon. 76. 12. W. Lat. 38. 41. N. It is a place of considerable trade. The shipping registered at this port, in 1821, amounted to 16,856 tons.

Oxford, p-t. Caroline co. Va.; W. 93.

Oxford, p-t. Granville co. N.C., about 30 N. by W. Raleigh, W. 262. It contains 2 academies, one for males, the other for females, and a Presbyterian church.

Oxford, p-t. Butler co. Ohio, near the W. line of the state; 20 NW. Cincinnati, W. 528. The land belongs, in fee simple, to the Miami University, an institution which has been incorporated at this place, and first went into operation in 1818, with only a few students.

Oxford, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 193.

Oxford, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 915.

Oxford, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 205.

Oxford, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 422.

Oxford, p-t. White co. Illinois; 98 Vandallia, W. 753.

Oxford, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; W. 427.

Oxford, city, Eng. capital of the county to which it gives name; 45 SE. Worcester, 58 W. by N. London, 74 SW. Cambridge. Lon. 116. W. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. including the university, 12,931. Bp. see, and seat of a university. It is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, in a valley at the confluence of the Cherwell with the Thames. Along these rivers, and between them and the city, lies a tract of beautiful and luxuriant meadows. For the beauty and magnificence of its buildings, Oxford is equalled by few cities in the world. From the neighbouring heights it presents a grand and imposing spectacle, from the number and variety of its spires, towers, domes, and other public edifices, while these structures, by their magnitude and splendid architecture, give it on a nearer approach, an air of the most striking magnificence. The High-street is one of the most beautiful in the world. The houses inhabited by traders are indifferent. The city contains a cathedral, 13 elegant parish churches, houses of worship for Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists; a town and county hall, a jail, a bridewell, an infirmary, market buildings, and charity schools. Four members are sent to parliament, 2 for the city, and 2 for the university. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Oxford has no staple manufacture or branch of trade, but derives its chief support from the university. It is an ancient town, was the residence of Alfred, and has often been the seat of the English kings and parliaments.

The university of Oxford, from the extent and number of its buildings and institutions, and the wealth of its endowments, is by far the greatest in the world. Its origin is involved in obscurity: some suppose that it was founded, and some that it was revived by Alfred; others fix its origin considerably later. It consists of 20 colleges and 5 halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, revenues and regulations, yet are all united under the government of one university. The officers by whom the university is immediately governed, are the chancellor, high steward, vice-chancellor, and 2 proctors. In addition to the private officers in each college and hall, who see that due order and discipline are preserved, and all the liberal sciences taught, there are 23 public professors of the several arts and sciences. In 1820 the members of convocation was 1,873; members on the books 4,102; about one 3d of these are maintained by the revenues of the university; the rest live at their own expense. The students wear a peculiar dress.

The buildings of the university are very magnificent, and excel those of Cambridge; yet the chapel of King's college at Cambridge is thought to surpass any single edifice at Oxford. The other edifices belonging to the university, besides the colleges and halls, are the public schools,

the Bodleian library, the picture gallery, the theatre capable of containing 4,000 persons, the Clarendon printing house, the Radcliffe library, the Ashmolean museum, the astronomical observatory, and the botanic garden. The Bodleian library is one of the largest and most valuable in Europe. There are 4 terms in the year at the 2 English universities. To obtain the degree of bachelor of arts a residence of 3 years, or 12 terms is necessary at Cambridge; 4 years or 16 terms at Oxford, except in case of sons of peers, and the eldest sons of baronets and knights, who may stand candidates after 3 years. For the degree of master of arts 3 more years are required. A person of 2 years standing may be admitted a student of the civil law; after being 5 years a student, he may receive the degree of bachelor of civil law; and in 4 years more the degree of doctor. The degree of bachelor of divinity is conferred on masters of arts of 4 years standing, and the degree of doctor 4 years after.—Some of the eminent men educated at Oxford are Wickliffe, Wolsey, More, Raleigh, Chillingworth, Hampden, Harvey, Clarendon, Hale, Locke, Addison, Steele, Blackstone, Lowth, Johnson, Adam Smith, Jones, Gibbon, and Fox.

The colleges, and halls, with the date of their foundation, and number of fellowships and scholarships, are exhibited in the following table.

COLLEGES.	FOUN.	FEL.	SCHOL.
1. Merton - - - - -	1264 - - - -	24 - - - -	4
2. University - - - - -	1280 - - - -	12 - - - -	17
3. Baliol - - - - -	1281 - - - -	12 - - - -	14
4. Exeter - - - - -	1314 - - - -	25 - - - -	1
5. Oriel - - - - -	1326 - - - -	18 - - - -	13
6. Queen's - - - - -	1340 - - - -	24 - - - -	16
7. New College - - - -	1386 - - - -	70 - - - -	
8. Lincoln - - - - -	1427 - - - -	12 - - - -	3
9. All-Souls - - - - -	1437 - - - -	40 - - - -	
10. Magdalen - - - - -	1456 - - - -	40 - - - -	30
11. Brazen-Nose - - - -	1509 - - - -	20 - - - -	32
12. Corpus Christi - - -	1516 - - - -	20 - - - -	20
13. Christ Church - - -	1525 - - - -	20 - - - -	20
14. Trinity - - - - -	1554 - - - -	12 - - - -	12
15. St. John's - - - - -	1557 - - - -	50 - - - -	3
16. Jesus - - - - -	1571 - - - -	19 - - - -	18
17. Wadham - - - - -	1613 - - - -	15 - - - -	15
18. Pembroke - - - - -	1620 - - - -	14 - - - -	30
19. Worcester - - - - -	1714 - - - -	21 - - - -	13
20. Hertford - - - - -	1740 - - - -	12 - - - -	4

HALLS.	FOUN.
1. St. Alban's - - - - -	1200
2. St. Edmund's - - - -	1317
3. St. Mary's - - - - -	1325
4. New Inn - - - - -	1391
5. Magdalen - - - - -	1430

Oxfordshire, co. England, bounded NW. by Warwickshire, NE. by Northamptonshire, E. by Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, S. and SW. by Berkshire, and W. by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. The form is very irregular: from NW. to SE. it measures above 50 miles in length; but in breadth it varies much, being in the centre, near Oxford, barely 7, towards the S. about 12, and towards the N. near 40. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain one city, (Oxford,) 12 towns, 207 parishes, and 450,000 acres, of which 309,000

are to the N. and 141,000 to the S. of Oxford. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified; the country is well watered, and it is an excellent agricultural county. Nine members are returned to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 4 for Oxford city and university, 2 for Woodstock, and one for Banbury. Pop. 119,191. H. 23,217.

Oxhanger, small island on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 58. E. Lat. 63. 19. N.

Oxia, see *Curzolari*.

Oxna, small isl. on E. coast of Shetland Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 60. 8. N.

Orney, river island, England, in Kent, formed by the divided streams of the Rother, about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. It contains 3 parishes, and gives name to a hundred.

Oxus, now *Jihon*.

Oxwich Point, cape on S. coast of Wales, in the British Channel. It forms the eastern boundary of a bay called *Oxwich Bay*. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Oxyriachus, see *Abu-Girge*.

Oxyrinchus, now *Behnese*.

Oyac, r. Guiana, S. A., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 52. 20. W. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Oyacacha, t. S. A. in Quito; 25 E. Quito.

Oyalura, one of the larger Navigator's islands in the S. Pacific ocean, separated from Maouna by a channel about 9 leagues wide. It is said to be very beautiful, fertile, and populous. It produces bread fruit, cocoa nuts, bannanas, sugar canes, &c. Lon. 171. 25. W. Lat. 14. S.

Oyapok, r. French Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange. Lat. 4. N.

Oyapok, t. French Guiana, S. A. at the mouth of the Oyapok.

Oye, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on a river, a branch of the Aa, to which it gives name; 5 W. Gravelines, 7 ENE. Calais.

Oye, (*Norder and Sander*), two small islands of Denmark, in the North sea; 2 and 3 N. Nordstrand.

Oyer, t. Norway; 88 N. Christiania.

Oyest, see *Ujst*.

Oyonnax, t. France, in Ain; 7 N. Nantua, 12 SSW. St. Claude. Pop. 1,200.

Oyon, t. Spain, in Alava; 22 SSE. Vittoria.

Oyssel, t. France, Lower-Seine; 7 S. Rouen.

Oyster Bay, harbour for small vessels on the coast of Massachusetts, SW. of Barnstable, formerly celebrated for its oysters.

Oyster Bay, p-t. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island Sound; 28 E. New York, W. 263. Pop. 4,725. It contains several villages, at 3 of which, Oyster Bay, South Oyster Bay, and Jericho are post offices.

Oyster Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 76. 45. W. Lat. 34. 44. N.

Oyster Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74. 20. W. Lat. 39. 44. N.

Oyster Island Harbour, bay or harbour on the Atlantic, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70. 24. W. Lat. 41. 35. N.

Oyster River, r. N. H., which rises in Lee, and flows through Durham into Great bay.

Oyster Harbour, bay on SW. coast of New Holland, and N. part of King George the Third's Sound. Lon. 113. 15. E. Lat. 34. 58. N.

Oyster Haven, harbour on S. coast of Ireland ; 3 E. Kinsale harbour.

Oyster Island, bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. Lon. 92. 43. E. Lat. 20. 11. N.

Oyster Island, small island near W. coast of Ireland, in Sligo bay ; 4 WSW. Sligo.

Oyster Island Harbour, bay or harbour on the Atlantic, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70. 24. W. Lat. 41. 35. N.

Oyster River, r. N. H., which rises in Lee, and flows through Durham into Great bay.

Oyster River, a sandy bay, just within S. head of Mercury bay, in New-Zealand.

Ozabala, t. Japan, Nippon ; 36 N. Meaco.

Ozama, r. St. Domingo, which runs into the sea, below the town of St. Domingo, Lon. 71. W. Lat. 18. 16. N. It is navigable nearly 30 miles.

Ozar, t. Persia, Segestan ; 186 SE. Zareng.

Ozark, a French village of 40 or 50 families, Arkansas, on the Arkansas.

Ozas, t. Piedmont ; 5 W. Carmagnola.

Ozeman, t. Natolia, between Amasieh and Tocat.

Ozernaia, fortress, Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural ; 64 E. Orenburg.

Ozernaia, v. & fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural ; 40 W. Orenburg. H. 200.

Ozernovskoi, cape of Russia, on E. coast of Kamtschatka ; 32 NE. Ukinskoi.

Ozigina, ostrog of Russia, on the Indigirda ; 144 NNE. Zashiversk. Lon. 142. 22. E. Lat. 69. 30. N.

Ozino, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 25 N. Meaco.

Ozinovskoi, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama ; 16 NNE. Osa.

Ozma, t. Bulgaria, on a river of the same name ; 21 S. Nicopoli.

Ozohowk, t. Volhynia ; 14 SSE. Kreminick.

Ozon, mt. France, a summit of the Alps, near Briançon ; 13,100 feet high.

Ozolara, see *Oyolara*.

Ozunicze, t. Rus. Wilna ; 30 SSE. Braslaw.

Ozzek, see *Oschatz*.

P.

PAO

P*A*, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen ; 695 S. Peking. Lon. 106. 24. E. Lat. 31. 31. N.

Pa, city & fortress, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 45 ENE. Paoting, 50 S. Peking.

Pa, t. Thibet ; 450 E. Lassa. Lon. 98. 34. E. Lat. 28. 18. N.

Pa del Zocco, cape, on the coast of Inner Carniola ; 2 WSW. Trieste.

Paa, t. island of Ceram, and capital of a district, abounding in sago.

Paakola, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 6 N. Kemi.

Paalavanka, t. Hind. in Golconda ; 30 NW. Damapetta.

Paar, r. Bav. which flows into the Danube below Ingolstadt.

Paarl, v. Africa, NE. of Cape-Town. H. 30.

Paarlberg, mt. S. Africa, north of Cape-Town. It has its name from a chain of large rocks, like the pearls of a necklace, that pass over the mountain, and present a very remarkable appearance.

Paasdorf, v. Lower Austria, on the Zaya ; 32 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Paatis, t. Finland, in Abo ; 10 N. Abo.

Paatock Water, r. Scot. which runs from Loch Paatock to Lock Laagan, in Inverness-shire.

PAC

Paatpassar, small circar, Bengal, watered by the Ganges, between Dacca and Boosnah.

Paavola, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 20 E. Brahested.

Pabbay, or *Papay*, one of the Bishop's islands, among the Hebrides. Lon. 7. 32. W. Lat. 56. 50. N.

Pabbay, one of the small Hebrides, near W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 59. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Pabbay, one of the Western islands of Scotland, about 9 miles in circumference ; and 5 N. of North Uist. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Pabianice, t. Poland, in Kalisch ; 32 ENE. Siradia. Pop. 457.

Pabneikirchen, t. Austria ; 4 NW. Grein.

Paboon, isl. Africa, in the Gambia, 9 miles in length, belonging to the kingdom of Yani.

Pabou, t. Canada, on N. coast of Chaleur bay ; 20 SW. Cape Gaspe.

Pacalonga, t. on N. coast of Java ; 30 W. Samarang. A merchant belonging to the Dutch East-India Company resides here to purchase sugar.

Pacajes, or *Pacaxes*, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of La Paz, containing some rich silver mines ; 30 SW. La Paz. The air is sometimes temperate, sometimes cold, and rarely hot ; the pastures are good, and cattle form the principal riches and commerce.

Paccalongan, t. & fort, Java, on N. coast of the island; 280 E. Batavia. It is the seat of a resident. The country around is very fertile and populous.

Pacamores, nation of Indians in S. America, on the banks of the river Amazon.

Pacaudire, (La,) t. France, in Loire; 12 NW. Roanne, 12 W. Charlieu. Pop. 1,740.

Pacem, t. on N. coast of Sumatra, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, dependent on Acheen; 120 SE. Acheen. It contains above 500 families.

Pachacama, or *Pachacamac*, t. Peru, in Lima, situated in a valley of the same name; 30 SSE. Lima. Lat. 12. 30. S. This valley is about 12 S. Lima, and was celebrated before the conquest of Peru, on account of a celebrated temple dedicated to the Sovereign Creator of all things, whom the Incas called *Pachamac*. Pizarro is said to have taken from this temple an immense quantity of gold.

Pachamachi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 40 S. Filippopoli.

Pachea, small isl. in the bay of Panama.

Pachceque, small island on SW. side of the bay of Panama.

Pacherry, t. Mecklen; 90 SSE. Munnypour.

Pachete, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Curuckdeah; E. by Burdwan and Bissunpour, S. by Midnapour, and W. by Sillee, Tomar, and Ramgur; about 70 miles long, and from 12 to 40 broad. Rogonatpour is the capital.

Pachete, fort, Bengal, which gives name to a circar; 6 NE. Rogonatpour. Lon. 86. 55. E.

Pachi, or *Pagi-houtoc*, t. Thibet; 70 SE. Hami.

Pachica, t. Buenos Ayres, on the coast; 100 W. Lipes. Lat. 22. S.

Pachira, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 6 N. Payta.

Pachitea, r. S. America, which joins the Maranon in Lat. 8. 26. S.

Pachiutla, t. Mexico, in Tlascala.

Pachnamunis, now *Tekebi*.

Pachore, t. Hind. in Gohud; 10 NNE. Ahar.

Pachuco, t. Mexico; 45 NNE. Mexico. Lon. 100. 42. W. Lat. 20. 45. N. It is famous for silver mines: Gemelli says, that in the space of 6 leagues there are not less than 1,000. One of them, called Trinity, is supposed to be nearly as rich as any in Mexico; there having been taken from it in ten years' time only, above 40 millions of silver. It is 8,141 feet above the level of the sea.

Pacific Ocean, name given to that sea which lies between Asia and America, and by navigators divided into North and South. This name was given it by the Spaniards, when first they sailed upon it, but with little justice, as tempestuous weather is as frequent as in the European seas. It was also called the *South Sea*, from the situation it appeared in on its first discovery. It is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth.

Pacinisco, t. Naples, Lavora; 11 ESE. Sora.

Packagama, (Falls of,) in the Mississippi, about 30 miles from its source. The river below the falls is 1-4 a mile wide; but above only 20 yards. The water runs down a flat rock 20 feet in perpendicular height, having an elevation of 30 degrees. These falls next to those of St. Anthony (about 1000 miles distant) are the most considerable on the Mississippi.

Packersfield, see *Nelson*.

Pacmote Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Martinico.

Pacolet, r. which rises in N. C. and unites with Broad river, at Pinckneyville, in S. C. Pacolet Springs are upon it, 17 miles above Pinckneyville.

Pactolus, r. Natolia, which runs NW. into the Sarabat. It was anciently celebrated for its golden sand.

Pacy, t. France, in Eure, on the Eure; 8 SW. Vernon, 11 E. Evreux. Pop. 1,680.

Paczanow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 23 ESE. Sandomirz.

Pada, t. Hind. in Gangpour; 30 E. Gangpour, 60 NE. Sumbulpour. Lon. 84.39. E. Lat. 21. 58. N.

Padan-Aram, see *Diarbekir*.

Padang, s-p. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 48. E. Lat. 0. 40. S. This is the head settlement which the Dutch possess on this island, and is governed by a director and council. It is a great market for gold, which is collected here in considerable quantities and sent to Batavia. The fort is situated within forty yards of the north bank of the river, being a square with four bastions of stone, and the walls about 9 feet high. On S. side of the river are high mountains, which extend to the sea coast. The water is very good; and cattle and fruit plentiful and cheap.

Padang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 21. E. Lat. 0. 33. S.

Padasjoki, t. Finland; 36 NE. Tavasthus.

Padato, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 40 NW. Culiacan.

Padberg, t. Westphalia; 5 E. Brilon.

Paddington, v. Middlesex, almost joined to the NW. part of London. Pop. 1,881. At this place is a basin or harbour for vessels which bring goods by the canals from Birmingham, Litchfield, Coventry, &c.

Padder, see *Puddar*.

Paddytown, p-t. Hampshire co. Va.; W. 136.

Padepatnam, t. Carnatic; 35 SSE. Tanjore.

Pader, r. Westphalia, which rises near Paderborn, and about 3 miles from the town, being joined by two other streams, forms the Lippe.

Paderborn, or *Paderburn*, city, Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a bishopric of the same name; 14 E. Lippstatt, 40 S. Minden. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 5,302. H. 872. It has a castle, a cathedral, 3 Cath. chh., 1 Luth. ch., 1 synagogue, a gymnasium, and a theological seminary. Here was a Cath. university founded in 1592, composed of two faculties, philosophy and theology, with 12 professors; but it was suppressed in 1818. In the Saxon war, Charlemagne, chose this as a place of abode, fixed his camp here, and erected it into a bishop's see. It enjoyed imperial privileges, carried on a great trade, and was reckoned one of the Hanse towns. It is at present much declined, and its trade insignificant.—The late bishopric of Paderborn contained about 120,000 inh. and about 1,000 sq. m. It is now included in the government of Minden.

Paderna, t. Portugal, Algarve; 9 NE. Silves.

Padew, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 32 SW. Sandomirz.

Padfield, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois; 44 Vandalia, W. 845.

Padiham, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 6 NE. Blackburn. Pop. 2,556.

Padlee, t. Guzerat; 10 S. Durrampour.

Padola, t. Italy, Belluno; 12 NNE. Cadora.

Padongmew, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 6 SW. Prone.

Pador, t. Africa, in Damel, on the Senegal. Lon. 14. 20. W. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Padrama, small isl. near the coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 53. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

Padran Bay, bay on SE. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 40. E. Lat. 11. 24. N.

Pudreah, t. Guzerat; 10 N. Baroach.

Padroens, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 13 W. Mertola.

Padron, *El*, (an. *Iria Flavia*,) t. Spain, in Galicia, on the Ulla; 15 S. Santiago.

Padshawpour, t. Hind.; 30 S. Delhi.

Padstow, s-p. Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Camel, near the Bristol Channel; 19 W. Launceston, 243 W. London. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 1,496. It has a convenient harbour, capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons at high water. Vessels trade regularly from London and Bristol, and considerable quantities of slate are exported. A monastery was erected here in the fifth century. Market on Saturday.

Padua, delegation, Aust. Italy, in the government of Venice, surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. Pop. 269,759. Sq. m. 848. Chief town, Padua. The surface is level, and the soil of the greatest fertility, producing corn, wine, fruit, silk, &c. The pastures are rich, and well stocked with cattle.

Padua, (an. *Patavium*,) city, Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation of the same name in the government of Venice, near the junction of the Bacchiglione and Brenta; 22 W. Venice, 50 ENE. Mantua. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 45. 24. N. Pop. 31,176. H. 7,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 26 parish chh., 45 convents, 16 hospitals, a university, and numerous other public buildings. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country; is surrounded by a mound and ditch, in the form of a triangle; 7 miles in circuit, but containing much vacant space. The streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved; bordered on each side with arcades, which, though they afford a pleasant shade in hot weather, give the town a dull and gloomy appearance. The houses are, however, lofty and well built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. Padua is a very ancient city, and though it has frequently suffered from war and other calamities, yet it has all along held a leading rank among the cities of Italy; but it is not distinguished for trade or manufactures.—Native, Livy.

The university of Padua was founded by Charlemagne, and enlarged by the emperor Frederic II., and pope Urban IV. It was at one time of great celebrity, and is said to have contained 18,000 students. The buildings are among the finest of the kind in Europe. It has

3 faculties, with 32 professors, and, in 1819, had 793 students. The botanic garden is one of the most celebrated in Europe, and the university is particularly distinguished for its medical school. The observatory, the anatomical theatre, the cabinet of natural history, &c. are all on a large scale. The library is said to contain 100,000 volumes.

Padula, t. Naples, in Otranto; 4 N. Nardo.

Padula, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 14 N. Policastro. Pop. 6,022.

Padus, now *Po*.

Paduti, t. Naples, in Calabria Citria; 4 E. Rosano.

Paes, r. Lapland, which runs into the North sea, Lat. 70. N.

Paesana, t. Piedmont, in Pignerola, on the Po. Pop. 4,600.

Pæstum, see *Pesti*.

Pæonia, ancient country of Macedonia; W. of the Strymon.

Pagaloan, t. on NW. coast of Mindanao.

Pagan Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into James' river, Lon. 76. 37. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Paganica, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 8 NNW. Aquila.

Pagasa, now *Volo*.

Page, (*Le*,) r. N. A., which runs NW. into the Columbia, above the Great Falls.

Pagahm, or *Paghan*, or *Paghanmew*, see *Pegongmew*.

Pagietta, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 5 S. Langiano.

Paglia, r. Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, a few miles below Orvieto.

Paglianello, t. Naples, Lavora; 14 NE. Capua.

Pagliano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 15 ESE. Aquila.

Pagliapoli, (an. *Altanum*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 E. Gierace.

Paglion, r. Savoy, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little to the E. of Nice.

Pagny sur Moselle, t. France, in Meurte; 4 N. Pont a Mousson, 9 SSW. Metz.

Pago, (an. *Cissa*,) isl. in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, near the coast of Aust. Dalmatia, in the circle of Zara; 34 miles long, but narrow. Sq. m. 52. Pop. 4,050. The climate is severe, subject to extremes of heat and cold. The exports consist chiefly of wine and salt. Sage and other aromatic herbs are abundant. The want of wood for fuel is supplied by coal.

Pago, t. isl. of Pago, situated on a bay; 22 NW. Zara. Pop. 1,000. It is difficult of access, and but little frequented. It is now called *Terra Vecchia*, or *The Old Town*.

Pagoda Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 4. E. Lat. 12. 21. N.

Pagon, or *St. Ignatius*, one of the Ladrone islands, about 36 miles in circumference; 30 N. Amalagan.

Pagoor, t. Bootan; 16 S. Tassasudon.

Pagoua Bay, bay on E. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 19. W. Lat. 15. 18. N.

Pagul, t. Africa, in Whidah; 6 NW. Sabi.

Paha-cachon, t. Thibet; 100 SW. Hara-Toubé.

Paha-Tomkid, mt. Thibet. Lon. 91. 44. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Pahang, or *Pahân*, or *Pân*, s-p. Malacca, on E. coast; called by the Portuguese *Paon*, and by the Arabs *Fân*. Lon. 103. 36. E. Lat. 3.40. N. It is situated about 4 leagues from the sea, and inhabited only by nobility, the people dwelling only in the suburbs. This place, which is not very large, is enclosed by a wall, made of the trunks of trees joined close together, and about 24 feet in height, strengthened at each end with a bastion, but not filled with earth. The streets are fenced on both sides with hedges of reeds, and planted with cocoa and other trees; so that Pahang looks more like an assemblage of gardens belonging to a suburb than a regular city. The houses likewise are generally built with reeds and straw, only the king's palace is of wood; for Pahang was formerly the capital of a kingdom, which lay between Johor and Patany, but at present it makes a part of Johor.—The river is broad, but not navigable for galleys, except at high water. The adjacent country is very low, but fruitful enough; producing pepper, eagle and kalambak woods, coarse gold, nutmegs, mace, sapan-wood, diamonds, and hog-stones, reckoned more efficacious than the bezoar-stones. Deeper in the country elephants are very numerous.

Pahang, or *Pulo Pahang*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Malacca; 5 E. of the town of Pahang.

Pahargunge, t. Bengal; 10 SW. Beyhar.

Pahavens, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 W. Jesd.

Pahich, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 60 SE. Medina.

Paho, r. on W. coast of Celebes, which runs into the straits of Macassar, Lon. 119. 52. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Pahva, small isl. on the coast of Finland, with a town. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 60. 29. N.

Pahrittram, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 14 ESE. Coveriporum.

Pajana, lake, Finland, in Tavastland, above 100 miles in length.

Pajaros, see *Paxaros*.

Paias, (an. *Baie*,) t. A. Turkey, in Marasch, in the bay of Alexandretta; 5 W. Alexandretta, 25 SW. Marasch.

Pajaunny, t. Hind. Oude; 30 W. Kairabad.

Paicham, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 22. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Paidorff, t. Stiria; 6 N. Muehrau.

Pailhes, t. France, in Arriege; 18 W. Mirepour. Pop. 964.

Pailly, t. Visiapour; 5 SSW. Sattarah.

Pailsh Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 200.

Paimbæuf, s-p. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Loire, at the mouth of the Loire; 20 NNW. Machecoul, 21 W. Nantes. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 47. 17. N. Pop. 4,220.

Paimpol, t. France, in North-Coasts; 7 E. Treguier. Pop. 1,679.

Paimpont, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 25 W. Rennes. Pop. 3,687. Here are iron works.

Painesville, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on Grand river, near its mouth, about 30 E. Cleveland, W. 345. Pop. of the township, 1,257. It is a flourishing town, and has considerable trade.

Paineville, p-t. Amelia co. Va.; W. 203.

Painom Jeung, t. Thibet, on the Painom-tchieu; 122 SSW. Lassa, 160 N. Beyhar. Lon. 29. 8. E. Lat. 29. N.

Painom-tchieu, r. Thibet, which runs into the Burrampooter; 5 S. Sgatchee-Jeung.

Painouc, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 49. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

Painshaw, t. Eng., in Durham; 8 N. Durham. Pop. 2,752.

Painswick, t. Eng. in Gloucestershire; 6 SSE. Gloucester, 101 W. London. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 3,150. It is considerable for its woollen manufacture, market on Tuesday.

Paint, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,895.

Paint, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 767.

Paint, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 946.

Paint, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 590.

Painted-Post, p-t. Steuben co. N.Y., on the Tioga; 20 SE. Bath, 234 WSW. Albany, W. 280. Pop. 2,088. It takes its name from a painted post, near the Conhocton; supposed to be an Indian monument of great antiquity.

Painten, t. Bavaria; 11 W. Ratisbon.

Painter's Harbour, port on W. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lat. 46. N.

Paintlick Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky, Lon. 84. 43. W. Lat. 37. 37. N.

Paintville, p-t. Wayne co. Ohio; 15 SE. Wooster, W. 362.

Pajou, t. France, in Cantal; 2 Aurillac.

Paira, r. Persia, which loses itself in a lake near Tadivan, in Farsistan.

Pairan, t. Sibiu, one of the Philippine islands, inhabited chiefly by Chinese merchants and artificers.

Pairier, t. France, in Vendée; 10 S. Beauvoir.

Pairumbaucum, t. Carnatic; 30 W. Madras.

Paishawur, see *Peshawur*.

Paisley, (an. *Vandura*,) t. Scot. in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart; 3 S. of the Clyde, 7 S. by W. Glasgow, 17 SE. Greenock, 52 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 22. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. in 1792, 24,592; in 1801, 31,179; in 1811, 36,722; and in 1820, stated at 46,000. In these statements the Abbey parish is included; the whole being about 2 1-2 miles long, and 1 1-2 broad. Pop. of the town properly so called, in 1811, 19,937.

It is an ancient town, formerly small, but began to flourish by its manufactures soon after the union. It is delightfully situated on both sides of the White Cart, over which are 3 bridges. The town is well built of stone, and contains many excellent public and private edifices. It contains 18 houses of public worship; 6 for the established church, 2 for Relief, 2 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Burgher, 1 Antiburgher, 1 Cameronian, and 1 Catholic. There are several congregations of other sects that assemble for worship in rooms. The town has various charitable institutions and associations; a grammar school well endowed, founded in 1576; many other schools, and 3 public libraries.

Paisley has risen rapidly from small beginnings to great commercial importance; and is much celebrated for some of its branches of manufacture, particularly for all kinds of fancy goods in silk and cotton, goods which for elegance and beauty are unrivalled. It is the chief seat of the fancy muslin manufacture. The number of persons employed, in 1805, in the manufacture of

muslin, silk, cotton spinning, threads, tape, leather, soap, candles, in the distilleries, and founderies, was stated at 29,030; the value produced 1,253,700*l*.

Paita, see *Payta*.

Paitan, t. on NE. coast of Borneo, in a district, with a river and bay of the same name; remarkable for the abundance of camphire. Lon. 117. 28. E. Lat. 6. 32. N.

Paiesepon, t. Little Bukharia; 50 ENE. Kashgar.

Paka, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 18 NNW. Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 22. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,700.

Pakang-gay, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 25 S. Peggonmew.

Pakenham, parish, Eng. in Suffolk; 4 ENE. Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. 793.

Pakir, or *Pecher*, s-p. Arabia, in Oman; 25 E. Döfar, 132 SW. Hassek. The inhabitants carry on a considerable commerce to India. The environs abound in cattle, grain, dates, raisins, and other fruits.

Pakratz, t. Slavonia; 20 NW. Poszega. Pop. 1,500. Greek bp. see.

Paks, t. Hungary, in Tolna, near the Danube; 62 S. Breda. 2 chh. and a synagogue.

Pakupzki, t. Croatia, on the Kulpa; 20 E. Carlstadt.

Pala, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 9. E. Lat. 2. 32. S.

Palachy, t. Hind. in Coimbatore. Lon. 77. 3. E. Lat. 11. 47. N. H. 300.

Palacios, (*Los*), t. Spain, in Seville; 10 SE. Seville.

Palacios, t. Spain, in Leon; 8 S. Astorga.

Palada, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 48 SE. Aurungabad.

Palafugell, t. Spain, Catalonia; 20 SE. Gerona.

Palais, (*Le*), s-p. France, capital of the island of Belle-Isle, on E. coast; 24 SE. L'Orient. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 47. 21. N. Pop. 2,496. It is defended by a citadel, with good anchoring in the road; but vessels of above 15 tons cannot enter, except at high water; it contains two churches.

Palaiseaux, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 7 SE. Versailles. Pop. 1,750.

Palaka, t. Turkish Armenia, in Kars; 60 NNE. Kars.

Palamada, t. Bengal; 23 S. Doesa.

Palamboang, or *Palambang*, see *Balambuan*.

Palamcotta, see *Tinevelly*.

Palamida, fortress, Sicily, on NW. coast, in the valley of Mazara; 14 W. Palermo.

Palamos, s-p. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, fortified and defended with a citadel; 22 SE. Gerona. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

Palamow, circar, Bengal; bounded N. by Bahar, E. by Koondah, Toree, and Nagpour, SE. by Burwah, SW. by Sirgooja, and W. by Bittounja; about 80 miles long, and 40 in its main breadth. Palamow is the capital.

Palamow, t. Bengal, and capital of a circar; 120 SSW. Patna, 230 WNW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 20. E. Lat. 23. 48. N.

Palampong, t. on W. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 14. E. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Palana, t. S. A. in Quito; 50 S. Loxa.

Palana, t. on W. coast of Luçon, at the entrance of Caiguran bay. Lon. 122. 14. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Palane, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, near Mozambique.

Palando, t. S. A. in Quito; 45 S. Loxa.

Palanka, castle, Hungary; 22 NE. Gran.

Palanka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 40 S. Sophia.

Palanka, t. Bessarabia, on the Dniester; 32 NW. Akerman, 40 SE. Bender.

Palantone, t. Italy; 12 NW. Ferrara.

Palany, t. Hind. in Bahar; 7 SE. Bahar.

Palanza, see *Pallanza*.

Palaos, see *New Philippines*.

Palapetty, t. Hind. Dindigul; 18 N. Dindigul.

Palapour, t. Bengal; 22 E. Boglipour.

Palar, r. Hind. which rises in Mysore, and after a course of 220 miles, flows into the bay of Bengal, near Sadras.

Palasbary, t. Bengal; 6 NNE. Goragot.

Palasbona, t. Bengal; 16 S. Rajemal.

Palasco, t. Corsica; 14 N. Corte.

Palasz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 15 SW. Belgrade.

Palatz, see *Milets*.

Palatcha, or *Palatsa*, t. Natolia, near the coast of the Archipelago; 8 N. Milets, 21 S. Scalanova. Lon. 27. 12. E. Lat. 37. 31. N.

Palatchy, t. Hind.; 15 S. Coimbatore.

Palatinate of the Rhine, or *Lower Palatinate*, former name of a country of Germany, lying on both sides of the Rhine, having Mentz on the north. Pop. about 305,000. Sq. m. 1,600. Heidelberg was the capital till 1719, when the elector palatine made Mannheim the residence of his court. In 1777, the branch of the family that governed Bavaria becoming extinct, the elector Palatinate succeeded to his states, removed to Munich, and governed them conjunctly with his Rhenish territories. Since 1815, the Palatinate has been included in Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. This country is partly mountainous, but fertile, producing corn, pulse, fruit, chestnuts, and walnuts; and having also fine pasturage, and a good breed of cattle; together with plantations of tobacco, as also good Neckar and Rhenish wine.

Palatinate, (*Upper*), former name of a province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia and Franconia; now forming a part of the Bavarian circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine. Pop. 290,000. Sq. m. 2,760. Amberg was the capital. It formed a part of the dominions of the elector Palatine, till 1620, when it was lost by the reigning elector, the son-in-law of James I. of England. It has since remained in the possession of Bavaria.

Palatine, p-t. Montgomery co. N-Y., on N. side of the Mohawk; 10 W. Johnstown, 51 WNW. Albany, W. 421. Pop. 3,936.

Palatulunga, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 15 SW. Erroad.

Palarai, t. Ceylon; 48 WNW. Candy.

Palaraseny, t. Hind. in Joodpour; 15 E. Joodpour.

Palawan, see *Paraguay*.

Palazol, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Palazzuolo, t. Italy, in Friuli; 14 SW. Pal-ma la Nuovo.

Palazzuolo, (an. *Acræ*,) t. Italy, in Brescia, on the Oglio; 15 W. Brescia. Pop. 3,084.

Palazzo, t. Piedmont; 5 E. Ivrea.

Palazzolo, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 20 W. Syracuse. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 36. 55. N. Pop. 6,000.

Palcati Nor, lake, Tartary, in the country of the Eluths, called also *Tchoi*; 30 W. Harcas.

Palcipas, t. S. A. in Tucuman: 50 WNW. St. Fernando.

Palcoor, t. Hind.; 30 S. Tinevelly.

Palcote, t. Bengal; 16 SSW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 53. E. Lat. 22. 48. N.

Paldamo, t. Finland; 5 N. Cajanaborg.

Paldiano, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 5 ESE. Palestrina.

Palea, now *Pallandros*.

Palecke, t. Prussia; 14 SE. Mohrunen.

Palee, t. Hind. in Oude; 45 W. Kairabad.

Palembang, *Palambang*, or *Palimbang*, t. Su-matra, capital of a district, on NE. coast, on the river Palembang, about 60 miles from the sea. Lon. 104. 54. E. Lat. 2. 59. S. It is the emporium of the inland trade of Sumatra, situated in a flat marshy tract, intersected by several little branches of the river, which form about 20 or 30 islands; whence it has been called the "City of Twenty Islands." One of these contains the brick palace of the sultan, consisting of several detached buildings, surrounded by a high brick wall. The other houses are mostly of timber. The pepper trade of Palembang was formerly exclusively in the hands of the Dutch; but the Dutch factory has been demolished. The Chinese campongs contain about 700 families. The number of Arabs is about 300. The remaining population is stated at 20 or 30,000.

The articles of commerce supplied by the country of Palembang are pepper, rattans, gambir, silk, cotton, damor, ivory, cat's eyes, sulphur, salt, wax, rice, benzoin, indigo, tobacco, areca, buffaloes, gold, and ebony. Mahometanism is the prevailing religion. The character of the natives is represented as bad.

Palembang, r. Sumatra, which rises within 2 or 3 day's journey of Bencoolen, passes by the city of Palembang, and flows into the straits of Banca, Lon. 105. 8. E. Lat. 2. 18. S.

Palencia, pr. Spain, comprising the NE. part of Leon. Pop. 118,064. Sq. m. 1,820. The northern part is hilly; the rest level; and the climate temperate.

Palencia, t. Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in Leon, on the Carrion; 57 SE. Leon, 100 NNW. Madrid. Lon. 4. 34. W. Lat. 41. 59. N. Pop. 3,892. Bp. see. It contains 5 churches, 11 convents, and 2 hospitals. It was anciently one of the strongest towns belonging to the *Vacceæi*, and named *Pallantia*.

Paleno, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 E. Sulmona, 15 SW. Langiano. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Palenque, t. Guatimala, in Chiapa; 60 NE. Chiapa dos Españoles.

Palenque, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 79. 5. W. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Palensen, t. Han. Calenberg; 6 S. Hanover.

Palenzuela, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 25 SW. Burgos.

Paleo Castro, see *PolICASTRO*.

Paleo Chori, (an. *Lacedæmon*, and *Sparta*,) t. Morea, on the Basili, which envelopes it so as to form a peninsula. It is now a mean village, or a collection of ruins. Its name signifies *Old-Town*. The New-Town, under the name of Misitra, is situated a little to the W.

Paleocastro, t. on N. coast of the island of Lemno. Lon. 42. 55. E. Lat. 40. N.

Paleparto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 S. Rosano.

Palepoli, s-p. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on S. coast; 120 S. Cogni.

Palermo, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 40 N. Wiscasset, 220 NE. Boston, W. 661. Pop. 761.

Palermo, (an. *Panormus*,) city, Sicily, capital of the island, on the western shore of a bay on the north coast; 115 W. Messina, 180 S. by W. Naples. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. probably about 130,000, but variously estimated from 70,000 to 200,000. Abp. see. It is situated on a beautiful plain, presenting the appearance of a magnificent garden, filled with fruit trees, and watered by rivulets. The city, when approached by sea, or when seen from Monte Pelegrino, a high hill to the north, presents a most enchanting prospect. Nor is this favourable impression effaced on first entering the town: the principal streets are spacious and handsome; in the magnificence of its churches, the city is second only to Rome; the houses in general have something striking in their architecture; and the fountains, statues, and busts in front of them, seem appropriate decorations of a capital; but a more close inspection, particularly into the interior of these apparently magnificent buildings, soon lessens our admiration, the architecture of the city being too uniform, and not unfrequently heavy. The form of the city is nearly circular. The two principal streets, the Cassaro and Strada Nuovo, are about a mile long, and intersect at right angles. They are spacious, consist of elegant buildings, and are well paved. Most of the other streets are narrow, winding, and dirty. The most frequented of the public walks, is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, 80 paces wide, extending more than a mile along the bay. At the eastern extremity is a delightful public garden, called the Flora, and adjoining it, the botanic garden.

Palermo is the seat of the viceroy, and contains a royal palace, a vast irregular pile of buildings, having a conspicuous situation on the street Cassaro. The city contains 3 theatres, more than 40 monasteries, 50 convents, 3 public libraries, a university, and a considerable number of establishments for charity and education, but the mode of management is imperfect. The university is an extensive pile of building, with an observatory, a cabinet of metals and natural curiosities, and professors who give lectures in the various branches of science to students who attend without expense. The number of students in 1820 was about 500.

On entering Palermo the stranger is struck with the amazing crowd of people in the streets, said to exceed in some parts the throng of London; yet the trade is not very great. The city swarms with beggars of the most wretched ap-

pearance. Poverty is common to all ranks, there being many persons dignified with titles, who have no means of supporting their rank, and are prevented by family pride from engaging in trade. The exports consists of wine, oil, silk, satin, and some other manufactures. The thermometer in winter seldom sinks below 50 : in summer it is from 80 to 90. The Sirocco is very oppressive, but not of frequent occurrence. The city has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes, particularly in 1693 and 1726.

Palerno, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 12 WNW. Conza.

Palerno, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 6 SSW. Cosenza.

Palesiano, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 3 SE. Motola.

Palestine, first called the *Land of Canaan*, afterwards the *Land of Promise*, or the *Promised Land*, the *Land of Israel*, the *Holy Land*, and by way of pre-eminence, the *Land*, country, now included in Asiatic Turkey ; the part west of the Jordon, is bounded N. by the mountain of Anti Libanus, E. by the river Jordon and the Dead sea, S. by Arabia Petræa, and W. by the Mediterranean sea. In length it is about 170 miles, but its breadth greatly varies, being in some places 58 miles, and in others 22.

Divisions. This country was divided by Joshua among the 12 tribes of the Israelites ; Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, Dan, Ephraim, Zebulon, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and part of Manasseh, had their portion allotted on the western, commonly called *this* side of Jordon ; while Reuben, Gad, and the remaining part of Manasseh, were placed on the eastern side, commonly called *beyond* Jordon. The Romans, on obtaining full possession of this country, divided the part west of the Jordon into 3 tetrarchies, viz. Judea proper, Samaria, and Galilee. The part east of the Jordon was divided into the smaller districts of Peræa, Decapolis, Gaulonitis, Galaditis, Batanæa, and Auranitis. Neither the name nor division of Palestine, nor any of the above sub-divisions are now recognised by the natives or the Turkish government ; but as to administration, the country is included partly in the pachalic of Acre, and partly in that of Damascus.

Population. The land of Canaan contained a great number of towns and villages at the time when it was invaded by the Israelites, and in after ages it was very populous. In the time of David the number of combatants in the kingdom of Israel was stated at 1,100,000 ; and from this the total population has been computed at 8,000,000. The population is now comparatively small, but composed of various descriptions ; viz. Turks, who occupy all the civil and military posts ; Arabs, abounding in the country districts ; Greeks, Christians, and Jews. There is a considerable number of monks, and in every considerable town, there is at least one convent ; but the monks, according to Dr. Clarke, are extremely ignorant and vicious.

Towns. Chief town of Judea, Jerusalem ; of Samaria, anciently Samaria, in modern times Naplous ; of Galilee, Nazareth. Other towns, Acre, Jaffa, Gaza, Ramla, Hebron, Tabaria, Bethlehem, &c.

Lakes and rivers. The lakes are Asphaltites, Genesareth, and Merom. The Jordon is the only considerable river.

Face of the country, &c. The face of the country is beautifully variegated by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The most remarkable mountains are Lebanon, Hermon, Carmel, Tabor, Ephraim, and Ebal.

Soil. The scriptures in describing the great fruitfulness of this country, characterize it as "a land flowing with milk and honey." Although some have represented it as barren, yet according to the best informed travellers, the greater part displays a truly luxuriant fertility, corresponding entirely to the description of the promised land ; and where well cultivated, it is exceedingly productive.

Productions. Palestine abounds with almost every article that is necessary or useful for the life of man ; as wheat, barley, pulse of all kinds, fruit, wine, oil, tobacco, cotton, and silk. The trade consists chiefly in the export of oil, and the import of rice.

Climate. The climate is exceedingly good. It seldom rains, but the deficiency is supplied by the most abundant dews. The cold is never excessive ; and although the summer heats are great, yet they are mitigated by a periodical breeze, which renders them supportable.

Palestrina, one of the islands near the city of Venice, 12 miles long, but narrow ; 6 S. Venice. Pop. 6,000. It contains a large market town of the same name.

Palestrina, t. Popedom, in Campagna ; 18 ESE. Rome. Lon. 12. 49. E. Lat. 41. 51. N. Pop. 3,000. Bp. see. It is the ancient *Præneste*, near which formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules, in a bay on W. coast.

Palestrum, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia ; 34 N. Lepanto.

Palet, t. France, in Lower-Loire ; on the Serre ; 12 SE. Nantes. Pop. 1,402.

Palsa, t. Stiria ; 18 N. Leoben.

Palgunge, t. Bengal ; 22 S. Curruckdeah. Lon. 86. 20. E. Lat. 24. 3. N.

Paliacode, see *Pallicode*.

Paliacur, t. Ceylon, in a bay on W. coast ; 80 NNW. Trinkamaly. Lon. 80. 14. E. Lat. 9. 33. N.

Paliapada, t. Carnatic ; 15 SSW. Polore.

Paliar, r. Hind. which runs into the bay of Bengal, 4 S. Sadras.

Palibothra, the chief city of India in the time of Alexander, commonly supposed to have stood on the present site of *Patna* ; or according to some, on that of *Allahabad*, or *Canouge*.

Palicaudcherry, t. Hind. in Calicut ; 26 SW. Coimbetore, 70 SE. Calicut. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 10. 58. N. This place was taken from Hyder Ali, in the year 1783, by the British, under Col. Fullarton, after a long and vigorous defence, with a garrison of 4,000 men.

Paliconda, t. Hind. Carnatic ; 25 W. Arcot.

Paliconda, t. Hind. in Travancore ; 55 N. Angenga.

Paliconda, t. Hind. in Gooty ; 20 W. Gooty.

Palifisco, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 5 N. Sezza.

Palighery, t. Hind. in Cuddapa ; 24 W. Cuddapa.

Palimbang, see *Palembang*.

Palimerdi, t. Hind. in Madura; 35 NNE. Coilpetta.

Palindi, t. Hind.; 45 N. Travancore.

Palinge, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire, on the Charrollois canal; 7 NNW. Charolles, 15 S. Montcenis.

Polinguir, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 miles in circumference, N. of Cape Engano, on the island of Luçon.

Palisuel, t. Neth. in Luxemburg; 20 SE. Charlemont. Pop. 746.

Palisse, (La,) t. France, in Allier; 9 SW. Donjon, 10 NE. Cusset. Pop. 2,999.

Palizzi, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 E. Reggio.

Palkane, t. Finland; 23 N. Tavasthus.

Palla, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon 125. 28. E. Lat. 3. 4. N.

Pallactanga, t. Quito, in Riobamba, celebrated for its mines.

Pallalein, t. Mexico, in New-Biscay, at the foot of Sierra Madria. Pop. 2,500.

Pallantia, now *Palencia*.

Pallandros, (an. *Palea*,) t. Cyprus, at the foot of the mountain of St. Croix; 24 N. Limasol.

Pallanza, t. Sardinian Milanese, capital of a district, on W. side of lake Maggiore; 32 N. Novara. Pop. 1,250. It has a gymnasium.

Palleiros, mt. Arabia, in Oman; 30 WSW. Mascot.

Pallendorf, t. Austria; 2 N. Zistersdorf.

Palli, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 85 NE. Diarbekir, 130 SSW. Erzerum.

Palliano, or *Paliano*, t. Popedom, in Campagna di Roma; 28 E. Rome.

Pallicode, t. Hind. in Mysore; 11 NW. Darmpoury. It is situated at the extremity of a pass leading to the Barramaul country, called indifferently the *Pass of Pallicode*, and the pass of *Oodcadurgum*. Through this pass the Mysore armies were generally sent to invade the Carnatic.

Palligoram, t. Golconda; 25 SE. Hydrabad.

Pallijow, t. Hind. in Bahar; 45 SW. Patna.

Palliser's Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean; the largest about 15 miles long, and 9 broad, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and difficult of access. Lon. 146. to 147. W. Lon. 15. to 16. S.

Pallu, t. France, Mayenne; 10 W. Alençon.

Palluau, t. France, in Vendée; 10 NW. La Roche sur Yon, 16 ESE. Challans. Pop. 350.

Palluau, t. France, in Indre; 6 ESE. Châtillon sur Indre, 16 NW. Châteauroux. P. 1,260.

Palm Islands, chain of islands near NE. coast of New-Holland, extending about 30 miles in length, at the entrance of Halifax bay. Lon. 213. 25. W. Lat. 18. 53. S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, about 60 miles in circumference, anciently called *Capraria*, said by some to be so called from a volcano of that name, though other writers conjecture that both the island and mountain were so called from the great number of goats bred here. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and sugar-canes, as well as in fruit, quadrupeds, and birds of all kinds. This island has a handsome town, called *Ciudad de las Palmas*, and a safe harbour, well frequented by the shipping of differ-

ent nations, which come hither for wines; these being reckoned equal to Malmsey, and by some thought the best of any produced in the Canaries. These wines, and particularly what is made at a place called *Brenin*, are bought up with avidity; and of this last there are exported to the West-Indies, and elsewhere, at least 12,000 pipes a year. Lon. 17. 45. W. Lat. 28. 36. N. Pop. 22,600.

Palma, s-p. Majorca, capital of the island, at the bottom of a large bay on SW. coast, between Cape Blanco and Cala Figuera; 133 S. by W. Barcelona; 345 E. by S. Madrid. Lon. 1. 39. W. Lat. 42. 50. N. Pop. 29,529. H. 3,000. Bp. see. It stands on the slope of a hill, and when viewed from the bay has a picturesque appearance. It is surrounded with walls flanked with bastions, but is not capable of sustaining a long siege. Part of the streets are narrow and ill paved; others are spacious and regular. Two of the most conspicuous of the public buildings, are the Gothic cathedral, and government house. It contains 4 hospitals, 2 public libraries, a drawing academy, and a navigation school. The inhabitants are employed in the manufactures of woollen and silk, and in trade and navigation.

Palma, t. S. America, in New-Grenada, on the Magdalena; 46 NW. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 74. 52. W. Lat. 5. 8. N. It is a considerable town, and has a valuable copper mine.

Palma, t. Naples, in Lavora; 14 E. Capua. Pop. 6,344.

Palma, or *Palme*, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the sea, destroyed by an earthquake; 11 WNW. Oppido. This place was a great mart for oil, of which there were at the time of the destruction upwards of 4,000 barrels, which being broke, the oil ran into the sea for some hours.

Palma, t. Sicily, Mazara; 6 S. Naro. Pop. about 6,000. In the neighbourhood there is a rich sulphur mine. Not far from Palma, on a lake near the sea, white partridges are found.

Palma, t. Spain, in Cordova, on the Guadalquivir; 27 SW. Cordova. Pop. 4,200.

Palma, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadaon; 18 E. Setuval.

Palma, r. Brazil, which runs into the Tocantim, Lat. 14. 16. S.

Palmas, or *Palma*, see *Canary*.

Palma le Nuova, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the borders of Goritz, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Lizonzo; 24 NW. Trieste, 55 NE. Venice. Lon. 13. 16. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 4,415. It is fortified and surrounded with 9 bastions, which bear the name of 9 Venetian noblemen.

Palma di Solo, s-p. Sardinia, on S. coast; 15 SE. Villa de Iglesias. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Palmajola, small isl. Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, between Elba and the coast of Italy. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 42. 53. N.

Palmar, r. Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 3. E. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Palmar Point, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Palmar, t. Quito; 40 SW. Riobamba.

Palmar, r. S. A. which runs into NW. part of lake Maracaybo.

Palmaria, small isl. Mediterranean, about 45 miles from the coast of Naples; 3 W. island of Ponza. Lon. 13. 0. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Palmaria, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezza; 8 S. Spezza. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

Palmarigi, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 WSW. Otranto.

Palmarola, or *Palmaruola*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples; 4 NW. Ponza. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Palmas, small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 4. 35. N.

Palmas, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 30 S. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands, near SE. coast of Mindanao.

Palmas, or *Palmez*, the principal town of Gomera, one of the Canary islands.

Palmas, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy, Lon. 94. 20. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Palmas, r. N. America, formed by the junction of the rivers Nicas and Saucedá, in New Biscay; after the union, the course is due E. for about 200 miles, crossing the province of New Leon, when it falls into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 98. 46. W. Lat. 25. N.

Palmar, t. Bengal; 24 SSW. Rogonathpour. Lon. 86. 54. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Palme, (*Le*), t. France, in Aude; 6 NW. Leucate.

Palmeira, small island in the Persian gulf, near Cape Bardistan.

Palmela, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock; 6 N. Setuval. Pop. 3,600.

Palmer, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 16 E. Springfield, 71 WSW. Boston, W. 382. P. 1,197.

Palmerin, t. Africa, in Baol. Lon. 16. 21. W. Lat. 13. 50. N. Here is a mart for hides and teeth.

Palmerston's Island, in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook, on his second voyage. Lon. 163. 10. W. Lat. 18. 4. S. It consists, says Capt. Wilson, of a group of small islets, 8 or 9 in number, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a direction nearly circular. The soil is coral sand, with an upper stratum of blackish mould, produced from rotten vegetables.

Palmerstown, p-v. in Northumberland, Saratoga co. N.Y.; 44 N. Albany, W. 404.

Palmetto, t. island of St. Christopher, on a bay to which it gives name; 3 W. Basse Terre.

Palmetto Point, cape on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Palmetto Point, cape on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 57. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

Palminchos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 25 NNW. Cuenca.

Palmiras, see *Point Palmiras*.

Palmoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 13 ENE. Civita Borella.

Palms, (*Island of*), narrow isl. on the coast of Africa, at the entrance of the river Senegal, about 6 miles in length.

Palmyra, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 28 E. Norridgewock, 215 NNE. Boston; W. 652. Pop. 366.

Palmyra, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 15 N. Ca-

nandaigua, 223 W. Albany, W. 369. Pop. 3,724. It is a good agricultural town, and has a considerable village, with a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper.

Palmyra, p-t. Lebanon co. Pa.; 15 Harrisburg, W. 128.

Palmyra, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 215.

Palmyra, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 8 ESE. Ravenna, W. 343. Pop. 591.

Palmyra, p-t. Martin co. N.C.; W. 270.

Palmyra, p-t. Montgomery co. Tennessee, on the Cumberland; 15 miles below Clarksville, 65 NW. Nashville, W. 777.

Palmyra, p-t. Edwards co. Illinois, on the Wabash, 20 miles below Vincennes; 40 NE. Carmi, W. 726. It is situated in a fine country.

Palmyra, p-t. Pike co. Missouri; W. 1,033.

Palmyra, t. Mississippi, on the Mississippi, at Palmyra Bend, about 20 miles below Walnut Hills.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, celebrated city, Syria, now in ruins; 85 W. of the Euphrates, 117 E. of the Mediterranean, 130 NE. Damascus. Lon. 38. 48. E. Lat. 34. 29. N. It is situated in the midst of a large plain, in the heart of the desert of Syria, surrounded on three sides by a long chain of mountains. This city, to which oriental commodities were carried in ancient times, is supposed to have been originally built by Solomon, after he had conquered the king of Hamathzoba, a little Syrian prince, within whose dominions the country lay, in which this city was afterwards erected. It was called by Solomon, *Tadmor*, and, from its situation in the midst of a sandy desert, which surrounded it on all sides, *Tadmor in the Wilderness*. As the singularity of its situation was sufficient to charm whoever attentively considered it, so upon the decline of the Macedonian empire in the East, it became a free city, or rather the head of a small principality, under the name of *Palmyra*, from whence the country under its jurisdiction was called *Palmyrene*. Trajan called it *Adrianople*. The only brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenathus and his queen Zenobia, who had for her secretary the distinguished Greek author Longinus.

Antiquity has left nothing, either in Greece or Rome to be compared with the magnificence of the ruins of Palmyra. They appear to be of two different and distinct periods. Of the inscriptions, none are earlier than the birth of Christ, and none are later than the destruction of the city by Aurelian, except one which mentions Dioclesian. The city was formerly surrounded by palms and fig-trees, and covered an extent of ground, according to the Arabs, 10 m. in circuit. The walls are flanked with square towers, and are 3 m. in circ. But of all the monuments of art and magnificence, the most considerable is the Temple of the Sun. The whole space containing its ruin is a square of 220 yards, encompassed with a stately wall, and adorned with pilasters within and without, to the number of 62 on a side. Within the court are the remains of two rows of very noble marble pillars 37 feet high; the temple was encompassed by another row of pillars 50 feet high; but the temple itself was only 33 yards in length, and 13 or 14 in

breadth. This is now converted into a mosque. There are various other ruins of building, towers, pillars, obelisks, and sepulchres.—This once splendid city is now inhabited by about 30 Arab families, who have built their huts in the court of the great temple.

Palnaud, country, Hind. on S. side of the Kistnah; about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; between Golconda and the circar of Guntoor. It is a part of the Carnatic. Timerycottta is the principal place.

Palo, t. on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 55. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Palo, cape on the coast of Albania; 6 NW. Durazzo.

Palo, t. Naples, in Bari; 3 W. Bittetto.

Palo, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio, on the sea coast, defended by a strong castle; 13 WNW. Rome.

Palo, or *Palou*, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the edge of a mountain, upon the banks of the Euphrates; 60 N. Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 40. E. Lat. 30. 52. N. Pop. 8,000. The town is ill built. The summit of the mountain is covered with ruins, supposed to be those of *Balisbiga*.

Palocza, t. Hungary; 11 E. Szeben.

Palomar, t. Spain, in Aragon; 22 N. Teruel.

Palombara, t. Naples, Lavora; 5 NE. Capua.

Palomera, s-p. NE. coast of Majorca.

Palongola, t. Congo, on the Lelunda; 2 S. St. Salvador.

Palongong, t. Matamba; 70 SE. St. Maria de Matamba.

Palor, see *Pollior*.

Palos, reef in the Straits of Macassar, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 15. E. Lat. 0. 24. S.

Palos, t. on W. coast of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119. 39. E. Lat. 0. 56. S.

Palos, s-p. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto, where the tide forms a tolerable harbour; 2 S. Moguer. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 37. 10. N. Pop. 500. In the year 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from this port, on his first voyage for the discovery of the New World.

Palotta, t. Hungary, with a castle, and fortified with a high wall and a moat; 8 WSW. Stuhl-Weisenburg. Pop. 4,000.

Palotza, t. Hungary, on the river Poprat; 54 N. Caschau, 112 NNW. Zatmar.

Palpah, t. Nepaul, capital of a district, on the river Gunduck, among mountains. Lon. 81. 55. E. Lat. 28. 11. N.

Palpeter, t. Cabulistan; 50 E. Ghizni.

Palredygur, t. Hind. in Palnaud; 16 WSW. Timerycottta.

Palree, t. Hind. in Guzerat, belonging to the rajah of Deodhur, between Therah and Theraud. H. 250.

Pals Greben, t. Prussia; 5 S. Osterrod.

Palschov, t. Prussia; 11 NW. Marienburg.

Palta, or *Palte*, see *Jamdro*.

Paltercamp, t. Han. in Osnabruck; 14 SSE. Osnabruck.

Paltes, see *Boldo*.

Palvarya, t. Hind. Oude; 32 E. Kairabad.

Palud, (*La*) t. France, in Vaucluse; 5 S. Montelimart, 12 NNW. Orange. Pop. 1,560.

Palude, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum, the residence of a prince, in some respects independent of the Grand Seignior. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Palvereto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 ENE. Cosenza.

Palus Mæotis, now sea of *Azoph*.

Palus Tritonis, see *Marks*, (*Lake of*.)

Palwal, t. Hind.; 35 S. Delhi.

Pamada, t. Birmah, on the Ava; 24 N. Prome.

Pamakassan, t. on N. coast of the island of Madura.

Pumalang, t. on N. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 28. E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Pamanakan Point, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 107. 54. E. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Pamandoor, t. Hind. on the coast of Tinevelly; 10 N. Tutacorin.

Pamaroon, r. S. A., which runs into the Atlantic, W. of Essequibo.

Pambamorca, mt. S. A. 20 N. Quito. It is very lofty, and always covered with snow.

Pamboon, t. Celebes, on W. coast, with a bad harbour, the residence of a rajah; 100 m. from Macassar.

Pambu, t. Thibet; 20 E. Tankia.

Pambuk-Kalasi, see *Bambuk-Kalasi*.

Pamele, or *Pamelan*, t. Brabant, on the Dender; 7 S. Alost.

Pamelia, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on E. side of Brownville; 174 NW. Albany, W. 473. Pop. 1,342.

Pamene, t. Ceylon, on E. coast; 55 S. Trincolli.

Pamer, lake, Prussia; 12 W. Lick.

Pamiers, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Arriege; 12 W. Mirepoix, 14 N. Tarascon. Lon. 1. 37. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. 6,174. This town suffered extremely in the religious wars; near it is a medicinal spring.

Pamisos, now *Pirnazza*.

Pamlico, see *Tar River*.

Pamlico Sound, a large bay on the coast of N. C.; 36 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated from the sea by a sandy beach hardly a mile wide, which is covered with bushes. It communicates with Albemarle Sound. Ocrecocke is its principal outlet.

Pammenocke Point, cape on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 133. 21. E. Lat. 0. 24. S.

Pammin, t. Brandenburg; 2 S. Reetz.

Pamnagur, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 13 NW. Burdwar.

Pamoacan, t. Borneo, on E. coast, near S. part of the island; 150 NE. Banjer Massim.

Pamodurse, t. Mysore; 20 S. Tademerri.

Pamona, see *Pomona*.

Pampas del Sacramento, spacious and fertile plains of Peru, covered with tall grass, between the river Guallaga, which bounds them W., the Ucayale, which bounds them E., and the Marañon, N.

Pampa-hermosa, t. Peru, in Truxillo, and province of Pataz, on W. bank of the Guallaga, inhabited by Indians.

Pamparato, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Cossato. Pop. 2,527.

Pampas, extensive plains, S. A. in the country of Buenos Ayres, S. of Buenos Ayres; which extend nearly from the Atlantic to Chili.

In these vast plains are found many tigers, leopards, ostriches, hares, &c. In the pastures which are exceedingly fine, with grass in some parts so lofty as to cover a man on horseback, breed a great number of bulls, horses, asses, mules, dogs, &c.

Pampas, Indians, W. of Buenos Ayres.

Pampara, t. Africa, Bambarra; 156 W. Sego.

Pampangán, t. Luçon, capital of a province, populous and extensive; the inhabitants in general have adopted the religion and manners of the Spaniards. The town is situated on E. coast. Lat. 15. 5. N.

Pampel, t. Courland; 24 S. Goldingen.

Pampellonne, t. France, in Tarn; 12 N. Alby, 21 NE. Gaillac.

Pamphylia, ancient country, on S. side of Asia Minor, now in Caramania. Chief town, Perga.

Pampilhosa, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 34 NNE. Thomar.

Pampliega, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 12 SW. Burgos.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, (an. *Pompelo*, or *Pompeopolis*), city, Spain, and capital of Navarre, situated on the Arga, in a plain near the Pyrenees, founded by Pompey; 78 NNW. Saragossa, 172 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 1. 41. W. Lat. 42. 50. N. Pop. 14,054. H. 1,634. Bp. see. The town is fortified, surrounded by walls, and has two castles, a cathedral, 4 chh., 13 monasteries, 4 hospitals, and a college. It is situated in a fertile and well cultivated country, but has few manufactures.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, t. S. A. in New Grenada, capital of a district; 170 NNE. Santa Fé de Bogota, 300 NE. Popayan. Lon. 71. 36. W. Lat. 6. 30. S. It contains beautiful houses, public edifices and squares, a hermitage, a hospital, and several convents. It is famous for its gold mines, and sheep.

Pamprou, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 9 SE. Saint Maixent.

Pampus, channel between the Zuyder Zee and Amsterdam.

Pamunky, r. Va., formed by the N. and S. Anna. It runs SE. and unites with the Mattaponi to form York river.

Pan, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen; 38 SSE. Pao-ning. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 31. 2. N.

Pana, see *Puna*.

Panadou, or *Menadou*, bay on the coast of Cape Breton.

Panagia, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, hardly a league in circ.; 16 NW. Santorin. Lon. 25. 5. E. Lat. 36. 39. N.

Panagia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 14 N. Gallipoli.

Panagur, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundella; 10 N. Gurrab.

Panzin, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 N. Nicotera.

Panama, pr. New Grenada, one of those styled Terra Firma, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by the province of Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Veragua. Most of the towns and villages of the province of Panama are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous

and craggy mountains, uninhabited on account of their sterility. This province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of rancheiras, or assemblages of Indian huts. The climate is very hot; the soil fertile, but a great part of the country is still covered with thick forests. The mines produce but little gold and silver, and the pearl fishery, formerly valuable, is now of little importance.

Panama, city & s-p. S. America, built on the Isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific ocean, and the capital of a province. Lon. 79. 19. W. Lat. 8. 59. N. Pop. 10,000. It is surrounded with a wall of free stone, and defended with a large garrison of regulars. The houses were at first in general of wood, having but one story, and a tiled roof. Without the walls is an open suburb, larger than the city itself, and the houses of the same materials and construction. The streets both of the city and suburbs are straight, broad, and for the most part paved. The city was almost entirely burnt down, in the year 1737; since this misfortune, it has been again rebuilt, and the greatest part of the houses are of stone. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a handsome cathedral of stone, several churches, monasteries, convents, and an excellent hospital.

The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about two and a half or three leagues distance from the city. The tides are regular, and rise from 13 to 16 feet, and it is high water at the full and change at three o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably, so that the shore, lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. The trade of Panama is very considerable; it is the port where the ships from Lima, Guayaquil, &c. unload the treasure sent to Old Spain, and the staple for the goods brought up the river Chagrie.

Panamariba, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. N.

Panamao, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 miles in circumference, of a triangular form. Lon. 124. 15. E. Lat. 11. 27. N.

Panamgoody, t. Hind.; 25 S. Tinevelly.

Panangoody, t. Hind.; 18 SE. Madura.

Panamós, mt. Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. It is part of the Andes.

Panaon, or *Panahan*, one of the Philippine islands, about 45 miles in circ.: mountainous, and watered by a great number of small rivers: it is but thinly inhabited. Lon. 125. 12. E. Lat. 10. 7. N.

Panouetic, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, Lon. 70. 55. W. Lat. 48. 24. N.

Panaraga, t. Java, and capital of a kingdom, on the S. side of the island; 60 E. Mataran.

Panarcourchi, t. Carnatic; 16 Cuddalore.

Panaria, t. Prussia; 5 S. Libstat.

Panaria, one of the Lipari islands, situated between Lipari and Stromboli. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Panaro, (an. *Scultenna*), r. Italy, which rises in S. part of the duchy of Modena, and runs into the Po, near Bondeno.

Panaro, late dep. Italy, composed of part of the duchy of Modena, with Mirandola.

Panarutan, or *Panarooan*, t. Java ; 20 W. Cape Sandana, on NE. part of the island. Lat. 7. 30. S. It was formerly the capital of a principality, but is now subject to the Dutch, with a small fort. The principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper ; a considerable number of Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants.

Panat, t. France, Aveyron ; 17 S. Rhodéz.

Panasrest, t. Turkish Armenia ; 28 NW. Cars, 17 SW. Ardanoudjee.

Panaur, or *Poneaur*, r. Hind. which rises near Ouscotta, in Mysore, and runs into the bay of Bengal, near Cuddalore.

Panatallah, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour ; 40 NW. Ruttunpour.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, of a triangular form, 110 miles in length, and 38 in average breadth ; populous and fertile, and abounding in rivers. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is estimated at 160,000. Lon. 122. 33. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Panayas, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 6 NW. Origue.

Panbride, t. Scot. in Angus ; 10 E. Dundee. In the reign of Malcom I. a battle was fought here between the Scots and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, and their general killed.

Pancale, or *Pancalieri*, t. Piedmont, in Pignerola, on the Po ; 12 S. Turin, 5 SW. Carmagnola. Pop. 2,489.

Pancawir, t. Hind. in Malwa ; 42 WNW. Raajegar, 60 N. Ougein. Lat. 24. 14. N.

Panchaw, t. Bengal ; 43 NE. Doesa. Lon. 85. 38. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Panchbeya, t. Bengal ; 27 ESE. Purneah.

Panchcowrye, t. Oude ; 20 SSE. Bahraitch.

Panchdowna, t. Bengal ; 20 NE. Dacca.

Panchgurry, t. Bengal ; 15 NNE. Calcutta.

Panchgutchy, t. Bengal ; 15 S. Oliapour.

Panchmool, t. Bengal ; 10 E. Rogonatpour.

Panchpar, mt. Bengal, N. of Noony.

Panchpara, t. Bengal ; 15 NNE. Russunpour.

Panchpeer, t. Bengal ; 8 S. Oliapour.

Pancla, mt. Thibet. Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 29. 22. N.

Panco Point, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 112. 44. E. Lat. 6. 48. S.

Pancoca, t. S. A., in La Plata ; 30 S. Potosi.

Pancorvo, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near some mountains called *Pennas de Pancorvo* ; 4 W. Mirando de Ebro.

Pancras, v. Eng. in Middlesex ; 1 1-2 N. London. Here are a medicinal spring, an inoculation hospital, a veterinary college, and a celebrated burial place for Roman Catholics.

Pancsova, t. & fortress, Hungary, on N. side of the Danube, at the conflux of the Temes, in the bannat of Temesvar ; 8 NE. Belgrade, 43 SSW. Temesvar. Lon. 20. 16. E. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 7,682. The situation is pleasant, and advantageous for trade.

Panctou, t. Thibet ; 70 NNE. Lassa.

Panda, t. on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 48. E. Lat. 8. 27. S.

Pandaia, or *Pantaia*, t. on N. coast of Cyprus, in a bay to which it gives name ; 23 W. Nicosia.

Pandang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. E. Lat. 3. 33. S.

Pandang Cochín, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 57. E. Lat. 4. 36. S.

Pandataria, see *Ventotiene*.

Panderla, t. Hind. in Madura ; 30 NNE. Coilpetta.

Pandipour, t. Hind. Oude ; 22 S. Fyzabad.

Pandiwara, t. Hind. in Guzerat, district of Werrear, on the Roopini.

Pandoly, t. Hind. Baglana ; 25 NW. Junere.

Pandonser, t. Dowlatabad ; 20 E. Poorundar.

Pandoo, t. Hind. Visiapour ; 20 N. Sattarah.

Pandookan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 34. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Pandsa Tala, group of several small lakes in Thibet. Lon. 79. 26. E. Lat. 30. 42. N.

Pandua, t. Bengal ; 300 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 92. 15. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Pandur, or *Pandour*, mean Rascian village of Hungary, near Baja ; 26 S. Colocza. It is remarkable for the activity of the Heyducs against robbers infesting the roads, and from which the Rascian foot in the last war took their name. These Pandours were first known in Germany, in about 1741, when Baron Trenck marched 1,000 of these regulars into Silesia, against the Prussians.

Pane, t. on N. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 35. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Paneas, or *Baneas*, t. Syria ; 2 W. lake Phiala, 24 E. Sur, 43 SW. Damascus. Lon. 35. 49. E. Lat. 43. 9. N. This town was first called *Laish*, then *Dan*, and afterwards *Cæsarea-Philippi*. It was taken by the Christians in the first crusade ; and afterwards several times lost and won, till, in the year 1167, it was finally taken by the Mahometans under Nouredin, prince of Damascus. It was once a flourishing city, and the ruins of its walls are still visible. In the year before CHRIST 189, the Egyptians were defeated near Paneas by Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

Panella, or *Pennala*, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; with a fortress near it ; 15 NE. Damaun.

Panephis, now *Menzaleh*.

Panere, t. Ceylon ; 24 NNE. Columbo.

Paneture, t. Ceylon ; 18 S. Columbo.

Panga, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 121. 16. E. Lat. 1. 54. S.

Pangæus, mt. between Romania and Macedonia.

Pangasman, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 58. E. Lat. 6. 6. N.

Pangesana, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 45 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, situated between the island of Celebes and Bouton. Lon. 122. 50. E. Lat. 5. 5. S.

Pangasinan, t. on W. coast of Luçon, and capital of a province or kingdom. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Pangimodoo, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the harbour of Tongataboo.

Pangker, t. Holstein ; 3 NNW. Lutkenborg.

Pangla, or *Panglao*, one of the smaller Philippine islands ; 60 N. Mindanao.

Pango, t. Africa, capital of a province in Congo, on the Barbela ; 40 N. Congo Batta.

Pangootaran, or *Pangatarran*, isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago, about 10 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 120. 28. E. Lat. 6. 15. N. It is an

entire bed of coral rock with a very thin soil, yet fruitful.

Panguei, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Quenda. Lon. 100. 5. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Pangy, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in Gunong Tellu bay. Lon. 120. 15. E. Lat. 1. 6. S.

Panjab, see *Lahore*.

Panjang, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Siam, about 14 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 98. 42. E. Lat. 3. N.

Panjang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 59. E. Lat. 2. 15. N.

Panjang, isl. near W. coast of Siam, about 40 miles in circ. Lon. 98. 42. E. Lat. 3. N.

Panjang, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 25. E. Lat. 3. 18. S.

Paniany, s-p. Hind. in Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory; 30 S. Calicut, 50 W. Palicaudcherry. Lon. 75. 56. E. Lat. 10. 42. N. It is situated on N. bank of Palicaud river, and contains about 1,000 houses very irregularly built, and nearly 40 mosques. Near this place is a passage through the Gauts, about 16 miles wide, and 15 in length, occupied by forest trees, and defended by the fortresses of Animaly and Palicaudcherry, and is the important pass from the Malabar coast to the Mysore dominions.

Panjapilly, t. Hind. in Mysore; 13 WSW. Caveripatam.

Panicolo, t. Naples, in Lavora; 22 NW. Naples. Pop. 2,155.

Paniefoule, lake, Africa, in Hoval, which communicates with the Senegal. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Paniowee, fortress, Russian Poland, near Kaminiac, in Podolia; which in 1621, withstood the attack of the Turks.

Panis, isl. Atlantic, at the mouth of the Bandi, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 5. N.

Panis, tribe of Indians on the branch of the Missouri; 600 miles from the Mississippi.

Panissiere, t. France, in Loire; 18 SE. Roanne, 21 W. Lyons. Pop. 3,196.

Pankina, t. Russia, Kolivan; 68 NW. Biisk.

Pankira, t. Hind. Baglana; 12 N. Saler Mouler.

Panklier, t. Curdistan, in Van, on lake Van; 25 E. Aklat.

Pankova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim; 56 W. Orlenga.

Panlang, t. Birmah, on the Rangoon branch of the Irawaddy; 16 NW. Rangoon. It was formerly a place of great opulence and extent, and even now of some importance.

Pannah, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 30 ESE. Chatterpour, 95 SW. Allahabad. Lon. 80. 28. E. Lat. 24. 48. N. In the neighbourhood are the valuable and celebrated diamond mines supposed to be the *Panassa* of Ptolemy. They are situated in a range of hills, 24 miles long, and 5 broad; and now belong to the British.

Pannanich, or *Pannanach*, v. Scot. in Aberdeenshire, near the Dee; 38 W. Aberdeen. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are strongly impregnated with the aerial acid. It is much visited in summer, and is environed by scenery in the highest degree romantic and sublime.

Pannella, (Old,) t. Visiapour; 12 E. Merritch.

Pannella, (New,) t. Visiapour; 22 W. Merritch, 29 S. Currer. Lon. 74. 58. E. Lat. 17. 3. N.

Pannerbary, t. Bengal; 3 NE. Goragot.

Panni, t. Naples, Capitanata; 9 S. Troja.

Panniput, t. Hind. in Delhi; 50 NW. Delhi. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 29. 25. N. It is a place of considerable extent, and was formerly surrounded with a brick wall with round towers. It is celebrated as the scene of two of the greatest battles recorded in the history of Hindoostan. The first took place in 1525, between the Moguls, and an innumerable host of Afghans and Hindoos. The second was fought between Abdallah king of Candahar and the Mahrattas, in the year 1761. It was one of the most bloody battles ever fought in Hindoostan; the army of Abdallah amounted to 150,000; that of the Mahrattas was not less than 200,000. The carnage was dreadful, and the number of Mahratta prisoners 40,000. They lost the flower of their army, and their power after that period declined.

Pannonia, now *Sclavonia*, and part of Hungary, and the archduchy of Austria.

Pannunah, t. Hind. Kerleh; 20 SE. Maltoy.

Pannya, t. Bengal; 45 W. Nagore.

Pannyollum-Crutch, t. Hind. in Tinevelly; 15 SE. Coilpetta.

Pannyle, t. Bengal; 18 NW. Silket.

Pano, isl. S.A. in the bay of Guayaquil. Lat. 3. S.

Panomi, t. Macedonia; 16 S. Saloniki.

Panopolis, now *Achmin*.

Panorma, harbour on N. coast of the island of Myconi. Lon. 25. 23. E. Lat. 37. 29. N.

Panormo, (an. *Panormus*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on S. coast of the sea of Marmora; 16 SE. Artaki.

Panormo, (an. *Panormus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite to the island of Corfu; 45 SSE. Valona. Lon. 20. 1. E. Lat. 40. N.

Panormus, now *Palermo*.

Panor, r. Russia, which runs into the Niznei Tunguska, Lon. 102. 54. E. Lat. 64. 40. N.

Panreedy, t. Bengal; 30 SSE. Curruckdeah.

Pansagutchy, t. Bengal; 8 N. Rajemal.

Pansang, or *Pulo Pansang*, small isl. in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 103. 30. E. Lat. 9. 15. N.

Pansar, t. Hind. Guzerat; 16 N. Amedabad.

Panse, r. Indiana, which flows NW. into the Wabash, a little above the junction of the Tippecanoe.

Panshah, t. Meckley; 55 SSE. Munnypour.

Panshala, t. Gurjel; 30 E. Pati.

Pan-sien-ing, t. on W. coast of Formosa. Lon. 119. 52. E. Lat. 23. 56. N.

Pansrucky, t. Hind. in Bahar; 27 S. Bahar. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

Pant, r. Eng. in Essex, which rises about 3 SE. Malden, passes by Bocking, &c. and about 3 E. Braintree, runs into the Blackwater, if it be not the same river.

Pantaia, see *Pandaia*.

Pantalaria, (an. *Cosyra*), small isl. in the Mediterranean. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 36. 55. N. Pop. about 4,000. It is situated about 60 miles from Marsala, in Sicily, and about the same distance from Cape Bon, on the coast of Tunis; about 30 miles in circumference. The

principal productions are olives, figs, raisins, capers, and cotton; the cattle are numerous, but bread corn is imported from Sicily. The language is a mixture of African and Italian.

Pantaleone, small low isl. in the Mediterranean, near W. coast of Sicily; formerly united to the continent by a neck of land, which was destroyed by the inhabitants to keep off the enemy. In this peninsula stood the ancient *Motya*. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

Pantano, t. Sicily, Noto; 10 S. Modica.

Pantano, t. Italy; 15 SW. Modena.

Pantano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 E. Bova.

Pantano, r. Naples, which runs into the sea 10 E. Bova.

Panter Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a square form, about 48 miles in circ., separated from E. coast of the island of Lomablen by the Strait of Alvo, and from W. coast of Ombay by a narrow channel, called the *Strait of Panter*. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Pantiapæum, now *Kirch*.

Panticosa, t. Spain, Aragon; 13 NNE. Jaca.

Pantica, t. Natolia, on NE. coast of the sea of Marmora; 12 SE. Constantinople.

Pantin, t. France, in Seine; 3 ENE. Paris. Pop. 1,172.

Panton, p-t. Addison co. Vt., on lake Champlain; 33 S. Burlington, W. 485. Pop. 546.

Panuco, r. N. America, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 21 ESE. Panuco. Lon. 98. 36. W. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Panuco, or *St. Silvara del Puerto*, t. Mexico; 190 NNE. Mexico. Lon. 99. 6. W. Lat. 23. 23. N. It is the capital of a district of the same name, situated on a river of the same name, navigable for barks up to the town. It contains very neat houses of stone, and about 500 families, and is a Bp. see.

Panuco, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 15 W. St. Fernando.

Panvilao, t. on S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 36. E. Lat. 14. 2. N.

Panwell, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 60 WNW. Poonah.

Panwell, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, on the Pan, 7 miles from its mouth; 27 E. Bombay. It is extensive, and carries on considerable trade.

Panza, or *Penga*, t. Congo, in Bamba.

Panzano, t. Tuscany; 14 S. Florence.

Panzen, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 15 NNE. Leitmeritz. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

Pao, r. S. A. which rises near Valencia, in Caraccas, and after a southerly course of about 100 miles, joins the Baraquicemeto, in Lat. 8. 20. N. and the streams united form the Portuguese, which flows into the Apure.

Pao, r. S. A. which rises in Cumana, and falls into the Orinoco, in Lat. 8. 5. N., 48 W. St. Thomas.

Pao, t. Corea; 30 SE. Ou-tchuen.

Pao, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 15 NNW. Hoei.

Pao-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 45 ESE. Hiu-tcheou.

Pao-kang, t. China, of the thirk rank, in Hou-quang; 45 WSW. Siang-yang.

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Pao-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi; 15 SW. Fong-tsiang.

Pao-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang; 832 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. E. Lat. 27. 4. N.

Pao de Nao, t. on the coast of Africa, near the river Camarones, belonging to the Portuguese.

Paoli, p-t. & cap. Orange co. Indiana; 27 N. Leyenworth, 40 E. Vincennes, W. 654.

Pao-ning, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river; 700 SSW. Pe-king. Lon. 105. 35. E. Lat. 31. 3. N.

Pao-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 37 NW. Yen-ngan.

Pao-ngan, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the river San-cam; 62 NW. Peking. Lon. 114. 41. E. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Pao-tching, t. Corea; 30 S. Koang-tcheou.

Pao-tchuen, t. Corea; 28 SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Pao-tchuen, t. Corea; 23 E. King-ki-tao.

Pao-te, or *Pao*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chau-si, on the Hoang; 275 WSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 24. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Pao-ti, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 42 ESE. Peking.

Pao-tim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 42 E. Pao-ting.

Paolos, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 15 W. Sivas.

Pasom, one of the smaller New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168. 20. E. Lat. 16. 30. S.

Paos, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 NW. Viseu.

Pao-ting, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li; 77 SSW. Peking. Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 38. 54. N. It is the residence of a viceroy, and the most considerable city in the province next to Peking. It has 20 towns under its jurisdiction; 3 of the second, and 17 of the third class. The country round it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

Paoula, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 4 NE. Benevento.

Paowah, t. Hind. in Bahar; 5 S. Bahar.

Pao-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-nan; 15 S. Hoai-ngan.

Papa, t. Hungary; 25 S. Raab, 45 W. Buda. Pop. 4,000. H. 700. It has a castle belonging to prince Esterhazy, an elegant Cath. cathedral, 1 Cath., 1 Luth., and 1 Reformed ch., 1 Synagogue, 1 convent, and a reformed gymnasium.

Papa Stronsa, small isl. Scot. among the Orkneys; 1 E. Stronsa.

Papa Westra, small isl. Scot. among the Orkneys; 3 miles long, and about 1 broad; 2 NE. Westra.

Papa, or *Papa Stour*, one of the Shetland islands; about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; about 1 W. Mainland. It is low and sandy; but in favourable seasons bears good crops of bear, oats and potatoes. It has several harbours, which afford safe shelter to the fishermen, and the beaches are proper for drying fish. Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 60. 23. N. Pop. about 280.

Papagayo, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 25 N. Acapulco, Lon. 101. 46. W. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Papagayo Bay, or *Parrot Bay*, bay, on W. coast of Mexico. Lon. 87. 36. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Papallacta, t. Quito; 50 NW. Archidona. It is on a river of the same name; was once a commercial settlement, but now a miserable village.

Papaloapain, see *Alvarade*.

Papalquian, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 130 NW. Durango.

Papamow, t. Hind. 8 N. Allahabad.

Papanaud, t. Carnatic; 25 SSE. Tanjore.

Papantla, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 105 NE. Mexico. Lon. 97. 36. W. Lat. 20. 27. N.

Papas, lake, S. America; 40 S. Popayan.

Papas, *Adassi*, or *Papadonissa*, see *Prince's Islands*.

Papas-ili, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 32 N. Adrianople.

Papazli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 12 ESE. Filippopoli.

Papenberg, isl. Japan, in appearance a mountain surrounded by the sea. Here the Dutch ships wait at anchor for a wind, when they wish to return to Batavia. The Japanese name is *Takaboco*, or *Takajama*.

Papenberg Islands, five small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 58. E. Lat. 6. 54. S.

Papendrecht, t. S. Holland; 10 ESE. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Paphlagonia, ancient country, on N. side of Asia Minor; now in Natolia.

Paphos, now *Baffa*.

Papigoharen, bay, on E. coast of Scotland, and county of Caithness; 1 N. Wick.

Papimouagou, lake, Canada; 70 NNE. Quebec. Lon. 69. 20. W. Lat. 50. N.

Papinachois, r. Canada, which runs into the Sanguenay, Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 48. 24. N.

Papinachois, Indians, Canada, so named from the river. Lon. 69. to 71. W. Lat. 50. to 51. N.

Papiuchi, t. Mexico, in Mayo; 150 N. Santa Cruz.

Paplaph, t. Asia, capital of a small country dependent upon Thibet; governed by a rajah; 90 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 53 E. Lat. 28. 10. N.

Pappozze, t. Italy; 22 NE. Ferrara.

Pappaw, t. Prussia, in Culm; 10 SE. Culm.

Pappal, district, Borneo, on NE. coast; bounded N. by Sampanmangio, and S. by Keemannes river. The country is populous, and produces sago, rice, betel-nut, cocoa-nut oil, camphire, wax, pepper, and cinnamon.

Pappenburg, s-p. Han. in Meppen, on a canal which communicates with the Ems; 20 S. Emden. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 3,251. A settlement was first begun in the latter part of the 17th century. It is a flourishing town; has an extensive business in ship building, and carries on a brisk maritime trade.

Pappenheim, t. Bavaria, in Rezat circle, capital of a district, on the Altmuhl; 12 NW. Aichstatt, 15 NE. Donauwert. Pop. 1,854. This was formerly the capital of a county containing 7 or 8,000 inhabitants. The congress of Vienna allotted to the count a territory on W. side of the Rhine, which he holds under Prussia.

Papping, t. Austria; 1 N. Efferding.

Papra, t. on W. coast of Siam. Lon. 98. 30. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Paps, (*The*), mountains, Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 8 E. Killarney.

Paps, two remarkable hills on N. shore of lake Superior.

Paps of Jura, see *Jura*.

Papua, see *Guinea*, (*New*.)

Papudo, s-p. Chili; 45 N. Valaparaíso. Lat. 32. 36. S.

Paquashe Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 93. 30. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Paquiligasta, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 40 SSW. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Par, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles below Ingolstadt.

Para, *Belem*, or *Gran Para*, government, S. America, lying in S. part of the Amazon, & comprehending that part of Guiana, which belongs to the Portuguese, on the north side of the river Amazon, extending from the union of the river Madeira to the Atlantic; 600 miles from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S. Pop. about 200,000. The majority Indians.

Para, or *Parra*, now *Ferah*.

Para, or *Belem*, t. & fortress, Brazil, and principal place of a government. Lon. 48. 40. W. Lat. 1. 28. S. Pop. 10,000 or 15,000. It is situated on the south side of a river which communicates with the river Amazon, on an elevated rock, commanding all the adjacent country. The side towards the river is fortified only with a number of gabions and large cannon. The other sides are defended by a stone wall, about two fathoms in height, and a dry ditch. The place is inhabited by about 300 Portuguese, whose chief business is the cultivating of tobacco and sugar-canes, and gathering cotton, which grows wild here. To the south of this fort, near the bottom of the bay, is another small fortification called *Commota*, intended to keep the savage nations in awe, and protect the Portuguese plantations.

Para, r. Brazil, formed by the union of the Tocantin and the Guanapa. It is a large river, and runs about 120 miles in a NE. direction, separating the island of Marajo from the continent, and emptying itself into the Atlantic, about 20 S. of the line.

Para, r. Brazil, which rises about 150 W. Villarica, and runs into the S. Francisco, Lat. 16. 50. S.

Para, t. Turkish Armenia; 90 NNE. Cars.

Para Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on the Kealon; 512 N. Peking. Lon. 113. 14. E. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Parabitta, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 NW. Alessano.

Parac, t. Borneo; 200 N. Banjar Massim.

Paraca, t. Peru, in Lima; 12 S. Pisco.

Paracale, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 19. E. Lat. 14. 29. N.

Paracatu, t. Brazil, chief place of a district of the same name, bordering on the province of Goyas; 270 NW. Tejuco. Pop. above 1,000. The rivers that flow east from the mountains near this town, are said to be rich in gold.

Paracels, see *Pracels*.

Paracho, t. Hind. in Gohud; 15 N. Narwa.

Parachuetas, t. West Florida, near the Apalachicola. Lon. 85. W. Lat. 31. 24. N.

Parachurecoil, t. Hind. in Marawar; 7 NW. Tripatore.

Parad, v. Hungary, in Heves, on the Matra, with large alum and vitriol works.

Paradanga, t. Bengal; 25 ENE. Rungpour.

Parade de Bouro, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 16 NNE. Braga.

Parade, (La,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Tonneins. Pop. 1,415.

Paradella, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 SE. Lamego.

Parades, t. Spain, in Seville; 5 S. Carmona.

Paradies, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 2 SW. Mohrungen.

Paradis, v. Switz. on the left bank of the Rhine, where the Archduke formed a camp when he passed the river at Schaffhausen; 2 E. Schaffhausen.

Paradise, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. in the township of Strasburg, on the Pequea Creek, on the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike; 9 E. Lancaster, 53 W. Philadelphia. It is situated in a very fertile and pleasant country, & contains 2 houses of public worship, a woollen manufactory, 2 marble manufactories, a merchant mill, &c. Marble abounds in the vicinity.

Paradise Sound, bay on SW. part of Placentia, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54.15. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Paratinium, now *Bareton*.

Paragoana, peninsula, S. A. in Venezuela, united to the continent by the isthmus on which stands the city of Coro. The isthmus is about a league wide, and the peninsula extends from SE. to NW. 20 leagues.

Paragon, one of the largest of the Calamianes islands, in the E. Indian sea.

Paragong, see *Paro*.

Paraguari, t. Brazil, on the river of the Amazons; 230 W. Fort Rio Negro. Lon. 65. 56. W. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Paraguay, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, about 180 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; 190 ENE. Mindanao. Lon. 117. 21. to 119. 40. E. Lat. 8. 12. to 11. 31. N.

Paraguay, r. S. America, which rises about Lon. 58. W. Lat. 13. S. and pursuing a southerly course, joins the Parana in Lat. 27. 30. S. It is a head branch of the great river that enters the Atlantic under the name of La Plata.

Paraguay, pr. Buenos Ayres, bounded N. & E. by Brazil, S. by Buenos Ayres, and W. by Tucuman, Chacos, and Chiquitos; between Lat. 21. 30. and 27. S. Pop. in 1809, stated at 97,480; by Brackenridge at 110,000, mostly Indians. Chief town, Assumption. The great natural features are its numerous rivers, swamps, lakes, plains, and forests. The two great rivers are the Parana, which flows in the east and south, and the Paraguay on the west. The country to the extent of several hundred miles, is flat, and during the rainy season the rivers overflow their banks and inundate far and wide the adjacent country. The climate is generally moist and temperate, though in some parts cold. The soil is of great fertility, producing European fruits and grains in great abundance; also, tobacco, cotton, Jesuit's bark, sarsaparilla, jalap, rhubarb, &c.; but the most remarkable production is the *Paraguay tea*, or *matte*, a plant which rises about a foot and a half high, with slender branches, and leaves similar to those of senna. Great quantities of this tea are consumed not only in Buenos Ayres, but

also in Chili and Peru, almost every person taking it two or three times a day. The smell and colour are nearly as fine as those of Chinese tea. The annual exports of this herb from Paraguay is stated to amount to 2,000,000 piasters. Other exports are tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, leather, wool, &c.

Paragur, t. Hind. in Gohud; in ruins, 35 S. Narwa.

Parah, t. Bengal; 10 W. Rogonatpour. Lon. 86. 39. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Paraiba, t. Brazil, and capital of a government, on the S. bank of the river Para-iba do Sul, about 10 miles from the sea; 60 N. Pernambuco. Lon. 35. 10. W. Lat. 6. 58. S. Pop. 6,000, according to Koster only 2 or 3,000. It contains 6 churches and 3 convents. The river is navigable considerably above the town, for ships loaded with 600 or 700 hogsheads of sugar. The place was formerly open; but in 1635, it was surrounded with ramparts. It has many stately houses, decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouses and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is defended by 3 forts. The whole territory is fertile in sugar-canes, and abounds in Brazil wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c.

Para-iba do Sul, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 15. S.

Paraid, or *Saltzberg*, t. Transylvania, on the Kockel, district of Udvarhely, with large salt works.

Parakin, t. Servia; 32 NNW. Nissa, 68 ESE. Belgrade.

Paralaputty, t. Hind. in Mysore; 10 m. from Sankeridurgam.

Paralus, now *Bereios*.

Paramaribo, or *Paramairamba*, t. Dutch Guiana, capital of Surinam, situated on W. coast of the Surinam river, and about 18 m. from the sea, with a good harbour. Lon. 55. 11. W. Lat. 5. 48. N. Pop. about 20,000. It is built on a sandy rock, which causes the streets to be very easy to tread. The houses are chiefly built of timber, mostly of 2, and some of 3 stories, and generally without windows on account of the heat; and attached to them are pleasant gardens. The city contains houses for the governor and commandant, a military hospital, a Protestant ch., a Catholic ch., a Luth. chapel, and 2 synagogues. The streets are all perfectly straight, and lined with trees, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, and tamarinds, which appear in perennial bloom, and render the town exceedingly delightful. It is described as one of the most beautiful places in the world. The river before the town is about a mile wide, and there is a noble road for shipping. The exports are coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo. It is a lively place, being crowded with planters, sailors, soldiers, Jews, Indians, and negroes, while the river is constantly covered with barges. In Jan. 1821, a tremendous fire broke out here and consumed the most populous part of the town. The Dutch and Catholic churches, 2 elegant edifices, 394 dwelling houses, most of the public buildings, in all, including stores, negro houses, &c. 1,500 buildings were laid in ashes.

Paramatta, t. & settlement, New Holland, in New South Wales; 12 W. Sydney. Pop. including a company always stationed here, about 1,200. It is situated at the head of Port Jackson harbour, and consists principally of one street about a mile in length. It contains some good buildings, and has a church, a government house, an orphan house, a hospital, a factory, and 2 annual fairs.

Parambah, t. Hind. in Bahar; 17 E. Bahar.

Paramithia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, capital of a district about 40 miles in circuit; 19 SW. Joannina. The inhabitants of the district are rude, hardy, and brave; Mahometans, but speak the Greek language. No. about 15,000.

Paramore, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 44. W. Lat. 37. 36. N.

Paramutty, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 10 SW. Coveriporum.

Paran, wilderness, supposed to have been situated in Arabia Petræa.

Parana, or *Rio Grande*, r. which rises in the government of Mato Grosso, about Lat. 19. S. and is first called *Parana-iba*. At Lat. 22. 10. S. it leaves Brazil and enters Paraguay, where it takes the name of *Parana*. Its course is southerly, a little inclining to the west for about 400 miles; it then runs 200 miles, where it joins the Paraguay, at Corientes; its course is then southerly for about 300 miles, when it turns easterly, inclining to the south, for about 100 miles more, when it joins the Uruguay, and takes the name of *La Plata*, which continues till it joins the Atlantic, Lat. 35. 30. S. being about 150 miles wide at the mouth, from Cape St. Maria to Cape St. Antonio.

Parana, t. on W. coast of the island of Samar. Lon. 124. 48. W. Lat. 11. 54. N.

Parana, t. Brazil, on the coast of the island of Marajo. Lon. 51. 36. W. Lat. 0. 12. S.

Parana-iba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 43. 46. W. Lat. 2. 32. S.

Parana-iba, r. Brazil, a head branch of the Parana.

Paranagua, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 25. 30. S.

Parana-merin, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 42. 46. W. Lat. 2. 50. S.

Paranapanema, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Paranoo, r. Malacca, which runs into the sea, Lon. 103. 25. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Parantes, t. France, Landes; 33 N. Tartas.

Parapiti, see *Madeira River*.

Parasaoli, t. Hind. in Jyenagur; 15 NNE. Jyepour, 85 W. Agra. Lat. 27. 10. N.

Parateca, t. Brazil, on the Francisco; 240 SW. St. Salvador.

Paratella, t. Hind. in Condapilly; 5 N. Condapilly.

Parathalassia, see *Primorie*.

Paratinga, see *Xingu*.

Paratola, t. Bengal; 8 SSE. Islamabad.

Paratounka, ostrog of Kamtschatka, on a river which runs into the Avatcha; 10 W. St. Peter and St. Paul.

Pararangah, two small islands near the coast of Bengal. Lon. 89. 35. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

Paravani, t. Turkish Armenia; 50 ESE. Akalzike.

Paraute, t. S. A. in Venezuela, on lake Maracaybo; 80 S. Venezuela.

Paravadi, or *Praradee*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, district of Silistria, on a small river, between two mountains; 115 NNE. Adrianople.

Paray le Monial, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire, near the river Bourbince; 6 W. Charolles, 16 ESE. Bourbon Lancy. Lon. 4. 12. E. Lat. 46. 27. N. Pop. 2,843.

Parbosena, t. Asia Minor, in the environs of Cappadocia, between Sibora and Carniana.

Parcas, t. Walachia; 16 S. Brancovani.

Parcay, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 12 SE. Bauge, 14 NE. Saumur.

Parte, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 S. Fougères.

Parce, t. France, in Sarthe; 6 E. Sable, 18 SW. Le Mans. Pop. 2,161.

Parcelor, mt. Asia, on the coast of Salengore, near the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101. 29. E. Lat. 2. 45. N.

Parchoatras, now *Helzardara*.

Parchoor, t. Hind. Guntoor; 18 S. Guntoor.

Parchim, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Elda, which divides it into New and Old Town, in each of which is a church; 34 S. Wismar, 55 E. Lauenburg. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 3,218. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a gymnasium. It has several times suffered by fire.

Parchwitz, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Katzbach; 10 NE. Liegnitz, 12 W. Wohlau. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 734.

Parcipany, p-t. Morris co. N.J., on a branch of the Passaic; 6 N. Morristown, 15 WNW. Newark, W. 243.

Parcol, or *Parcoul*, lake, Thibet; 25 miles in circ. Lon. 92. 42. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Parcos, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 25 NE. Guancavelica.

Parcou, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 E. Montlieu.

Parcow, t. Aust. Galicia; 35 NNE. Lublin.

Parczow, t. Poland; 30 NNE. Lublin. Pop. 1,300.

Pardaillon, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 W. Lauzun, 12 N. Marmande. Pop. 801.

Pardo, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Pardo, (El) t. Spain, in New Castile, where the king of Spain has a palace; 7 N. Madrid.

Pardos, or *Pompenay*, t. Africa, in the district of Anta, on the Gold Coast.

Pardubitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, on the Elbe, fortified and well built; 5 N. Chrudim, 55 E. Prague. Lon. 15. 40. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 2,926. Here is a manufacture of knives and sword-blades.

Parecala, pr. Luçon, fertile, and rich in mines of gold and precious stones. About 7,000 Indians pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Parechia, t. isl. of Paros, defended by a castle, and the place where the European consuls reside; built on the ruins of the ancient *Paros*. Lon. 25. 10. E. Lat. 37. 5. N. Pop. 800. Bp. see. It is almost deserted, but has remains of its former grandeur. See *Paros*.

Parechampa, t. Bootan; 5 N. Tassasudon.

Paredes, t. Spain, in Asturia; 25 NW. Oviedo.

Paredes, t. Spain, in Leon; 13 NW. Leon.

Paredes, t. Spain, in New Castile; 8 N. Si-
guenza.

Parededes, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 12
NW. Leyria.

Paredon del Este, small isl. near the north
coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 22. 16. N.

Paredon del Medios, small isl. near the north
coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 6. W. Lat. 22. 16. N.

Pareil, t. France, in Meuse; 6 SSE. Estain,
12 E. Verdun.

Parella, t. Piedmont; 4 SSW. Ivrea, 20 N.
Turin.

Parellones, cluster of small islands in the
Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon.
79. 30. W. Lat. 9. 37. N.

Parent, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia; 10 N. Ma-
rienburg.

Parento, (an. *Parentium*), s-p. Aust. Illyria,
in Trieste, on a peninsula; 34 S. Trieste. Lon.
13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 18. N. Pop. 2,098. Bp. see.
It is a well built town, situated on a rock, with
a harbour for large vessels.

Parwah, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 N. Bahraitch.

Parey, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Elbe; 20
NNE. Magdeburg. Pop. 950. A canal extends
from this place to the Havel.

Parga, or *Perga*, s-p. Albania, on the coast
of the Adriatic, near its entrance; 25 WNW.
Arta, 35 SW. Joannina. Pop. 2,700. It is a small
fortified town, built on a conical rock, three sides
of which are washed by the sea. It has but little
commerce. It was a port of the ancient Epines.
For upwards of 4 centuries it had been in the
enjoyment of liberty, and though situated on
the continent, was considered as an out-port of
the confederacy of the Seven islands. The trea-
ty of Paris of 1815 contained a stipulation for
the occupancy of Parga by the Turkish troops.
On the execution of this stipulation, in 1819, the
inhabitants of Parga, amounting to 2,700, rather
than become subject to the Turks, chose to emi-
grate, and they were all conveyed to Corfu and
Paxo, leaving the town desolate. The territory
of Parga is about 6 miles along the coast, and
2 in depth; the landscape is beautiful, and af-
fords a most picturesque scenery. It consists al-
most wholly of one continued olive grove, inter-
sprinkled with gardens, orchards of orange and
lime trees, and little cottages.

Pargamar, see *Pergamar*.

Pargas, small isl. in the gulf of Finland, near
the coast of Sweden, with a town. Lon. 22. 7. E.
Lat. 60. 19. N.

Pargow, t. Hind. in Gohud; 9 SSW. Kooch.

Parham, s-p. on N. side of Antigua; 5 W.
St. John's. The town is regularly built, and
lies at the head of the harbour which is defend-
ed by a fort.

Paria, pr. S. A., in Caraccas, formerly a part
of Spanish Guiana; E. of Cumana, on NE.
coast of the continent of S. America; between
it and the island of Trinidad is a large bay,
called the *Gulf of Paria*; 80 miles long, and
from 30 to 40 broad.

Paria, t. S. A., and capital of a district in
Buenos Ayres, beginning 210 miles NW. of that
city, and about 120 miles in extent; 18 S. Oru-
ro. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 18. 50. S. The air is
cold, so that the country produces little grain;

which is in some measure compensated by the
great plenty of all kinds of cattle; and the
cheese made here, both from the milk of goats
and cows, is so highly esteemed, that it is sent
into every part of Peru. It has also some silver
mines.

Paria, (*Gulf of*), S. A., NE. Cumana; W. of
Trinidad.

Paria-tuba, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river
Amazons; 35 SW. Pauxis.

Paridong, or *Paridrang*, or *Phari*, strong
town, Thibet; 40 NW. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 13.
E. Lat. 28. N.

Parisovatz, t. Croatia; 15 S. Bihacs.

Parietina, now Gomera.

Parigné l'Evêque, t. France, in Sarthe; 9
SE. Le Mans. Pop. 2,636.

Parilla, t. S. A., in Panama; 70 NW. Pa-
nama.

Parilla, t. Peru; 50 S. Truxillo.

Parilova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the An-
gara; 68 N. Balaganskoi.

Parima, lake, Guiana, formerly described as
100 miles long, and 50 broad. It is now said
to be only an overflow of the river Parima. Lon.
45. 20. W. Lat. 3. 40. N.

Parima, or *Branco*, r. S. A., which rises in
lake Parima, and after a southerly direction of
400 miles, runs into the Rio Negro, 70 miles from
Fort Rio Negro.

Parina Caucha, or *Cocha*, t. Peru, and capi-
tal of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Gua-
manga; fertile in cattle, corn, and fruit; but
the principal riches are from its silver and gold
mines.

Parino, t. Mexico, in Culicacan; 42 E. St.
Miguel.

Paripe, t. Brazil, in Bahia.

Paripura, r. Brazil, which runs into the At-
lantic, Lon. 35. 26. W. Lat. 9. 42. S.

Paris, p-t. & cap. Oxford co. Maine; 48
NNW. Portland, 160 NNE. Boston, W. 598.
Pop. 1,844. It contains a court house, a jail, 2
houses of public worship, 1 for Congregational-
ists, and 1 for Baptists.

Paris, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 8 SW. Utica,
101 N. of W. Albany, W. 382. Pop. in 1810,
5,418; in 1820, 6,707. This is a large and
valuable township, and contains the villages of
Clinton, Paris-Hill, Hanover, Saughquoit, Paris
Furnance, Manchester, and the Indian village
of Brothertown. Hamilton College is at Clin-
ton. See *Clinton*. In 1813 there were 7 houses
of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2
for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for
Baptists.

Paris, p-t. Fauquier co. Va.; 2 N. Warren-
ton, 52 W. Alexandria, 65 N. Fredericksburg,
W. 56. Pop. 200. H. 40. It is situated on the
east side of the Blue Ridge, 4 miles from the
Shenandoah, in a fertile district.

Paris, or *Bourbonton*, p-t. & cap. Bourbon
co. Ken., near the junction of the Houston, and
Stoner Creeks; 18 ENE. Lexington, 80 S. Cin-
cinnati, W. 533. Pop. in 1810, 838. It is a
pleasant town, situated in a fertile country, and
contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an acad-
emy, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-
house, and several cotton and woollen manu-
factories. A great part of the buildings are of

brick. The surrounding country is pleasant and fertile.

Paris, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 88.

Paris, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 553.

Paris, p-t. Jefferson co. Indiana; 80 Indianapolis, W. 600.

Paris, t. Prussia; 8 NNE. Rastenburg.

Paris, (an. *Lutetia*, or *Lutetia Parisiorum*, or *Parisii*.) capital of France, and one of the finest cities in the world, in the department of the Seine, on the Seine; 112 SE. Havre de Grace at the mouth of the river, 225 SE. London, 625 W. Vienna, 630 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. E. Greenwich; 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 51. N. Pop. in 1807, 547,756; in 1817, 715,595; in 1820, 713,966. Families, in 1817, 227,252. H. 26,800. Births, in 1815, 22,612; 8,982 out of wedlock, i. e. nearly 2 in five. Deaths, in 1820, 24,211; births 24,858; 8,370 out of wedlock. More than 1-3d of the people die in the hospitals, and more than 100,000 receive support from public charity. In 1818, there were reckoned in Paris 1,109 streets, 110 alleys, 111 passages, 301 quays, 18 boulevards, 87 places, 31 cross streets, 121 courts, 10 public promenades, 56 barriers, 16 gates, 16 bridges, 10 halls, 28 market places, 9 prisons, 13 barracks, 12 palaces, 2 cathedrals, 38 chh., 3 Prot. chh., 3 synagogues, 4 temples, 3 colleges, 15 hospitals, 9 asylums for monks, 10 theatres, 30 fountains, 6 public libraries, and 37 establishments for public instruction.

Paris is the residence of the king and his court, the seat of an archbishop, and the centre of the literature of France. It is built on both banks of the Seine, and on two islands in the river. The country around is more level, and less diversified with gardens, parks, and country houses than the environs of London, but none of the approaches to London can be compared to the entrance to Paris by the great road from the west, passing through St. Germain. The form of the city is nearly circular, and it is surrounded by a great wall, erected in 1787, 17 miles in circuit; but it comprises particularly to the west, several tracts of open ground. The streets, in general, of Paris are greatly inferior in width and accommodation to those of London. They are all lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended from a great height in the middle of the streets. No street, however, in London can be compared to the *Boulevards* of Paris. They occupy the space appropriated to the defence of the city in former ages, when its circumference did not exceed 7 miles. This space has been converted into a magnificent street, from 200 to 300 feet wide, and more than 2 miles long. In the middle is a wide road unpaved; on each side of the road, a row of lofty trees, and between each row of trees and the parallel row of magnificent houses of stone, are spacious gravelled walks for foot passengers. The squares are generally small, and are surrounded with stately buildings. The finest one is the Place Vendome, of octagonal form, having an open space of only 500 feet long, and 400 broad. The most remarkable of the public monuments, is the Column in the Place Vendome, erected by Bonaparte to commemorate his successes in Germany, in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar, the

materials of which are said to have been obtained by melting the cannon of the vanquished. Its diameter is 12 feet; its height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome; the expenses of its erection 60,000*l*.

In palaces and public structures of the first rank, Paris is greatly superior to London. The *Tuileries*, the present royal residence, was begun in the 16th century and finished in the 17th. It extends from north to south, including the pavilion at each end, above 1,000 feet. It is a noble and venerable structure, exhibiting several orders of architecture, and has, when viewed through the shady avenues, an air of romantic grandeur. The *Louvre* is a very elegant structure and a model of symmetry, of a square form, 525 feet in length, with a large interior court, 400 feet by 400. It is used as a depot in its magnificent halls for objects of taste and art. The gallery of the Louvre is a long range detached from the main building, and extending parallel to the bank of the river, all the way to the *Tuileries*, a quarter of a mile distant. The palace of the *Luxembourg* is a superb edifice and its gardens are spacious and beautiful.—Among the remarkable buildings unconnected with the crown, are the Hotel des Invalides, a very large and elegant structure, the Military School, at one end of the Champ de Mars, the palace of the Legion of Honour, the building of the Institute, the mint, the granary, and the exchange. Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building; but no church in Paris equals, in size or magnificence, St. Paul's in London. The Palais Royal has long ceased to be a royal residence. It is a large pile of building, containing in itself a little world, and has long been considered one of the principal curiosities of the city. It is not only a grand bazar, but a centre of amusement, and the general rendezvous of foreigners who visit Paris. The private houses in Paris are higher than in London, having frequently 5, 6, and sometimes 7 stories. They are built of freestone, from quarries in the immediate vicinity and extending in various directions under the city. No coal is used in Paris for fuel, and the edifices unlike those of London, which have received a dark hue from the use of coal, are of a dazzling brightness.

The Seine, which intersects the city nearly in the middle, has not half the width of the Thames; and though its banks are termed quays, yet it wants, almost entirely, the enlivening aspect of shipping. Still the effect of the river is very pleasant. The manufactures of Paris, as of London, consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship, as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, plate glass, carpets, &c. It is almost exclusively the seat of wholesale bookselling and printing in France. The foreign produce consumed in the city, is imported chiefly at Havre de Grace. Exports and imports take place in a great degree by land carriage; the navigable approaches being used chiefly for wood and other bulky articles.

Paris contains various literary and scientific associations, at the head of which is the Institute, a scientific body, exceeding in reputation

any other learned society in the world. It is composed of nearly 200 members, divided since 1816, into 4 classes, 1st of physical and mathematical science, 2d of the literature of France and the French language, 3d of history and ancient literature, 4th of the fine arts. The university founded in 1252, named the Sorbonne, was suspended in the fervour of the revolution; but it has long been re-established on a very extensive plan, and is at the head of establishments of education in France. It comprises a number of classes for each of the 5 faculties, theology, law, medicine, classic literature, and the sciences. The admission to the lectures is gratuitous. Among the other literary associations are the College Royal of France, 4 lycees, the Athenée, the royal school of fine arts, military school, polytechnic school, the school of medicine, the Bureau of Longitude, &c.—Among the interesting collections those of the Louvre hold the first rank. The gallery is of great length, and lined on both sides with the finest productions of modern painters, divided into French, Italian, and Flemish schools. The number of pieces is upwards of 1,100. Next in interest is the museum of natural history; also the Jardin des Plantes extending nearly half a mile in length, laid out with great taste, and exhibiting groups of plants from almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of various latitudes, as lions, elephants, bears, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries which are accessible to all persons without introduction. The Royal Library, one of the largest in Europe, contains 360,000, or according to the picture of Paris, 800,000 printed volumes, 72,000 MS., 5,000 volumes of engravings, 30,000 gold medals, 30,000 silver medals, and 40,000 copper medals. The Library of the Arsenal contains 150,000 vols., that of St. Genevieve 110,000 vols., the Pantheon 80,000 vols., and the Mazarine Library 93,000 vols. The public reading rooms are numerous. Paris is still more the centre of elegant amusements for France than London is for England, being the residence during the autumn and winter of all who can afford the gratification of a town life. The expense of living is about 30 per cent. less than in London.—A treaty, styled the Holy Alliance, was concluded and signed at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia.—Natives, Moliere, Le Brun, Catinet, Prince Eugene, Rollin, J. B. Rousseau, Helvetius, Voltaire, Dorat, D'Anville, Beaumarchais, D'Alembert, Lavoisier, Sedaine.

Paris, see *Parys*.

Paris, (Department of,) see *Seine*.

Parisian Island, isl. in lake Superior, near the SE. coast. Lon. 85. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Pariscatty, t. Hind. in Oude; 25 E. Goorackpour.

Parishville, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 220 N. by W. Albany, W. 624. Pop. 694.

Parisot, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 SW. Villefranche, 21 W. Sauveterre. Pop. 1,503.

Parita, t. S. A. in Panama; 5 N. Santos.

Paritee Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 445 ENE.

Peking. Lon. 125. 16. E. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Parkany, t. Hungary, at the onflux of the rivers Gran and Danube; 2 N. Gran, 14 E. Comorn.

Parkel, t. Hind. in Golconda; 32 SE. Hyderabad.

Parker, r. Mass., which falls into the sound opposite to Plumb island, NE. of Rowley.

Parker's Creek, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76.39. W. Lat. 38.32. N.

Parker's Island, isl. at the mouth of the Kennebec, forming a part of the township of Georgetown.

Parker's Island, isl. in the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland; 15 S. Annapolis. Lon. 76. 41. W. Lat. 38. 53. N.

Parkersburg, p-t. Wood co. Va.; W. 320.

Parkerstown, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 32 WNW. Windsor. Pop. 174.

Parkersville, see *Elim*, S. C.

Parkgate, v. Eng. in the county of Chester, on NE. coast of the river Dee, from whence packets sail to Ireland; 1 Great Neston, 12 NW. Chester, 193 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 53. 21. N.

Parki, t. Bengal; 32 N. Ramgur.

Parkinson's Ferry, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; W. 225.

Parkman, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio; W. 330. Pop. 512.

Parkow, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 NNW. Chelm.

Parkstein, t. Bavaria; 16 N. Nabburg, 17 NE. Salzbach. Pop. 553.

Parkur, small district, Hind. in Guzerat, district of Cutch, at Lat. 24. N. Chief towns, Pa-reenuggur and Weerawow.

Parlagow, t. Hind. Candeish; 5 E. Barawnay.

Parlasca, t. Italy; 5 N. Como.

Parlie, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 6 S. Pernalla.

Parlow, s-p. Celebes, on W. coast, on a river which flows into a bay of the same name. Lat. 1. S. It is a fine town, consisting of about 500 houses, the residence of a rajah, and capital of a fertile country. It has considerable commerce, and is the abode of wealthy black merchants.

Parma, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on lake Ontario; 12 NW. Rochester; 248 W. by N. Albany, W. 402. Pop. 1,342.

Parma, duchy, Italy, bounded N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, S. and W. by Tuscany. Lon. 9. 28. to 10. 56. E. Lat. 44. 14. to 44. 59. N. Pop. 376,558. Sq. 2,247. It is divided into 4 districts, viz. Parma, Piacenza, Borgo San Donino, and Guastalla.

The surface in the northern part is mostly level, but the south is traversed by branches of the Appennines. The climate is mild; the soil on the mountains stony, in the plains tolerably fruitful. The productions, wheat, maize, vines, hemp, saffron, silk, vegetables, and fruit. The pastures are rich. The famous Parmesan cheese, originally the product of this country, is now made chiefly in the district of Lodi. The rivers are the Po, Taro, Trebia, and Lenza. The inhabitants are almost all Catholics, and there are 3 bishops. The executive power is in the hands of a duke, who is not limited by any representative assembly.

Parma, city, Italy, capital of the duchy of Parma, and of a district of the same name, on the small river Parma; 30 W. by N. Modena, 32 SW. Mantua, 62 SE. Milan. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 44. 48. N. Pop. 28,449. H. 4,000. Bp. see.

Parma is beautifully situated in a fertile plain, and is about 3 miles in circ., surrounded by a ditch and mound, and has a citadel, formerly reckoned the strongest in Italy. The streets are broad, straight, and tolerably clean, but the houses are of indifferent architecture, seldom above 2 stories. It contains a cathedral, and 35 chh., less remarkable for their architecture, than their paintings. The ducal palace is a great range of buildings, containing a large public library, academy of arts, and the museum of painting and sculpture. Connected with it is the great theatre, similar to the Olympic theatre at Vicenza, and said to be capable of containing 9,000 spectators.

The university was founded in 1599. The buildings are large and elegant, containing an anatomical hall, a chemical laboratory, a museum of natural history, and an observatory. The average number of students is about 400. The college for the sons of the gentry, founded in 1600, was calculated for 500 students, but seldom has more than 50. The manufactures of Parma are limited, consisting of silk, hats, fustian, and printing books. Natives, Mazzucolo, or Parmegiano, and Lanfranco.

Parma, r. which rises in S. part of the duchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, near Viadana.

Parmak Daghi, fortified mountain, Persia, in Schirvan; 30 ENE. Scamachie.

Parmenalore, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 15 SW. Errood.

Parmillieu, t. France, Isere; 24 ENE. Lyons.

Parmonca, t. Peru, in Lima, near the sea; 35 NNW. Guaura.

Parnapiacaba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 24. 12. S.

Parnassa, t. Hind.; 15 SSE. Allahabad.

Parnassus, now *Parnasso*, or *Licaouna*, or *Liakuna*, mt. Greece, in Phocis, (now part of Livadia,) NW. of Mount Helicon, 30 N. by W. Corinth. It has 2 principal summits, Hyampeia and Phitonia, or Tithonia; but has in all no less than 10 peaks; and was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and also to Bacchus. The Castalian fountain rises between the 2 summits, and flows near Castri, ancient Delphi. It is the highest mountain in Greece, having an elevation of 7 or 8,000 feet; covered in winter with snow and ice, but may be ascended even in Dec. and Jan., if the weather be mild. From the summit is enjoyed a delightful and extensive view.

Parné, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 SE. Laval.

Parnel, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 15 SW. Amednagur.

Parnipa, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 18. 10. S.

Paro, or *Parogong*, t. Bootan, capital of a district; 12 SW. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 32. E. Lat. 27. 43. N. It has a castle situated at the base of a lofty mountain, in which the governor resides; and is celebrated for its manufacture of idols and arms; particularly swords, daggers, and the barbs of arrows.

Parnot, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 5 NW. Bourbonne.

Paro Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 288 NNE. Peking. Lon. 118. 47. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Pa ro, small isl. near the coast of Nicaragua,

in Salinas bay. Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 10. 3. N.

Paroisse, t. France, in Correze, district of Tulle. Pop. including the parish, 2,011.

Parone, t. Hind. in Nays; 32 S. Calicut.

Paropal, t. Carnatic; 14 NW. Volconda.

Paros, or *Baru*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, and one of those anciently called *Cyclades*; about 36 miles in circumference. Besides Paros, this island was likewise called *Pactia*, *Minoa*, or *Minoia*, *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Elyria*, *Hileassa*, and *Cabarnis*. It was anciently a rich and powerful island, being called by Stephanus, the most wealthy and happy of the *Cyclades*; and by Cornelius Nepos, an island elated with its riches. The city of *Paros*, which was the metropolis of the island, is styled by Stephanus a potent city, and one of the largest in the Archipelago. Paros, or as the natives call it, *Parechia*, is supposed to have been built upon its ruins; the neighbouring country abounds with valuable monuments of antiquity; the very walls of the present city are built with columns, architraves, and pedestals, mingled with pieces of ancient marble of a surprising size.

Paros was formerly famous for its fine marble, which was of an extraordinary whiteness, and in such request among the ancients, that the best statuaries used no other. The Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medicis, &c. are of this beautiful material. There are still to be seen caverns of an extraordinary depth, which the modern inhabitants and travellers take to be ancient quarries. In one of the quarries, distant about 4 miles from the present city of Parechia, is still to be seen a basso relievo, cut in the rock, and containing 29 figures of nymphs and satyrs, dancing a kind of brawl. On the decline of the eastern empire, the quarries were entirely neglected, and they have never been re-opened. The statuaries, Phidias and Praxitiles, were natives of Paros.

The island is provided with several capacious and safe harbours, of which Naussa is the most considerable, and was anciently much resorted to by traders. The surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile, and in some parts well cultivated. It nourishes a great number of sheep, and yields wheat, barley, fruit, legumes, and particularly cotton. Before the war of Candia, the inhabitants made a great deal of oil; but while the army of the Venetians remained on the island, they burnt all the olive trees. Lon. 25. 18. E. Lat. 37. 4. N. Pop. 2,000 Greeks.

Parpajah, t. on NE. coast of Sumatra, on the river Camfer. Lon. 102. 45. W. Lat. 0. 15. N.

Parpasarat, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra; about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 102. 15. S. Lat. 1. 21. N.

Parpooly, t. Hind. Concan; 28 NNE. Goa.

Parpour, t. Bengal; 70 NW. Midnapour.

Parpour, t. Bengal; 8 N. Curruckpour.

Parr, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 5 NW. Warrington. Pop. 1,183.

Parra, t. Persia, Segestan; 60 N. Zareng.

Parrah, see *Ferrah*.

Parral, or *St. Joseph del Parral*, t. Mexico, in Durango, on a river which runs into the Conchos; 230 N. Durango, 550 N. Mexico. Lon. 105. 12. W. Lat. 28. 10. N. Pop. including the suburbs, 7,000. It is situated in a fertile coun-

try, on a lake of the same name, and has several mines in its vicinity.

Parramatta, see *Paramatta*.

Parras, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 90 N. Zacatecas.

Parresey, t. France, in Jura; 3 S. Dôle, 4 NNE. Chaussin.

Parreo, t. Hind. in Bahar; 23 WSW. Patna.

Parret, r. Eng. which rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, passes by Langport, Bridgewater, &c., and runs into the Bristol channel, about 10 miles below the last town.

Parriah, t. Hind. in Bahar; 35 N. Durbungh. Lon. 85. 52. E. Lat. 26. 41. N.

Parrier, t. Hind. Oude; 35 SW. Lucknow.

Parrida, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lat. 7. 16. N.

Parroah, t. Ceylon; 36 N. Candy, 50 WSW. Trinkamaly. Lat. 8. 17. N.

Parrot Islands, cluster of islands in Dusky bay, New Zealand; 3 SW. Facile Harbour.

Parrot's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 56. W. Lat. 12. 7. N.

Parr's Point, cape on NE. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Parsberg, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 9 NE. Dietfurt, 18 NW. Ratisbon. Pop. 506.

Parschina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Niznei Tunguska; 560 SE. Turuchansk. Lon. 106. 54. E. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Parschwitz, see *Parchwitz*.

Parshepatnam, t. Hind. in Marawar, on the coast; 6 N. Tondy.

Parsoi, t. Hind. Baglana; 17 SW. Naderbar.

Parsonauth, t. Hind. in Bahar, situated among hills which divide that province from Bengal. It is a place held in estimation by the Jains.

Parson's Island, small isl. near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 25. W. Lat. 44. 36. N.

Parson's field, p-t. York co. Maine; 50 NNW. York, 118 NNE. Boston, W. 557. Pop. 2,355.

Parsonstown, see *Birr*.

Partabpour, t. Bengal; 25 E. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 50. E. Lat. 22. 21. N.

Partabpour, t. Hind. Oude; 10 E. Fyzabad.

Partapah, t. Hind. in Barhar; 13 N. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 28. E. Lat. 25. 54. N.

Parthenay, t. France, principal place of a district, in Two-Sevres, near the river Thoue; 21 NNE. Niort, 24 W. Poitiers. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 46. 38. N. Pop. 3,213.

Partenheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in the province of the Rhine, district of Worstadt. P. 381.

Parteni, (an. *Parthenius*), r. Natolia, which runs into the Black sea, near Amasreh.

Partenico, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; at the base of the Palermo mountains; 24 miles from Palermo. Pop. 5,000.

Partenkerch, t. Bavaria; 6 S. Weilheim.

Partesti, t. Bukovina; 18 W. Sucsava.

Partha, r. Saxony, which runs into the Pleisse, near Leipsic.

Parthenope, now *Naples*.

Parthia, ancient country, Asia. It had Hyrcania N., Aria E., Caramania S., and Media W. The chief city was Hecaton-pylos. It is now a part of Farsistan and Irac Agemi, in Persia.

Partido, small isl. in the SW. part of the bay of Campeachy,

Partido, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 11. 20. S.

Particotty, t. Carnatic; 7 NE. Tinevelly.

Parton, v. Eng. in Cumberland; 11-2 Whitehaven. Pop. 478.

Partridge Bay, bay on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63. 20. W. Lat. 50. 16. N.

Paru, fort, Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Para; on N. side of the river Amazon. Lon. 54. 10. W. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Paru, or *Ginipape*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Amazons, near Paru.

Parua, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 20. S.

Parvich, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; fertile in grapes, olives, and mulberries.

Parupanada, t. Hind. in Malabar, on a river which has a bar at the mouth. Lon. 75. 55. E. Lat. 11. 2. N. H. 700, built of stone. It carries on considerable trade with Bombay, particularly in teak timber.

Parur, t. Hind. in Cochin; 10 ESE. Cranganore.

Parwida, t. Finland; 45 NNE. Jamsio.

Parwan, t. Candahar; 60 NW. Cabul.

Parwis, t. Tyrol; 18 WNW. Innspruck.

Parys, mt. N. Wales, in the island of Anglesea; 2 SE. Amlwch. It is about 9 miles in length, and half as much in breadth; apparently wild, waste, and barren in the extreme, but abounding in the richest mines of copper and lead ore, in the latter of which is found a mixture of silver; the bed of copper ore is supposed to be the largest known in the world.

Parzanega, t. Italy; 15 ENE. Bergamo.

Parzenczow, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 56 SSE. Kalisch. Pop. 793.

Pas, t. Prussia; 10 NE. Rastenburg.

Pas, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 E. Dourlens, 13 SW. Arras. Pop. 860.

Pas, see *Paszberg*.

Pas de Calais, see *Straits-of-Calais*.

Pasa, or *Fesa*, (an. *Pasargada*), t. Persia, in Farsistan; 68 SE. Schiras, 235 SSE. Ispahan. Lon. 53. 40. E. Lat. 29. 10. N. This was formerly the burial place of the Persian monarchs, and a royal city.

Pasaka, see *Buxadewar*.

Pasakamenitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 8 WNW. Politzka.

Pasal, t. Africa, in Fonia. Lon. 15. 36. W. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Pasanga, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5. 10. S.

Pasar, t. Hind. Carnatic; 21 W. Tiagar.

Pasargada, see *Pasa*.

Pasay, t. Sumatra, on N. extremity, abounding in cattle, provisions, grain, and timber.

Pasberg, t. Bohemia, in Saatz, near Catherineberg.

Pasberg, t. Aust. Illyria, district of Fiume.

Paschkaw, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 10 miles from Dubassar.

Pascagoula, r. Mississippi, which runs S. into the gulf of Mexico, 38 W. Mobile bay. Lon. 88. 30. W. It is navigable for vessels drawing six feet of water, about 50 miles. Length about 300 miles.

Pascataqua, see *Piscataqua*.

Pascataquas, r. Maine, which runs E. into the Penobscot, 9 miles above the Passadunky.

Pascomayo, s-p. Peru, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Lana, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 7. 20. S.

Pascuaro, see *Pasquaro*.

Pasewalk, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 21 W. Old Stettin, 66 SSE. Stralsund. Lon. 13.57. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 4,024. It is situated on the Ucker, by means of which the inhabitants carry down their goods to the great Haff. Near the town are some iron-works.

Pasiga, r. which rises in the province of Darien, and runs into the bay of Panama.

Pasihan, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near W. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 12. E. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Pasin, see *Badkis*.

Pasitano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, with a small harbour; 18 SSE. Naples. Pop. 4,000.

Paskareti, t. Mingrelia; 20 NNE. Anarghia.

Paska, t. Africa, in Fonia, where the king keeps a garrison of 100 men. The town is surrounded with six rows of pallisadoes, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

Paskau, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 E. New Titschein.

Paslaken, t. Prussia; 10 SE. Bartenstein.

Pasman, isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, 15 miles in length, & 2 in breadth. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. It produces abundance of wine and oil, and contains 7 villages.

Paso, presidio or military post, New Mexico, on the Del Norte; 525 N. Durango. It is separated from Santa Fé by an uncultivated country, more than 300 miles in length.

Paso Ferreira, t. S. A. in Buenos Ayres; 340 NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Paso de Pescado, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 50 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Pasolato, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea on S. coast, Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 36. 49. N.

Pasmado, t. Brazil; 12 S. by E. Goiana. Pop. 400.

Pasomdso, lake, Thibet, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 94. 24. E. Lat. 29. 42. N.

Paspardo, t. Italy; 4 N. Breno.

Paspaya, t. Buenos Ayres; 60 S. La Plata.

Pasqua, t. Mexico, in Xalisco, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Pacific ocean; 45 WNW. La Purification. Lat. 20. 5. N.

Pasquaro, or *Utzila Pasquaro*, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, on S. side of a large lake abounding in fish; 120 W. Mexico. Lon. 101. 20. W. Lat. 19. 50. N. Pop. about 15,000. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, and contains a college, several convents, and some handsome buildings. The population consists of 500 families of Spaniards and Mulattoes, and 2,000 families of Indians, chiefly occupied in sugar mills, and neighbouring copper mines. The elevation of the town is 7,224 feet.

Pasquiario, t. Mexico, in Durango, S. of the Rio de Nassas. Pop. 5,600.

Pasquotank, or *Pasquetank*, r. N. C., which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal, which forms a communication between James river and Albemarle sound.

Pasquotank, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 7,674; slaves 2,295. Pop. in 1820, 8,008. Chief town, Nixonton.

Passadunky, or *Passadumkeag*, r. Maine, which runs SE. and joins the Penobscot, 19 miles above Bangor.

Passage, t. S. A. in Tucuman, on a river of the same name; 116 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Passage Canal, inlet, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212. 15. E. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Passage Fort, t. Jamaica, in the road between Port Royal, and Spanish Town, 7 SE. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cober, where it has a fort, with 10 or 12 guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them houses of entertainment.

Passage Island, small isl. at the entrance of a channel from the North Pacific ocean, among the Philippine islands, about 20 E. Leyta. Lon. 125. 27. E. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Passage Island, small low isl. in the gulf of Georgia, at the entrance into Howe's sound. Lon. 237. 3. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

Passage Islands, two small islands among the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies, near the coast of Porto Rico.

Passage, (*Great*), one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide; 12 E. Porto Rico.

Passage, (*Little*), one of the Virgin islands, near Great Passage Island.

Passage Point, cape, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 53. 15. S.

Passage Rock, (*North*), rock, Prince William's sound, about 2 1-2 NNW. the N. point of entrance into Port Chalmers, Montague's Island.

Passage Rock, (*South*), rock, Prince William's sound, half a mile W. the N. point of entrance into Port Chalmers.

Passages, (*Los*), s-p. Spain, in Guipuscoa, with a good harbour, well sheltered by mountains, with sufficient depth of water for a fifty-gun ship; 3 E. St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 1,700.

Passaic, r. N. J., which flows S. into Newark bay. It is navigable 10 miles for small vessels. At Patterson this river has a fall of 72 feet perpendicular, presenting a scene of singular beauty and grandeur. It is much visited as an interesting natural curiosity.

Passais, t. France, in Orne, on the Pisse; 6 SW. Domfront. Pop. 2,316.

Passaman, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, near the Equator.

Passamaquoddy, bay, which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It is about 6 m. from N. to S., and 12 from E. to W. It contains a number of islands, as Campo Bello, Deer, Moose, Dudley, Frederick, &c. See *St. Croix*.

Passangan, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 2. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Passara, t. Borneo, on W. coast; 80 SW. Borneo.

Passarge, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, at Braunsberg.

Passargos, (*Los*), small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, between the coast of Natolia and

the island of Scio. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 38. 17. N.

Passaro, small barren isl. at SE. end of Sicily, with a fort and garrison; 24 S. Syracuse. The fort is used as a place of exile for military offenders.

Passaro, Epirus, in Molossis.

Passaron, t. Morea; 18 S. Argos.

Passarowitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, near the river Morava; 33 ESE. Belgrade, 44 W. Orsova. It is well known for a peace concluded here, in the year 1718, between Charles VI. and Achmet III.

Passarouang, or *Passarowan*, t. Java, and capital of a kingdom, on N. coast; 30 W. Panarucan. Lat. 7. 36. S. The chief trade is in cotton. The houses are neatly built; and the country appears to be well cultivated. The produce of this settlement is rice, of which they export large quantities. There are but few Dutch here; the Javanese are numerous, and their chief lives with considerable splendour. They have good roads, and posts are established along the coasts; and it appears to be a busy & well regulated settlement.

Passau, (an. *Patavia*, & *Batava Castra*,) city, Bav. capital of the circle of the Lower Danube, formerly capital of a bishopric and principality of the same name, on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and the Ilz; 82 ENE. Munich, 120 W. by N. Vienna. Lon. 13. E. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. of Passau proper, 6,170; including Innstadt and Ilzstadt, nearly 10,000. Bp. see. It consists of three towns, namely, of that which is properly called *Passau*, and lies between the rivers Danube and Inn; of the *Innstadt*, which stands on the other side of the Inn, being joined with the former by means of a bridge, and standing on the site of the ancient town of *Bojodurum*; and lastly of the *Ilzstadt*, which lies on the north side of the Danube, where it receives the Ilz. Passau proper is well built, and contains 3 parish chh., a gymnasium, and several public edifices, and has large breweries, a tobacco manufactory, and some trade. Innstadt and Ilzstadt are meanly built. The fortifications are considerable. In 1552, the religious peace, which is usually called *The Treaty of Passau*, was concluded here. This was considered by the German Protestants, as the grand charter of their liberties. The late bishopric of Passau contained 470 sq. m. and 60,000 inhabitants. The portion lying west of the Inn, belongs to Bavaria, the rest to Austria.

Passavant, t. France, in Marne; 6 S. Menehould.

Passavant, t. France, in Doubs; 4 S. Baume les Dames, 13 ENE. Besançon. Pop. 540.

Passavant, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 ESE. Vihiers, 15 W. Saumur.

Passaway, t. Hind. in Jyenagur; 30 E. Parasaoli.

Passchendale, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 20 NE. Ypres, 22 S. by W. Bruges. Pop. 2,531.

Passenburg, see *Paszberg*.

Passenheim, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 32 S. Heilsberg, 70 S. Königsberg. Pop. 876.

Passer, r. Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, near Meran.

Passeroe, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, a little below Braunsberg.

Passidaypour, t. Hind. in Oude; 24 N. Manickpour.

Passerg, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Haff; 22 SW. Brandenburg.

Passerg, r. Prussia. See *Passarge*.

Passeron Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Passignano, t. Popedom, in Perugia, on N. side of the lake; 8 SE. Cortona, 22 NW. Perugia.

Passir, t. and chief place of a district, on E. coast of Borneo, on a river which runs into the Straits of Macassar, about 45 m. from its mouth, with 2 fathoms water. Lon. 116. 10. E. Lat. 1. 57. S. The town contains about 300 wooden houses, chiefly inhabited by Buggesses, who are merchants, and carry on a great deal of trade. The sultan, a Malay prince, has a house and wooden fort a little way from the river.

Passo, t. Portugal, Beira; 7 ESE. Lamego.

Passo del Norte, or *Fort*, New Mexico, on the del Norte; 60 leagues S. Santa Fé.

Passodi Moia, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 17 WSW. Viesta.

Passumacan Bay, bay on E. coast of Luçon; 15 S. Cape Engano.

Passumah, district, Sumatra, on SW. coast.

Passy, t. France, in Seine; 2 I-2 W. Paris. Pop. 3,105. It stands on an eminence, and presents a fine appearance. Its chalybeate waters are in repute.

Passyunk, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 1,638.

Pastaca, or *Pastaza*, r. Quito, which rises near Riobamba, and after a course of more than 300 leagues, runs into the Maragnon, 50 W. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Pastek, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 56 WNW. Diarbekir.

Pasto, t. Peru; 80 NNE. Lima.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, t. New-Grenada, in Popayan, capital of a district; 80 SSW. Popayan, 115 NNE. Quito. Lon. 77. 21. W. Lat. 1. 13. N. Pop. 8,000. It is situated at the skirt of a mountain, at the top of which is a volcano. It contains a college and several convents, and wooden manufactures, which are much esteemed.

Pastrengo, v. Italy, Verona, on the Adige, where, in 1799, the Austrians had a fortified camp.

Pastrovich, district, Aust. Dalmatia, between the gulf of Venice, and Monte Negro. Chief town, Budoa.

Pasturano, v. Piedmont; 8 SSE. Alexandria. In 1799, the Austrians were here defeated by the French.

Pasumsic, r. Vt. which rises in Newark, and runs into the Connecticut, in Barnet.

Paszberg, or *Pas*, t. Istria; 9 NNE. Pedena, 25 SSE. Trieste.

Pata, on N. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 121. 20. E. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Pata, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 10. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Patack, t. Hind. in Palnaud; 20 W. Tirycotta.

Patada, t. Hind. Aurungabad; 30 N. Jarore.

Patagoa, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, near Rio Janeiro.

Patagonia, or *Land of Magellan*, country, S. A. bounded N. by Buenos Ayres, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Straits of Magellan, and W. by the S. Pacific ocean; extending from the 63d to the 75th deg. of W. Lon. and from the 38th to the 54th of S. Lat. The people are reported to be of a gigantic stature, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the climate, to go almost naked. That they are barbarous, is evinced by the treatment of the few unfortunate Europeans who have fallen into their hands. They differ, indeed, in manners, as they are divided into a great variety of nations. Towards the straits they are said to be perfectly savage; on the frontiers of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements they greatly resemble the Chilians. Some of the inhabitants seen by Commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he supposed to be about 7 feet in height. Capt. Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be 6 feet 7 inches; but he says the greatest part of them was from 5 feet 10 to 6 feet. Their complexion is a dark copper colour, like that of the Indians in North America. They have many horses and dogs. Little is known respecting the productions of the country.

Pataia, or *Pataj*, t. Hungary, in Pest; 7 N. Colocza.

Patak, t. Hungary, on the Latorcza, where the Protestants have a college; 25 SSE. Caschau, 44 WNW. Munkacz.

Patak, see *Saros Patak*.

Patala, t. Finland; 45 NNE. Jamsio.

Patamba, t. Mexico, in the district of Periban; 22 E. Periban.

Patan, t. Hind. in Agimere, on the Chumbul, capital of a district, and contains a temple. Lon. 75. 50. E. Lat. 25. 17. N.

Patanam, t. Hind. in Marawar; 40 NW. Ramanadporum.

Patani, t. Asia, and capital of a kingdom, subject to Siam; 250 N. Malacca. Lon. 101. 40. E. Lat. 6. 53. N. It is situated on E. coast, at the bottom of a bay, bounded by a promontory, in the gulf of Siam; containing between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, composed of sundry nations, Chinese, Malays, Siamese, and Europeans. The Siamese have a grand pagoda, and the Mahometans a mosque. The Siamese, in general, cultivate the land; the Chinese are generally artisans.

Patapa, t. on N. coast of the island of Samar. Lon. 125. 14. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Patapsco, r. Md., which runs SE. into Chesapeake bay, between North Point, and Bodkin's Point. It is navigable to Fell's Point, in Baltimore, 14 miles, for ships drawing 18 feet water.

Patara, now *Patara*.

Patate, t. Quito, in the district of Ambato, on a river of the same name. Lat. 1. 21. S.

Patatan, t. Borneo, on NW. coast, on a river of the same name. Lon. 116. 5. E. Lat. 5. 50. N. H. 100. Pepper and cocoa-nut trees abound in the vicinity.

Patavia, now *Passau*.

Patavium, now *Padua*.

Pataz, or *Caxamarquilla*, jurisdiction, Peru, in Truxillo, bounded N. and NE. by the province of Chacapoyas, NW. by the rivers Maranon and Caxamarquilla, E. by the Andes,

S. by the river Guamalies, and W. by the Maranon. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, the 2 most numerous tribes of which are Choloos and Hibitos. These Indians have been much civilized by the Spanish missionaries, who first went among them in 1676; and several towns have been since built. It is situated among the mountains, and thence has a variety of products; but is principally remarkable for its gold mines.

Pataz, see *Caxamarquilla*.

Pataspour, t. Bengal; 28 SSE. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 37. E. Lat. 22. 2. N.

Patate, t. S. A. in Quito, and jurisdiction of Riobamba; celebrated for its sugar.

Patuvilca, see *Pativilca*.

Patay, t. France, in Loiret; 12 NNW. Orleans, 18 N. Beaugency. Pop. 1,000. Near this town the English were defeated by the French, under the conduct of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, in the year 1429.

Patchepatiam, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 13 NNE. Coimbatore.

Patchogue, p-v. in Brookhaven, N.Y.; W. 289.

Patchwary, t. Bengal; 32 S. Rajemal.

Patcoona, t. Bengal; 50 SW. Rogonatpour. Lon. 87. 2. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

Pate, small island, France, in the Gironde, near Blaye.

Pateabarry, t. Bengal; 20 S. Moorshedabad.

Pateagur, t. Hind. in Sollapour; 35 NW. Sollapour.

Pateeba, t. Hind. in Benares; 8 S. Chunar.

Pateeta, t. & fortress Hind. in Benares; 8 S. Chunar.

Pategow, t. Hind. Hindia; 8 S. Hurdah.

Pateli, or *Putala*, t. Thibet, in the district of Lassa, where, upon a mountain is the temple or palace of the grand lama; 3 E. Lassa, 272 NNW. Ghergong.

Patenode, t. Ceylon, near E. coast; 73 E. Candy. Lon. 82. E. Lat. 7. N.

Patequemade, t. Cuba; 20 E. Villa del Principe.

Pater, or *Pader*, r. Ger. which rises near Paderborn, and runs into the Lippe, about 1 E. Neuhaus.

Patara, t. A. Turkey, in Natolla; 8 S. Eksenide. This town, anciently called *Patara*, was the city of Lycia, and famous for a temple of Apollo, said to have been equal to that of Delphos for its oracle, magnificence, and riches, and that god is said to have divided his presence between them, being the six summer months at Delphos, and the six winter months at Patara. Ptolemy Philadelphus directed it to be called *Arsinoe*, but it recovered its former name, and is celebrated for the martyrdom of St. Leo, and St. Gregory. It was once the see of a bishop, and still retains many traces of its ancient grandeur, but is now uninhabited.

Paterna, t. Spain, in New Castile; 3 E. Alcaraz.

Paterno, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, built on the ruins of *Hybla*, so celebrated for its honey; 15 W. Catania. Pop. 10 or 12,000.

Paterno, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 3 N. Monte Marano.

Paternosters, (*Little*), cluster of 13 rocks in the E. Indian sea, between the islands of Borneo

and Celebes, called by the Malays, *Pulo Bala-bataken*.

Paternosters, (*Great*), cluster of shoals and islets in the E. Indian sea, about 120 miles in length from NE. to SW. and 30 in breadth. Lon. 117. 10. to 119. 10. E. Lat. 6. 30. to 7. 42. S.

Paternosters, rocks in the Atlantic, on the south side of the entrance into the bay of St. Helena. Lat. 32. 20. S.

Paternosters, or *Pierres de Lec*, rocks near the north coast of the island of Jersey.

Patesville, p-v. Breckenridge co. Ken.; W. 715.

Patgong, t. Bengal; 120 W. Beyhar.

Path-Head, t. Scot. in Fifeshire; 1 E. Kirkcaldie. Pop. 1,692. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of nails. Of late years different branches of weaving woollen and linen, have been introduced.

Path-Head, v. Scot. in Mid-Lothian; 11 S. Edinburgh.

Pati, see *Patta*.

Patia, r. S. A., which rises near Popayan, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 2. 15. N.

Patia, t. Hind. in Sirhind; 12 SW. Sirhind, 130 NW. Delhi. Lat. 30. 18. N.

Patience, isl. in Narraganset bay, R.I., NW. of Prudence island, 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

Patientia, (*Straits of*), channel of the E. Indian sea, between the island of Bachian, and S. coast of Gilolo.

Patmos, or *Pathmos*, now *Patino*, or *Palmosa*, island in the Grecian Archipelago; 16 SW. Samos. Lon. 26. 24. E. Lat. 37. 24. N. Pop. about 1,500. It is about 20 miles in circ. and one of the most barren in all the Archipelago, without wood, without rivers, and almost without gardens; on the other hand, the spring water is pure, and the air healthy. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors, or ship-builders; they sail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, and stockings of their own manufacture. There is plenty of rabbits, pigeons, partridges, and quails.

In the time of the Romans, this island was a place of exile, and the place to which St. John was banished. A grotto in a rock, now converted into a monastery called the Monastery of the Apocalypse, or of St. John, is pointed out as the spot where that apostle wrote the Apocalypse. It is a strong fortress, having several towers, and lofty, thick walls. Many ancient manuscripts, are still preserved in it. This church belongs to a convent, the abbot of which is prince of the island, and pays annually 1,000 crowns to the Grand Signior, besides presents to the Captain Pacha.

Patinoon, t. Hind. in Marawar; 27 NW. Ramanadporum.

Patioqua, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 65 S. St. Yago de los Valles.

Pativilca, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa, remarkable for the remains of a large Indian building, supposed to have been the palace of a Cacique, situated on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lat. 10. 25. S. H. 50, or 60.

Patiza, or *Grande River*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 50. S.

Patladah, circar, Bengal; bounded NE. by Curribary, S. and SE. by Dacca, and W. by

Goragot and Islamabad; about 30 miles long, and 16 broad. The chief towns are Chilmory and Dewangunge.

Patmour, t. Golconda; 25 NNE. Rachore.

Patna, t. Bukovina; 30 W. Sucsava.

Patna, or *Putna*, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Milcow, at Focsani.

Patna, city, Hind. capital of Bahar, and residence of a governor; 250 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 85. 21. E. Lat. 25. 37. N. Pop. according to Hamilton not less than 150,000; some have stated it at nearly 500,000. It is situated on S. bank of the Ganges, which is here during the rainy season 5 miles wide, and deep enough to float a ship of war. The city is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, inclosed by a brick wall, having small round bastions, but many parts are fallen to decay. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses exceed one or two stories in height; and are generally built of mud, and make a mean appearance. The houses of the Europeans are in the suburbs, called Bankypore, or Bankirpoor, and are handsomely built of brick. The surrounding country is perfectly flat, and produces the finest opium and salt petre, and great quantities of grain, also indigo and sugar. It carries on a large trade with Calcutta. It has been in the possession of the British, since 1763, and is the residence of a provincial court of appeal, &c. It is a very ancient city; and probably its modern name may be derived from *Pataliputra*, or *Patelpoothar*; supposed to be the ancient *Pali-bothra*.

Patnoura, t. Hind. in Kerleh; 55 NW. Maltoy.

Potakah, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 30 NW. Darore.

Patomac, or *Patowmac*, see *Potomac*.

Patoma, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, Lon. 116. 24. E. Lat. 59. 53. N.

Patong, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river; 15 WNW. Koue.

Patook, or *Puttock*, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 84. 25. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Patos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 28. 28. S.

Patos, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 30 N. Zacatecas.

Patou, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 45 E. Aurungabad.

Patoual, t. Hind. in Baglana; 18 SE. Bahbelgong.

Patquashagama Lake, lake, Canada; 450 W. Quebec. Lon. 82. 5. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Patra, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 18 NNE. Amood.

Patras, or *Patrasso*, or *Baliabadra*, (an. *Patra*), s-p. Morea, on S. coast of the entrance into the gulf of Lepanto; 28 NE. Chiarenza. Lon. 21. 43. E. Lat. 38. 3. N. Pop. 6,000. H. 1,400. Greek abp. see. It contains about 80 Christian families, 250 of Turks, and 108 of Jews. Consuls from England, France, Netherlands, &c. reside here. The principal articles of trade are coarse oil, silk, honey, wheat, manna, &c. In the time of Pausanias, it was adorned with temples, a theatre, and odeum. It has often been attacked by enemies, taken, and pillaged. It has only one good street, and few of the houses are of brick. It is situated at some distance from the sea, by the side of

a hill, on which is a ruinous castle. The port is choaked up with mud, and it has now only an indifferent road for vessels.

Patree, t. Hind. in Guzerat, capital of a district; 70 W. Amedabad. Lon. 71. 35. E. Lat. 22. 50. N. It is a large and populous place defended by walls, and supplied with water by a large reservoir. It was formerly a place of great strength, but a part of its fortifications have fallen to decay.

Patria, t. Naples, in Lavora, near a lake to which it gives name; 13 NW. Naples.

Patrica, t. Poppedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 13 S. Rome.

Patrick, co. S. side of Va.; bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Henry co., S. by N.C., and NW. by Grayson and Montgomery cos.; W. 842. Pop. in 1810, 4,964; slaves 724. Pop. in 1820, 5,089.

Patrickville, p-v. Guilford co. N.C.; W. 337.

Patricktown, t. Lincoln co. Maine. Pop. 292.

Patrimonia, t. Corsica; 4 W. Bastia.

Patrimonio, or *Patrimony of St. Peter*, pr. Poppedom, or the Ecclesiastical States; bounded N. by the Orvietan & part of Umbria, E. by the Sasina, and Campagna di Roma, SW. by the Mediterranean, and NW. by the duchy of Castro; about 43 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces a considerable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiascone, Bolsena, Civita Castellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrington, t. Eng. in N. Riding of Yorkshire on a river which runs into the Humber; 18 ESE. Hull, 192 N. London. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 53. 55. N. Pop. 894. It is of considerable antiquity and said to have been called *Prætorium*. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Patris, t. Hind. in Arungabad; 6 SE. Aurungabad.

Patroclus, now *Gaidronisi*.

Patrona, or *Padron*, (an. *Botrys*, or *Botrayum*.) t. Syria, near the sea coast; 20 SW. Tripoli. Lon. 35. 35. E. Lat. 44. 12. N. Mr. Maundrel found here the remains of an old church and monastery, but these, as well as the town, perfectly ruined and desolate.

Patrowra, t. Hind. in Boggilcund; 25 SE. Makoonda.

Patsaari, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 58. E. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Patsah, t. Hind. in Surgooja; 25 NNE. Surgooja.

Patschkau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 13 W. Neisse, 5 S. Munsterberg. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 50. 13. N. Pop. 2,210.

Patschlanoitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch. Pop. 403.

Paishikamistic, r. Canada, which runs into the Sable, Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Patta, or *Pati*, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, about 10 miles in circ.; chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the English, Portuguese, and Indians trade for ivory and slaves; it is situated near the coast at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 1. 56. S.

Pattaily, t. Hind. in Bahar; 33 ENE. Hajypour.

Patalla, see *Tatta*.

Pattan, or *Lehit Pattan*, or *Putn*, city, Asia,

in Napaul, containing several temples; 10 E. Catmandu. Lon. 85. 10. E. Lat. 28. 5. N. Pop. according to Kirkpatrick, 240,000, and 24,000 houses.

Pattan, t. Hind. in Mewat; 16 SW. Cotputly.

Pattan, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 20 NW. Satarah.

Pattancheru, t. Hind. in Golconda; 20 WNW. Hydrabad.

Pattapoow-winepee, lake, N. America. Lon. 96. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Pattee, s-p. on E. coast of Africa, on an island situated a little distance from the shore; formerly a place of considerable trade, now seldom visited. Lon. 41. 24. E. Lat. 0. 12. S.

Pattealah, t. Hind. in Delhi, district of Sirhind. Lon. 75. 33. E. Lat. 30. 18. N. It is the residence of one of the Seik chiefs, and the most flourishing town in Sirhind, surrounded with a strong mud wall, and has in the centre a square citadel, which contains the palace of the rajah.

Patteerah, r. Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, on the borders of Hindoostan.

Pattelbakers, one of the smallest of the Molucca islands. Lon. 127. 21. E. Lat. 0. 3. N.

Patten's Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 38. 22. N.

Pattensen, t. Han. in Calenberg, formerly surrounded with walls, moats, and ramparts; 6. S. Hanover. Pop. 1,332.

Patterdale, v. Eng. in Westmoreland, in a romantic valley, at the head of the Ullswater; 8 N. Ullswater. Pop. 319.

Pattereah, r. Thibet, which runs into the Ganges on the borders of Hindoostan.

Pattergaut, t. Hind. in Delhi; 20 W. Coel.

Pattergotta, t. Hind. in Bengal; 10 E. Puculoe.

Pattergotta, t. Assam; 15 E. Gentiah.

Pattergotta, t. Bengal; 22 SW. Dinagepour.

Pattergotta, t. Bengal; 18. E. Boglipour.

Pattergur, t. Hind. in Sumbul; 4 NE. Nidjibabad.

Patterpurra, t. Bengal; 42 SW. Burdwan.

Patterra, t. Bengal; 5 E. Midnapour.

Patterson, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y.; 22 SE. Poughkeepsie, 107 SSE. Albany, W. 304. Pop. 1,578.

Patterson, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 8 SW. Hackinsack, 13 N. Newark, 15 NW. New York, W. 254. Pop. 2,200. It is situated on the Passaic, near the great falls, within about 4 miles of tide water, and is surrounded by hills admired for their picturesque appearance. It possesses very excellent water privileges, and is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state. It contains 10 cotton manufactories with 15,000 spindles, 2 large duck manufactories, a rolling and slitting mill, a nail manufactory, and a paper mill; 4 houses of public worship, for Dutch Reformed, Presbyterians, Catholics, and Methodists. The houses are principally of wood, the mills of stone. The falls of the Passaic, a quarter of a mile from the town, have a descent of 72 feet perpendicular, and are much visited and admired for beauty and grandeur.

Pattersort, t. Prussia; 6 SW. Brandenburg.

Patterwaldt, t. Prussia; 24 ESE. Königsberg.

Patti, or *Pati*, or *Piatti*, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on N. coast, in a bay of

gulf to which it gives name, built on the ruins of *Tindaro*; 32 W. Messina, 40 N. Catania. Lon. 15. 2. E. Lat. 38. 10. N. Pop. 2,500. Bp. see.

Patti, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 1 E. Patti.

Patti, t. Java, on N. coast; 380 E. Batavia.

Pattiad, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 35 NW. Gogo.

Pattiary, t. Hind. Oude; 55 ENE. Agra, 55 NW. Canoge. Lon. 79. 26. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Patticaut, t. Hind. in Cochin; 38 ENE. Cranganore.

Pattigam, t. Hind. Orissa; 30 N. Orissa.

Pattmes, t. Bavaria; 10 ESE. Rain.

Patlonsburg, p-t. Boutetourt co. Va.; W. 237.

Pattun, see *Puttan*.

Pattur, or *Pattugotta*, t. Bengal, in Bogli-pour, on the Ganges, 7 miles below Colgong.

Pattschow, or *Patzow*, t. Bohemia, in Bechin, 23 ENE. Bechin, 33 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

Pattungah, t. Hind. Orissa; 18 N. Sonnepour.

Patturages, t. Neth. in Hainaut; 4 SW. Mons. Pop. 3,503. In the vicinity are coal mines.

Pattyah, t. Hind. Oude; 22 SSW. Canoge.

Pattypour, t. Hind. Bahar; 52 SSW. Patna.

Patucket, see *Pawtucket*.

Patucket Falls, on the Merrimack, between Chelmsford and Dracut, a little above the mouth of Concord river, 1 1-2 below the head of Middlesex canal, 10 W. Andover, W. 463. The perpendicular descent is 23 feet. A canal 1 1-2 miles long, is constructed around the falls, and a bridge is built across the river at the principal descent. Here is a small village in the township of Chelmsford, with a post office and 2 cotton manufactories.

Patuxent, r. Md. which runs SE. into Chesapeake bay, 18 N. of the Potomac. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 50 miles.

Patzau, or *Paczow*, t. Bohemia; 48 SSE. Prague. Pop. 2,197.

Patzlawitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 S. Olmutz.

Pau, t. France, capital of Lower-Pyrenees; 12 1-2 posts E. Bayonne, 21 1-2 W. Toulouse. Lon. 0. 18. W. Lat. 43. 17. N. Pop. 8,993. H. 1,600. It is situated on a river called the Gave of Pau, on an eminence, above a delightful valley, the Gave meandering through it in a most picturesque manner, and the Pyrenees rising behind and presenting a romantic prospect. It is well built, and contains 7 chh., an academy or provincial university, an academy of arts and sciences, and a public library. The environs produce an abundance of fruit and good red wine. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly esteemed. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and the birth place of Henry IV., and of Bernadotte, the present king of Sweden, born in 1763.

Pau, the largest of the Feejee islands in S. Pac. ocean, celebrated for sandal wood. The natives are fierce and warlike, and are cannibals.

Paucara, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 20 E. Guanca Velica.

Paucarcolla, t. S. A., which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the diocese of La Paz; 32 N. Puno.

Paucarcolla, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres, in the diocese of La Paz. The inhabitants feed a great number of sheep, and manufacture the wool, which is coarse. There are some mines of silver, but they are in general filled with water. Puno is the principal town.

Paucartamba, jurisdiction, Peru, situated to the E. of Cusco, about 74 miles in length. It is fertile in corn and fruit.

Paucartamba, r. S. America, which rises about 50 SW. Cusco, and after a N. course of about 200 miles through a jurisdiction to which it gives name, it joins the Apurimac.

Pauganary, t. Hind. in Marawar; 10 S. Tripatore.

Pavia, (an. *Ticinum*, or *Ticinum*, or *Papia*), city, Aust. Italy, formerly capital of Pavese, or the duchy of Pavia, now of a delegation, in the government of Milan, on the Tesino, situated in a beautiful plain; 17 S. Milan, 72 W. Mantua. Lon. 9. 10. E. Lat. 45. 11. N. Pop. 23,237. Bp. see. The citadel was once strong, but the fortifications have been neglected; the streets are broad and straight, with some good buildings, but nothing at present appears to announce that it was once the capital of Lombardy. Besides the cathedral, it contains 18 parish churches, and 38 convents. The trade is inconsiderable, & silk is the only article manufactured here.

The university of Pavia is said to be the most ancient in Europe, being founded by Charlemagne in 791, and has produced a number of eminent men. It has 13 colleges, a cabinet of natural history, a very extensive botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, an anatomical museum, a library of 30,000 volumes, 33 professors, and, in 1819, 376 students, more than 2-3ds in medicine.—The delegation of Pavia contains 117,000 inh. and 320 sq. m. The surface mostly level, the climate mild and salubrious, and the soil very fertile. Rice, vines, silk, and cattle are its chief products.

Pavie, t. France, in Gers; 3 S. Auch.

Parignano, t. Italy; 10 ENE. Brescia.

Pauillac, t. France, in Gironde; 10 SE. Lesparre, 24 N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,444.

Paulee, or *Pauleegur*, or *Surrusgur*, celebrated fortress, Hind. in Aurungabad, district of Couran, on Nagootan river, 20 miles from Bombay. It is erected on a mountain about 1,500 feet high.

Pavilly, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 ENE. Caudebec, 9 NW. Rouen. Pop. 1,925.

Paula, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, at a small distance from the sea; 12 NW. Cosenza. Pop. 4,500.

Pavla, fort, Russia, in the government of Caucasus; 20 W. Ekaterinograd.

Paular, (El,) t. Spain, in Old Castile; 11 ESE. Segovia.

Paularah, t. Berar; 25 NW. Chanda.

Paulhac, t. France, Cantal; 10 W. St. Flour.

Paulhan, t. France, Herault; 9 N. Pezenas.

Paulhiac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 3 NE. Montflanquin, 6 SSE. Villereal.

Pauhaguet, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 9 SE. Brioude, 18 NW. Le Puy. Pop. 881.

Paulin, t. France, in Tarn ; 12 E. Alby. Pop. 2,973.

Paulin's Kill, r. N. Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

Paulinzelle, t. Ger. in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt ; 8 W. Rudolstadt, 20 N. Coburg.

Paulizza, (an. *Phigaleia*,) v. Morea, in Arcadia ; many remains of the ancient city are still visible, and the surrounding scenery is very romantic.

Paulmow, t. Bengal ; 5 NW. Curruckdeah.

Paulmy, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 12 SW. Loches.

Paulo, t. New Grenada ; 25 ENE. Tunja.

Pavlograd, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav ; 32 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lat. 47. 10. N.

Pavlosk, fortress, Russia, in Tauris, to defend the Straits of Taman, between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph ; 6 S. Kerch.

Pavlov, t. Russia, on N. coast of the Tchudskoe lake ; 20 S. Narva.

Pavlova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 16 N. Orlenga.

Pavlova-selo, t. Russia, in Niznei-Novgorod, on the Oka, Pop. 6,000. Chh. 7. Manufacturing hardware is the principal employment.

Pavlovsk, t. Russia, in Voronez, on the Don ; 68 SSE. Voronez. Lon. 40. 14. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 2,500.

Pavlovskaja, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper ; 32 E. Ekaterinoslav.

Paul's Point, cape on E. coast of Barbadoes ; 1 S. Cuckold's Point.

Paulsburg, t. Coos co. N. H. ; 20 ENE. Lancaster. Pop. 14.

Paulun, t. Hind. in Kitchwara ; 6 SE. Raajegur.

Paulus Hook, see *Jersey City*.

Paunach, see *Baunach*.

Paunche Indians, N.A., on the Yellowstone. No. 2,500.

Paundura, t. Hind. in Oude ; 12 SW. Gazy-pour.

Paurgartenberg, t. Austria ; 6 SW. Grein.

Paunran, t. Bengal ; 30 SW. Nagore.

Paunran, t. Hind. in Mohurbunge ; 20 N. Harriorpour.

Paunton, v. Eng. in Lincolnshire, ancient Roman town, called *Ad Pontem* ; 4 S. Grantham.

Pavoasson, t. Africa, and capital of the island of St. Thomas, with a good harbour, the residence of the governor and the bishop.

Pavolocz, t. Russia, in Podolia. Pop. 2,376.

Pavoor, t. Hind. ; 15 NW. Tinevelly.

Paupakelly, t. Golconda ; 20 S. Byarem.

Paupanassum, t. Hind. ; 20 WSW. Tinevelly.

Paupanassy, t. Carnatic ; 12 NE. Tanjore.

Paurey, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 6. 10. N.

Paurwitz, see *Bauerwitz*.

Pausa, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland ; 13 NNW. Plauen, 72 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 1,530.

Pausilippo, celebrated mountain and grotto, near the city of Naples. This grotto or passage is nearly a mile in length, and is made through the mountain, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. Vedius Pollio had a magnificent villa on Mount Pausilippus, with a large reservoir or

pond. Virgil's tomb is said to be above the entrance of the grotto of Pausilippo, and is thus described by Mr. Blainville : "It is partly covered with ivy, fig-trees, and brambles, which have taken root here, and on the top of it is a laurel-tree, which seems to crown it. The mausoleum on the inside is about 18 feet square, and 13 or 14 feet high from the floor to the top of the roof." The ruins of this mausoleum are very picturesque ; but some travellers will not allow it to be the tomb of Virgil.—The whole hill of Pausilippo is covered with country seats and gardens, for summer resort, being protected from the heat, south and west. In the middle of the passage is a church or chapel ; but the dust raised by the horses and carriages is exceedingly offensive.

Pausram, or *Pauzdram*, t. Moravia, on the Schwaza ; 4 S. Brunn. Pop. 820.

Paulé, t. S. A., in Quito ; 23 E. Cuença.

Pauté, or *St. Yago*, r. Peru, which runs into the Maragnon, 5 W. St. Francisco de Borja.

Pauto, t. New Grenada ; 25 E. Tunja.

Pauxis, fortress, Brazil, in Para, on N. side of the Amazon. Lon. 58. 10. W. Lat. 1. 56. S.

Pausen, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 10 E. Jung Buntzlau.

Pauzke, or *Pautzk*, or *Putzig*, t. Prussia, in Dantzig ; 24 NW. Dantzig. Lon. 18. 8. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 1,008.

Pawah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 40 SW. Bahar.

Pawarah, t. Hind. ; 43 NW. Benares.

Pawanghur, t. & fortress, Hind. in Bejapore, capital of the district of Parnella ; a place of strength. Lon. 74. 20. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Pawcatuck, r. which runs between R. I. and Ct., and falls into Stonington harbour.

Pawen, small isl. in the bay of Gunong Telu, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 2. E. Lat. 0. 18. S.

Pawing, or *Pogum*, t. Han. East Friesland, near the Ems ; 32 S. Emden.

Pawlet, r. which rises in Vt. and runs NW. into Wood Creek, in N. Y.

Pawlet, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. ; 33 N. Bennington, W. 417. Pop. 2,153. This is a considerable agricultural township, and has a village containing some manufactures and trade. Haystack mountain is in this township.

Pawling, p-t. Dutchess co. ; 20 SE. Poughkeepsie, 105 S. Albany, W. 310. Pop. 1,804.

Pawlocz, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 60 SW. Kiev, 62 NNE. Braclaw.

Pawn Gauw, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad, surrounded with walls ; 22 SE. Perinda.

Pawnees, Indians, N. A., on, and W. of the Platte. No. 5,500.

Pawtucket, p-v. partly in North Providence, R. I., and partly in Seekhonk, Mass., on the Pawtucket ; 4 NE. Providence, W. 420. Pop. about 2,500. It is finely situated on the beautiful and interesting falls of Pawtucket, and has very extensive and flourishing manufactures. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists ; 2 banks, 9 cotton manufactories, containing about 10,000 spindles ; 2 screw manufactories, 2 furnaces, 1 nail manufactory, 1 oil mill, 1 rolling mill, 1 fulling mill, and 2 corn mills.

Pawtucket, r. R. I., which rises in Mass.,

where it is called the Blackstone, passes through NE. part of R. I. ; and flows into Narraganset bay, just below Providence. Below the falls it is called the Seekhonk. The descent at the falls is about 50 feet.

Pawtuxet, r. R. I., which runs into Narraganset bay, at the village of Pawtuxet. This river affords numerous sites for mills and manufacturing establishments, and there are upon its waters about 40 cotton manufactories.

Pawtuxet, p-v. & port of entry, Providence co. R. I., partly in Cranston, and partly in Warwick, on both sides of Pawtuxet river at its entrance into Narraganset bay ; 5 S. Providence, W. 415. Pop. about 1,000. It is a pleasant, commercial, and manufacturing village, and contains a bank, a church, an academy, 2 wool-len and 3 cotton manufactories, and about 110 dwelling houses. It has a safe and commodious harbour.

Pawngaw, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 20 E. Perinda.

Pax Julia, now *Beja*.

Paxaros, or *Bird Island*, small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 24. W. Lat. 19. 56. N.

Paxaros, small islands or rocks in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 29. 40. S.

Paximades, see *Chabra Islands*.

Paxton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. ; 8 W. Worcester, 48 W. Boston, W. 400. Pop. 613.

Paxton, (*Lower*,) t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,283.

Paxton, (*Middle*,) t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 373.

Paxton, (*Upper*,) t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,097.

Paxton, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 983.

Paxo, (an. *Paxus*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, about 14 miles in circ., with a good harbour ; 8 SE. Corfu, and 10 from the coast of Albania. Lon. 20. 21. E. Lat. 39. 21. N. Pop. 8,000 Greeks. Sq. m. 34. The surface is hilly, and the soil being stony, produces little else than olives, almonds, and vines. The name of the chief town and landing place is Port Gai. It formerly belonged to the Venetians, but is now one of the seven islands of the Ionian republic.

Paya, t. Darien ; 30 E. Sa Marie de Darien.

Payamino, r. Quito, which, after a course of 60 miles, flows into the Napo, in Lat. 1. 2. S.

Payasal, see *Remedios*.

Payas, see *Paías*.

Payerne, t. Switz. in Berne ; 22 SW. Berne. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 46. 51. N.

Pay-ho, or *Pei-ho*, r. China, which rises in N. part of the province of Pe-tche-li, and runs into the gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 39. 3. N.

Pay-hou, lake, China, in Pe-tche-li ; 140 S. Peking.

Payjan, t. Peru, in Truxillo ; 15 N. Truxillo.

Paymogo, fort, Portugal, in Estremadura, on the sea coast ; 4 SSE. Peniche.

Paymogo, t. Spain, in Seville, on the frontiers of Portugal ; 35 N. Ayamonte.

Paynesville, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C. ; W. 337.

Payra, t. S. A., in Quito ; 12 NW. Macas.

Payrac, t. France, in Lot. Pop. 900.

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Payre, t. France, in Gers ; 3 S. Auch.

Pays de Vaud, see *Vaud*.

Payta, or *St. Michel de Payta*, t. Peru, in Truxillo, founded by Francis Pizarro, in the year 1531 ; 550 NNW. Callao. Lon. 81. 6. W. Lat. 5. 10. S. It is small, not containing above 200 families. The houses are only ground-floors, the walls of split canes and mud, and covered with leaves. These edifices, though extremely slight, are abundantly sufficient for a climate where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years ; so that a small quantity falling here in 1728, many of the buildings were ruined ; the walls as it were melting away before it. The only house built of stone in the whole place, is that of the governor. The inhabitants of Payta are principally Indians and black slaves, or at least Mestizoes, there being but few whites. The port of Payta, though in reality little more than a bay, is esteemed the best on the coast, and is indeed a very secure anchoring place. It is greatly frequented by all vessels coming from the north.

Paytollee, t. Hind. in Rohilcund ; 7 E. Bis-sowie.

Paz, t. Mexico, in Valladolid ; 120 NNW. Mexico. Lon. 100. 28. W. Lat. 20. 59. N. Pop. about 3,000.

Paz, (*La*,) pr. Buenos Ayres, full of mountains, one of which, called *Illimani*, contains, in all probability, immense riches ; for a crag of it being some years since broken off by a flash of lightning, such a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was sold for some time at La Paz for eight pieces of eight the ounce. But the summit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and snow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

Paz, (*La*,) city, Buenos Ayres, capital of a province of the same name ; 120 ESE. Arequipa. Lon. 68. 36. W. Lat. 17. 15. S. Pop. according to Helms 20,000, and according to Brackenridge 40,000. Bp. see. It is situated among the breaches of the mountains, on the side of a valley, through which a pretty large river flows, and about 12 leagues distant from the Cordillera. The ground on which it stands is not only unequal, but surrounded by mountains. When the river is swelled by rains, or melted snow from the Cordillera, its current forces along huge masses of rocks with some grains of gold, which are found after the water has subsided. The city of La Paz is of a middling size, and the houses well built. It contains a cathedral, 4 churches, a hospital, a college, and 5 convents. One great article of trade is Paraguay tea, for which about 200,000 piasters are annually received.

Pazzano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 19 NE. Gierace. Pop. 950.

Peabody, r. N. H., which joins the Andros-coggin, in Shelburne.

Peace River, or *Unijah*, r. N. America, which according to Mackenzie rises in the Rocky Mountains, Lon. 121. W. Lat. 54. 24. N. within a few miles of the source of the Columbia river. A head branch rises from Great Bear lake. After winding through a vast extent of country, during which it is increased by the accession of many large rivers, it passes the Lake of the Hills, after which it is called Slave river,

and running through Slave lake, and afterwards receiving the name of Mackenzie's river, it empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in Lat. 70. N. Lon. about 135. W. It is from 200 to 800 yards wide, and generally navigable, except within the Rocky Mountains, where its course is much interrupted by rapids and cascades.

Peacee, t. Hind. Oude ; 40 S. Goorackpour.

Peach Bottom, p-t. York co. Pa. ; W. 76. Pop. 928.

Peach Island, isl. Canada, in lake St. Clair, containing about 100 acres of land fit for tillage; the rest meadow and marsh.

Peacham, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. ; 6 S. Danville, 27 E. Montpelier, 51 N. Dartmouth College, W. 532. Pop. 1,294. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing an academy, and a Congregational meeting house.

Peage de Pizançon, t. France, in Drôme, on S. side of the Isere, opposite to Romans. Pop. 1,300.

Peak, mt. England, which gives name to a district, in Derbyshire, between the Derwent and the Dove, which last river separates it from Staffordshire. It is mountainous, rocky, and barren ; but abounds in mines of lead, iron, coal, and antimony ; mill-stones and grind-stones are likewise dug here. It is much visited on account of its singular caverns and petrifications.

Peak Forest, v. Eng. in Derbyshire. Pop. 626. The name is also applied to an extensive tract, formerly covered with trees, but now bare.

Peake Bay, bay, on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 58. W. Lat. 17. 59. N.

Peaks, mts., extending from Strafford in N. H. to the White Mountains, 2,500 feet high.

Peaks of Otter, in Bedford co. Va. ; 30 W. by N. Lynchburg. Lat. 37. 33. N. They are summits of the Blue Ridge, and are considered the most elevated points of land in Virginia. The altitude of the eastern peak, is 3,104 feet ; that of the western 2,946. According to another statement, the elevation is 3,955 feet. The summits are composed of granite.

Peakirk, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire, so called from *Pega*, a devout woman, who founded a cell in 714, which was converted into a monastery by Edmund Atheling, and afterwards destroyed by the Danes ; 6 N. Peterborough.

Peanjee, t. Pegu, on the Irrawaddy ; 15 S. Prone.

Pearl Keys, islets or rocks in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 12. 26. N.

Pearl Key Lagoon, bay on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 83. 12. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Pearl Islands, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 12. 35. N.

Pearl Island, or *King's Island*, small isl. in the bay of Panama. Lat. 7. 12. N.

Pearl Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Pearl Island, small isl. in the West Indies. Lon. 79. 13. W. Lat. 14. 53. N.

Pearl River, r. Mississippi, which runs S. and joins the Rigolets, which forms a communica-

tion between lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. In S. part of its course, Pearl river separates the state of Mississippi from Louisiana. It is the largest river between the Mississippi and Mobile, but its navigation is much impeded by shallows and timber.

Pearl River, r. Chiampa, which runs into the Chinese sea. Lon. 107. 33. E. Lat. 10. 54. N.

Pearl Rocks, cluster of low and dangerous rocks in the N. Pacific ocean ; near S. extremity of Calvert's island. Lon. 231. 59. E. Lat. 51. 54. N.

Pearltown, p-t. Hancock co. Mississippi ; 50 Columbia, W. 1,230.

Pearn's Point, cape on W. coast of Antigua.

Pease, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,019.

Peat Law, hill, Scot. Selkirk ; 2 NW. Selkirk.

Peatra, t. Moldavia ; 16 SSW. Niemez.

Peaule, t. France, in Morbihan ; 4 NW. Roche Bernard, 6 S. Rochefort.

Pec, (La,) t. France, Seine ; 10 W. Paris.

Peccais, fortress, France, in Gard, built for the defence of the salt-works in the neighbourhood ; 3 SE. Aigues Mortes, 20 SE. Montpellier. About 7, or 8,000 tons of bay salt are annually procured from the surrounding lagunes. Pop. 800.

Peceto, t. Piedmont ; 3 SW. Chieri. Pop. 2,100.

Pecharee, t. Hind., in Chanderee ; 35 WSW. Chanderee.

Pechia, t. Servia, on the Drino ; 35 NE. Ragusa, 130 WSW. Nissa. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Pechlarn, or *Pochlarn*, t. Austria, on the right bank of the Danube ; 42 E. Lintz, 45 W. Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 48. 14. N. The principal trade of this place and the adjacent coast is betel-nut, pepper, gold dust, canes, rattans, bees wax, camphor, and benzoin. The river is very wide, and the Romans had here a harbour for their navy ; they called it *Præclara*, and it was considered one of the strongest places in the country.

Pechor, t. Hind., Gohud ; 25 SSE. Gwalior.

Pe-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 25 NW. Tong.

Pechowly, t. Hind., in Chanderee ; 40 NW. Chanderee.

Peckelsheim, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden ; 15 SE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 1,179.

Peckham, populous village, Eng., in Surry ; 5 SSE. London.

Peconic Bay & Creek, N. Y., in Riverhead, on Long Island.

Pecquencourt, t. France, in North, on the Scarpe ; 5 E. Douay.

Pecska, t. Bohemia, in Biczow ; 11 ENE. Gitschin. Pop. 800.

Pedace, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 6 S. Cosenza.

Pedaconda, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 15 E. China-Balabarum.

Peddabalabaram, or *Great Bahpour*, t. & fortress, Hind. in Mysore. Lon. 77. 47. E. Lat. 13. 17. N. H. 2,000. It carries on considerable traffic. The fort, though built entirely of mud, is very strong.

Peddagudamy, t. Hind., Ellore ; 10 NW. Ellore.

Peddapour, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 22 ENE. Rajamundry.

Peddi-Balabarum, t. Mysore ; 16 N. Bangalore.

Pedee, (Great,) r. S. C., which rises in N. C., where it is called *Yadkin*, and runs SSE. into Winyaw Bay near Georgetown, and communicates with the Atlantic, 12 miles below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 miles.

Pedee, (Little,) r. S. C., which rises in N. C. and unites with the Great Pedee, 32 miles above its mouth.

Pedemonte d' Alisi, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 20 NNE. Capua.

Pedena, or *Biben*, t. Aust. Illyria, in Istria ; 25 SSE. Trieste, 64 NE. Rovigno. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 45. 22. N. Bp. see. Pop. 1,592.

Pedensac, t. France, in Gironde ; 15 S. Bordeaux.

Pedernee, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 4 NW. Guingamp, 10 SW. Lannion.

Pederneira, s-p. on W. coast of Portugal, in Estremadura ; 18 SW. Leyria, 18 NE. Paniche. Lon. 8. 56. W. Lat. 39. 31. N. Pop. 1,100.

Pedersore, t. Finland ; 3 S. Jacobstadt.

Pedinabarum, t. Hind. ; 60 SE. Travancore.

Pedinaig-durgam, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 10 SE. Vencatighery.

Pedir, t. on NW. coast of Sumatra ; 20 E. Acheen. Lon. 96. 5. E. Lat. 5. 13. N.

Pedman, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 10 SSW. Guntoor.

Pedn Boar Point, cape on S. coast of England, and county of Cornwall ; 6 SE. Lizard Point. Lon. 5. 8. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

Pedra, r. Africa, in Adel, which runs into the Arabian sea, Lat. 11. 25. N.

Pedra Branca, large white rock in the Chinese sea. Lon. 114. 57. E. Lat. 22. 19. N.

Pedra da Gale, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 48. N.

Pedra da Sureira, rock or small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the Gopelha ; 4 S. the bay of Oporto. Lon. 8. 23. W. Lat. 41. 6. N.

Padraça, t. S. A., in Caraccas ; 25 SSW. Varinas.

Pedragao, t. Portugal, in Estremadura ; 30 SE. Coimbra.

Pedrapalore, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 20 S. Wandiwash.

Pedraza, t. Caraccas, in the district of Merida, situated amidst lofty mountains.

Pedraza, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 21 NE. Segovia. It has a castle, in which Francis the dauphin of France, and his brother Henry, children to Francis I. were confined for 4 years. It was the birth place of the emperor Trajan.

Pedricksburg, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J. ; W. 165.

Pedro Bay, (Great,) bay on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 41. W. Lat. 17. 52. N.

Pedro Bluff, cape on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 39. W. Lat. 17. 52. N.

Pedro, t. on NW. coast of the island of Ternate. Lon. 127. 10. E. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Pedro Munoz, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 48 SE. Toledo.

Pedro, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 48. E. Lat. 14. 50. S.

Pedro Point, cape on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 12. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.

Pedro Shoals, see *Bivoras*.

Pedroas, (Os,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 9 SW. Moura.

Pedroas de Perceveira, rocks near W. coast of Portugal ; 2 SSW. Sines. Lon. 8. 52. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Pedrogaon, t. Portugal, in Estremadura ; 21 NE. Thomar.

Pedrosa, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 5 SE. Najera.

Peebles, t. Scot. capital of the county to which it gives name ; 22 S. Edinburgh, 40 WSW. Berwick. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 55. 41. N. Pop. 2,200. It is situated on the north bank of the Tweed, surrounded by hills, is tolerably well built, and has an excellent grammar school, manufactures of stockings and ale, a market on Tuesday, and 8 annual fairs. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Neidpath castle, an ancient fortress.

Peebles-shire, co. Scot., bounded N. by Edinburghshire, E. by Edinburghshire and Selkirkshire, S. by Dumfriesshire, and W. by Lanarkshire ; 25 miles from N. to S., and from 10 to 18 from E. to W. The country in general rises in hills, many of which are covered with verdure to their very summits. This country is sometimes called *Tweeddale*, from the river Tweed, which crosses a considerable part. Pop. 9,935.

Peekskill, p-v. in Courtland, West-Chester co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, near the mouth of Peekskill Creek ; 40 N. New York, W. 278. It has a printing office, and considerable trade.

Peeksville, p-t. Marengo co. Alabama ; W. 910.

Peel, or *Peel Town*, t. Isle of Man, on W. coast. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 54. 13. N. Pop. about 1,200. It was anciently called *Palm Town*, from a small island close by it in which stands the cathedral, dedicated to St. German, the first bishop of this isle. It has no harbour, but a road with from 7 to 10 fathom water.

Peelas, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 45. E. Lat. 6. 32. N.

Peeling, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. ; 20 N. Plymouth, W. 557. Pop. 224. There are 3 considerable mountains in this township, viz. Cushman's, Blue, and Black Mountains.

Peem, t. Holstein ; 9 W. Eutyn.

Peemdahatta, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour ; 25 NNE. Dumdah.

Peenang, or *Prince of Wales Island*, see *Pinang*.

Peene, r. Ger. which runs into the Baltic, a little W. of the island of Usedom. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. This river is navigable as far as Demmin, and for a considerable part of its course, separates Hinder Pomerania from Anterior Pomerania.

Peene, r. Flanders, which joins the Yperlee, at Fort Kenoque.

Peenemunde Schanz, t. & fort in the island of Usedom, which it commands entirely, as it does also the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near

which it stands ; 6 N. Wolgast. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Peeparool, t. Bengal ; 6 m. from Nattore.

Peeparool, t. Hind. in Rohilcund ; 15 WSW. Budayoon.

Peepsee, t. Ross co. Ohio, on the Scioto ; 18 S. Chillicothe.

Peeply, t. Hind. in Cattack ; 5 S. Cattack.

Peer, t. Neth. Limburg ; 30 NE. Louvain, 30 N. Liege. Pop. 1,240.

Peer, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 5. 18. S.

Peergaow, t. Dowlatabad ; 35 S. Amednagar.

Peergaum, t. Hind. in Aurungabad, at the conflux of the Beemah and Sursutty rivers. Lon. 75. 2. E. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Peergotchy, t. Bengal ; 28 W. Dinagepour.

Peergunge, t. Bengal ; 39 NE. Purneah.

Peernagar, t. Hind. in Oude ; 17 N. Manickpour.

Peerpar, t. Bengal ; 5 N. Rajemal.

Peer Punchal, mountains which form the southern boundary of Cachemire.

Peerwarth, t. Austria ; 13 S. Ips.

Peesken, t. Prussia ; 17 SSW. Marienburg.

Pegarn, hill, Wales, in Merionethshire, 1,510 feet high.

Pegau, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, on the Elster ; 10 SW. Leipsic, 58 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 12. E. Lat. 51. 12. W. Pop. 2,292.

Pegau, t. Lower Stiria ; 7 N. Gratz.

Pegersk, t. Russia, in Pskov, near the lake Tchudskoe ; 20 WNW. Pskov. Lon. 27. 32. E. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Pegna Coa, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 7 NE. Coimbra.

Pegnafel, t. Spain, in Old Castile, situated at the foot of a mountain, and defended with a castle ; 25 SE. Valadolid.

Pegnafirma, t. on W. coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Mongola ; 9 S. Peniche.

Pegnaflor, t. Spain, in Asturia, on W. side the Pravia ; 7 NW. Oviedo.

Pegnaflor, t. Spain, in Cordova, on the Guadalquivir ; 32 SW. Cordova.

Pegna da Francia, (an. *Lancia*,) t. Spain, in Leon ; 24 SSE. Ciudad Rodrigo, 55 SSW. Salamanca.

Pegna Garcia, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain ; 26 E. Castel Branco. Lon. 6. 39. W. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Pegna Macor, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain ; 9 SW. Alfayates, 30 NE. Castel Branca. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lon. 39. 59. N. Pop. 2,000. It is fortified, & contains 3 churches, a convent, and a hospital.

Pegna Mayor, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 12 ESE. Lugo.

Pegnaranda, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 18 W. Osma.

Pegnaranda, t. Spain, in Leon ; 30 SE. Salamanca.

Pegnitz, r. Bav. which rises near the town of Pegnitz, and passing through Nuremberg, runs into the Rednitz, at Furth.

Pegnitz, t. Bavaria, on a river of the same name ; 10 S. Bayreuth, 28 NW. Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 860.

Pegnon de Velez, fortress, Africa, on N. coast of Morocco, on the coast of the Mediterranean,

belonging to Spain ; 40 E. Gomera, 68 W. Melilla.

Pego, t. Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 38. 59. N. Pop. 5,000.

Pegongmew, or *Paghan*, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy ; 66 SW. Ava. Lon. 96. 36. E. Lat. 21. 24. N. It was once a large and opulent city, but now reduced, with little remains of its ancient grandeur, except ruined temples. It is said to have been the residence of 45 successive governors ; but was abandoned about 500 years ago, in consequence of divine admonition.

Pegu, or *Begu*, formerly a km. of Asia, now a province of the Birman empire, bounded N. by Aracan and Ava, E. and S. by Siam and the sea, and W. by part of Aracan, and the bay of Bengal. Pegu seems to be a level country without any considerable mountains, excepting some which surround it, and serve for a frontier towards the land, but is liable to be invaded not only by sea, but also by land, by means of the rivers which make their passage through those mountains. The two principal rivers are the Irrawaddy and Sitang. The air is healthy ; the soil very rich and fertile in rice, corn, fruit, and roots ; it likewise produces good timber of several kinds. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals ; here is abundance of wild game, and deer in great plenty. There are mines not only of iron, tin, and gansa, or lead, which passes for money, but also of rubies, diamonds, and sapphires. The rubies are the best in the world ; but the diamonds are small. But the most valuable production is teak timber, for ship building. The principal ports are Rangoon, Sirian, & Negrais. The inhabitants are mostly idolaters of the sect of Boodh.

Pegu, city, Asia, and formerly capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the river Pegu. Lon. 96. 42. E. Lat. 18. 5. N. Pop. 7,000. This city, in the year 1600, was splendid, large, and populous, supposed to contain 150,000 inh. According to some Europeans, who saw it in its greatest splendour, it was very spacious, fair, and strong, surrounded with stone walls, and very wide ditches. It was divided into two cities, the old and new ; in the old lived the merchants and strangers ; and as the houses were only built with wood, or bamboo canes, covered with tiles, each had a warehouse of brick arched, to secure the goods from fires, which were frequent here.

The new city, inhabited by the king, the nobility, and the people of fashion, was very extensive and populous ; its figure square ; and in each side of the wall were 5 gates of stone, with many gilded towers by the side of it for posting sentries ; it was encompassed with broad ditches, in which were bred crocodiles, to deter people from wading over them. The streets were regular, running in a line from gate to gate, and so wide that 12 men might go abreast. Each house had a palm tree growing at the door, which formed a shade for passengers. The king's palace stood in the midst of this new city, built like a fortress, with walls and ditches. The houses and apartments within were of wood, all over gilded, and adorned with battlements covered with plates of gold ; within the gate was a

spacious court, with lodgings on the sides for the king's choicest elephants, among which were 4 of a white colour. In 1757, this city was destroyed by Alompra king of Birmah. From that time Pegu ceased to be the royal seat, and fell to decay; so that, although 6 or 7 leagues in compass, not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower class of people; however, it is still the seat of the viceroy, who governs for the king of Birmah.

Pegu, r. Asia, which joins the river Ava, near its mouth.

Pegunnoch, r. N. J., which joins the Passaic, at Horseneck.

Peguntium, see *Almissa*.

Pe-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 20 ESE. Pin.

Pehl, t. Austria; 6 W. Wells.

Pe-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the Han river; 37 E. Hing-ngan.

Pei, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen, on the Kincha river; 720 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

Pei, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 40 NNW. Pesu.

Pei-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 20 W. Tchong-king.

Peichelstein, t. Tyrol; 5 SSW. Reutten.

Pejepscot, or *Pegypscot*, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Androscoggin; 30 NNE. Portland, W. 584. Pop. 895. The name of this town was changed, in 1819, to *Danville*.

Peilau, v. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 3 SE. Reichenbach. Pop. 1,704.

Peillac, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 E. Rochefort.

Peilstain, t. Austria; 4 S. Aigen.

Peina, t. Han. in Heidelberg, situated in a marshy country, on the Fuse; 15 NNE. Heidelberg, 21 E. Hanover. Lon. 10. 18. E. Lat. 52. 10. N. Pop. 3,064. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants here are Lutherans.

Pehing-ghee, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 20 NW. Mayahoun. Lon. 95. 50. E. Lat. 18. 31. N. Large quantities of teak timber are procured in the vicinity of this place, and conveyed to Rangoon. Though 200 miles from the sea, vessels of 400 tons have been built here.

Peint, t. Hind. Baglana; 28 NW. Nassuck.

Peint, t. Hind. Guzerat; 20 S. Dungenpour.

Peipus Lake, see *Tchudskoe*.

Peirah, t. Malacca, on W. coast; 100 NW. Malacca. Lat. 3. 40. N.

Peisdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 NE. Gitschin.

Peisern, or *Pyzdry*, t. Pru. Posen, on the Warta; 35 ESE. Posen. Pop. 2,101.

Peiskreitscham, or *Pyskowice*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 12 WNW. Beuthen, 30 SE. Oppeln.

Peitschendorf, t. Prussia, in Bartenland; 22 S. Rastenburg.

Peitz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on a small river, which runs into the Spree; 20 ESE. Luben, 30 SSW. Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1,522. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. In the neighbourhood are iron mines, & manufactures of pitch and turpentine.

Pekenen, t. Africa, on the Grain Coast; 15 S. Sanguin.

Peket, t. on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 36. E. Lat. 8. 15. S.

Pe-kiang, r. China, which rises near Nanyang, in N. part of Quang-tong, and runs into the river of Canton, 30 miles below Canton.

Peking, or *Pekin*, city, China, capital of the empire, situated in a very fertile plain, 20 leagues distant from the great wall. Lon. 116. 23. E. Lat. 39. 54. N. The city encloses an area of 14 sq. m., exclusive of the suburbs, and is divided into two towns, the one inhabited by Tartars, and the other by Chinese. The Chinese city has a wall of its own, enclosing an area of 9 square miles. The estimated population of Peking, says Sir G. Staunton, was carried in the last century, by the Jesuit Grimaldi, to 16,000,000. Another missionary reduces, at least, that of the Tartar city, to 1,250,000; according to the best information given to the embassy, the whole was about 3,000,000, but this number is probably exaggerated. The low houses of Peking seem scarcely sufficient for so vast a population; but very little room is occupied by a Chinese family, at least in the middling and lower classes of life. In their houses there are no superfluous apartments. A Chinese dwelling is generally surrounded by a wall 6 or 7 feet high; within this enclosure a whole family, of 3 generations, with all their respective wives and children, will frequently be found. One small room is made to serve for the individuals of its branch of the family, sleeping in different beds, divided only by mats hanging from the ceiling. One common room is used for eating.

The name *Peking*, which signifies the *Northern Court*, is given to distinguish it from *Nanking*, or the *Southern Court*. The emperor formerly resided in the latter; but the Tartars, a restless and warlike people, obliged the prince to remove his court to the northern provinces, that he might more effectually repel the incursions of those barbarians, by opposing to them the numerous militia, that he generally keeps around his person. This capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are 6 leagues in circumference.

The walls of the Tartar city are very lofty, and so thick, that 12 horsemen might easily ride abreast upon them; with spacious towers at intervals, a bow shot distant from one another, & large enough to contain bodies of reserve in case of necessity. The city has 9 gates, which are lofty, and well arched; over them are large pavilion-roofed towers, divided into 9 stories, each having several apertures or port holes; the lower story forms a large hall, for the use of the soldiers and officers who quit guard, and those appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a space is left of more than 360 feet; this is a kind of place of arms, inclosed by a semicircular wall, equal in height and thickness to that surrounding the city. The great road which ends here, is commanded by a pavilion-roofed tower, like the first, in such a manner that, as the cannon of the former can batter the houses of the city, those of the latter can sweep the adjacent country. The streets of Peking are straight, the principal ones about 120 feet wide, a full league

in length, and bordered with shops. It is astonishing to see the immense concourse of people that continually fills them, and the confusion caused by the prodigious number of horses, camels, mules, and carriages, which cross or meet each other. It is very singular that in all this prodigious concourse no women are ever seen.

The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a large assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts, and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall; the intervening space being occupied by houses belonging to the officers of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. The exterior circumference of this immense palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chinese architecture has no resemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Peking does not fail to strike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular disposition of its apartments. The royal hall, called *Tai-hotien*, or the *Hall of the Grand Union*, is built upon a terrace, about 18 feet in height, incrustated with white marble, and ornamented with balustrades of excellent workmanship. This hall is almost square, and about 130 feet in length. The ceiling is carved, varnished green, and loaded with gilt dragons, covered with coarse carpets, after the Turkish manner; but the walls have no kind of ornament, neither tapestry, lustres, nor paintings. The throne, which is in the middle of the hall, consists of a pretty high alcove, exceedingly neat. It has no inscription but the character *Ching*, which signifies holy, perfect, excellent.

Pelagnisi, (an. *Peparethus*,) island in the Grecian Archipelago; about 8 miles in circumference. Lon. 24. 8. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Pelago, (an. *Lechæum*,) t. Eu. Turkey, at E. end of the gulf of Lepanto. It is the W. port of Corinth.

Pelagosa, isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; 16 SW. Agosta. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 42. 25. N. This island, together with several rocks that appear above water near it, are the remains of an ancient volcano. The lava which forms the substance of this island appears like the ordinary lava of Vesuvius.

Pelang, t. Birmah; 8 NE. Pegongmew.

Pelasgia, see *Thessaly*, *Morea*, & *Metelin*.

Pelasgic Gulf, now *Gulf of Volo*.

Pelchitten, t. Prussia; 25 SSE. Königsberg.

Peldrsimow, see *Pilgram*.

Pelechucho, t. Peru, in Cusco; 36 NNW. Caravaya.

Pelee, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France; 3 NE. Cherburg. Lon. 1. 28. W. Lat. 49. 41. N.

Pelegrin, small isl. France, on the coast of Var, west of the lagunes of Hyeres.

Pelegrino, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 162. W. Lat. 14. S.

Pelegrino, mt. on N. coast of Sicily, near Palermo. On it is a celebrated sanctuary, dedicated to St. Rosalia.

Pelengon, or *Gelengon*, t. Persia, in Laristan; 66 NE. Lar.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, cluster of islands in the western part of the Pacific ocean, situated

between the Philippine islands, and the Caroline islands. They are about 18 in number; the names of some of the principal are *Oroolong*, *Emungs*, *Emillegue*, *Artingal*, *Coroorda*, and *Pelelew*. In the year 1783, Capt. Wilson, commander of the Antelope packet, in the service of the East-India Company, was wrecked on this coast. These islands were probably first noticed by some of the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them named the *Palaos Islands*, from the tall palm-trees, which grow here in great abundance.

The inhabitants had been represented as inhuman and savage, and feeding on human flesh: captain Wilson, on the contrary, found them hospitable, friendly, and humane. These islands are long, but narrow; of a moderate height, well covered with wood, at least, such of the islands as Capt. Wilson's people had an opportunity of seeing. They are circled on the W. side by a reef of coral. The country produces some sugar-canes, and great abundance of the bamboo; likewise the tumeric, which the natives use as a dye, and with which the women stain their skin. None of the islands which the English visited, had any kind of grain; nor any quadruped whatever, except some brownish grey rats which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meager cats, which were seen in some houses at Pelew. The islands, when viewed from the sea, exhibit high, rugged land, well covered with wood; the interior part is in many places mountainous, but the valleys are extensive and beautiful, spreading before the eye many delicious prospects. The soil is, in general, rich. Lon. between 134. 5. & 134. 40. E. Lat. between 6. 54. & 8. 12. N.

Pelham, p-t. Rockingham co. N.H.; 40 SSE. Concord, 45 SW. Portsmouth, W. 472. P. 1,040.

Pelham, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass., 14 ENE. Northampton, 85 W. Boston, W. 403. P. 1,278.

Pelham, t. West Chester co. N.Y., on Long Island Sound; 18 NE. New-York. Pop. 283.

Pelham, see *Perquain*.

Pelican Island, small isl. near the S. coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 6. W. Lat. 30. 14. N.

Pelican Islands, cluster of small islands, near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 55. W. Lat. 29. 48. N.

Pelican Island, small isl. near NE. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 24. W. Lat. 17. 14. N.

Pelican Island, small isl. near SW. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Pelican Key, (Great,) small isl. near S. coast of Jamaica, Lon. 71. 48. Lat. 17. 49.

Pelican Key, (Little,) small isl. near S. coast of Jamaica, a little N. of Great Pelican Key.

Pelican Rocks, rocks on NW. coast of Antigua.

Pelican Shoals, small sand-banks on SW. coast of Barbadoes.

Pelicare, t. Cochin; 50 E. Cochin.

Pelicarò, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Adriatic; 10 ENE. Tursi.

Peliconda, t. Hind. in Cicacole; 25 NW. Cicacole.

Pelijarvi, t. Finland; 100 SE. Kuopio.

Pelikani, t. Rus. Wilna; 16 SSW. Braslaw.

Pelim, or *Pelinsk*, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, circle of Turinsk, at the confluence of the Pelim

with the Tando S. of a lake of the same name ; 72 N. Turinsk. Lon. 63. 50. E. Lat. 59. 9. N. Pop. 1,800. H. 200. It has a fort, and is the residence of a vaivode.

Peling, isl. near the coast of Corea, in the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow sea, 10 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 124. 28. E. Lat. 38. 24. N.

Peling, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Celebes ; 50 miles long, and 14 broad. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 1. 45. S.

Pelinus, see *Terra del Palucci*.

Pelion, now called *Petras*, famous mt. Thes-saly, S. of Ossa, on the borders of the gulf of Volo. It is of considerable height, and covered with forests.

Pe-liou, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si ; 70 SW ; Outcheou.

Pelise, r. Piedmont, which rises in Mount la Croix, passes by Lucerna, and runs into the Cluson, 1 S. Vigone.

Pella, t. Prussia, at the junction of the Tosna and the Neva ; 20 SE. Petersburg.

Pella, ancient city, Palestine, E. of the Jordan, on the Jabbok.

Pella, an. cap. Macedonia, see *Jenitza*.

Pella, t. in SW. part of Africa, in Namaqua-Land, S. of Orange river ; 500 N. Cape Town. Pop. 636. It is a missionary station.

Pellegrue, t. France, in Gironde ; 12 NNE. La Reolle, 30 E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,500.

Pellen, t. Prussia ; 16 S. Brandenburg.

Pellenbeck v. Brabant, near which the French were defeated on 22d March, 1793, with the loss of 2,000 men ; 3 E. Louvain.

Pellendorf, t. Austria ; 10 W. Zistersdorf.

Pellendorf, t. Austria ; 8 SE. Vienna.

Pelleninken, t. Prussia ; 9 NE. Insterburg.

Pellerin, (*Le*), t. France, in Lower Loire, on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels ; 9 N. Nantes, 12 SE. Painbœuf. Pop. 1,456.

Pelloatapallah Indians, N. A. on the Koos-kooskee. No. 1,600.

Pellisanne, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Touloubre, and on the canal of Crapone ; 3 E. Salon. 15 WSW. Aix. Pop. 2,557.

Pello mountain range, Swedish Lapland, about 45 miles long, covered with firs. Lon. 23. 58. E. Lat. 66. 48. N.

Pellusin, t. France, in Loire ; 12 E. St. Etienne. Pop. 3,290.

Pellworm, isl. Denmark, on the coast of Sleswick, detached from Nordstrand. Pop. 3,000. Sq. m. 15.

Peloponnesus, now *Morea*.

Peloso, t. Italy, Belluno ; 7 NE. Cadora.

Pelouaille, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 5 NE. Angers, 14 W. Baugé.

Pelow, t. Ava, on the left bank of the Ava ; 15 miles from Prone.

Pelsorz, or *Pleissnitz*, t. Hungary, capital of Gomer, on the Sajo ; 40 S. by W. Kesmark, 45 N. Erlau. Pop. 2,102.

Pelvoux de Valloisee, mt. France, in Higher-Alps ; a summit of the Cottian Alps ; 13,326 feet high.

Peluche, see *Felusje*.

Pelus, t. Persia ; in Mecran ; 54 NE. Kieh.

Pelusium, see *Tineh*.

Peluso, small island in the Mediterranean near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 28. 36. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Pemaquid, bay on the coast of Maine, containing several small islands. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Pemaquid Point, cape on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69. 27. W. Lat. 43. 47. N.

Pemar, t. Finland ; 12 E. Abo.

Pemaro, t. Tuscany ; 15 ESE. Leghorn.

Pemba, or *Penda*, island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa ; about 100 miles in circ., governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 42. E. Lat. 5. 55. E.

Pemba, pr. Congo, bounded N. by the province of Sundi, E. by Batta, S. by Bomba, and W. by Songo. Some divide the province into two ; one called the province of St. Salvador, and the other the marquissate of Bamba, from the chief towns. The land is generally fertile, particularly towards the E.

Pemba, t. Congo, and capital of a marquissate ; 75 S. St. Salvador. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 7. 30. S.

Pemba Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 13. S.

Pemberton, t. Eng. in Lancashire ; 2 SSW. Wigan. Pop. 2,309.

Pembridge, t. Eng. in Herefordshire, on the Arrow, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a weekly market on Tuesday ; 15 NNW. Hereford, 145 NW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 52. 19. N. Pop. 1,135.

Pembridge Point, cape on E. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 50. 42. N.

Pembroke, p-t. Rockingham co. N.H., on E. side of the Merrimack ; 6 SE. Concord, W. 510. Pop. 1,256. It is a pleasant town, and contains a cotton manufactory, a nail manufactory, an oil mill, and 2 paper mills.

Pembroke, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass. ; 12 NW. Plymouth, 23 SSE. Boston, W. 488. Pop. 1,297.

Pembroke, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y., on the Tonawanta ; 10 W. Batavia, W. 408. Pop. 2,578.

Pembroke, s-p. South-Wales and capital of a county to which it gives name ; 30 WSW. Caermarthen, 237 W. London. Lon. 5. 0. W. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 2,415. It is situated on a creek of Milford Haven, but the navigation is much impeded by the quantity of rubbish thrown out by the adjacent quarries. Pembroke is the county town, and has two handsome bridges over two small rivers. Many good houses, 2 churches, with 1 in the suburbs, and a custom-house. It consists of one long, straight street. It was anciently fortified with walls, and a magnificent castle, seated on a rock, at the W. end of the town. In this rock, under the chapel, is a natural cavern, called *Wogan*, remarkable for a very fine echo. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrison for king Charles I. It sends one member to parliament, and has a market on Saturday.

Pembrokeshire, the most western county of South-Wales, bounded NW. by Cardigan bay, NE. by the county of Cardigan, E. by the county of Caermarthen, S. by the Bristol channel, and W. by the Irish sea. Its extent from N. to S. is about 35 miles, and from E. to W. 39, comprehending about 325,600 acres. The surface is very much diversified with hills and dales. It is

divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 towns. The towns are Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford, Newport, Fishguard, Narbeth, and Tenby, the two first, and the county, each send one member to parliament. Pop. 60,615.

Pemigewasset, name applied to the main branch of the Merrimack, till it is joined by the Winnipiseogee, at Sandbornton. Its sources are from the White Mountains, and Moosehillock, and its length, to its junction with the Winnipiseogee, about 70 miles.

Pemnagur, fort, Hind, in Bahar; 31 NW. Durbungah. Lon. 85. 43. E. Lat. 26. 29. N.

Pan Anglas, cape, of South Wales, on N. coast of Pembroke. Lon. 4. 59. W. Lat. 51. 57. N.

Pen Antipode, isl. in South Pacific ocean. Lon. 179. 20. E. Lat. 49. 19. S.

Pen Dinas, cape of Wales, on N. coast of St. Bride's bay. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Pen, or *Pen Selwood*, v. Eng. in Somersetshire, on the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, on an elevated situation, near the river Stour; 4 NE. Wincanton, 106 W. London. In the year 658, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, & in so decisive a manner, that the Britons never after made head against their enemies. In the year 879, the Danes are said to have been defeated here by king Alfred: in the year 1001, a few of king Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes; and in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by king Edmund.

Pena, (*La*), settlement, New Greneda, in Tunja.

Pena, see *Peene*.

Pena Cora, see *Pegna Cora*.

Penac, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 ESE. Civita Borella.

Penafiel, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Sousa; 21 ENE. Oporto. Pop. 4,000.

Penafiel, t. Spain, in Valladolid, on the Duraton; 36 ESE. Valladolid. Pop. 3,600.

Penalva, t. Portugal, Beira; 9 N. Coimbra.

Penalth, v. Eng. in Monmouthshire, on the Wye; 2 SSE. Monmouth. Pop. 405.

Penamacor, t. Portugal, in Beira; on the Spanish frontiers; 30 ENE. Castel-Branco. Pop. 2,500.

Penamoushily, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 42 E. Rajamundry.

Penat, t. Hind.; 30 SSE. Agra.

Penatolen, t. Chili; 20 E. St. Yago de la Neuva Estremadura.

Penatoor, t. Hind. Carnatic; 8 W. Gingee.

Penang, see *Pinang*.

Penautier, or *Perge*, t. France, in Aude; 3 NW. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,214.

Penbray, cape on S. coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel; 3 S. Kidwelly.

Penbughtoe Head, cape of S. Wales, on N. coast of Pembroke. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 51. 56. N.

Pencader, v. S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire; 10 SSW. Llandbeder. In the year 1038, a battle was fought here between Griffith, Prince of North-Wales, & Howel, Prince of South-Wales, in which the latter was defeated.

Pencander, a hundred, on W. side of New-castle co. Delaware. Pop. 1,876.

Pencarrow, cape in the English Channel, on S. coast of Cornwall; 2 E. of the river Fowey.

Penck, t. Bavaria; 4 NE. Bayreuth.

Penckum, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 13 SW. Old Stettin, 44 NNW. Custrin. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. 1,308.

Penco, see *Conception*.

Pendarrye, t. Oude; 17 NW. Kairabad.

Pendarty, t. Hind. Carnatic; 8 E. Ongole.

Pendenissus, now *Behesna*.

Penderach, see *Eregri*.

Pendennis Castle, fortress, Eng. in Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth harbour, on a peninsula, forming the western side. Lon. 5. 2. W. Lat. 50. 9. N. It is situated on a rock elevated upwards of 300 feet above the sea. It was first built in the reign of Henry VIII., and consists entirely of granite. The works have of late years undergone many alterations and repairs. On the north or land side, the hill is defended by 4 cavaliers, mounted with 70 pieces of cannon. On the opposite side of the harbour stands St. Maw's castle.

Pendilho, t. Portugal, Beira; 12 SE. Lamego.

Pendleton, co. central part of Va.; bounded NE. by Hardy co., ESE. by Rockingham and Augusta cos., S. by Bath co., and WNW. by Randolph co. Pop. in 1810, 4,239; slaves 262. Pop. in 1820, 4,846. Chief town, Franklin.

Pendleton, district, NW. part of S.C., bounded N. by N. C., E. and SE. by Granville and Abbeville districts, and W. by Georgia, 60 miles long, and 40 broad. It is one of the most fertile districts in the state. Pop. in 1810, 22,987; slaves 3,485. Pop. in 1820, 27,022.

Pendleton, p-t. & cap. Pendleton district S.C., between 18 and 23 Mile Creeks; 110 NW. Augusta, 135 W. by N. Columbia, 225 NW. Charleston, W. 562. Pop. 215. H. 40. It is a flourishing village, and contains an elegant brick court house, a jail, a printing office, a market house, a hall, and an incorporated academy, with 70 pupils.

Pendleton, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 3,061; slaves 386. Pop. in 1820, 7,597. Chief town, Falmouth.

Pendleton, v. Eng. in Lancashire; 2 W. Manchester. Pop. 4,804. It is a suburb of the towns of Manchester and Salford.

Pendoun, t. Birmah; 12 S. Raynangong.

Penella, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 SE. Coimbra. Pop. 2,600.

Penedon, t. Portugal, in Beira; 19 NE. Viseu.

Peneo, or *Salymphria*, or *Salambria*, (an. *Peneus*,) r. Thessaly, which runs into the Archipelago, 20 E. Larissa.

Penfield, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario; 23 NNW. Canandaigua, W. 391. Pop. 3,244. Here are valuable salt springs, and abundance of bog iron ore.

Pengehur, t. Persia, Mecran; 130 N. Kidge.

Penguin Island, small isl. near the coast of New Holland, at the entrance into Adventure bay. Lon. 147. 33. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Penguin Island, small isl. near the Cape of Good Hope, a little N. of Table bay.

Penguin Island, isl. near S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 0. W. Lat. 47. 24. N.

Penguin Island, small isl. near the coast of Patagonia, abounding in seals and penguins; 9 SE. Port Desire.

Penna Garcia, see *Pegna Garcia*.

Penjang, see *Panjang*.

Peniche, s-p. Portugal, in Estremadura, situated on a peninsula, which runs into the Atlantic; 34 W. Santarem, 39 NNW. Lisbon. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. 2,817. It is fortified and defended by a citadel: it contains 3 parishes. This town is sometimes called *New-Lisbon*.

Penjekoreh, r. Asia, which runs into the Seward, about 5 S. Penjekoreh.

Penjekoreh, t. Cabulistan; 9 W. Mashanger.

Penigk, or *Penig*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, capital of a lordship, in Schonburg, on the Muldau; 28 SSE. Leipsic, 38 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 3,000. Here is a manufactory of woollen stuffs, and a pottery.

Pening, t. Bavaria; 9 ENE. Aichstatt.

Peninsula Point, cape on W. coast of Mindoro, Lon. 120. 56. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Peniscoa, (an. *Chersonesus*), t. Spain, in Valencia on the coast of the Mediterranean, surrounded on 3 sides by the sea, and difficult of access by land; 24 S. Tortosa, 195 E. Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E. Lat. 40. 23. N. Pop. 2,250.

Penishehr, or *Penjeshehr*, t. Cabulistan, capital of a district, on E. side of the Hindoo Kho Mountains; 46 N. Cabul. Lon. 68. 24. E. Lat. 35. 16. N.

Penk, r. Eng. in Staffordshire, which runs into the Sow, about a mile below Stafford.

Penkemas Point, cape, or headland on W. coast of Wales, and N. point of Pembrokeshire, at the mouth of the Tivy, 4 miles below Cardigan.

Penkridge, (an. *Pennocrucium*), t. Eng. in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday; 6 S. Stafford, 129 NW. London. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 52. 43. N. Pop. 1,133.

Penkun, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the Rondow; 15 SW. New Stettin, 43 NNW. Custrin. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 53. 19. N. Pop. 1,058.

Penlau Lengau, r. Austria, which flows from lake Alben, and runs into the Traun, 4 SW. Wels.

Penlee Point, cape, English channel, on S. coast of the county of Cornwall, W. of the entrance into Plymouth Sound.

Penmaen Mawr, mt. N. Wales, in Caernarvon, on the road from Chester to Bangor and Holyhead; rising abruptly to the height of 1,545 feet above the level of the sea: in time past the terror of the traveller; the road to Holyhead passing over it, and for a long time, narrow, bad, and stony, and on the side a dreadful precipice; but since the year 1772, the road has been made better, and wider, and defended from the precipices by a substantial wall.

Penman Head, cape, Scot. on N. coast of Aberdeenshire. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Penmarch Point, cape, on W. coast of France, situated on S. of a bay, which takes its

name from the town of Audierne; 15 SSE. Audierne, 18 SW. Quimper. Lon. 4. 17. W. Lat. 47. 48. N.

Penmarch Rocks, rocks, near W. coast of France, and SE. coast of the department of the Finisterre, E. of Penmarch Point. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 47. 48. N.

Penn, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 3,105.

Penn, fort, Northampton co. Pa., on the Delaware; 21 miles above Easton.

Penn, (East,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,082.

Penn, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 248.

Penn, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,099.

Penn, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 1,152.

Penn, (Port,) see *Port Penn*.

Penna, t. Poppedom, in the marquisate of Ancona; 9 E. Camarina.

Penna, D'Agher, (Le,) small island near W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 16. E. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Penna di Billi, t. Poppedom, in Urbino; 11 SW. St. Marino; 14 WNW. Urbino. Bp. see.

Pennaquid, see *Pemaquid*.

Pennar, r. Hind. which rises in Mysore, crosses the circar of Cuddapa and the Carnatic, and runs into the bay of Bengal, 12 E. Nellore. Lon. 80. 13. E. Lat. 14. 26. N.

Penmare Point, cape, English channel, on S. coast of Cornwall; 6 WSW. Dedman's Point. Lon. 4. 46. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

Pennafiel, see *Penafiel*.

Pennagra, fortress, Hind. in Barramaul. Lon. 77. 55. E. Lat. 12. 14. N.

Pennaranda, t. Spain, in Segovia; 20 ESE. Salamanca. Pop. 3,200.

Pennarth Bay, bay, on S. coast of Wales, in the Severn, at the mouth of the Trave, below Cardiff, to which it is a harbour. A point of land, called *Pennarth Point*, bounds it on S.

Pennas, (Las,) t. La Paz; 70 N. Potosi.

Penne, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 3 E. Villeneuve d'Agen, 7 W. Tournon. Pop. 6,631.

Penne, t. France, in Tarn; 17 NNW. Gaillac, 21 NW. Alby. Pop. 2,000.

Pennedo de St. Pedro, small isl. in the Atlantic. Lon. 27. 10. W. Lat. 0. 55. N.

Pennerraen, mt. South Wales, a little S. of Brecknock.

Pennes, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Merlançon; 9 NW. Marseilles. Pop. 862.

Pennewang, t. Austria; 8 N. Schwanstadt.

Pennington, or *Pennytown*, v. Hunterdon co. N.J.; 9 W. Princeton. It contains about 40 houses.

Pennigonda, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 38 E. Rajamundry.

Pennington, or *Pennytown*, p-t. Hunterdon co. N.J.; 9 W. Princeton, W. 175. It is pleasant and flourishing, and contains 40 or 50 houses.

Pennington, t. England, in Lancashire 10 N. Warrington. Pop. 1,739.

Pennsborough, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; about 18 ESE. Williamsport.

Pennsburg, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 795.

Pennsborough, (East,) t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 3,513.

Pennsborough, (West,) t. Camberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,553.

Pennsbury, t. Bucks co. Pa., on a creek of the Delaware.

Pennsborough, p-t. Wood co. Va.; W. 274.

Penn's Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, 4 m. below Sunbury.

Penn's Neck, (*Upper*,) t. Salem co. N.J. Pop. 1,861.

Penn's Neck, (*Lower*,) t. Salem co. N.J. Pop. 1,158.

Pennsville, p-t. Christian co. Ken.; W. 775.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the U.S., bounded N. by New York, E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, S. by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia and W. by Virginia and Ohio. Lon. 74. to 80. 40. W. Lat. 39. 43. to 42. N.; 307 miles long, and 160 broad; Sq. m. 44,000. Pop. in 1759, about 220,000; in 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,545; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,049,398. Slaves 211. Persons engaged in agriculture 140,801; in manufactures 60,215; in commerce 7,083. Militia 115,231.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Adams	19,370	Gettysburg
Alleghany	34,921	Pittsburg
Armstrong	10,324	Kittaning
Beaver	15,340	Beavertown
Bedford	20,248	Bedford
Berks	46,275	Reading
Bradford	11,554	Athens
Bucks	37,842	Doylestown
Butler	10,193	Butler
Cambria	3,287	Ebensburg
Centre	13,796	Bellefont
Chester	44,451	West Chester
Clearfield	2,342	Clearfield
Columbia	17,621	Danville
Crawford	9,397	Meadville
Cumberland	23,606	Carlisle
Dauphin	21,653	HARRISBURG
Delaware	14,810	Chester
Erie	8,553	Erie
Fayette	27,285	Union
Franklin	31,892	Chambersburg
Greene	15,554	Waynesboro'
Huntingdon	20,144	Huntingdon
Indiana	8,882	Indiana
Jefferson	561	Jefferson
Lancaster	68,336	Lancaster
Lebanon	16,988	Lebanon
Lehigh	18,895	Macurgee
Luzerne	20,027	Wilkesbarre
Lycoming	13,517	Williamsport
M'Kean	728	Smethport
Mercer	11,681	Mercer
Mifflin	16,618	Lewistown
Montgomery	35,793	Norristown
Northampton	31,765	Easton
Northumberland	15,424	Sunbury
Perry	11,342	Tyrone
Philadelphia	137,097	Philadelphia
Potter	186	Cowdersport
Pike	2,894	Milford
Schuylkill	11,339	Orwigsburg
Somerset	13,974	Somerset
Susquehanna	9,660	Montrose
Tioga	4,021	Wellsborough
Union	18,619	New-Berlin
Venango	4,915	Franklin

Warren 1,976

Washington 40,038

Wayne 4,127

Westmoreland 30,540

York 38,759

Warren

Washington

Bethany

Greensburg

York

Towns. There are 3 incorporated cities in this state, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. Harrisburg is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Reading, Easton, Bethlehem, Carlisle, York, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, Washington, &c.

Education. There is a university in Philadelphia, and colleges have been established at Carlisle, Canonsburg, Washington, and Meadville. There are respectable and flourishing Moravian schools at Bethlehem, Nazareth, & Litiz; and provision has been made by the legislature for establishing an academy in every county.

Religion. The congregations of the different denominations of Christians in Pennsylvania, were stated, in 1816, to be in the following proportions.—Presbyterians 186; German Calvinists 94, German Lutherans 74; Friends 55; Episcopalians 26; Baptists 15; Roman Catholics 14; Scotch Presbyterians 8; Universalists 1; Covenanters 2; Methodists, many; and 2 Jews' Synagogues; amounting in all to about 500 religious societies. Some of these numbers are doubtless stated too low. From a statement made by the society of Friends, it appears that they have 97 meetings in this state; and according to the Baptist report, the number of Baptist churches is 60.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the Welch, English, Irish, Germans, and some Scotch, French, Swedes, and a few Dutch. The Germans are numerous; they consist of Lutherans, Calvinists, Moravians, Catholics, Mennonists, &c.; and are distinguished for temperance, industry, and economy. The Swedish language is almost extinct, but the German prevails to a very considerable extent. There were published, in 1818, in Pennsylvania, 84 newspapers, of which 15 were in German.

Government. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The representatives, whose number cannot be less than 60 nor more than one hundred are chosen annually. The senators are chosen for 4 years, one quarter of them being elected every year. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the representatives. The governor is elected for 3 years by the people, but cannot hold the office more than 9 years in 12. The elections are made on the 2d Tuesday in October, and the legislature meets in December.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniatta, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Youghiogeny.

Face of the country. Pennsylvania is intersected by various mountains. The principal ridges of the Alleghany mountains, comprehended in Pennsylvania, are the Kittatinny, or the Blue mountains. Behind these and nearly parallel to them, are Peter's, Tuscarora, and Nescopeck mountains, on the E. side of the

Susquehanna; on the W., Sherman's hill, Side-ling hill, Ragged, Great, Warrior's, Evit's and Will's mountains; then the great Alleghany ridge, which being the largest, gives name to the whole; and W. of this are the Chesnut ridges. Between the Juniatta and the W. branch of the Susquehanna, are Jacks, Tussys, Nittiny, and Bald Eagle mountains. The valleys between these mountains are often of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grass and grain. Some of the mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and valleys.

Soil and productions. The soil of Pennsylvania is various; a small part of it is barren, but a great proportion of it fertile, and a considerable part very excellent. It is generally better adapted to tillage than grazing; and much of it, particularly the southeast part, is under excellent cultivation. The two best tracts of land are one in the SE. part, along the Susquehanna, the other in the NW. part, between lake Erie and the Alleghany river. Wheat is the most important article of produce. The next in value is Indian corn. Buck wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Cherries, peaches, apples, and cider are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts. Pennsylvania has an excellent breed of horses. The number of domestic animals in the state, according to the returns of 1810, was as follows; horses 255,645; neat cattle 612,998; sheep 619,223. Of the sheep 4,128 were Merinos, and breeds mixed with Merinos.

Minerals. Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many parts of the state; and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. Here are also numerous limestone quarries, and various kinds of marble; and in the middle and western parts there is an abundance of coal.

Architecture. The general style of architecture in this state is neat and solid. Stone buildings are most common in old settlements; brick houses are frequent; log and frame houses abound in the new country. In the towns there is a considerable proportion of brick houses. Many turnpike roads of the most durable materials, and best construction are made in various parts of the state. That from Philadelphia to Lancaster is 62 miles in length, 24 feet wide, and covered 18 inches deep with powdered stone. Numerous bridges, of great strength and beauty, are constructed over the rivers.

Manufactures. Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the variety and extent of her manufactures, some of which are of superior excellence. In 1810 there were 64 cotton manufactories, 44 blast furnaces, 6 air furnaces, 4 bloomeries, 78 forges, 50 trip hammers, 18 rolling and slitting mills, 175 naileries, 64 paper mills, 8 glass works, 35 rope walks, and 108 printing offices. The total amount of the manufactures, embracing 220 articles, was \$44,194,740. The exports in 1816, amounted to \$7,196,246. They consist of flour, grain, iron, and various manufactured articles.

Penny, t. Bengal; 18 SE. Purneah.

Penn-Yan, p-v. Ontario co. N.Y., in Benton; 206 W. by N. Albany, W. 330.

Pennycuik, v. Scot. in Mid-Lothian; 9 SW. Edinburgh. Pop. 500. It has 2 paper mills.

Penobscot, co. Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock cos., S. by Hancock co., and W. by Kennebec and Somerset cos. It is watered by the Penobscot, formed from N. part of Hancock county. Chief town, Bangor.

Penobscot, s-p. & p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on E. side of Penobscot bay; 4 N. Castine, 240 NE. Boston, W. 687. Pop. 1,009. It is a place of some trade. The shipping registered at this port, in 1821, amounted to 14,048 tons.

Penobscot, the largest river in Maine. The western and principal branch rises in the western part of the state, some of its sources being near the head waters of the Chaudiere, and others, near those of the St. John's. It flows E. by S. through Chesuncook and Pemmidumpkok lakes, and unites with the eastern branch, 54 m. in a right line, N. by E. Bangor. The eastern branch rises near the sources of the Aroostic. After the junction it holds a general course S. by W. till it flows into the head of Penobscot bay, between the towns of Penobscot and Prospect. It is navigable for ships to Bangor, where the navigation and tide terminate, 52 N. Owl's Head, at the entrance of the bay.—The towns on the west side of the river, and bay, beginning at the head of navigation, are Bangor, Hampden, Frankfort, Prospect, Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, and Thomastown; on the east side, Brewer, Orlington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Sedgewick, and Deer Isle.

Penobscot Bay, large bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Maine. It embosoms Long Island, on which is the town of Islesborough, the Fox islands, containing the town of Vinalhaven, and several smaller islands. It is a very fine bay, affords great advantages of navigation, and presents a variety of beautiful landscapes. Its entrance, between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 miles wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30. Lon. 68. 40. to 68. 56. W. Lat. 44. to 44. 30. N.

Penobscot Hills, mountains, Maine, on the W. coast of Penobscot bay.

Penobscot Indians, on an island in the Penobscot. See *Old Town*.

Penol, t. New Mexico, founded by the Indians, and is said to have formerly contained 2,000 houses, and 7,000 inhabitants. It was built on the top of a high rock a league in length, and situated in an extensive plain.

Penol, (El,) castle of Fez, near Velez.

Penomazin, t. Siam; 60 S. Tenasserim.

Penon, (El,) t. S. America, in Carthagea; 36 S. Mompox.

Penowal, t. Hind. in Oudeypour; 20 SE. Cheitore.

Penrhyn, s-p. N. Wales, in Caernarvon, on the Menai, from whence great quantities of slate are exported; 2 SW. Bangor. Pop. 2,715.

Penhyrn Dwa, cape on W. coast of Wales, and county of Caernarvon; 10 S. Pulhely.

Penrise, or **Penryse,** t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, on W. side of a bay in the Bristol Channel, with a weekly market on Thursday. Here is an ancient castle; 14 WNW. Swansea, 219 W. London. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 52. 46. N.

Penrith, t. Eng. in Cumberland ; 18 S. Carlisle, 283 N. London. Lon. 4. 43. W. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 weekly markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Near it are the remains of a castle.

Penryn, t. Eng. in Cornwall ; 2 NNW. Falmouth, 266 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 2,713. It is situated on an eminence, at the entrance of Falmouth harbour, at the mouth of a navigable river ; defended by the castle of Pendennis, and anciently surrounded with walls. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here are 2 markets weekly, Thursday and Saturday.

Pens, t. Cuba : 22 SW. Bayamo.

Pensa, see *Penza*.

Pensacola, s-p. & chief town in West Florida, on the west side of Pensacola bay, 9 miles above fort Barancas at the entrance of the bay ; 55 E. by S. Mobile, 30 SSE. Claiborne, 145 S. Cahawba. Lon. 87. 12. W. Lat. 30. 28. N. Pop. in 1822, about 1,600 ; 1,100 French and Spanish, 500 Americans. The population is said to have once amounted to 5, or 6,000 ; but the town declined after it was taken from the English by the Spaniards in 1781 ; since it has come into the possession of the United States, it has begun to increase. It has a spacious Spanish church and some large houses of wood and brick, but they have generally an aspect of decay. It has a pleasant situation, on a dry sandy plain, elevated 18 or 20 feet above the level of the ocean, and has ever been remarkable for its salubrity. Its healthiness is attributed to the breeze from the bay, and the dryness of the air, there being no swamps in the vicinity. The harbour is very excellent, safe from all winds, having 21 feet water at the entrance, gradually deepening to 7 or 8 fathoms. The bay is 15 m. long, and from 3 to nearly 7 wide, and receives the waters of the Conecuh, Escambia, and Almirante rivers. It is completely land-locked and safe from all winds. This is the only commodious harbour for large ships, belonging to the United States in the gulf of Mexico.

Pensford, t. Eng. in Somerset, with a weekly market on Tuesday ; 6 S. Bristol, 117 W. London. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 51. 21. N. Pop. 296.

Penshurst, parish, Eng. in Kent ; 4 WSW. Tunbridge. Pop. 1,193. Natives, Sir Philip and Algernon Sidney.

Penta, t. Corsica ; 7 NE. La Porta.

Pentalupo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 6 E. Reggio.

Pentapolis, district, Palestine, on the Dead sea, including these 5 cities, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar :—Also a district of the Philistines, including Gaza, Gath, Askalon, Azotus, and Ekron :—Also a district in Africa, including Cyrene, Apollonia, Ptolemais, Arsinoe, and Berenice ; now *Mesurada*.

Pentecoste, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Pentecoste, or *Whitsunday Island*, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, and one of the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, or New Hebrides. See *Whitsun*, or *Whitsunday Island*.

Pentekis, or *Pent Ekelis*, t. A. Turkey, on S. coast of Natolia ; 30 WSW. Macri.

Pentelicus, mt. Greece ; 6 NNE. Athens.

Penthier Point, cape on W. coast France ; 6 SE. Point St. Matthew. Lon. 3. 17. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Penthiere, fort, France, in Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon, on E. and W. sides washed by the sea ; 7 N. Quiberon.

Penticotta, t. Hind. in Cicacole ; 32 SW. Cossimcotta.

Pentidatilo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 12 SE. Reggio.

Pentima, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 6 NW. Sulmona.

Pent and Frith, strait of the North sea, between N. coast of Caithness, in Scotland, and the Orkney islands.

Pentland Skerries, three small islands or rocks, near the N. coast of Scotland, on the largest of which two light-houses were erected in 1794 ; 4 NE. Duncansby Head. Lon. 4. 43. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Pentland Hills, range of hills which begin to the W. of Edinburgh, and extend through the county to the western borders.

Pentowen Point, cape on S. coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

Penuel, or *Peniel*, ancient city, Palestine, on the brook Jabbok, near Mahanaim.

Penvenan, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 3 NW. Treguier, 7 NE. Lannion.

Penukonda, t. Mysore ; 65 N. Bangalore.

Penuree, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 23 S. Bahar.

Penutura, t. Hind. in Cicacole ; 25 N. Cicacole.

Penwortham, t. Eng. in Lancashire ; 3 SW. Preston. Pop. 1,549.

Peny, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 24 SW. Rotasgur.

Penza, or *Pensa*, or *Penzenskoe*, gov. Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Nezegorod, E. by Simbirsk, S. by Saratov, and W. by Tambov. Sq.m. 16,500. Pop. 850,000. The climate is mild, the soil tolerably fertile, but the cultivation is backward. Lat. between 53. & 55. N.

Penza, t. Russia, and capital of a government, at the confluence of the rivers Penza and Suza ; 316 ESE. Moscow, 644 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 45. 42. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 10,000. H. 1,694. It contains 12 chh. and 2 monasteries, and has considerable trade, and manufactures leather and soap.

Penzance, s-p. Eng. in Cornwall ; 29 W. Truro, 186 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 4,023. It is well built and populous, and is a port of good trade, with many ships belonging to it, but not for large vessels, being almost dry at low water. It has a good market on Thursday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Penzing, t. Austria, in the Land below the Enns, west of Vienna. Pop. 3,265.

Penzinskaia, gulf of Russia, at N. part of the Penzinskoe sea. Lon. 162. 14. E. Lat. 61. to 62. N.

Penzinskoe Sea, large bay of the N. Pacific ocean, between Russia and Kamtschatka, situated to NE. of the sea of Ochotsk : about 320 miles in length, and from 120 to 160 broad. Lon. 152. to 161. E. Lat. 58. to 62. N.

Penzlin, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 37 SE. Gustrow, 53 E. Stettin. Pop. 1,559.

Peor, mt. Palestine, a summit of Abarim, not far from Nebo.

Peory, t. Dowlatabad ; 35 NNW. Darore.

Peperethus, see *Pelagnisi*, & *Piperi*.

Pepechaissinagan, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 68. 55. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

Peperah, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundella ; 10 S. Gurra.

Peperah, fort, Hind. in Bahar ; 48 E. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 58. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Peperally, t. Bahar ; 30 N. Durbungah.

Peperiah, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 54 ESE. Hajypour.

Pepin Lake, expansion of the river Mississippi, 24 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide ; a mile below the junction of the St. Croix, 100 below St. Anthony's falls. Lon. 92. 45. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Peploud, t. Hind. in the Candeish country ; 80 S. Indore, 30 NE. Burhampour. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 21. 42. N.

Pepong, two small islands of the E. Indian sea, near the coast of China. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Pepper Bay, bay on W. coast of Java ; 30 SSW. Bantam. Lon. 105. 40. E. Lat. 6. 24. S.

Pepperburg, t. Java, on S. coast ; 75 S. Batavia.

Pepperell, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 5 NW. Groton, 38 NW. Boston, W. 448. Pop. 1,439. It is watered by the Nashua, and contains a paper mill.

Pepy's Islands, see *Falkland's Islands*.

Pequannock, t. Morris co. N. J., bordering on Bergen co. Pop. 3,820.

Pequea Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, 2 or 3 miles below the Conestoga.

Pequesl, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware, at Belvidere.

Pequigny, t. France, in Somme ; 1 1-2 post N. Amiens, 3 3-4 S. Abbeville. It is memorable for an interview and treaty between Edward IV. king of England, and Louis XI. king of France, in the year 1474.

Pera, see *Constantinople*.

Pera, t. Portugal, in Algarva ; 8 E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Pera, s-p. capital of a km. on W. coast of Malacca, on a river of the same name ; 170 NW. Malacca. Lon. 101. 15. E. Lat. 4. 23. N.

Pera, or *Pulo Pera*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca. Lon. 98. 36. E. Lat. 5. 54. N.

Peræa, ancient country, Syria, N. of the Dead sea, and E. of the Jordan.

Perafita, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 10 NNW. Vique.

Peralada, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 22 NNE. Gerona. Pop. 2,240.

Perales, t. Portugal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite to Abrantes.

Peralta, t. Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine ; 7 SSW. Olite.

Peram, small isl. in the gulf of Cambay. Lon. 72. 3. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Perames, t. Bergen co. N. J. ; 10 NNW. Hackinsack, 21 NNW. New York.

Perami, t. Cuba ; 25 SE. Villa del Principe.

Perarolo, t. Italy, in Cadorin ; 2 S. Cadorin.

Peraroor, t. Hind. Carnatic ; 10 S. Tiagar.

Perasemajoki, t. Finland ; 50 ENE. Christinestadt.

Perashacotta, t. Hind. ; 18 WNW. Coimbatore.

Perasta, t. Ev. Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the sea of Marmora ; 12 NE. Gallipoli.

Perasto, t. Aust. Dalmatia, district of Cattaro, on the gulf of Cattaro ; 8 N. Cattaro. Pop. 2,800.

Perastorff, t. Austria ; 5 SSW. Ips.

Perbiga, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 45 SSW. Patna.

Perbulpour, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 40 NE. Gazypour.

Perce, v. Lower Canada, in Gaspe, on S. point of Malbay. It contains a court house, a jail, and 25 or 30 houses.

Percee Isle, a perpendicular rock, with high arches, on W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence ; 15 S. Cape Gaspe.

Perckam, t. Austria ; 18 SW. Freystadt.

Perche, before the revolution, a country of France, which had formerly counts of its own ; it enjoyed its own laws, subject to the parliament of Paris. It at present forms the department of the Orne.

Percipany, see *Parcipany*.

Percy, or *Persy*, t. France, in Channel ; 12 S. St. Lo, 15 N. Avranches. Pop. 2,860.

Percy Isles, isles, S. Pac. ocean, near NW. coast of New Holland, about 30 miles from the main land. Lat. 21. 32. to 21. 45. S.

Perdido, r. which runs S. separating West Florida from Alabama, and flows into the gulf of Mexico, 12 W. Pensacola, and 32 E. Mobile Point. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth. This river is considered the eastern boundary of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States.

Perdoli, t. Istria ; 4 NNW. Pola.

Perdue Bay, bay on SW. coast of the island of St. Vincent ; 1 NW. Kingston bay.

Perea, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 45. 2. W. Lat. 2. 22. S.

Perek, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 14 N. Darabgherd.

Perejaslavl, t. Russia, in Poltava, at the confluence of the small rivers Trubesch and Alta ; 55 SSE. Kiev. Pop. 6,000. It contains 10 chh., and has considerable trade in corn, cattle, distilled spirits, and manufactured goods.

Pereira de Susa, t. Portugal, Beira ; 18 SE. Oporto, 23 NE. Bragança Nova. Pop. 2,347.

Perekop, or *Perecop*, or *Or*, t. & fortress, Russia, in Tauris, on the isthmus which joins the peninsula to the continent, and which has always been reckoned the key to the whole country ; 132 SSW. Ekaterinoslav, 220 WSW. Azoph. Lon. 33. 42. E. Lat. 46. 9. N. Pop. 1,200. Its name is *Sclavonian*, and signifies a cut made through a place ; being derived from the ditch dug here, in very remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the peninsula ; and which has been, from time to time, repaired, and at length fortified. In the neighbourhood are lakes on which great quantities of salt crystalizes ; the quantity annually collected and sold on account of government, amounts to 20,000 waggon loads. On

this account the Greeks called it *Taphros*, or *Taphræ*, and the Turks and Tartars *Or*, which have pretty much the same signification with *Perekop*. The houses here are mean.

Perekopskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 48 S. Archadinskaia.

Perelomov, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Amur; 56 NE. Stretensk.

Peremshal, or *Peremyschl*, t. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Oka; 16 SSW. Kaluga. Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 54. 15. N. Pop. 1,389.

Perendore, or *Perentoray*, t. Hind. in the Mysore, taken by Lieut. Col. Oldham, in 1790; 10 SW. Erroad.

Perene, r. Peru, which rises about 40 N. Tarma, and after a SE. course of above 100 miles, joins the Xauxa, to form the Ene.

Peres, or *Constantine Peres*, isl. on the coast of Chili, near the harbour of Valdivia.

Pereslavl-Saleskoe, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 60 NW. Vladimir. Lon. 38. 54. E. Lat. 56. 35. N. Pop. 4,000. Chh. 6.

Pereuil, t. France, in Charente; 12 m. from Angoulême.

Perevoloczna, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dneiper; 112 NW. Ekaterinoslav.

Perevolotzkaia, fort, Russia, in Orenburg, on the Samara; 32 WNW. Orenburg.

Perevoz, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorod; 48 SSE. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 44. 34. E. Lat. 55. 36. N. Pop. 492.

Perevoznoi, (*Nos*), cape, Russia, in the straits of Vaigatskoi. Lon. 58. 22. E. Lat. 69. 15 N.

Perg, t. Austria; 6 SSE. Aigen.

Perg, t. Austria; 12 E. Steyregg.

Perga, see *Parga*.

Perga, chief city, Pamphylia, on the coast; now Karahissar.

Pergamar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 60 SW. Adrianople. Bp. see.

Pergamo, or *Bergamo*, (an. *Pergamos*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 144 SSW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 0. E. Lat. 39. 11. N. Pop. in 1820, according to Parsons and Fisk, said to be about 15,000; 1,500 Greek, 200 or 300 Armenians, 100 Jews, the rest Turks. The streets are wider and cleaner than in most other towns in this part of Natolia. It has 1 synagogue, 1 Greek and 1 Armenian ch. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, on a river which was formerly called *Caycus*, now *Gremakli*, with a harbour, about 15 miles from the sea. Pergamos was anciently a kingdom, which began in the year 470 from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years, when the last king, Attalus III. dying without children, made the Roman people his heir. In this city was a celebrated library, and by Plutarch said to contain 200,000 volumes. It was transported to Alexandria by Anthony and Cleopatra. The manufacture of parchment is said to have been first invented here.

Pergen, or *Pergine*, t. & small district, Tyrol, in Trent; 6 E. Trent. Pop. 7,000, chiefly employed in silk manufactures.

Pergkirchen, t. Austria; 11 E. Steyregg.

Pergo'a, t. Ecclesiastical States, in Urbino; 3 E. Cagli. Pop. 3,000.

Perguba, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 64 N. Petrozavodsk.

Perhay, (*Point de*), cape on W. coast of France; 6 SE. Point St. Matthew. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 15. 2. N.

Perho, t. Finland; 56 E. Jacobstadt.

Peria, t. Persia, in Irac; 90 W. Ispahan.

Periac, t. France, in Aude, celebrated for its salt works; 6 SW. Narbonne.

Peri-Agrarum, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 3 WNW. Erroad.

Periacultum, t. Hind.; 30 SSW. Dindigul.

Periamoodu, t. Hind.; 30 WSW. Dindigul.

Perjan, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 ESE. Anderrab.

Periapal, t. Hind.; 27 NE. Coimbetore.

Periapatam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 24 SW. Seringapatam, 54 NE. Tellicherry. Lon. 76. 31. E. Lat. 12. 15. N. The surrounding country is beautiful, and abounds in sandal wood, great quantities of which are conveyed from this town to Tellicherry.

Periapollam, t. Carnatic; 20 NW. Madras.

Periban, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 80 leagues NW. Mexico. Lat. 21. 15. N.

Periboaca, r. Canada, which runs into the St. John's Lake, Lon. 72. 20. W. Lat. 48. 32. N.

Perica, three small islands in the gulf of Panama, lying at a little distance from the shore, and defending the road of Panama so as to form a good harbour.

Perico, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 15 S. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Perija, t. S. A. in Caraccas, on a river of the same name; 80 SW. Maracaybo.

Periers, t. France, in Channel; 8 N. Coutances. Pop. 2,473.

Perignac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 10 SE. Saintes. Pop. 2,147.

Perinaldo, t. Piedmont, in Nice; 7 NE. Vintimiglia, 13 ENE. Nice. Pop. 1,283.

Perigord, before the revolution, a country of France; now the dep. of the Dordogne.

Perigueux, city, France, capital of Dordogne, on the Ille; 15 1-2 posts NE. Bourdeaux, 58 3-4 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 74. E. Lat. 45. 11. N. Pop. 6,113. H. 1,000. Bp. see. It is ill built, but has pleasant walks in the vicinity, and contains a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, an agricultural society, and a public library of 14,000 volumes. Before the revolution it was the capital of Perigord. Here are some remains of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, a temple of Venus, &c. This town is famous for its partridge pies, which are sent all over Europe.

Perim, small isl. in the straits of Bâbel Mandeb, about 4 miles from the coast of Africa. It has a good port, but no fresh water. Lon. 43. 50. E. Lat. 12. 36. N.

Perinda, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad; 23 SE. Carmulla, 118 NW. Hyderabad. Lat. 18. 33. N.

Perindary, t. Hind. in Coimbetore; 5 SW. Erroad.

Peringiano, t. Sardinia; 20 S. Villa d'Iglesias.

Peringersdorf, t. Bav.; 3 WSW. Lauf.

Peringoodu, t. Hind. in Marawar; 20 NW. Ramanadporum.

Perjoree, t. Bengal; 10 W. Curruckdeah.

Perinrapax, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 71. 18. E. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Perisba, t. Persia, in Irac; 50 S. Hamadan.
Peritas, isl. in the Spanish Main; 10 W. Cumana bay.

Perito, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 16 WSW. Celano.

Perivale, t. Hind. in Marawar; 7 N. Ramadaporum.

Perkelskaren, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 27. 24. E. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Perkeri, t. Curdistan, on lake Van; 18 E. Argish, 30 NNW. Van.

Perkinsonville, p-v. Amelia co. Va.; W. 195.

Perkiomen, r. Montgomery co. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill, W. of Norristown.

Perleberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the Mark of Pregnitz, situated on the Stepenitz; 62 NW. Berlin, 76 SE. Hamburg. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 2,877. The inhabitants are principally tradesmen and farmers.

Perletto, t. Piedmont, in Alba, near the Carremiglia. Pop. 1,205.

Perm, or *Permskoe*, gov. Russia, chiefly in Europe, but partly in Asia, bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Tobolsk, S. by Orenburg, and W. by Viatka. Sq. m. 126,435. Pop. 1,110,000. Between Lat. 56. and 62. N. It is intersected from N. to S. by a part of the great Ural chain of mountains, and is generally a hilly country, covered with vast forests. It is divided into 12 circles. The employment of the inhabitants is mostly pastoral, but about 50,000 are employed in the iron and copper mines. The inhabitants are Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans.

Perm, t. Russia, capital of a government, on the Kama; 620 E. Moscow, 808 E. Petersburg. Lon. 56. 26. E. Lat. 58. 1. N. Pop. 3,763. H. 738. It has some trade.

Permacoil, t. & fortress, Hind. in the Carnatic; 17 NNW. Pondicherry, 45 SSE. Arcot. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 12. 14. N.

Permaloor, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 12 SW. Conjeveran.

Permelly, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 30 NW. Nander.

Permera Rocks, rocks in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Canara; 20 N. Mangalore. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Pernabucaba, or *Paranonbiacuba*, mt. Brazil, near the city of St. Paul.

Pernalla, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 30 W. Durampour, 38 S. Surat. Lat. 20. 35. N.

Pernambuco, or *Fernambuco*, pr. in NE. part of Brazil. Lat. from 5. to 11. S. It extends on the coast of the Atlantic 600 miles, and into the interior 6 or 800 miles. The chief articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, hides, and Brazil wood. It is said that by the returns of the parish priests, made in 1816, the population, comprehending people of all descriptions, amounted to 1,100,000. Pop. according to Mr. Brackenridge 550,000.

Pernambuco, or *Fernambuco*, or *Recife*, or *St. Antonio do Recife*, city, & s-p. Brazil, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 35. 5. W. Lat. 8. 13. S. Pop. 32,000. It is situated on the Atlantic, and has a small inconvenient harbour. It is a place of considerable commerce. In 1816, about 17,000 bales of cotton were exported from this place to England. This

town was formerly called *Recife*, which signifies a reef. It is a very strong place, enclosed by rocks. The greatest disadvantage of the town is the want of fresh water. The place much resembles one of the provincial cities of Portugal,—unglazed windows, balconies, and latices,—shops without windows, houses lofty, and the ground floors occupied as ware houses, stables, &c.—squares, churches, convents, &c.—The town of Olinda lies about 4 miles distant to the north.

Pernek, castle, Hungary; 12 N. Presburg.

Pernes, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 1 1-4 post N. St. Pol, 8 1-4 N. Amiens. Pop. 630.

Pernes, t. France, in Vaucluse; 12 ENE. Avignon. Pop. 3,488.

Pernia, t. Croatia; 16 SE. Carlstadt.

Pernicious Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, about 15 miles in circ.; so called by Roggewein, on account of one of the vessels belonging to his squadron being wrecked on the coast of one of them, in the year 1722. Lon. 140. 45. W. Lat. 16. S.

Perno, t. Finland, at the mouth of a river which forms a bay on the north coast of the gulf of Finland; 12 E. Borgo, 35 W. Fredericshamn. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 60. 26. N.

Pernov, or *Pernau*, t. Russia, in Livonia, capital of a circle, on a river near the Baltic; 92 N. Riga. Lon. 24. 16. E. Lat. 58. 21. N. Pop. 2,178. It is fortified and defended by a castle. In 1635, it was numbered among the Hanse towns.

Pernstain, t. Austria; 12 NNW. St. Wolfgang.

Peroe, t. Hind. in Bahar; 45 SW. Patna.

Péronne, t. France, principal place of a district, in Somme; 5 posts S. Cambray, 16 3-4 NE. Paris. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 3,665. It is situated on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, and strongly fortified. This place has been several times besieged, but never taken; on which account it has been called *Pucelle*. It is a place of great antiquity; and the kings of the Merovingian race had a palace here.

Peros Banhos, range of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Perosa, see *Perousa*.

Peronisa, isl. in the Adriatic, about 12 miles in circ. Lon. 14. 22. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

Perot, isl. Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Utawas river; 14 miles in circ.; fertile, and well cultivated.

Perota, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 45 E. Puebla de los Angeles.

Perouges, t. France, in Ain; 2 W. Meximieux, 6 NE. Montluel. Pop. 749.

Perour, t. Hind. in Gooty; 24 SSW. Anantpour.

Perousa, (*La*) t. Piedmont, in Pignerola, on the river Cluson; 6 N. Pinerolo, 24 E. Briançon. Pop. 2,311. It gives name to one of the four valleys of Piedmont.

Perouse, (*La*) *Straits of*, narrow channel of the N. Pacific ocean, between the islands of Saghalien and Jesso.

Perpenagarde, t. Hind.; 20 S. Calicut.

Perpignan, city, France, capital of East-Pyrenees, on the Tet, about a league from the sea;

19 posts SW. Montpellier, 224 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 54. E. Lat. 42. 42. N. Pop. 12,301. H. 1,600. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 21 chh., and 1 hospital. It is a place of strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom, on the side of Spain. It is mostly ill built and gloomy. The trade consists in corn, wool, iron, & wine. The manufactures are woollen and silk. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Roussillon. The walls are of brick and stone, very high, and thick, with several bastions; the citadel is upon an eminence, and commands the town. On the 23d of August 1793, the Spaniards were defeated near it by the French; and on the 22d of October following, the French were defeated here by the Spaniards. Natives, Rigaud and Dugommier.

Perpura, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 38. 16. W. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Perquain, or *Pelham*, small isl. on S. coast of England, in Pool Harbour.

Perquimans, r. N.C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 76. 32. W. Lat. 36. 5. N.

Perquimans, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,052; slaves 2,017. Pop. in 1820, 6,857. Chief town, Hartford.

Perrahgunge, t. Bengal; 17 N. Dinagepour.

Perrangunge, t. Bengal; 66 N. Dacca.

Perrel, small isl. in the gulf of Tonquin, near the coast. Lon. 106. 58. E. Lat. 20. 59. N.

Perrecy, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 10 NNW. Charolles, 16 E. Bourbon Lancy. Pop. 1,430.

Perreux, t. France, in Loire; 3 E. Roanne, 7 S. Charlieu. Pop. 2,480.

Perriers, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Channel; 8 N. Coutances, 9 SW. Carentan.

Perrinton, p-t. Monroe co. N.Y.; 13 E. by S. Rochester, W. 375. Pop. 1,664.

Perritio, r. Naples, which runs into the Crates, in Calabria Citra.

Perone, t. Hind. in Oude; 17 S. Fyzabad.

Perrot's land, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 36. W. Lat. 45. 24. N.

Perros Gueric, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 N. Lannion, 7 N. Treguier.

Perrybazar, t. Persia, in Ghilan, on the Caspian sea; 2 N. Reshd.

Perrysburg, t. Cataaugus co. N. Y.; about 16 W. by N. Ellicottsville. Pop. 335.

4 N. Lannion, 7 N. Treguier.

Perry, p-t. Washington co. Maine, on NW. side of Eastport, with which it is connected by a bridge, W. 818. Pop. 407.

Perry, p-t. Genessee co. N.Y.; 6 SW. Moscow, W. 375. Pop. 2,317.

Perry, co. Pa. Pop. 11,342. Chief t. Tyrone.

Perry, p-t. Perry co. Pa.; 36 Harrisburg, W. 118.

Perry, t. Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. 205.

Perry, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,330.

Perry, co. Ohio, E. of Fairfield co., formed in 1818. Pop. 3,429. Chief town, Somerset.

Perry, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 666.

Perry, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 843.

Perry, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 612.

Perry, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 426.

Perry, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 455.

Perry, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, W. 374, P. 614.

Perry, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 543.

Perry, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 420.

Perry, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 607.

Perry, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 256.

Perry, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 558.

Perry, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,330. Chief town, Rome.

Perry, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,037.

Perry, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 2,384.

Perryopolis, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; W. 209.

Perrysburg, t. Ohio, at the lower rapids of the Maumee; 36 W. by N. Croghansville, 140 NW. Columbus. It has been recently laid out.

Perrysville, p-v. Hunterdon co. N.J.; W. 202.

Perrysville, p-v. in Smithfield, Madison co. N.Y.; 121 W. Albany, W. 396.

Perrysville, p-t. Bond co. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia; 50 E. by N. St. Louis, 30 miles from Edwardsville, W. 818.

Perrysville, p-t. Richland co. Ohio, on an eastern fork of the Mohiccon Creek, W. 401.

Perryville, p-t. Alleghany co. Pa.; W. 230.

Perryville, p-t. Mercer co. Ken.; W. 595.

Persa, t. Hind. in Oude; 60 E. Bahraitch.

Persa, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube; 45 E. Passarovitz.

Persac, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 SSE. Sultania.

Persah, t. Hind. in Surgooja; 10 NNE. Surgooja.

Persah, t. Mocaumpour; 36 SSW. Mocaumpour.

Persaim, or *Bassein*, t. Pegu, near a river of the same name; 132 SW. Pegu, 252 SSE. Arakan. Lon. 94. 55. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Persaim, r. Pegu, which runs from the great river Ava, into the bay of Bengal, a little SE. Cape Negrais.

Persante, r. which rises in a small lake about 4 miles NW. New Stettin, crosses Pomerania, and runs into the Baltic, a little below Colberg.

Persaw, t. Prussia; 7 NW. Marienburg.

Perschling, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles above Tulln.

Perschling, t. Austria, on a river of the same name; 8 SW. Tulln.

Perscovari, t. Walachia; 8 SW. Brancovani.

Perserin, or *Prisrendi*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Rumania, capital of a sangiacat, at the foot of Scharta mountains; 45 E. by N. Scutari, 78 E. Ragusa. Lon. 20. 4. E. Lat. 42. 52. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 4,000. Greek bp. see.

Persepolis, or *Elymais*, ancient capital of the Persian empire; formerly a splendid city, of great extent; 30 NNE. Schiras. It was destroyed, according to some, by Alexander, and according to others, by the Arabs in the 7th century. Here are now to be seen vast and splendid ruins, supposed to be the remains of the great palace of Darius. Of this superb edifice, 3 sides are still standing; the front extending 600 paces from N. to S., and the side reaching to the mountain from E. to W. 390 paces. The exterior wall is about 24 feet high, composed of black stones, harder than marble, some of them finely polished, and many of them of prodigious size. There are ornaments of various descriptions, aqueducts, staircases, columns standing and lying, reservoirs of water, walls of buildings, &c. See *Estachar*.

Pershore, t. Eng. in Worcestershire, on the Avon; 9 SE. Worcester, 102 NW. London. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 1,910.

It contains 2 chh., & has a market on Tuesday.

PERSIA, country, and extensive empire, Asia, bounded N. by Asiatic Russia, E. by Cabulistan and Beloochistan, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by Turkey. The limits of Persia have been different at different times, and was formerly more extensive than at present, including the countries of Balk, Cabul, Candahar, and Beloochistan, on the east, all which are now separated: and in the north-west, some districts have been annexed to Russia. The natural boundaries of Persia, are the mountains of Caucasus, and the Caspian sea on the north, a vast sandy desert on the east, the Persian Gulf on the south, and the Euphrates, Tigris, and the mountains of Armenia, on the west. Sq. m. according to Hassel, 466,000. The population is very uncertain, estimated by Hassel at 18,000,000; by some at much less.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Farsistan,	Persis,	Schiraz.
Laristan,	Persis,	Lar.
Irac Agemi,	Media & Parthia,	Ispahan.
Chusistan,	Susiana,	Toster.
Mazanderan,	Margiana, &c.	Fehrebad.
Chorasan,	Hyrkania, &c.	Meschid.
Ghilan,	Gela,	Reshd.
Erivan,	Armenia,	Erivan.
Kerman,	Carmania,	Sirgian.

Towns. Teheran is the present seat of government. Ispahan, the former seat of government, is the most celebrated city of modern Persia. Tauris and Schiraz, have heretofore been the capitals. Ruins of Susa, Persepolis, and Rai, ancient capitals of Persia, are now to be seen. The population of most of the considerable cities is now less than formerly. Most of the towns are surrounded by a high mud wall. The houses of ordinary persons are usually formed of mud, those of men of quality, of brick, but seldom of more than one story, with flat roofs.

Name. The most ancient name of Persia was *Elam*; it was also called *Paras*, *Artax*, *Achæmenia*, and *Arsacia*. The Persians call it *Irân*; it is also called by the orientals, *Agjam & Shahistân*.

Face of the country, soil, &c. Persia is bordered on the north-west by the Caucasian mountains, and the mountains of Armenia, and to the north-east are the Hindoo Koo, or part of the Himmaleh range; and the country is traversed with many ranges, either independent or connected with the frontier chains. The interior consists of an immense dry, salt plain. Two thirds of the whole country are composed of naked mountains, arid deserts, salt lakes, and marshes covered with jungle. On the western, northern, and eastern frontiers, are large rivers, but none of great magnitude traverse the country. The streams which descend from the mountains are usually lost in the sand, or formed into lakes. They produce, however, the most of the fertility which the country can boast, and where abundant, render the plains through which they flow, beautiful and luxuriant in a high degree. That of Schiraz is considered the boast of Persia, and almost of the east. The plain of Ispahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered by streams from the Caucasus, are of extraordinary fertility, but the air is humid and unhealthy. The centre and south

are entirely destitute of trees; but gardens are cultivated with great care, and the fruits are excellent. The vine flourishes in several provinces, in a remarkable degree. The wine of Schiraz is considered superior to any other in Asia. The mulberry in the northern provinces is so abundant as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. Other productions are grain, rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, senna, rhubarb, opium, saffron, manna, and assafœtida. The most considerable mineral production is salt. There are some mines of iron, copper, and silver; also turquoise stones: but the most extraordinary mineral production is naphtha, or bitumen, found in pits 3 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep, which fill themselves after a certain period. It is an excellent substitute for pitch, and the bottoms of most of the vessels which navigate the Euphrates and Tigris, are covered with it.

Manufactures. The Persians are to a considerable extent a manufacturing people. The principal manufactures are beautiful carpets, shawls, silks, tapestry formed of silk and wool, embellished with gold; arms, sword blades, leather, paper, and porcelain.

Commerce. The foreign commerce of Persia is inconsiderable, and is chiefly in the hands of foreigners. Bushire is the principal port, the commerce of which is carried on mostly by Bassora. The main commercial intercourse with Persia is carried by caravans, with Turkey on one side, and Tartary and India on the other.

Religion. The Persians are Mahometans of the sect of the Sunnites or of the followers of Ali, and are on that ground viewed with greater abhorrence by the Turks than even Christians; but they are not themselves an intolerant people.

Government. The government is entirely absolute; the reigning king is regarded as the viceroy of the prophet, and is absolute master of the lives and property of his subjects.

Inhabitants. The Persians are accounted the most learned people of the east; and poetry and the sciences may be considered as their ruling passion. They are also the most polite of the oriental nations, and surpass all others in the skilful and profuse manner in which they administer flattery. They employ in conversation the most extravagantly hyperbolical language. Dissimulation is carried by them to the highest pitch; lying is never scrupled at, and their whole conduct is a train of fraud and artifice. Morality is much studied in Persia, though little practised.

Persiah, t. Hind. Baglana; 18 ESE. Basseen.

Persian Gulf, sea or inland lake, bounded N. by Persia, and elsewhere by Arabia, except at the E. extremity, where it communicates with the Arabian sea; about 500 miles from E. to W. and from 120 to 250 in breadth, from N. to S.; the principal river which runs into it is the Euphrates. The S. coast, in particular, is celebrated for its pearl fishery. Most part of the coasts, both on the N. and S. belong to colonies of Arabians.

Persis, now *Farsistan*.

Perskenstein, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 NNE. Ottmucha.

Perso, t. Italy, in Friuli; 10 NW. Udina.

Person, co. N. side of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,642; slaves 2,573. Pop. in 1820, 9,029.

Persotem, or *Pursolem*, t. Hind. in Orissa, capital of a district; famous for the temple of Juggernaut. See *Juggernaut*.

Persoyah, fort, Hind. Bahar; 66 SW. Patna.

Perstain, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 14 NW. Jung Buntzlau.

Persur, t. Allahabad; 10 ENE. Gazypour.

Perswar, t. Hind. in Gurrah; 15 S. Mahur.

Pertabgur, fort, Hind.; 30 NE. Allahabad. Lon. 82. 23. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Pertabpour, t. Oude; 52 NE. Manickpour.

Pertabpour, t. Hind. in Bengal; 15 NW. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 10. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Pertagur, t. & fortress, Hind. in Allahabad. Lon. 82. 23. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Pertels, t. Austria; 6 N. Bohmish Waidhofen.

Perth, city, Scot. capital of Perthshire, on the Tay; 10 S. Dunkeld, 22 W. Dundee, 39 N. Edinburgh by Kinghorn, 42 by Queensferry. Lon. 3. 27. W. Lat. 56. 22. N. Pop. 17,248. It is situated on an extensive low plain, under the Grampian hills, the scenery around it is very delightful and picturesque, and the approach to it is uncommonly beautiful. It is regular and well built, having 4 streets from E. to W., which are crossed by others at right angles from N. to S. It has 2 beautiful green meadows, called *Inches*, each of which is about 1 1-2 miles in circuit. It is a town of great antiquity, and has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. It contains various houses of public worship, a theatre, a celebrated grammar school, an academy, and a literary and antiquarian society with a library.

The staple manufacture is linen; but of late the cotton manufacture has almost superseded it. The linen and cotton goods manufactured annually, amount to about 200,000*l.* sterling. Besides these, there are extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves, amounting to about 30,000*l.* The salmon fishery on the Tay near Perth, is very extensive, and the annual rent is estimated at about 7,000*l.* Native, Wm. Murray, Earl of Mansfield.

Perth Amboy, see *Amboy*.

Perthes, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 6 SSW. Melun.

Perthes, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 NW. St. Dizier.

Perthshire, co. Scot. bounded N. by the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen, E. by the counties of Angus, Fife, and Kinross, S. by the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton, and W. by the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle; about 60 miles from N. to S., and 50 from E. to W. It is divided into 6 districts, Athol, Breadalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stomont, and Strathern. Athol, which is the most northerly, is wild and mountainous; nor can any part be called level: however, considerable tracts are fertile in corn and pasture. The principal towns are Perth, Dumblane, Crieff, Blair, and Dunkeld. Pop. 135,093. H. 26,404. Sq. m. 3,000. Parishes 80.

Pertigi, t. Sardinia; 19 SE. Castello Aragonese.

Pertistagno, t. Italy, in Friuli; 7 NNW. Fiume, 9 NE. Udina.

Pertuis, t. France, in Vaucluse, near the Durance; 9 N. Aix, 12 SSE. Apt. Pop. 4,000.

Pertuis d' Antioch, strait or narrow part of the sea, between the Isle of Oleron, and the Isle of Ré.

Pertuis Breton, narrow strait of the sea, between the Isle of Ré and the coast of France.

Pertuis de Maumusson, strait between the Isle of Oleron, and the coast of France, S. of the island, about 1 mile wide.

Peru, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 38 NNE. Bennington, W. 429. Pop. 314.

Peru, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 16 NNE. Lenox, 125 W. Boston, W. 380. Pop. 748.

Peru, p-t. Clinton co. N.Y., on Lake Champlain; 140 N. Albany, W. 503. Pop. 2,710.

Peru, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; W. 486. P. 233.

Peru, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 157.

PERU, country, S. A., bounded N. by New Grenada, E. by the land of the Missions, Pampas del Sacramento, and Buenos Ayres, S. by Buenos Ayres, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Lat. 3. 30. to 21. S. Sq. leagues according to Humboldt 30,000; Bonycastle 33,630; Malte-Brun 60,172. Population stated in 1796, 1,445,000; more recently at 1,076,112; by Bonycastle at 1,300,000; 130,000 whites, 240,000 mestizoes, the remainder Indians and negroes; by the Patriots in 1818, at 1,700,000; by Malte-Brun and a Spanish journal in 1820, at 1,500,000.

Divisions. It is divided into 7 intendancies, Lima, Truxillo, Tarma, Guanica Velica, Guamanga, Arequipa, and Cusco. This is subdivided into 49 districts, and contains 1360 townships.

Towns. The principal towns are Lima, the capital, Cusco, Arequipa, Guamanga, Guanica Velica, Truxillo, Tarma. The principal ports are Arica, Ilo, Iquique, Quiha, Callao, Pisco, Chancay, Guacho, Guanchaco, Pacasmayo, Payta, &c.

Face of the country, soil, &c. It is divided into High and Low Peru, and is traversed by 2 chains of the Andes from N. to S. in nearly parallel directions. The one is the central chain of S. America, the other is called the cordillera of the coast. Between the latter and the shore lies the country of Low Peru, forming an inclined plain, from 10 to 20 leagues in breadth, and consisting for the most part of sandy deserts, without vegetation or inhabitants. Rain in this part is unknown, and the only spots capable of cultivation are the banks of the rivers. The country between the two cordilleras, called High Peru, consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. On these uplands vegetation flourishes, and to the height of 10,000 feet, the climate is temperate and mild; at the height of 14,000 commences the limit of perpetual snow. Peru labours under great natural disadvantages. It is but thinly peopled, and there is a total want of roads, bridges, and canals; and the only way of transporting goods is on the backs of mules. Cultivation is in a very backward state.

Rivers. Several of the head branches of the Amazon, as the Ucayale, Apurimac, Tunguragua, and Gallagua, rise in Peru.

Exports. The principal exports are gold, sil-

ver, brandy, wine, sugar, pimento, cinchona, or Jesuit's bark, salt, vicuna wool, coarse woollens, and some other trifling manufactures.

Mines. The mountains of Peru abound in metallic wealth. The mines of gold and silver are rich, and quicksilver abounds in several places; but these rich mines are very badly managed. The number of gold mines & washings is 70; of silver mines 680; of quicksilver 4; of copper 4; of lead 12. Cobalt, antimony, salt, coal, emeralds, and other precious stones are found. The coinage of gold and silver at the mint of Lima, from 1791 to 1801, was 1,113,000*l.* per annum. Some of the principal mines are those of Lauricocha, or Pasco, Fuentestiana, Comolache, Pampa de Navar, Gualgayoc, Huantajaya, Pataz, and Huillies.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants consist of European Spaniards, Spanish creoles, Indians, mestizoes, negroes, mulattoes, and Samboes. The Indians are much the most numerous class. The European Spaniards are generally persons in the civil, military, and ecclesiastical departments of state, or mere adventurers.—The Peruvian ladies of the higher ranks, dress in a very splendid manner, and cover themselves with jewels; every lady, according to Pazos, wearing generally to the value of 2,000*l.* in rings, pearls, necklaces, combs studded with brilliants, and rosaries of pearls and diamonds.

History. This country was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro and Amalgro, about the year 1532. It was then governed by the inca Manco Capac, whose capital was Cusco. The Peruvians had advanced to considerable degree of civilization. The country is now much smaller than when under the incas. In 1718, Quito on the north as far as the river Tumbez, was annexed to New Grenada; and in 1773, Potosi and other rich districts on the south-east were annexed to Buenos Ayres. Since the conquest Peru has been a viceroyalty of Spain; and till lately has been the most tranquil of the Spanish American provinces. In 1821, Aug. 3, an independent provisional government was established, uniting the supreme power, political and military, in the person of Jose San Martin, as protector.

Perugia, delegation or pr. Italy, in the States of the Church, including the ci-devant Perugia; watered by the Tiber and the lake of Perugia. Pop. 131,542.

Perugia, (an. *Perusia*,) city, Italy, capital of a delegation in the States of the Church; 27 NNW. Spoleto, 60 SE. Florence, 72 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 43. 6. N. Pop. 16,000. Bp. see. It stands on the summit of a hill near the Tiber, having a most delightful situation. It is tolerably well built, and contains 45 chh. and 48 convents, which are by no means elegant; several hospitals, and a university on a small scale. It has manufactures of velvet and silk stuffs, and considerable traffic in corn, cattle, wool, silk, oil, and brandy. The surrounding country is very rich. The citadel was built by pope Paul III.

Perugia, (an. *Lacus Thrasymenus*,) lake, Italy, in the delegation of Perugia. The scenery on its banks is highly picturesque. It is of considerable extent, and is remarkable for the defeat of Flaminius by Hannibal.

Peruvian Mountains, in N.Y.; W. of lake Champlain.

Peruibe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 18. 20. S.

Pervencheres, t. France, in Orne; 9 SW. Mortagne, 14 NE. Alençon. Pop. 800.

Pervisse, t. Flanders; 6 WNW. Dixmude.

Perum, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the Nehenk; 60 SW. Kelveh, 170 NNE. Kidge.

Peruse, (La,) t. France, in Charente; 9 S. Confolent.

Perussick, castle, Dalmatia; 24 E. Zara.

Peruwelz, t. Neth. in Hainaut; 12 ENE. Valenciennes, 18 W. by N. Mons. Pop. 5,465. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries.

Peruviana, name given by the Spaniards to their possessions generally in S. America.

Perwezle Marchez, t. Neth. in S. Brabant; 12 N. Namur. Pop. 436.

Perwis, t. Brabant; 6 NE. Gemblours.

Perwuttum, t. Hind. in Golconda, on the Kistna. Lon. 78. 40. E. Lat. 15. 57. N. It is remarkable for containing several Hindoo temples.

Perzagno, t. Albania, on the canal of Cataro.

Perzene, t. Italy; 8 NE. Bologna.

Pesagoondan, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 58. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Pe-san, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 120. E. Lat. 26. 52. N.

Pesauqid, t. Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy, at the entrance of a river of the same name.

Pesaro, or **Pezaro**, t. Popedom, in the delegation of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic; 15 NE. Urbino, 38 NW. Ancona. Lon. 12. 54. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. 9,917. Bp. see. It contains 8 churches and 12 convents. The figs and olives which grow in the environs are in great estimation. This city was anciently called *Pisaurum*, and was made a Roman colony about the year of Rome 563, and a temple was built here to Jupiter Pisaurus. It is situated upon a small rising ground near the Adriatic sea, and is pretty well fortified. It is almost a regular polygon of 9 sides, the curtains of which are very strong. Its bastions are large, and faced with stone, as are the curtains. The ditch is broad and deep, but without water, and it has neither counterscarp nor any outwork.

Pesca, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 62 NE. Tunja. In the time of the Indians it was a large and populous city.

Pesca Pagani, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 6 NW. Muro.

Pescara, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 N. Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14. 6. E. Lat. 42. 27. N. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Adriatic; fortified & defended by a castle.

Pescara, (an. *Aternus*,) r. Italy, in Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pescara.

Pescarolo, t. Italy; 9 NE. Cremona.

Peschiera, (an. *Ariolica*,) t. Aust. Italy, in Verona, on S. coast of lake Garda; 15 W. Verona, 17 NNW. Mantua. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 45. 7. N. Pop. 2,500. This is a small but important fortress, built by the Venetians in the year 1549. It has but few houses, and an arsenal for some light galleys on the side of the lake.

Peschise, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 11 NW. Vieste.

Pescia, t. Tuscany ; 10 SW. Pistoya. Bp. see. It contains 3 parochial, 7 other churches, and 5 convents. The oil made here is much esteemed.

Pescia, t. Italy, Treviso ; 7 S. Trevigio.

Pescina, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 5 SE. Celano.

Pescina Pompeia, t. Naples, Bari ; 9 N. Matera.

Pescina di Fratri, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 8 W. Vieste.

Pesco Castraro, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 11 NE. Aquila.

Pesco Costanzo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 7 SE. Sulmona. Pop. 2,263.

Pesco Laurino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 18 NW. Policastro.

Pesto Pagano, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 11 NE. Tarento.

Pesco Verraro, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 12 miles from Benevento.

Pescottor, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Towy, in the county of Caermarthen.

Pescumseut, see *Presumseut*.

Pesequeiro, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal. Lon. 8. 52. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Pesenbaeh, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 8 miles above Linz.

Peshawur, or *Paishawur*, or *Peishore*, city, Cabulistan, capital of a district of the same name, a little S. of the Kameh, or Cabul ; 125 SE. Cabul, 170 N. Moulton. Lon. 70. 37. E. Lat. 33. 32. N. Pop. about 100,000. It is a very ancient city, standing on an uneven surface, and upwards of 5 miles in circ. The houses are generally built of unburnt brick, mostly 3 stories high ; the streets narrow, but paved. It contains many mosques, but none of the public buildings are particularly worthy of notice, except a fine caravanserai and a citadel ; the latter of which has spacious gardens, and is the occasional residence of the king. The district is only 35 miles in circuit, surrounded on all sides, except the east, by a range of mountains ; is well watered, has a rich black soil, and said to contain 300,000 inhabitants.

Pesingan, t. Candahar ; 90 SE. Candahar.

Pesme, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 8 NE. Auxonne, 10 S. Gray. Lon. 5. 39. E. Lat. 47. 17. N. Pop. 1,650.

Pesnitz, (*Upper*,) r. Stiria, which rises near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Salm, near Wippelsbach.

Pesnitz, (*Lower*,) r. Stiria, which rises near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Drave, 2 W. Fridau.

Pesola, lake, Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Appennines.

Pesoega, see *Posega*.

Pesquemanset, r. Bristol co. Mass. which runs into the sea, at Dartmouth.

Pesquera, t. Spain, in Leon, near the Duero ; 28 SE. Leon.

Pessac, t. France, in Gironde ; 3 SW. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,400.

Pessan, t. France, Gers ; 3 SE. Auch. P. 650.

Pesser, m. Tyrol.

Pest, or *Pesth*, palatinate, Hungary, composed of 3 counties, Pest, Pilish, or Pilis, and Solt. Pilis lies on the west side, and the others on the east side of the Danube. Pop. 361,733. Sq. m. 4,050. It is the best peopled part of Hungary, and contains the cities of Pest and Buda.

Pest, (an. *Transacincum*,) city, Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats 3-4 mile long ; 90 ESE. Presburg, 113 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 19. 14. E. Lat. 47. 32. N. Pop. 41,882. H. 2,919. Buda is the residence of the viceroy, & accounted the capital of Hungary, yet Pest is the seat of the high courts of justice, and the place of meeting for the diet. It is situated on a plain ; the streets are tolerably spacious, and regular, and the houses substantial, but not elegant. It contains 4 Cath. chh., 1 Luth., 1 Ref., 1 Greek ; 13 convents, 3 hospitals, a university, a gymnasium, a public library, and a royal museum. The university was transferred hither from Buda in 1784, and is the only one in Hungary. It has 4 faculties, and is richly endowed, having a library of 50,000 vols., a botanic garden, an observatory, &c. The number of regular professors is 40 ; and the number of students, in 1817, was 777 ; and in the gymnasium 701. The lectures in the university are generally given in Latin. Pest is the most populous and most commercial town in Hungary. The Danube affords means of intercourse with a considerable tract of country. There are 4 annual fairs, which are numerous attended. The manufactures, though not extensive, are various, comprising silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, musical instruments, and tobacco. Many of the inhabitants are of the genteel class.

Pestdon, t. Prussia ; 10 S. Marienburg.

Pesti, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 20 SE. Salerno. It is situated near the ruins of the ancient *Pestum*, or *Possidonia*, which was ruined by the Guiscards, and abandoned in the 11th century. Among the ruins are 3 temples, a theatre, an amphitheatre, a church, &c.

Pesticcia, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 9 N. Tursi.

Pestivien, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 9 SSW. Guingamp, 12 N. Rostrenen.

Pestovskoi, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Suran ; 48 NNE. Slobodskoi.

Pesu, or *Siu*, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang ; 317 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 0. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.

Pesver, t. Persia, Irak ; 60 W. Kermansha.

Petacciata, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 22 SE. Civita Borella.

Petaja, t. Finland ; 22 N. Jamsio.

Petations, cluster of small islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, near SW. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. 16. E. Lat. 37. 59. N.

Petapolly, t. Hind. in Rajamundry ; 26 NE. Rajamundry.

Petapa, t. Guatemala ; 20 NE. Guatemala.

Petapsco, see *Palapsco*.

Petatlan, t. Mexico, in Culiacan, on a river of the same name ; 120 NW. Culiacan. Lon. 104. 34. W. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Petatlan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 70 SE. Zacatula, 135 SSE. Mechoacan. Lon. 101. 21. W. Lat. 18. 32. N.

Petatlan, r. Mexico, which crosses N. part of

Culiacan, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 25. 30. N.

Pe-ta-yang, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 119. 49. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Pe-tche-li, pr. China, bounded N. by the great wall which separates it from Tartary, E. by the sea of Corea, S. by Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and W. by Chan-si. It is divided into nine different countries, which have each a fou, or principal city of the first rank, on which several other towns are dependent. These towns are 140 in number; 20 of which are *tcheou*, or towns of the second rank, and 120 are *hien*, or towns of the third rank; besides a great number of boroughs and villages, some of which are as large as cities, but have not that name, because they are not enclosed with walls or ditches. The air is temperate; yet though its greatest latitude does not exceed 42 degrees, the rivers are frozen four months in the year, viz. from about the middle of November to the middle of March. The country is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful. Peking is the capital.

Petchora, r. Russia, which rises from the Ural mountains in the E. part of the province of Ustiug, and flowing through the governments of Perm and Archangel, after a course of about 600 miles empties itself into the Frozen ocean, Lon. 50. 34. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Petelange, t. France, in Moselle; 9 SW. Sarreguemines, 13 NE. Morhange.

Peterborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., watered by the Contoocook; 18 W. Amherst, 33 SW. Concord, 64 NW. Boston, W. 464. Pop. 1,500. This is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state, and contains an oil mill, a paper mill, a woollen manufactory, and 5 cotton manufactories.

Peterborough, p-v. Smithfield, in Madison co. N. Y.; 29 SW. Utica, W. 390. Lon. 75. 33. W. Lat. 42. 57. N. It is pleasantly situated on Oneida Creek, and on the turnpike, and contains a printing office, an arsenal, and considerable manufactures and trade.

Peterborough, city, Eng. in Northamptonshire; 42 NE. Northampton, 81 N. London. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. of the city, 3,674; of the liberty 7,029. Bp. see. The cathedral is a noble structure, 470 feet long, and 200 broad. The town contains a grammar school, and trades in corn, coal, malt, timber, &c., and has considerable manufactures of stockings. It is situated on the Nen, which is navigable to Northampton, 40 miles above Peterborough. Here is a plentiful market on Saturday; and 2 members are returned to parliament.—Native, Dr. Wm. Paley.

Peterdorf, t. Stiria; 4 NNE. Muehrau.

Peterhead, s-p. Scot. in Aberdeenshire, on E. coast, with a harbour on the German ocean; 33 N. Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 57. 32. N. Pop. 3,554. The road is capable of securing a large fleet, and the pier is constructed for the convenience of landing goods from vessels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in a manufacture of woollen, and in fishing. Here is a medicinal spring.

Peterhoff, v. Russia; 20 miles from Petersburg. Here are remarkable stone-cutting works.

Peterkingen, t. Switz. in Berne; 9 N. Berne.

Peters, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,762.

Petersbach, t. Bavaria; 5 N. Aichstatt.

Petersberg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 48 SSE. Magdeburg.

Petersburg, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; 18 E. Troy, W. 382. Pop. 2,248.

Petersburg, p-t. Adams co. Pa.; 8 SW. Hanover, 25 SW. York, W. 77.

Petersburg, t. Cumberland co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

Petersburg, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 188.

Petersburg, bor. & port of entry, Dinwiddie co. Va., on S. bank of the Appomattox, just below the falls, 12 miles above its junction with James river, at City Point; 25 S. by E. Richmond, W. 146. Lon. 77. 31. W. Lat. 37. 18. N. Pop. in 1810, 5,668; in 1820, 6,690; whites 3,117; slaves 2,098. It contains a court house, a jail, a masonic hall, 2 banks, 1 insurance office, an academy, which had, in 1818, upwards of 100 students; 12 or 14 tobacco warehouses, 8 flour mills, and 5 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 2 for Baptists. It is one of the handsomest and most commercial towns in the state, and has a large trade in tobacco and flour. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 5,754 tons. The Appomattox is navigable as far as the town for vessels carrying 100 tons.

The borough contains, besides the town of Petersburg, the village of Blandford in Prince George co., and Pocahontas in Chesterfield co. The central part of the town is situated rather low, and it was formerly accounted unhealthy, but for several years past, since the marshes have been filled up, it has been among the most healthy towns in Virginia. The town is well supplied with good water. It is favourably situated at the head of navigation, and at the falls of the river, which afford advantages for extensive mills. See *Blandford*. On the 10th July, 1815, about 400 buildings were consumed in this town by fire; damage estimated at \$2,000,000. That part which was burnt has since been handsomely rebuilt with brick houses, of 3 stories.

Petersburg, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio; 14 ENE. New Lisbon, W. 275.

Petersburg, t. Woodford co. Ken., on the river Kentucky; 15 SSE. Frankfort.

Petersburg, p-t. Elbert co. Georgia, on the Savannah, 53 m. above Augusta, W. 644. Pop. in 1810, 332. It is a pleasant and flourishing town.

Petersburg, p-t. & cap. Posey co. Indiana; 156 Indianapolis, W. 705.

Petersburg, p-t. Boone co. Ken.; 102 Frankfort, W. 531.

Petersburg, p-t. Pike co. Indiana; W. 705.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by the gulf of Finland, the country of Finland, lake Ladoga, and the gov. of Olonetz, E. by Novgorod, S. by Pskov, and W. by lakes Pskov and Tchudskoe, the gov. of Revel, and the gulf of Finland. Pop. in 1817, 698,000. Sq. m. 17,995. The surface is generally level; the climate cold, and unfavourable to the cul-

ture of corn; the population thin; almost 2-3ds of the country covered with wood, marshes, and lakes; timber the chief article of export. Rivers, Neva, Narva, Luga, and Volchov; lakes, Ladoga, Tchudskoe, and Pskov.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, city, Russia, capital of the empire, and of the government of the same name, situated at the east extremity of the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva; 400 E. by N. Stockholm, 530 NNE. Warsaw, 1,140 ENE. London. Lon. 30. 19. E. Lat. 59. 56. N. Pop. in 1817, 285,500, of whom 55,000 were connected with the land and sea service, and 25,000 were foreigners. Abp. see.

This city was founded by Peter the Great. Previous to 1703 the spot on which it is built contained only two huts. Its form is nearly circular; the diameter being 4 miles, and the Neva flows through it from E. to W. It is built partly on the continent, and partly on a small island formed by branches of the Neva. This river is broader here than the Thames in London; deep, rapid, with water as clear as crystal. There are 2 bridges over the stream, and 3 over the branches. The site is completely level, and so low, that high tides accompanied with westerly winds, sometimes occasion inundations; and it is difficult to make cellars, as water is found in all situations at the depth of 5 or 6 feet. The land side is almost entirely open, but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt, and in the middle of the city is a citadel. The city is subdivided for purposes of police into 10 districts, but has also 4 more comprehensive divisions, of which the most noted is called the Admiralty or central quarter, combining a large portion of the fashion and business of the city.

St. Petersburg possesses more than any other great European city the advantage of modern taste in its outline & structure; and in the width and regularity of its streets, and the general elegance of its buildings it surpasses every other city in Europe. The streets are generally paved with stone, and from the admiralty quarter 3 extend fully 2 miles in length, each perfectly straight. In the admiralty quarter are 4 squares, and to the east in a central situation is an extensive public garden, with beautiful alleys.—The houses are generally of brick, and stuccoed, so as to have the appearance of stone.

Among the public buildings are the winter palace of the emperor, an edifice of great extent, 450 long, 350 broad, and 70 high; the Hermitage, a palace containing a valuable collection of paintings, books, and natural history, also public rooms, &c.; the marble palace, an elegant structure; the Taurida, another palace belonging to the crown, containing extensive galleries and fine gardens, but now used for barracks; a wooden palace belonging to the grand duke Constantine; the imperial academy, academy of fine arts, the senate house, post office, office for foreign affairs, medical college, several hospitals, 60 Greek chh., 7 Luth., 4 Ref., 1 Armenian, and 1 mosque. The university was founded in 1819. The imperial library contains upwards of 300,000 volumes, and 13,000 MSS.; that at the Hermitage 60,000; and that of the academy of medicine and surgery 20,000. There

are 3 theatres, a German, a French, and a Russian; the actors are all paid by government, not depending at all on their audiences. The number of booksellers' shops is between 30 and 40; of printing-houses, about half as many. Their publications consist mostly of translations from the French, English, or German. The members of the literary associations are mostly foreigners, particularly Germans.

The climate is severe, even beyond what is common in Europe, in the latitude of 60°. The earth is covered with snow from the middle or end of Oct. and the cold continues without interruption till about the middle of April, and about the end of that month the ice in the Neva breaks up. The summer is short, but hot; the spring and autumn disagreeable and unhealthy, subject to heavy rains accompanied with thick fogs, and an atmosphere loaded with vapours.—The inhabitants are distinguished for hospitality, but are much addicted to gaming, and among the lower ranks drinking is prevalent.—The police is altogether military, and order is effectually preserved in the streets.

The custom house business is transacted partly at Cronstadt, 20 miles distant. The shoals between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg are such as to require all vessels to be lightened, that draw more than 7 feet of water. The commercial intercourse of the city is extensive, being the only great maritime outlet in the gulf of Finland, and having, by means of a canal which connects the Neva with the Volga, a communication with the Caspian sea, a distance of 1,400 miles. The exports consist of hemp, flax, leather, tallow, iron, furs, canvas, &c.; the imports, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, dyewoods, spices, and various manufactures. The total value of the annual exports is stated at between 4 and 5,000,000*l.* sterling; imports between 5, and 6,000,000*l.*; the imports being somewhat greater, and the exports somewhat less than half of the whole foreign trade of Russia. The number of ships that annually enter the Neva is from 1,000 to 1,700. In 1820 the exports amounted to 105,095,290 roubles; the imports to 190,388,897 roubles; vessels entering 1,090; leaving 1,070. The foreign trade is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners, the Russians having neither capital nor knowledge for such business.

Petersburg, t. Han. Osnabruck; 1 S. Osnabruck.

Petersdorf, t. Prussia; 24 E. Königsberg.

Petersdorf, or *Petramstorff*, see *Berchtholdsdorf*.

Petersfield, t. Eng. in Hants, market on Saturday; 19 NE. Portsmouth, 52 SW. London. Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 1,200. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Petershagen, (formerly *Hockleve*), t. Pru. in Minden, and once the residence of the bishop of Minden; 6 N. Minden. Pop. 1,162.

Petershagen, t. Pomerania; 12 SW. Corlin.

Petersham, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 30 NW. Worcester, 30 ENE. Northampton, 67 W. by N. Boston, W. 425. Pop. in 1810, 1,490; in 1820, 1,623. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the state. The main road passes near-

ly straight from N. to S., 3 1-2 miles, on an elevated tract of land, and is lined on each side by fertile and well cultivated fields, extensive orchards as well as ornamental trees, and handsome dwelling houses, and it affords an extensive, variegated, and delightful prospect. The town is well watered by Swift river and other streams, and contains a Congregational meeting, a cotton manufactory, 4 tanneries, 3 trip hammers, 2 carding machines, 2 clothier's works, 5 retail stores, and manufactures considerable quantities of straw bonnets and hats. A well recently sunk near the centre of the town is strongly impregnated with mineral substances.

Peterskirchen, t. Austria; 5 N. Sonneberg.

Peter's Point, cape, Eng. on the coast of Lincolnshire; 4 SE. of the mouth of the Witham.

Peterstown, p-v. Monroe co. Va.; W. 310.

Petersville, p-v. Frederick co. Md.; W. 56.

Petersthal, t. Baden, on the Rhench; 23 ESE. Strasburg. Pop. 2,000. Here are mineral springs.

Peterswald, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 18 NNW. Leitmeritz. H. 280.

Peterswaldau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 9 S. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2,887.

Peter-Wardein, fortress, Hungary, on N. side of the Danube, opposite to Peter-Wardein, in Slavonia.

Peter-Wardein, or *Peterwaradin*, or *Peter Vasa*, (an. *Acunum*), t. Slavonia, capital of a military district, on the Danube, strongly fortified; 38 NW. Belgrade, 216 SSE. Vienna. Lon. 19. 37. E. Lat. 45. 16. N. Pop. 3,847. It consists of the upper fortress overlooking the Danube, the lower fortress, the horn work, and the suburbs. It is remarkable for the defeat of the Turks by prince Eugene in 1716. The district contains 71,309 inh. and 1,017 sq. m.

Petherton, (North,) t. Eng. in Somerset, with a weekly market on Saturday; 8 NE. Taunton, 140 W. London. Lon. 4. 11. W. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 2,615.

Petherton, (South,) t. Eng. in Somerset, on the Parret, with a weekly market on Thursday; 19 E. Taunton, 131 W. London. Lon. 3. 58. W. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 1,867.

Pethor, city, Mesopotamia, supposed to have been near El Deir.

Petigliano, t. Tuscany; 27 NE. Orbitello, 50 SE. Sienna.

Petilia, now *Strongoli*.

Petin, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 99. 27. E. Lat. 2. 20. S.

Petina, (La,) t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 6 SW. Cagiano.

Petistaguit, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 66. 26. W. Lat. 50. N.

Petit Goave, see *Goave*.

Petit Port, harbour on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 15. W. Lat. 47. 52. N.

Petit Port, harbour on the coast of Peru, near the Equator.

Petite Anse, t. St. Domingo; 7 S. Cape François.

Petite Chiette, see *Chiette*.

Petite Pierre, see *Lutzelstein*.

Petite Riviere, t. St. Domingo; 15 ENE. St. Marco.

Petite Riviere, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 65 NE. Quebec.

Petite Terre, small isl. in the West-Indies, near Deseada.

Petite Trou, t. St. Domingo; 19 E. Jeremie.

Petkum, t. East-Friesland; 3 SE. Emden.

Pel'ad, t. Hind. Guzerat, in Broach, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 73. E. Lat. 22. 27. N.

Pellahwal, t. Hind. in Malwah, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 74. 50. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Pelnhofen, t. Bavaria; 7 SSE. Aichstatt.

Petombo, see *Tumb*.

Petouné Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, in Kirin Oula; 485 NE. Peking. Lon. 124. 34. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

Petoune Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary; 9 NW. Petouné Hotun.

Petra, see *Krac*.

Petra, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 13 NE. Bova.

Petra, t. Sicily, Mazara; 2 NNW. Girgenti.

Petra, s-p. island of Metelin, situated on an almost inaccessible rock. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Petra, now *Shadman*.

Petranabaltheorum, now *Krac*.

Petrafitta, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 ESE. Cosenza.

Petrabar, t. Hind., Bahar; 20 E. Ramgur.

Petralia, t. Sicily, Demona; 17 S. Mistretta.

Petralla, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 ESE. Cosenza.

Petranta, t. Tuscany, near the sea coast; 15 NW. Lucca. Lon. 10. 21. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

Petras, see *Pelion*.

Petrastrumia, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 S. Benevento.

Petratschen, t. Pru. in Gumbinnen; 4 WSW. Ragnitz.

Petrel Island, small isl. in Dusky bay, near the coast of New Zealand, a little N. of the harbour in Anchor island.

Petrella, t. Naples, in Molise; 11 E. Molise. Pop. 2,923.

Petrella, t. Albania; 26 SE. Durazzo.

Petrella, t. Urbino; 20 NW. Urbino.

Petri, or *Petieri*, t. Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Petrikov, t. Rus. Minsk; 130 SE. Novogrodek. Pop. 1,650.

Petricow, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 9 S. Chrudim.

Petrikow, or *Peterkau*, or *Petrkow*, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 48 ESE. Siradia. Pop. 1,682. It is a commercial, but not a large town, in which the kings of Poland were formerly elected, and diets held.

Petrinia, strong town, Aust. Croatia, capital of a military district, on S. side of the Kulpa, built in the year 1592, by Assan Pacha; 37 E. Carlstadt, 156 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 3,048.

Petrinia, r. Croatia, which rises near Pusta Petrinia, and runs into the Kulpa, near Petrinia.

Petrinia, (Pusta,) t. Croatia, near the source of the Petrinia; 10 S. Petrinia.

Petriski, lake, Macedonia; 3 NE. Jenitza.

Petrizzi, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 5 m. from Squillace.

Petroleum Creek, r. America, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 40. 24. N.

Petrona, t. Croatia ; 14 N. Carlstadt.

Petronell, (an. *Carnuntum*), t. Lower Austria ; 12 W. by S. Presburg. Pop. 1,950.

Petropaulovskaia, fort, Russia, in Irkutskoi 16 SSW. Selenginsk.

Petropaulovskaia, fort, Russia, in Upha ; 52 ENE. Verchouralsk.

Petropaulovskaia, see *St. Peter & St. Paul*.

Petropaulovskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ischim ; 40 E. Ischim. H. 172.

Petropskoi, t. Russia, in Perm ; 56 ESE. Krasnouphimsk.

Petrorca, t. Chili, in the province of Quillota, between the rivers Longotama and Qualimari. Lon. 76. 56. W. Lat. 31. 45. S. It is a populous town, and has gold mines in its vicinity.

Petroskol, t. Russia, in Perm ; 24 S. Perm.

Petrovatz, t. Croatia ; 22 SSE. Carlstadt.

Petrovsk, t. Russia, Jaroslavl ; 52 S. Jaroslavl. Lon. 40. 14. E. Lat. 65. 45. N. Pop. 919.

Petrovsk, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Medveditza ; 40 NW. Saratov. Lon. 44. 54. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 1,086.

Petrovskaiia, t. & fort, Russia, situated on a bay of the sea of Azoph, with a harbour ; 24 SW. Mariupol.

Petrovskaiia, bay on N. coast of Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 106. 14. E. Lat. 76. 10. N.

Petrowitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 8 ENE. Konigingratz.

Petrowitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 7 SSW. Czaslau.

Petrowitz, t. Bohemia, in Moldau ; 6 S. Seltschan.

Petrownah, t. Bahar ; 23 SSW. Patna.

Petrozavodsk, t. Russia, capital of Olonetz, on W. coast of the Onega Lake ; 132 NE. Petersburg, 224 SSW. Archangel. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 61. 40. N. Pop. 2,351. H. 385. It contains 2 chh., a school, and considerable iron works.

Petschaken, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 8 S. Pilgram.

Petschanoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan ; 188 WSW. Kolivan. Lon. 76. 34. E. Lat. 53. N.

Petschanoi, cape on N. coast of Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 165. 14. E. Lat. 75. 25. N.

Petschnecza, t. Carinthia ; 12 SW. Clagenfurt.

Petschora, see *Petchora*.

Petska, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 11 ENE. Gitschin.

Petskau, t. Bohemia, in Saatz ; 22 E. Eger, 63 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Petsmo, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 33. E. Lat. 63. 14. N.

Pettal, t. Hind. Madura ; 20 E. Coilpetta.

Pettapolly, t. Hind. in Guntoor, on the coast of the bay of Bengal ; 42 SW. Masulipatam.

Pettapour, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 30 ENE. Rajamundry.

Pettapour, t. Guzerat ; 12 NW. Amedabad.

Pettaw, or *Pettau*, t. Stiria, on the Drave ; 13 ESE. Marburg, 100 S. Vienna. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 46. 26. N. Pop. 1,635. It is a very old place, being frequently mentioned as well by the Roman as other ancient authors. Toward

the year 1042 or 1043, the Hungarians were defeated near this place by the Stirian margrave Ottacar III.

Petten, v. Holland, near the German sea, celebrated for its oysters ; 10 NW. Alcmaer.

Pettenaw, t. Tyrol, near the Inn ; 12 WSW. Inspruck.

Pattendorf, t. Bav. ; 6 SW. Bayreuth.

Petterel, r. Eng., which runs into the Eden, near Carlisle.

Patterkaw, t. Pru. ; 24 ESE. Marienwerder.

Petterlingen, see *Payerne*.

Pettersdorf, t. Prussia ; 28 E. Königsberg.

Petterswaldt, t. Prussia ; 24 SSW. Brandenburg.

Petterswaldt, t. Prussia ; 10 W. Heilsberg.

Petterwitz, t. Prussia ; 4 SSE. Neidenburg.

Petterwitz, t. Pru. ; 4 N. Bischofwerder.

Petticotta, t. Carnatic ; 27 S. Tanjore.

Pettinco, r. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, which runs into the sea, 6 NW. Mistretta.

Pettini, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 44. 49. E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

Pettipaug, v. in Saybrook, Ct. on W. side of the Connecticut, about 6 miles above its mouth.

Pettorano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 5 S. Sulmona.

Pettstatt, t. Bavaria ; 3 S. Bamberg.

Petty Harbour, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 20. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Pettycur, harbour and landing-place from Leith, on the coast of Fife, in Scotland, a little W. Kinghorn.

Petworth, t. Eng., in Sussex, with a considerable weekly market on Saturday ; 12 NE. Chichester, 49 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. 3,007.

Petzen, mt. Carinthia ; 4 S. Preuburg.

Petzenkirchen, t. Austria ; 8 E. Ips.

Petzenstein, t. Bav. ; 28 SSW. Bayreuth.

Peucinum, now *Proseg*.

Pevensey, or *Pemsey*, t. Eng., in Sussex ; 14 WSW. Hastings, 63 S. London. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 2,459. It is situated on a small river, which runs into a bay in the English Chanel, called *Pevensey Harbour*. Here is an ancient castle, belonging to Robert, earl of Moreton, and thought by an antiquarian to be the greatest and most entire remains of Roman building to be seen in Great Britain. Here William of Normandy landed, to conquer England, as is expressly marked in the Bayeux tapestry, which calls it *Pevense*. At present it is near two miles from the sea. It is circular, and encloses seven acres.

Pever, r. Eng. in the county of Chester, which runs into the Wever, near Northwich.

Peverel Point, cape or point of land on the coast of Dorsetshire, on the English Channel, S. of Pool harbour ; at the end is a ledge of rocks which extend far into the sea ; 12 WSW. from the Needles. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 50. 34. N. On this point is a battery.

Peuplingue, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 5 SW. Calais.

Peuting, t. Bav. on the Leck ; 1 SE. Schorgau. Pop. 1,000.

Pewet Island, small isl. in the German sea, near the coast of Essex ; 5 SSW. from the entrance into Harwich harbour.

Pewet Island, small isl. in Pool Harbour.
Pewsum, t. East-Friesland, the principal place of a bailiwick; 6 NNW. Emden.
Peyaunny, t. Hind. Oude; 18 S. Mahomdy.
Peyerbach, t. Austria; 7 W. Efferding.
Peyerson's Point, cape on N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 32. W. Lat. 17. 13. N.
Peyjuree, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 14 SSW. Ragoogur.
Peyrat, t. France, in Lot; 5 NW. Gourdon, 9 SW. Martel. Pop. 902.
Peyrat, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 12 ESE. St. Leonard, 21 E. Limoges. Pop. 1,553.
Peyrefille, t. France, Aude; 5 W. Limoux.
Peyrehourade, t. France, in Landes; 10 S. Dax, 16 E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,736.
Peyrei, t. France, Vienne; 15 SW. Poitiers.
Peyrelau, t. France, Aveyron; 9 NE. Milhau.
Peyriac, t. France, in Aude, on the Argont-Double; 15 E. by N. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,105.
Peyrillat, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 12 NW. Limoges.
Peyrins, t. France, Drôme; 4 N. Romans.
Peyrolles, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; celebrated for its medicinal waters; 9 NE. Aix. Pop. 1,800.
Peyroux, t. France, in Vienne; 9 SW. L'Isle Jourdain.
Peyreuis, t. France, in Lower Alps; 8 NE. Forcalquier, 15 SW. Digne. Pop. 570.
Peyrusse, t. France, in Aveyron; 6 SW. Albin, 9 NE. Figeac. Pop. 906.
Peylonsburg, p-t. Pittsylvania co. Va.; 18 NW. South Boston, W. 319.
Peystorf, t. Austria; 12 WSW. Feldsburg.
Pe-yu, small isl. near coast of China, in Chinese sea. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.
Pez, t. Italy; 20 N. Breno.
Peza, r. Russia, in Archangelskoe, which rises in Lake Varzeskoi, and runs into the Mezen, 12 SE. Osokolskoi.
Pezenas, t. France, in Herault, on the Herault; 2 and a half posts NE. Beziers, 101 and a half SSE. Paris. Lon. 3. 31. E. Lat. 43. 27. N. Pop. 6,903. It is a handsome commercial town.
Pezilla, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 6 W. Perpignan.
Pezo de Regoa, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, a celebrated depot of port wine; 7 NW. Lamego. Pop. 1,040.
Pezos, t. Spain, in Asturia; 40 W. Oviedo.
Pezzana, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli, on the Bona. Pop. 1,180.
Pfaff, mt. Austria, bordering on Stiria.
Pfaffenberg, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, capital of a district; 14 NW. Dilgelfingen; 16 N. Landshut. Pop. 480.
Pfaffendorf, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Weismain.
Pfaffendorf, t. Bavaria; 5 SE. Lichtenfels.
Pfaffendorf, t. Wurzburg; 6 N. Ebern.
Pfaffendorf, v. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 1 N. Liegnitz. It is remarkable for a battle fought here in 1760, between the Austrians under Laudohn, and the Prussians commanded by the king in person. The loss of the former is said to have been 8,000 men killed, wounded and taken. The Prussians lost one general, 500 men killed, and 1,200 wounded.
Pfaffendorf, t. Prussia; 10 ESE. Culm.
Pfaffenhausen, t. Bavaria, in Upper-Danube,

on the Mindel; 3 N. Mindelheim, 21 SW. Augsburg. Pop. 3,000.

Pfaffenhausen, t. Bav.; 13 NNW. Landshut.
Pfaffenheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 6 S. Colmar.

Pfaffenhofen, t. Bavaria, in Iser, on the Ilm; 14 SSE. Ingolstadt, 24 N. Munich. Lon. 11. 23. E. Lat. 48. 25. N. Pop. 1,438. In 1745, the French and Bavarians were defeated here by the Imperialists.

Pfaffenhofen, t. Bavaria; 13 SW. Amberg.
Pfaffenhofen, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 9 W. Haguenau. Pop. 1,139.

Pfaffenhofen, t. Bav. on the Rednitz; 2 N. Roth.
Pfaffenhoven, t. Wurtemberg; 8 W. Heilbronn, 8 N. Stuttgart. Pop. 900.

Pfaffenreut, t. Bav.; 5 SSE. Wonsiedel.
Pfaffenschlag, t. Austria; 4 WNW. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Paffeyey, t. Switz. Friburg; 10 SE. Friburg.
Paffroda, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 16 m. Freyberg.
Pfaidt, see *Faido*.

Pfäfel, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Treves; 3 NE. Treves, 10 SE. Kyllburg. Pop. 860. Here was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, afterwards converted into a convent.

Pfalsgrafenweiler, t. Wurt. in Schwarzwald, near Dornstetten. Pop. 982.

Pfanberg, t. Stiria; 10 N. Gratz.
Pfarrkirchen, t. Bav. Lower Danube, capital of a district. Pop. 1,217.

Pfaskirchen, t. Aust.; 5 NW. Putzeinstorf.
Pfeddersheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rhine pr.; 23 S. Mentz, 24 NNW. Spire. Pop. 1,500.
Pfedelbach, t. Wurt. in Jaxt; 4 S. Ohringen. Pop. 1,010.

Pfeffenheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 6 S. Colmar. Pop. 1,672.

Pfeffers, v. & abbey, Switz. in St. Gall; 4 S. Sargans. Near it are some celebrated baths, which belong to the abbey.

Pfefficon, t. Switz. in Zurich; 4 E. Greiffensee, 10 E. Zurich. Pop. 2,700.

Pfeffingen, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 4 S. Bâle.

Pfeters, t. Bavaria, on a small river of the same name; 9 NW. Straubing, 14 E. Ratisbon. Pop. 696.

Pefeter, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Pfeter.

Pfeuterbach, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, 5 W. Etlingen.

Pfin, t. Switz. in the Valais; 12 E. Sion.

Pfinz, r. Baden, which rises about 1 mile N. Wilbad, passes by Durlach, &c. and runs into the Rhine, about a mile above Germersheim.

Pfinz-and-Enz, Baden, circle, bounded N. by the circles of the Neckar, NE. by that of the Maine and Tauber, E. by Wurtemberg, S. by the circle of the Murg, and W. by the Rhine. Pop. 131,518. The capital is Durlach. Other towns, Carlsruhe, Pforzheim, and Bruchsal.

Pflau, t. Tyrol; 10 W. Bolzano.

Pforing, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 7 W. Abensperg, 14 E. Ingolstadt. Pop. 670.

Pforte, or *Schulp-forte*, seminary, Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, in a delightful valley near the Saale; 2 SW. Naumburg, 27 S. Halle. This is a celebrated and richly endowed peadgogium or gymnasium, one of the most eminent & best conducted in Germany. It was founded by prince

Maurice at the time of the reformation, and has rich funds, the annual income of which amounts to 53,000 rix dollars. The building, formerly a spacious monastery, is enclosed with walls, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of a high school. It is of 4 stories; the first containing the chapel, dining hall, recitation rooms, &c.; the 2d, the dwellings of the professors and their families; the 3d, apartments allotted to the students for study; and the 4th, lodging chambers. The number of students in 1821, was nearly 200. The seminary is under very strict discipline, and all its operations are conducted with the greatest regularity and order.

Pforten, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 12 S. Guben, 67 NNE. Dresden. Pop. 792.

Pforzheim, t. Baden, in Pfalz-and-Enz, capital of a district, on the Enz, which at this place receives the Nagold and Wurm; 8 SE. Durlach, 20 WNW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. 5,201. H. 644. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, contains a hospital, and a pedagogium with 3 teachers, and has manufactures of linen, hardware, and trinkets, and a brisk traffic in wood, which is sent to Holland by the Rhine.

Pframa, t. Austria; 6 SSW. Marckeck.

Pfreimb, t. Bavaria, on the Nab; 11 E. Amberg, 15 SW. Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1,098.

Pfreintsch, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, at Pfreimbd.

Pfrondten, t. Bav. Upper Danube, near Fussen. Pop. 2,149.

Pfullendorf, t. Baden, formerly governed by counts of its own; 18 NNE. Constance. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 1,450.

Pfullingen, t. Wurtemberg; 2 S. Reutlingen, 20 S. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,124.

Pfundt, t. Tyrol; 15 W. Bolzano.

Pfyn, t. Switz. in Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick; 7 W. Constance, 28 NE. Zurich.

Phadisana, now *Vatisa*.

Phaacia, now *Corfu*.

Phaenicia, now *Felicundi*.

Phalempin, t. France, in North; 9 SW. Lille.

Phalsburg, t. France, in Meurte, fortified by Vauban in the year 1680; 4 ENE. Sarrebourg, 4 W. Savern. Pop. 2,820.

Phanagora, or *Taman*, t. Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the island of Taman, near the mouth of the Kuban, on the east side of the straits of Caffa; 60 E. Theodosia. Lon. 36. 40. E. Lat. 45. N. It has no harbour.

Pharan, t. Arabia Petraea, near the gulf of Suez, once the see of a bishop, of which little remains at present besides a convent; 40 N. Tor.

Pharbothus, see *Belbeis*.

Pharkova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Niznei Tungunsk; 528 ESE. Turuchansk. Lon. 106. 54. E. Lat. 61. 35. N.

Phara, now *Kas Mohammed*.

Pharmacusa, now *Fermaco*.

Pharnacia, now *Keresoun*.

Pharos, isl. in the bay of Alexandria; 7 miles from the continent, famous for its ancient light-tower, built of white marble, and could be seen 100 miles. It is sometimes reckoned among the seven wonders of the world.

Pharos, or *Pharia*, now *Lessina*.

Pharsalia, p-t. Chenango co. N.Y.; 114 W. Albany, W. 347. Pop. 273.

Pharsalus, & *Pharsalia*, see *Farsa*.

Phaselis, now *Fionda*.

Pharrkirchen, t. Bavaria; 24 W. Passau.

Phaschin, small isl. in the Frozen Ocean, near S. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 57. 24. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Phasis, city, Colchis, near the mouth of a river anciently so called. Here, according to ancient fable, the Argonauts landed in search of the gold fleece; and here was the temple of Phryxus.

Phasis, or *Phase*, see *Rione*.

Phatez, t. Russia, in Kursk, on the Usoza; 40 N. Kursk.

Phazania, now *Fezzan*.

Phazemon, now *Merzifoun*.

Pheasant's Island, or *Island of Conference*, isl. situated in the river Bidassao, between France and Spain.

Phedorovka, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Bug; 60 NW. Cherson.

Phedosierva, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Choper; 44 W. Archadinskais.

Pheer Furrid, t. Hind. in Berar; 25 ENE. Notchengong.

Pheldschanetz, t. Russia, in Caucasus; 20 SE. Kizliar.

Phelin, t. Russia, Riga, on the Phelin; 96 N. Riga. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Phelin, r. Russia, which runs from Lake Virtz to the Baltic, which it enters at Pernov.

Phelps, p-t. Ontario co. N.Y.; 12 E. Canandaigua, W. 354. Pop. 5,689.

Pheneos, now *Phonia*.

Phera, now *Pheres*, t. Thessaly; 10 W. Volo.

Phervinterskoi, cape, Russia, on E. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 77. 30. N.

Phiala, small lake, Syria, from which a branch of the Jordan rises.

Phigalia, now *Paulizza*.

Philadelphia, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 47 NW. Windsor. Pop. 205.

Philadelphia, co. Pa., bounded N. by Bucks co., SE. by Delaware river, SW. by Delaware co., W. & NW. by Montgomery co. Pop. in 1810, 111,210; in 1820, 137,097.

Philadelphia, city, & port of entry, Pennsylvania, in a county of the same name, on W. bank of the Delaware; 90 SW. New-York, 100 NE. Baltimore, 300 SW. Boston, W. 137. Lon. 75. 10. W. Lat. 39. 57. N. Pop. of the city and liberties, in 1790, 43,525; in 1802, 62,000; in 1810, 92,247; in 1820, 108,116. In 1810, there were, within the city and suburbs, 22,764 buildings, of all kinds, for residence, business, worship, &c.

It is 126 miles from the Atlantic, by the course of the river and bay, and is situated on the narrowest part of an isthmus between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, about 6 miles above their confluence. The situation is very pleasant and healthy. It was originally laid out by William Penn, in 1683. The ground plot of the city, distinct from the liberties, is an oblong, about 1 mile from N. to S., and 2 from E. to W. But the buildings now occupy a space upwards of 3 miles long, from N. to S., and they extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. There were originally 9 streets extending from one river to the other, which were intersected at right

angles by 23 running north and south. The number of squares in the original plan, was 184, but as several of these have been intersected by new streets, their number now amounts to 304; and several of these are again intersected by lanes and alleys. Broad street is 113 feet wide; High or Market street, 100; Mulberry street 60; and the other streets, in the original plan, 50 feet wide. The greatest part of the city is well paved with stones in the middle, with neat side walks of brick; furnished with common sewers and gutters, so that the streets are in general kept very clean.

The public buildings are the late state house and offices, 2 city court houses, a county house, a state penitentiary, a bridewell or jail, a university, the Philosophical Society's hall, the hall for the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Washington hall, a public library, a hospital, the Friends' alms-house, 3 dispensaries, an alms-house, 2 dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, a masonic hall, a large custom-house, a new banking house for the U. S. bank, 10 incorporated banks, and 59 houses of public worship, 9 for General Assembly Presbyterians, 2 for Associate Reformed Presbyterians, 2 for Dutch Reformed Presbyterians, 2 for Reformed Presbyterians, 1 for Associate Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, 11 for Methodists, 6 for Episcopalians, 6 for Friends, 5 for Baptists, 4 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 1 for English Lutherans, 1 for Swedes, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Universalists, 1 for Unitarians, 1 for Dunkers, a New Jerusalem church, and a Jews' synagogue.

Several of the churches are very spacious and elegant edifices. Each of the Episcopal, the German, and 2 of the Roman Catholic churches are furnished with organs. The state house was erected in 1753, and its architecture is much admired. The declaration of the American Independence was adopted and signed in this building. The apartments in the lower story are appropriated to the holding of the courts; the upper story is used as a museum, and contains the largest collection of curiosities in America. Adjoining to it is an enclosed square, which is ornamented with rows of trees, and forms a pleasant public walk. In the plot of the city, are 4 squares reserved by the founder, used for the recreation of the inhabitants; the two easternmost are very elegant. The Bank of Pennsylvania, is a remarkably elegant edifice of marble. The houses of the city are generally constructed of brick, without much ornament, but have a striking appearance of convenience, comfort, neatness, and opulence.

The city contains 7 different markets, the principal of which is in Market, or High street, and extends from the Delaware through 8 squares. The market houses are well supplied with various provisions, which are exposed to sale daily, and most abundantly every Wednesday and Saturday. The United States bank is in this city; and here is the mint of the U. S., in which the national money is coined.

Philadelphia exceeds all other towns in the U. S., in the variety, extent, and excellence of its manufactures. In 1810, the city and county contained 8 cotton manufactories, 20 nail

manufactories, 18 distilleries, 17 breweries, 59 tanneries, 7 paper mills, 15 rope walks, 3 glass works, 14 marble yards, 54 printing offices, and numerous other manufacturing establishments. The total amount of the manufactures of the city and county, in 1810, was valued at 16,103,869 dollars. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other place in America. There are 9 daily newspapers, 2 semi-weekly, and 4 weekly. This city is celebrated for its excellent porter brewery.

Philadelphia is a place of great opulence, and its trade is extensive and flourishing. Turnpike roads of the best construction, diverge from it in various directions. Over the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, in the approaches to the city, there are 10 excellent bridges. The Delaware is navigable to this place for a 74 gun ship, and for sloops to Trenton. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 101,830 tons; in 1821, to 83,225 tons. The environs of the city are pleasant and well cultivated.

The literary and benevolent institutions are numerous, and highly honourable to the inhabitants. The Philadelphia library originated with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742. The building belonging to the library company, is an elegant edifice, and in its front is a statue of Dr. Franklin, of white marble. It contains a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Philadelphia library, & the Loganian library, which, together, have about 22,000 volumes. The American Philosophical Society was established here in 1769, and has a library of 4,000 volumes. The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture was instituted in 1785, and has a small library, a cabinet of minerals, and a repository of agricultural implements. The Athenæum of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1815, and has a library of 2,000 volumes, a cabinet of minerals and medals, and upon its tables are to be found the principal newspapers published in the U. S., and a numerous collection of the American and European magazines. The Academy of Natural Sciences was founded in 1812, and incorporated in 1817, and has a library of 2,000 volumes, and handsome collections on natural history. The library of the Society of Friends, contains about 2,000 volumes. The oldest seminary of learning in Pennsylvania, is that incorporated by William Penn, by the title of Friends Public Schools. This corporation has considerable funds, and supports a number of schools; and under its direction the Latin and Greek Languages, the mathematics, and natural and experimental philosophy are taught. The astronomical observatory in the city belongs to this institution, and it likewise possesses an extensive philosophical apparatus. Here are 13 Lancasterian schools, containing nearly 5,000 children; also the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb.

The Pennsylvania Hospital was established in 1752, and is the most respectable institution of the kind in the Union. The whole extent of the building from E. to W. is 278 feet, and detached from the hospital is another building of 3 stories, calculated to accommodate 40 or 50 patients. The number of patients is usually

from 190 to 220; including 90 lunatics. There are belonging to the hospital a valuable anatomical museum, & a library of about 4,500 volumes. In 1817, a handsome building was erected for the accommodation of the celebrated painting of Mr. West, representing Christ healing the sick. This painting is a source of a handsome income to the hospital.

The University of Pennsylvania was erected into a university, upon the foundation of what was denominated the Academy and Charity School, and it is chartered as a complete university. The board of trustees, who are 24 in number, have the power of appointing professors in all the branches of science. The establishment consists at present of 4 departments, of arts, medicine, natural science, and law, in each of which lectures are given, and a system of instruction is established. Connected with the university are the academy, in which youth are instructed in the learned languages, preparatory to college, and a charity school for the education of poor children.

A large edifice, built for the accommodation of the president of the United States, is occupied by the university. The building devoted to the faculty of arts has excellent lecture rooms, and a large hall, for public exercises. The apparatus belonging to the college, is said not to be surpassed by any other of the kind in the country. The library contains 3, or 4,000 volumes. The offices in the department of arts are a provost, who is also a professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres, a vice provost, who is also a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and a professor of languages. The number of undergraduates is about 40. The course of collegiate education is completed in 3 years.

In the department of natural science there are 6 professors, 1 of natural history, 1 of comparative anatomy, 1 of chemistry as applied to the arts, geology, and mineralogy, 1 of natural philosophy, 1 of botany, and 1 of general literature.—In the department of Law there is one professor.

The Medical Department is the most distinguished and flourishing institution of the kind in America. It has 7 professors, one of the theory and practice of medicine, one of surgery, one of materia medica, one of anatomy, one of obstetrics, and one of chemistry; and, in 1821, about 400 students. The lectures commence the 1st week in October, and end the last week in March or the 1st in April. Every student pays to each professor \$20 for a course of lectures. It is necessary to attend two full courses in order to be admitted to a degree.

Philadelphia, now *Alah-Shehr*, & *Amman*.

Philadelphia, (*New*), p-t. & cap. Tuscarawas co. Ohio; 50 NE. Zanesville, W. 344. Pop. 256. It is situated on the east branch of the Muskingum, on a large and handsome plain, & contains the county buildings, and about 50 dwelling houses.

Philadelphia, v. Alabama, 8 miles from Fort Jackson, 300 above Mobile.

Philadelphus, p-t. Robeson co. N.C.; W. 372.

Philæ, isl. Egypt, in the Nile, 4 miles above the cataract, several miles above Syene. Eight temples or sanctuaries are crowded together on

this island, though its length does not exceed 1,000 feet. The largest temple is supposed to have been consecrated to Osiris. *By Osiris in Philæ* was the most solemn oath of the ancient Egyptians. The island is now called El Heiff, which see.

Philatra, or *Filatra*, t. Morea, in Messenia, 2 miles from the sea; 6 SW. Arcadia.

Philates, or *Filates*, t. Albania, in Delvino; 25 W. by S. Joannina. Pop. 2,000.

Philinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, or the Ir-tisch; 120 N. Tobolsk.

Philip Islands, two islands in S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791. He says, "We saw on the beach a few natives running along shore, as the ship sailed past. These islands are dangerous to ships in the night, on account of the sandy spits, which project from them; they were covered with shrubs, and had but few tall trees on them, and the land is but low; the Lat. of the large or eastmost island is 3. 6. S. and Lon. 140. 3. E."

Philiphaugh, v. Scot. near Selkirk. In 1646, Montrose was defeated here by Lesley.

Philopolis, s-p. S. A. on the narrowest part of the straits of Magellan, with a good port. Lat. 53. 17. S.

Philip Szalaz, see *Szalaz*.

Philipora, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 48 WSW. Ilimsk.

Philippeau, isl. 24 miles long, situated in the NW. part of Lake Superior. Lon. 88. 58. W. Lat. 48. 12. N.

Philippeau, bay of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the straits of Bellisle. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Philipperville, (an. *Corbigny*), t. Neth. in Namur; 22 S. by W. Namur; 12 NW. Givet, 27 N. Charleville. Pop. 1,202. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by 5 bastions and a ditch.

Philippi, or *Datos*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, about 8 miles from the sea: 25 S. Emboli, 70 ENE. Saloniki. It was one of the chief cities of Macedonia, but is now a mere village with some ruins. It is famous for a battle between Brutus and Cassius on one side, and Augustus and Mark Antony on the other.

Philippina, t. Guatemala. Lon. 91. 30. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Philippine, t. Flanders, strongly fortified, situated on an arm of the Scheldt; 15 E. Sluys.

Philippine Islands, cluster of islands in the E. Indian sea, first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, in the year 1521, where this celebrated navigator lost his life, after having taken possession of them in the name of the king of Spain. They are said to be 1,200 in number, of which 500 or 600 are said to be of importance. No attempt was made by the Spaniards to subdue or plant the Philippine Islands, until the year 1564. The principal islands are Luçon & Mindanao.

Philippines, (*New*), see *Pelew Islands*.

Philippine Bay, or *Bahia de Corles*, bay on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 22. N.

Philippopolis, see *Filippopoli*.

Philippow, t. Rus. Grodno; 40 W. Grodno.

Philipstat, see *Creutzburg*.

Philip's Norton, see *Norton St. Philip*.

Philipsburg, t. & fortress, Baden, near the Rhine; 5 SSE. Spire, 15 E. Landau. It was formerly called *Udenheim*. Pop. 1,056.

Philipstadt, t. Sweden, in Warmeland, surrounded with lakes and mountains; 30 NE. Carlstadt. Lon. 13. 27. E. Lat. 59. 40. N. Pop. 551.

Philipstown, t. Ireland, in King's county, where the assizes for the county are held; 17 N. Maryborough, 38 W. Dublin. Lon. 7. 18. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Philips, see *Sti Phili*.

Philipsthal, t. Hesse Cassel; 38 SSE. Cassel. Pop. 693.

Phillips, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 40 NW. Norridgewock, W. 666. Pop. 634.

Phillips, co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,201. Chief town, Helena.

Phillip's Point, cape in Lynn, Mass. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

Phillip's River, r. N. H., which unites with the Upper Amonoosuc, in Piercy.

Phillipsburg, p-v. Orange co. N.Y., in Wallkill; W. 265.

Phillipsburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa.; about 25 W. Bellefont, W. 213.

Phillipsburg, t. Lower Canada, on Misisque bay, 1 mile from U. S. line. H. 60.

Phillipsburg, see *Hollis*.

Phillipsburg, t. Sussex co. N.J., on the Delaware, opposite to Easton, 41 m. above Trenton.

Phillipsburg, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio; W. 287.

Phillipston, formerly *Gerry*, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 32 NW. Worcester, W. 427. P. 916.

Phillipstown, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson, opposite to West Point, W. 283. Pop. 3,733.

Phillipsville, p-v. Feliciana, Louisiana, W. 1,338.

Philomelium, now *Ilgun*.

Phintia, now *Aticata*.

Phipp's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago; about 8 miles in circ. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Phippsburg, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Kennebec; 17 SW. Wiscasset, W. 595. P. 1,119.

Phirsora, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 20 ENE. Ischim.

Phirsora, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Amur; 20 N. Stretensk.

Phocis, ancient country of Greece, W. of Bæotia, now in Livadia.

Phocæa, now *Fochea*.

Phænicon, see *Tor*.

Phænicia, or *Phænice*, ancient country, Asia, E. of the Mediterranean. Its boundaries were different at different times. The inhabitants were anciently distinguished for arts and commerce. The chief cities were Tyre and Sidon.

Phoenixville, p-t. Chester co. Pa., on W. side of the Schuylkill, at the junction of French Creek; 3 SE. Kimberton, 24 NW. Philadelphia. It is advantageously situated, and contains one of the largest manufactories of cut nails in the U. S., a rolling mill, slitting mill, saw mill, Mennonist meeting house, and about 20 dwelling houses. The post office is at a place called Charlestown, very near.

Pho'legandros, now *Policandro*.

Phonia, (an. *Phenao*;) t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 22 WSW. Corinth.

Phokwarah, t. Hind. in Lahore; 50 E. Sul-tanpaur.

Phoory, t. Hind. in Baglana; 28 S. Tolnani.

Phornacis, see *Alhama*.

Phridiesgam, t. Russia, in Viborg, on N. coast of the gulf of Finland; 60 W. Viborg. Lon. 26. 34. E. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Phrolichino, lake, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 60 N. Barguzinsk.

Phrygia, ancient country, in the central part of Asia Minor, now in Natolia.

Physgeah, t. Algiers, whence water is conveyed to Constantina, at the distance of 16 m.

Pi, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchu-en; 12 NW. Tching-tou.

Piacenza, or *Plazenza*, (an. *Placentia*;) city, Italy, duchy of Parma, capital of a district, formerly the Piacentin of duchy of Piacenza, on S. bank of the Po, near the junction of the Trebia; 32 NW. Parma, 32 SE. Milan. Lon. 9. 43. E. Lat. 45. 3. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 2,000. Bp. see. It is situated in an extensive plain, and though not a place of strength, it is surrounded by earthen ramparts and defended by a citadel and castle. It contains a cathedral, 50 chh., 16 convents, a public library of 30,000 vols., and a university of no great note. The houses are mostly of brick, but the streets are generally narrow, winding, and gloomy. That called Stradona is spacious and long, but has more the appearance of a road than a street, being bordered with gardens and a dead wall. It is a place of but little activity, but has a few manufactures, particularly of silk stuffs, woollens, fustians, stockings, and hats; also a great yearly fair in April. It has few monuments of antiquity; and the beauty of its environs, formerly so much celebrated, is now scarcely discernible.—Natives, Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, and Valla.—In 1799, the French were defeated near this town by Suwarrow.—The district is a fertile tract, producing corn, wine, oil, chestnuts, and silk.

Piadella, t. Aust. Italy; 5 S. Gravedona.

Piadena, t. Italy; 16 W. Mantua.

Pialapour, t. Bengal; 20 N. Dacca. Lon. 90. 8. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Piul-ul Geel, t. Prussia; 10 E. Lick.

Pialitz, r. Russia, which runs into the White sea, near Pialitza, Lon. 37. 44. E. Lat. 66. 10. N.

Pialitza, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 100 N. Archangel.

Pialny, t. Hind. in Dindigul; 23 WNW. Dindigul, 48 SE. Coimbatore. Lon. 77. 37. E. Lat. 10. 28. N.

Piana, t. Corsica; 9 NW. Vico.

Piana, r. Russia, which runs into the Sura, near Yadrin, in the government of Kazan.

Piana, small isl. near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 41. N.

Piana, small isl. near W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 39. 17. N.

Piana, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 40. 13. N.

Piana de Greci, t. Sicily; 16 SW. Palermo; inhabited by a colony of Albanians.

Pianeg, t. Rus. Viatka; 16 ENE. Yarensk.

Pianella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara; 2 SW. Chieti. Pop. 3,122.

Pianello, t. Corsica; 18 E. Corte.

Pianezza, t. Piedmont; 4 W. Turin, 10 NE. Rivalta, Pop. 2,000.

Piankatank, r. Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

Piano, t. Naples, in Lavora. Pop. of the town and small district, 16,695.

Piano, t. Italy ; 16 NW. Modena.

Piano delle Corte, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 12 NNW. Cangiano.

Piano Picola, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 2 W. Vieste.

Pianosa, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, anciently called *Plunatia*, and used as a place of exile ; 7 SSW. Elba. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Pianura, t. Naples, near the city of Naples. Pop. 1,977.

Piapis Harbour, port on N. coast of the isl. and of Waygoo, on the Equinoctial Line. Lon. 130. 45. E.

Pias, see *Paia*.

Piasanskoi, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, in Tobolsk, near the Frozen sea ; 483 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 37. 14. E. Lat. 69. 16. N.

Piasanskoi, (*Verchnei*), t. Russia, in Tobolsk, near the Frozen ocean ; 460 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Piaseczno, t. Poland, in Masovia. Pop. 569.

Piasky, t. Poland, Lublin ; 12 ESE. Lublin.

Piastla, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan, on the river Piastla ; 50 NW. Chiametlan.

Piastla, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 23. 25. N.

Piastla, t. Mexico, Guasteca ; 15 S. Panuco.

Piastla, t. Mexico, in Puebla ; 55 S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Piat Sopok, cluster of 5 islands among the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 189. 46. E. Lat. 53. 24. N.

Piatek, t. Samogitia ; 15 NNE. Miedniki.

Piatek, or *Piontek*, or *Prontko*, t. Poland, celebrated for its beer ; 8 NNE. Lenczicz.

Piatia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 8 SW. Gierace.

Piatiger, t. Russia, in Viatka ; 16 E. Kai.

Piatnitzka, t. Russia, in Tobolsk ; 28 NNW. Eniseisk.

Piatla, t. Italy, in Bormio ; 2 S. Bormio.

Piatti, see *Patti*.

Piatzina, t. Rus. Olonetz ; 32 NW. Kargopol.

Piave, (an. *Plavis*), r. which rises in Tyrol, crosses the Feltrin and Trevisan, and runs into the Adriatic, 16 NE. Venice.

Piavesella, r. Italy, which joins the Sile, at Treviso.

Piavo, lake, Russia, in the government of Archangel. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 66. 30. N.

Piaw, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 15. 52. N.

Piazida, r. Russia, which rises in lake Piazinskoi, and runs into the Kargskoi sea, at Verchnei Piazinskoi, Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 73. 30. N.

Piazinskoi, lake, Russia, in Tobolsk, 252 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Piazza, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 14 ENE. Salerno.

Piazza, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, situated almost in the centre of the island ; 25 N. Alicata, 35 WSW. Catania. Lon. 14. 22. E. Lat. 27. 23. N. Pop. 13,500. H. 2,424. It is remarkable for its number of churches and convents, and for the fertility and beauty of its environs.

Piazzola, t. Corsica ; 3 ESE. La Porta.

Piberstain, t. Austria ; 16 W. Freystatt.

Pibeset, now *Bishbesh*.

Pibigga, t. Hind. in Bahar ; 35 SW. Patna.

Pibrac, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 9 W. Toulouse.

Pic de l'Etoile, (*Le*), small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, so named by Monsieur Bougainville in 1768, from its shape like a sugar loaf. It was seen by Quiros, in 1606, and by him called *Nuestra Señora de la Luz*. This is one of the group called by Quiros, *Terra Austral del Espíritu Santo* ; by Bougainville, *the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades* ; and by Cook, *New Hebrides*, Lon. 168. 9. E. Lat. 14. 29. S.

Pic Lamanon, mt. on W. coast of Saghalien, so called by Prowse. Lat. 48. 40. N.

Pic Martiniere, mt. on W. coast of Saghalien, so called by Prowse, from a French botanist of that name, who accompanied him on his voyage, on account of the great number of curious plants found there.

Pic du Midi, (*Le*), one of the highest summits of the French side of the Pyrenees ; upwards of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea ; 30 S. Pau.

Pica, r. S. America, which runs into the Pacific ocean, forming a harbour at its mouth, Lat. 20. 12. S.

Picaning, t. Africa, on the Ivory Coast. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 5. 25. N.

Pica de Regalados, t. Portugal, in Entre-Due-ro-e-Minho ; 5 NNE. Braga.

Picardy, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, bounded N. by Hainaut, Artois, and the German ocean, E. by Champagne, S. by the Isle of France, and W. by Normandy and the Channel. The land in general is fertile, and is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Somme, the Oise, the Authie, the Canche, the Deule, the Lys, and the Serre. Amiens is the principal city. It now forms the dep. of Somme, part of Straits-of-Calais, Aisne, and Oise.

Picauville, t. France, in Channel ; 9 NW. Charentan.

Pic de Luco, t. Spoleto ; 14 E. Narni.

Picciano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 3,743.

Picentia, now *Vicenza*.

Picenum, now *Ancona*, and part of *Abruzzo Ultra*.

Pichana, t. S. A. Cordova ; 130 NW. Cordova.

Picherie, t. France, Aude ; 9 E. Carcassonne.

Pichinea, see *Pinchina*.

Pichinchas, t. Quito ; 15 NE. Quito.

Pichmanskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the lake Lateha ; 32 SSW. Kargopol.

Picierno, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 8 WNW. Potenza.

Piciotti, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 15 SE. Reggio.

Pick, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 86. 4. W. Lat. 48. 28. N.

Pick, small isl. in N. part of lake Superior. Lon. 86. 28. W. Lat. 48. 31. N.

Pickaway, co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 13,149. Chief town, Circleville. *Pickaway Plains* extend several miles S. of Circleville,

They are a dead level ; extremely fertile, without a single tree, and are regarded as a great curiosity. Here are many fine farms and one pleasant town called *Jefferson*.

Pickaway, t. Pickaway co. Ohio ; 3 m. from Circleville. Pop. 1,903.

Pickensville, p-t. Pendleton co. S. C., on the Saluda ; 15 SE. Greenville, 110 WNW. Columbia, W. 544. It contains but a few houses.

Pickering, t. Upper-Canada, on NW. part of lake Ontario ; 20 NE. York.

Pickering, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, market on Monday, in a vale, to which it gives name ; 26 NE. York, 223 N. London. Lon. 0.40. W. Lat. 54.20. N. Pop. 2,332.

Pickersgil Cove, harbour in Christmas Sound ; 5 NNE. York Minster.

Pickersgil Harbour, port, New Zealand, on S. shore of Dusky bay. Lon. 166.18. E. Lat. 45.47. S.

Pickersgil Island, small isl. in the S. Atlantic sea, near S. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36.42. W. Lat. 54.47. S.

Pickouagamis, r. Canada, which runs from lake Shabamoushan to lake St. John.

Pico, one of the Azores, so called from a very high mountain, terminating, like Teneriffe, in a peak.

The mountain Pico, which gives name to the island, is filled with dismal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, smoke, and ashes to a great distance, and stated from observations made on board British vessels at 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is generally capped with snow, and has been seen at the distance of 80 miles. At the foot of this mountain, toward the E., is a spring of fresh water, generally cold, but sometimes so heated with the subterraneous fire as to rush forth in torrents, with a kind of ebullition like boiling water, equalling that in heat, and sending forth a stream of sulphureous foetid vapours, liquified stones, minerals, and flakes of earth all on fire.

The length is about 20 miles long, and 3 broad. Pop. 21,861. The island is composed of lava, so destitute of soil that earth is transported across the channel, and laid upon the lava. With a thin covering of soil the vines grow luxuriantly. Its most remarkable places are Lagená, Pico, Lagoas, Santa Cruze, or Cruz, San Sebastian, Pesquin, San Rocko, Playa, and Magdalena ; the inhabitants of which live wholly on the produce of the island, in great plenty and comfort. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent in their several kinds ; it is the same with the vine and its juices, prepared into different wines, the best in the Azores. Lon. 28.26. W. Lat. 38.30. N.

Pico, mt. Spain, on the confines of New and Old Castile and Estremadura.

Pico, or *Paerto de Pico*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on a mt. near the source of the Tormes.

Pico da Vara, mt. St. Michael's, one of the Azores. It is near the eastern extremity, and is the highest mountain in the island, estimated at 5,000 feet above the sea.

Pico Ruivo, see *Madeira*.

Pico Sacro, mt. Spain, in Galicia ; 9 S. Santiago.

Pico Teneriffe, mt. Barbadoes ; 5 S. Cuckold's Point.

Pico el Tejo, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 20 WSW. Segorbe.

Pico d' Urbino, mt. Spain, in Old Castile ; 12 S. Calzada.

Picolata, fortress, E. Florida, on the river St. John ; 27 NW. St. Augustine.

Piccolo, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 6 S. Udina.

Picoy, t. Peru, in Guamanga, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Xauxa, 20 N. Guanica Velica.

Picquigny, t. France, in Somme, on the Somme, district of Amiens. Pop. 1,250.

Pictanus, see *Baylan*.

Pictavi, now *Poitiers*.

Pictou, isl. near NE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62.27. W. Lat. 45.51. N. It lies in the bay or harbour of Pictou, into which flows a river of the same name. Near the mouth is the settlement of Pictou or Tinmouth ; 68 N. by E. Halifax.

Picts' Wall, ancient wall, built by the Romans, to defend the Britons from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, from Carlisle to Newcastle. It was first built of earth by the emperor Adrian, in 123 ; afterwards of stone by Severus ; and in 430 rebuilt of brick by Aetius, the Roman general. It was 8 feet high, 12 thick, and nearly 100 miles in length. There are still some remains visible in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

Pidaura, (an. *Epidaurus*,) t. Morea, on W. coast of the gulf of Engia ; 35 E. Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23.24. E. Lat. 37.40. N.

Piddle, or *Trent*, r. Eng. in Dorsetshire, which runs into Pool Harbour, a little below Wareham.

Pidisjarvi, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 48 E. Gamla Karleby.

Piede, or *Piete*, (La,) t. Mexico.

Piedi Orezza, t. Corsica ; 12 ENE. Corte.

Piedicorte, t. Corsica ; 12 ESE. Corte.

Piedmont, principal province of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, forming the NW. portion of Italy, bounded N. by the Valais, E. by Lombardy, S. by Genoa and the Mediterranean, and W. by France and Savoy. Pop. 1,750,000, all Catholics, except 20,000 Waldenses. Sq. m. 7,816. The duchy of Monferrat is often considered as a part of Piedmont, and contains 186,000 inh., and 896 sq. m.; the Sardinian Milanese is also attached to Piedmont, containing 556,000 inh. and 3,279 sq. m. The whole is now divided into 26 districts, viz. Aosta, Nice, Sospel, Oneglia, Mondovi, Alba, Asti, Cuneo, Pinerolo, Susa, Saluzzo, Turin, Ivrea, Biella, Vercelli, Acqui, Casale, Alexandria, Mortara, Tortona, Voghera, Vigevano, Novara, Pallenza, Domo d'Ossola, and Sesia.

It is a part of ancient *Cisalpine Gaul* ; bordered on the N. W. and S. sides by mountains, but the central part is composed of beautiful plains ; and the country received its present name from its situation at the foot of the mountains. It is watered by the Po, the two Dorias, Stura, Orco, Sesia, Tanaro, Borbio, Balba, Bormida, and Varo. The climate in the mountainous parts is much colder than in the plains. The soil in all parts is generally very fertile ;

the plains yielding wheat, rye, barley, and an abundance of rice about Sesia; the hilly country abounds in vines, but of inferior quality; olives, almonds, chestnuts, some figs, oranges, and lemons. The pastures are rich and the cattle numerous; silk is a very important article, and is raised in great quantities. The country is rich also in mineral productions. The exports consist of silk, cattle, wine, fruit, hides, wool, and butter. The Piedmontese are an industrious but ignorant people; and the arts of civilized life are here very backward.

Piedrahita, t. Spain, Leon; 26 WNW. Avila.

Piedras, r. Terra Firma, which runs into the Caribbean sea, 40 E. Cape Aguja.

Piegaio, t. Popedom; 14 SW. Perugia.

Pielawesi, t. Finland, in Kuopio, on a lake; 35 NW. Kuopio.

Pielis, t. Finland, in Kuopio, on a large lake; 70 ENE. Kuopio.

Piemente, t. Istria; 11 S. Capo d'Istria.

Pienes, small isl. Japan, near the harbour of Sacca.

Pienin, t. Poland, in Cracow; 36 N. Cracow.

Pieno, t. Italy; 18 N. Lecco.

Pienza, t. Tuscany; 45 S. Florence. Lon. 11. 34. E. Lat. 43. 3. N. Bp. see.

Piera, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 16 NW. Barcelona.

Pier Head, cape on NE. coast of New Holland, and W. point of Thirsty Sound.

Pieraco, t. Italy, Ancona; 5 N. Ancona.

Pierbach, t. Austria; 8 NNW. Grein.

Pierce's Island, small isl. in Piscataqua harbour, N. H.

Pierced Island, small isl. or rock in the gulf of St. Lawrence, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea passes; 15 S. Cape Gaspe.

Piercy, t. Coos co. N. H.; 9 NE. Lancaster. Pop. 213.

Piercy Island, small isl. near E. coast of New Zealand, a little E. of Cape Brett.

Pierfond, or *Pierre Font*, t. France, in Oise; 3 SE. Compiègne, 8 N. Crespy. Pop. 1,300.

Pieria, mt. Syria, between the Orontes and Alexandretta, rising immediately from Rasil Canser. It is above 5,400 feet high, and may be seen upwards of 80 miles.

Pieria, country, Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf.

Piermont, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Bradford; 5 S. Haverhill, W. 516. Pop. 1,016.

Pierougamis, Indians, Canada, who inhabit W. bank of lake St. John.

Pierpont, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 213.

Pierre, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 15 N. Louhans.

Pierre Buffiere, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 9 SSE. Limoges, 14 SW. St. Leonard. Pop. 813.

Pierre à l'Oiseau, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Pierre Pertuis, or *Pierreport*, pass in Mount Jura, cut out of a rock; 8 NW. Bienne.

Pierrefeu, t. France, in Var; 6 N. Hieres.

Pierrefitte, t. France, in Allier; 10 N. Le Donjon.

Pierrefitte, t. France, in Meuse; 7 W. St. Michel, 10 NE. Bar le Duc.

Pierrefitte, t. France, in Seine; 6 N. Paris.

Pierreforte, t. France, in Cantal; 6 E. Aurillac, 12 SW. St. Flour. Pop. 1,266.

Pierrelatte, t. France, in Drôme; 12 S. Montelimart, 15 N. Orange. Pop. 2,536.

Pierrepoint, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 30 SE. Ogdensburg, W. 513. Pop. 235.

Pierres de Lecq, see *Paternostres*.

Pierszaje, t. Rus. in Wilna; 60 E. Lida.

Pierus, mt. Pieria; sacred to the Muses.

Piesing, t. Bav. Lower Danube, near the confluence of the Salza and Inn. Pop. 879.

Pietenpach, r. Austria, which joins the Reisen, near Schwadorf; both emptying themselves together into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

Pietola, (an. *Andes*), v. Italy, on the Mincio, 3 miles from Mantua. It was the birthplace of Virgil, to whose memory a monument was long since erected here, but was destroyed in 1701. Bonaparte caused an obelisk to be erected here to his memory; and further out of respect to that great poet, this great general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for all their losses by the war.

Pieton, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Sambre, a little above Charleroy.

Pietra Castello, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 NW. Volturara.

Pietra Corbara, t. Corsica; 11 N. Bastia.

Pietra Galla, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 2 SSW. Acerenza.

Pietra Mala, v. Tuscany; 20 NNE. Pistoia, 24 N. by W. Florence. Near it is a mountain, remarkable for a bright flame, which rises continually from certain parts of its surface, to the height of several feet, but never producing volcanic eruptions.

Pietra Mala, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 S. Cosenza.

Pietra Malara, t. Naples, Lavora; 7 N. Capua.

Pietra Maura, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 4 NW. Lesina.

Pietra Paula, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 WNW. Cariati-Vecchia.

Pietra Pertosa, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 12 SE. Potenza.

Pietra Prezia, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 10 SW. Castro Giovanni.

Pietra Puleina, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 3 N. Benevento.

Pietra Petosa, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 16 S. Acerenza.

Pietra Pulema, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 NNE. Benevento.

Pietra di Roma, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on N. coast; 18 W. Pati.

Pietra Sama, t. Lucca; 12 W. Lucca.

Pietra Santa, t. Tuscany; 6 SE. Massa.

Pietra Vairan, t. Naples, Lavora; 11 E. Sezza.

Pietrafesa, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 7 SW. Potenza.

Pietralbo, or *Petralbo*, t. Corsica; 10 S. St. Fiorenzo.

Pietraraja, t. Naples, in Lavora, on Mount Matese. Pop. 1,673.

Pietrosz, summit of the Carpathian mountains; 6,834 feet high.

Pieve, t. Genoa; 2 NW. Albenga.

Pieve, (La,) t. Italy, on the Reno, surrounded with an earthen rampart and a ditch.

Pieve del Duca, t. Italy, in Ravenna; 4 W. Rimini.

Pieve del Mona, t. Italy; 5 ENE. Cremona.

Pieve St. Giacomo, t. Italy; 7 E. Cremona.

Pieve a Sieve, t. Tuscany; 10 E. Florence.

Pieve di Cadora, see Cadora.

Pieve di Sacco, t. Italy, in Padua, on a canal called Fiumcello; 10 E. Padua. Pop. 5,100.

Pieve de St. Maurizio, t. Italy; 12 E. Cremona.

Pieve St. Stefano, t. Tuscany, on the Tiber; 15 N. Arezzo.

Pieux (Les,) t. France, in Channel; 9 SW. Cherbourg, 12 W. Valognes.

Piexmaki, t. Finland; 38 SSW. Kuopio.

Pig Point, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.; W. 62.

Pigeon River, r. Ten., which runs into the French Broad river, Lon. 82. 56. W. Lat. 35. 46. N. Little Pigeon joins the same river 9 miles below, in Jefferson county.

Pigeon House, mt. New Zealand, so named by Captain Cook, from its supposed resemblance. Lon. 209. 42. W. Lat. 35. 19. S.

Pigeon Island, isl. in Dusky Bay, New Zealand, a little S. of Facile Harbour.

Pigeon Island, small isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Cicacole. Lon. 83. 23. E. Lat. 17. 34. N.

Pigeon Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Canara. Lon. 74. 5. E. Lat. 14. 2. N.

Pigeon Island, fortified island in Port Royal bay, Martinico.

Pigeon Island, isl. near E. coast of Ceylon; 10 NNW. Trinkamaly.

Pigmatka, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on N. coast of lake Onezskoe; 16 S. Povenetz.

Pigna, t. Italy, in Nice; 9 NE. Vintimiglia, 20 NE. Nice. Pop. 2,285.

Pignan, t. France, in Herault; 5 W. Montpellier, 8 N. Frontignan. Pop. 1,414.

Pignans, t. France, in Var; 18 NE. Toulon. Pop. 2,236.

Pignerola, or Pinerolo, t. Piedmont, capital of the province of Pignerola, or of the Four Valleys, near the Cluson, formerly fortified with great care, and considered as the key of Italy; 16 SW. Turin, 27 NNW. Coni. Pop. 10,086. Bp. see. It is finely situated, & contains a cathedral, a college, a hospital, and 9 convents, and has manufactures of woollens, silk, paper, and leather. Pop. of the province 114,837. Sq. m. 530.

Pigrin, Russian settlement, on W. coast of America, in Beering's Strait. Lon. 191. 40. E. Lat. 65. 54. N.

Pigwacket, or Pequocket, the Indian name of a tract of country, on the borders of N.H., and Maine, including Conway, Fryeburg, and the adjacent towns.

Pihlais, t. Finland; 83 SE. Wasa.

Philern, t. Austria; 3 SW. Steyr.

Pihtipudas, t. Finland; 105 E. Wasa.

Pike, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee; 22 N. by W. Angelica, W. 352. Pop. 1,622.

Pike, co. Pa. Pop. 2,894. Chief town, Milford.

Pike, co. in S. part of Ohio. Pop. 4,253. Chief town, Piketown.

Pike, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 762.

Pike, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 645.

Pike, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 293. Pop. 689.

Pike, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 390.

Pike, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 376.

Pike, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

Pike, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 647.

Pike, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 833.

Pike, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,472. Chief town, Petersburg.

Pike, co. Mississippi. Pop. 4,438.

Pike, co. Illinois. Chief town, Coles Grove.

Pike, co. Missouri. Chief town, Louisiana.

Pike, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, 70 miles below Sable lake.

Pike Run, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,967.

Pike and, t. Chester co. Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,221.

Pikesville, p-t. Glynn co. Georgia. W. 750.

Piketown, p-t. & cap. Pike co. Ohio, on the Scotio, 19 miles below Chillicothe; 26 N. Portsmouth. W. 360. Pop. 275.

Pikeville, p-t. Clearfield, co. Pa.; W. 235.

Pikeville, p-t. Bledsoe co. Ten.; W. 720.

Pilar, (El,) t. New Grenada; 25 ENE. Tunja.

Pilareti, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 54 SSW. Teflis.

Pilate, t. St. Domingo; 30 SSE. Port Paix.

Pilate, or Pilatusberg, see Mont Pilate.

Pilatia Pass, mountainous road in Hindoostan, leading from the Carnatic into the circar of Cuddapa; 17 S. Udegherri.

Pilaya, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Pilaya and Paspaya; 50 S. La Plata.

Pilaya & Paspaya, jurisdiction of Peru, under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Pilchowitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 16 NE. Ratibor; 36 SE. Oppeln. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 311.

Pilcomayo, r. Buenos Ayres, which rises from the Andes about Lat. 18. S., passes near the city of Potosi, and after a southeasterly course of more than 600 miles, joins the Paraguay by two mouths, below Assumption, between Lat. 25. 40. & 26. 20. S.

Pilco Mayo, t. Peru; 25 NE. Potosi.

Pilesgrove, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,756.

Pilfunte, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 16 SSW. Anakopia.

Pilgerrun, or Pilgrim's Rest, a Moravian town of Pennsylvania; 140 NW. Pittsburg.

Pilgram, or Peldrzimow, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 31 ENE. Bechin, 52 SSE. Prague. Lon. 15. 7. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 2,435.

Piliatchin, cape, on E. coast of Russia, in the Penzieskoi sea; 272 ENE. Ochotsk. Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

Pilio, t. Thibet; 67 N. Tourfan Hotun.

Pilis, t. Hungary; 8 SE. Gran, 18 NW. Buda.

Pilkallen, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen; 30 SE. Tilset, 64 E. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 57. E. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 1,290.

*Pilkopen, t. Prussia, in Samland; 30 N. Königsberg. It is situated on a mountain, where the ancient Prussians placed an idol, called *Pilkob*, which they worshipped.*

Pilkington, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 4 S. Bury. Pop. 7,353.

Pill, or Crockern Pill, t. Eng. in Somerset-

shire, on a point of land, at the mouth of the Avon, where it joins the Severn at Kingroad; chiefly inhabited by mariners and pilots, employed to navigate vessels up the river and down the Bristol Channel; 12 miles below Bristol.

Pilladee, t. Bengal; 16 S. Tomar.

Pillage Bay, bay, on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 62. 58. W. Lat. 50. 17. N.

Pillar, t. Brazil, on the island of Tamaraca, the principal place on the island, situated on the eastern side; 16 N. Olinda.

Pillau, s-p. East Prussia, in Königsberg; 22 WSW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 55. E. Lat. 54. 34. N. Pop. 2,002. It is situated on a tongue of land that projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frisch Haff, with a good harbour; well fortified, and considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. The streets are broad, and run in a straight line, and the houses are built and furnished in the Dutch taste. The fort is nearly a regular pentagon. The bastions make a grand appearance; and all the buildings belonging to the fortifications are strong, handsome, and regular. It has also a magazine for military stores.

Pilleer, t. Mysore; 9 NW. Dalmachery.

Pillerstorff, t. Austria, on the river Rusbach; 8 ENE. Korn-Neuberg.

Pilibect, or *Pillicat*, t. & fortress, Hind. Delhi, in Bareilly, on the Gowrah, with an extensive commerce in timber, &c.; 28 NE. Bareilly. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 28. 39. N.

Pilica, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on a river of the same name; 28 N. by W. Cracow. Pop. 1,845.

Pilloc, high pointed rock in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers; 3 NW. Cape Zibeeb.

Pilnaud, see *Palnaud*.

Pilnikaw, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 5 WSW. Trautenau. Pop. 750.

Pilnitz, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe, with a royal palace; 4 NW. Pirna, 7 SE. Dresden. H. 36. It is celebrated for a treaty entered into between the princes of Europe against France in 1791.

Pilot Mountain, see *Ararat*.

Piloto, or *Salinos del Piloto*, rocks, on W. coast of Mexico, near Cape Corrientes.

Pilouta, t. Candahar, on the Attock; 90 NNW. Moultan.

Piloutai Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, near the river Hoang-ho; 308 W. Peking. Lon. 108. 53. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

Pilsen, t. Hungary, on the river Ipol; 10 NE. Gran. 25 N. Buda.

Pilsen, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name; 44 SW. Prague, 80 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 33. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 7,384. It contains a gymnasium, and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather; also of articles of iron and horn; and has a brisk trade. It is situated near the conflux of the rivers Mirza and Radbuza; the town is fortified and well built. The circle is particularly rich in sheep; and the cheese made by the inhabitants is preferred to the rest of the kingdom. Pop. of the circle 168,943. Sq. m. 1,590.

Pilsenitz, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 5 SE. Pilsen.

Pilsno, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Wislaka; 60 E. Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

Pilstart, see *Pylstart*.

Pilsting, t. Bavaria, 2 N. Landau, 8 ENE. Dingelfingen. Pop. 494.

Pintel Lake, lake, Chinese Tartary, 23 miles in circ.; 25 SW. Nimgouta.

Piltten, or *Piltyn*, or *Pyltyn*, t. Courland, and capital of a district; 12 NNW. Goldingen, 68 W. Riga. Lon. 21. 38. E. Lat. 57. 5. N.

Pilton, t. Eng. in Devonshire; 1 N. Barnstaple. Pop. 831.

Pilwara, t. Hind. in Oudipour; 30 W. Cheitore, 40 N. Oudipour. Lat. 25. 19. N.

Pilzische, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 10 SE. Schwarzenberg.

Pimble-Meer, large lake, N. Wales, in the county of Merioneth, a little S. of Bala.

Pimbo, t. France, in Landes; 5 S. St. Sever. Pop. 526.

Pim-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 18 ENE. Peking.

Pim-cou, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 48 ENE. Peking.

Pimeni, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 17 NE. Nicotera.

Pimeria, district, Mexico, and most northern province of New Navarre. It is inhabited by the Pimes Indians, and is but little known.

Pim-hiam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 20 ESE. Chun-te.

Pimocha, t. Quito; 36 NNE. Guayaquil.

Pimpelgong, t. Hind. in Kitchwara; 15 E. Saurungpour.

Pimsan-im, t. Chinese Tartary; 35 SW. Ning-yuen.

Pin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chantong; 170 SSE. Peking. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Pinacle, (*Le*), cape on W. coast of the island of Jersey; 1 S. Grones.

Pinagra, strong mud fort, Hind. in Baramaul; 14 WSW. Darempour.

Pinang, or *Pulo Pinang*, or *Prince of Wales's Island*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 100. 12. E. Lat. 5. 30. N. Pop. about 16,000. It is about 25 miles in circ., with a fine harbour; ceded by the king of Quada to the English East-India Company, who have formed a settlement on it, and made it the seat of a government, with a handsome salary. It had formerly been inhabited, & contains some towns or villages, of which, however, when the E. India Company took possession of the island, there were no remains. The soil is said to be good, and the chief productions are tin, dammer, rattans, poon-masts, various kinds of timber fit for ship-building, and the tree which produces the oil, called *karuang*. The principal town is George Town.

Pinanpiro, t. Quito; 10 NNE. Quito.

Pinas, t. Spain, Catalonia; 7 NNW. Motril.

Pinches, t. Quito; 100 ESE. Macas.

Pinchinca, lofty mountain and volcano, Quito, on the skirts of which the city of Quito is built. It is 15,839 feet above the level of the sea. The crater is a league in circ., at the top exhibiting a tremendous gulf, the edges of which are covered with snow. From this mountain a society of literati of the city of Quito took their name, being called the Pinchinchense Academy, and employed in astronomical observations and physical phenomena. This society was dissolved in 1767.

Pin-chun, t. China, Chan-si; 18 E. Loungan.

Pinchuga, t. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 96. 54. E. Lat. 58. 20. N.

Pinckney, t. Lewis co. N.Y. Pop. 507.

Pinckneyville, p-t. Union district, S.C., on Broad river; 75 NNW. Columbia, W. 457. It contains but a few houses.

Pinckneyville, p-t. Wilkinson co. Mississippi; 5 E. of the Mississippi, about 16 SE. Fort Adams, W. 1,314. It is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country.

Pinco, t. Peru, in Atun-xauxa.

Pincos, t. Peru, in Lima; 15 S. Xauxa.

Pinczesti, t. Moldavia; 28 SW. Jassy.

Pinczow, t. Poland, in Cracow, on the Nidda; 40 NE. Cracow. Pop. 1,800.

Pinda, s-p. Congo, on the left side of the Zaire; WSW. St. Salvador.

Pinda, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 13. 28. S.

Pinda Shoal, shoal in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 14. S.

Pindala, t. Hind. in Tellingana; 15 S. Warangole.

Pindamana, t. Brazil, in St. Paul; 80 NNE. St. Paul.

Pindlock, t. Bav.; 3 NNE. Bayreuth.

Pindus, now called *Mezzovo*, a long mountain chain in the north of Greece, extending from E. to W., and separating Thessaly from Albania; rising in some parts to about 7,000 feet in height. See *Mezzovo*.

Pine, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 765.

Pine Creek, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 428.

Pine Creek, r. Pa., which runs S. into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 2 or 3 W. of Jersey shore.

Pine Creek, t. Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. 356.

Pine Grove, p-t. Schuylkill co. Pa. 8 miles from Womelsdorf, W. 162. Pop. 1,868.

Pine Grove Mills, p-v. Centre co. Pa.; W. 174.

Pine Hill, p-v. York district, S.C.; W. 434.

Pine River, r. N.H., which flows into Ossipee lake.

Pine River, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, Lon. 87. 18. W. Lat. 40. 15. N.

Pine River, r. which rises in Missouri, near the sources of the Gasconade and James, and after a course of 200 miles, joins White river, 12 miles below the junction of Buffalo fork.

Pine River, r. N. A., which flows into the Mississippi on the west side, Lat. 46. N. Length 140 miles.

Pine River, r. Canada, which runs into Lake Huron, Lon. 80. 26. W. Lat. 44. 44. N.

Pine Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near S. coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 18. W. Lat. 30. 18. N.

Pineda, t. Spain, on the coast of Catalonia; 12 NE. Mataro. Lat. 41. 37. N. Pop. 2,400.

Pineg, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Pinega; 48 E. Archangel. Lat. 64. 30. N.

Pinega, r. Russia, which rises in the province of Ustiug, and runs into the Dwina, 3 E. Cholomgori, in Archangelskoe.

Pinel, t. France, Isere; 9 m. from Vienne.

Pinenden Heath, place, England, famous in the history of Kent, where most of the great county meetings have been held from the earliest times; and where the sheriff holds his coun-

ty-court monthly, and where he takes the poll for county members, and for coroners. The county-house is a poor, mean cottage. This heath is situated in the parish of Boxley; 12 NE. Maidstone.

Pinerolo, see *Pignerola*.

Pines, (Island of,) small isl. near the coast of S. A. Lon. 77. 36. W. Lat. 8. 35. N.

Pines, or *Pinez*, or *Pinas*, isl. in the Caribbean sea, near SW. coast of Cuba, about 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Lon. 83. 25. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Pines, (Bay of,) bay on the coast of West Florida. Lon. 88. 21. W. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Pines, (Island of,) isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Caledonia. This island, says Capt. Hunter, is not less than 14 or 15 miles over, in a SE. and NW. direction, high in the middle, and sloping towards the extremities. Lon. 167. 38. E. Lat. 22. 38. S.

Pinetzkoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Dwina; 60 SSE. Archangel.

Piney Grove, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 215.

Pineville, p-v. Charleston district, S.C., about 40 miles from Charleston. Here is an academy.

Piney Luxembourg, t. France, in Aude; 12 NE. Troyes, 13 SE. Arcis sur Aube. Pop. 1,313.

Ping, or *Pin*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Kincha river; 612 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 40. E. Lat. 35. 5. N.

Ping, or *Pin*, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,112 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 16. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Ping-chan, t. Corea; 35 S. Hoang-tcheou.

Ping-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river; 3 W. Mahou.

Ping-chan-po, small isl. with a town, near S. coast of Corea. Lon. 126. 22. E. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Ping-hai, t. Corea; 115 SE. King-ki-tao. Lon. 128. 41. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Ping-hou, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 15 SE. Kia-hing.

Ping-in, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 ESE. Tong-tchang.

Ping-ing, t. Corea; 40 S. Koang-tcheou.

Ping-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 SE. Yo-tcheou.

Ping-King, or *Ping-yuen*, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou; 930 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 56. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Ping-liang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si; 550 SW. Peking. Lat. 35. 35. N.

Ping-lo, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,000 SSW. Peking. Lat. 24. 22. N.

Ping-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 12 NE. Sin-tcheou.

Ping-tchai, t. Corea; 40 W. Ou-tchuen.

Ping-tchang, t. Corea; 63 E. King-ki-tao.

Ping-tchouen, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,187 SSW. Peking. Lon. 100. 24. E. Lat. 25. 47. N.

Ping-ting, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Chan-si; 187 SSW. Peking. Lat. 37. 52. N.

Ping-tou, or *Pin-tou*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong; 275 SE. Peking.

Ping-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 25 E. Ku-tsing.

Ping-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 30 SW. Yuen-tcheou

Ping-yuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 985 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 24. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Ping-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 82 NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Pingnavir, t. Africa, in Querimba. Lon. 41. 10. E. Lat. 11. 55. S.

Pinguagem, r. Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, Lat. 18. 10. S.

Pinheira de Azere, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego; 15 SW. Viseu.

Pinhel, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 NE. Almeida, 45 SE. Lamego. Lon. 6. 44. W. Lat. 40. 33. N. Pop. 2,000. H. 497. Bp. see. It is the chief place of a district, situated on a river and mountain of the same name, and contains 2 parish chh., 2 convents, and a hospital.

Pin-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 40 SW. Tchang-tcheou.

Pinkafeld, or *Pinkfey*, t. Hungary, in Eisenburg, on the Pinka; 10 W. Stein am Anger. Pop. 1,700.

Pinkeshaws, Indians, Indiana, on the Wabash. No. 800.

Pinkney, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Missouri.

Pinkuselt, t. Hungary; 10 W. Stein am Anger.

Pinkow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 52 W. Sandomirz. Pop. 2,000.

Pin-li, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 S. Hing-ngan.

Pin-lon, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-si, on the Hoang river; 15 SE. Kai.

Pinna Vistinarum, now *Civita di Penna*.

Pinnacle Island, island in the N. Pacific ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, in 1778, the summit terminating in pinnacle rocks. Lon. 136. 40. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Pinnacle Point, cape on SE. coast of Alaska. Lon. 198. 5. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Pinnacle Islands, two small Japanese islands. Lon. 132. E. Lat. 29. 52. N.

Pinnaw, r. which runs into the Elbe, 20 miles below Hamburg.

Pinne, t. Pru. Posen; 24 W. Posen. P. 377.

Pinneberg, t. Holstein, capital of a district; 8 NW. Hamburg, 19 ESE. Gluckstadt. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 300. Pop. of the district, 42,000. Sq. m. 196.

Pinneyrah, t. Hind.; 12 NNW. Benares.

Pinnow, t. Pru. Pomerania; 6 NE. Plate.

Pinnow, lake, Brandenburg, near Oranienburg.

Pino'a, or *Pingola*, t. Guatemala; 75 E. Guatemala. Pop. 490 Indians.

Pinos, t. Spain, in Grenada; 5 E. Grenada.

Pinos, isl. situated near S. coast of Cuba, in its form resembling a horse-shoe, about 75 miles in circ., mountainous, and covered with pines. Lon. 83. 10. W. Lat. 21. 32. N.

Pinos, see *Pines*.

Pinosa, t. island of May.

Pinshowitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 7 S. Aussig.

Pinsk, t. Russia, in Minsk, surrounded by morasses; 84 E. Brzesc, 100 SSE. Grodno. Lon. 25. 53. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 4,500. There are a great number of Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop here.

The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather.

Pintard's Sound, bay on W. coast of N. America. Its mouth extends from Cape Scott, on N. side in Lat. 50. 56. N. Lon. 128. 57. W. to Point Disappointment, in Lat. 52. 5. N. Lon. 128. 50. W. It contains many small islands, and communicates with the Straits de Fuca.

Pintchulco, r. Georgia, which falls into the Chatahoochee.

Pin-tciang, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,212 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 4. E. Lat. 21. 9. N.

Pintia, now *Valadolid*.

Pinto, t. Spain, New Castile; 9 S. Madrid.

Pintral, t. Carnatic; 26 S. Ongole.

Pintzoua, t. Prussia; 22 SSW. Marienburg.

Pin-Yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-si; 337 SW. Peking. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Pin-Yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 20 S. Ouen-tcheou.

Pin-Yao, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 20 ESE. Fuen-tcheou.

Pin-Yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 20 SSE. Te.

Pinzandaro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 92 W. Mexico.

Pinzgau, mountainous district, Austria, in Salzburg, watered by the Salza. Pop. 25,947. Sq. m. 890.

Piobbico, t. Popedom, Urbino; 11 S. Urbino.

Piolone, t. France, in Vaucluse; 3 NW. Orange. Pop. 1,632.

Piolen, t. France, Drôme; 3 NW. Orange.

Piomba, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 9. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

Piombino, s-p. Tuscany, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Piombino*; 33 SW. Sienna, 47 SSW. Florence. Lon. 10. 31. E. Lat. 42. 55. N. Population of the principality, 17,755, and of the town, 4,000. It was built on the ruins of *Populonium*, an ancient Estrucan town, of which no traces are left. It is situated on a peninsula, and defended by a citadel. Piombino formerly belonged to the Pisans.

Pionnas, t. France, in Creuse; 6 E. Gueret. Pop. 2,281.

Pionsat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 SW. Montaigu, 22 NW. Riom. Pop. 1,500.

Piontek, t. Poland, in Masovia, on the Bsura; 15 ESE. Lencicz. Pop. 946.

Piorias, fort & v. Indiana, at S. end of Lake Illinois; 210 miles from the Mississippi.

Pioria Lake, see *Illinois Lake*.

Piosasco, t. Piedmont, in Pignerola, 7 N. Pignerola, 10 WSW. Turin. Pop. 3,185.

Pipars, t. Hind. Joodpour; 20 SW. Meerta.

Pipe Creek, r. Huron co. Ohio, which runs into Sandusky bay.

Pipelo, t. Hind. in Rantampour; 33 WSW. Rantampour.

Pipelgong, t. Hind. Baglana; 14 NW. Chandor.

Pipelgong, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 32 W. Aurungabad.

Piperah, t. Hind. Bahar; 22 SSW. Patna.

Piperi, (an. *Peparethus*), small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 6 N. Serpho.

Piperno, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 9 NNW. Terracina, 38 SE. Rome. Ep. see. 5 parish chh. It was built out of the ruins of the ancient *Privernum*, which, according to Virgil, was the native place of the Amazon Camilla. This town was for many ages capital of the Volsci, a warlike and powerful nation, who gave the Romans a vast deal of trouble during a great number of years. By its remains we may conjecture that it must have been a very considerable city.

Piperoone, t. Hind. Bahar; 25 N. Durbungah.

Piperry, t. Hind. Candeish; 32 SSE. Chuprah.

Pipley, t. Hind. Baglana; 6 NW. Bahbelgong.

Pipley, t. Hind. in Berar; 18 N. Jaffierabad.

Pipley, t. Hind. in Bengal, on the borders of Orissa, on a branch of the Ganges; 22 NE. Balasore, 82 SSW. Calcutta. It was formerly a place of trade with an English and a Dutch factory; but the trade is now declined, and the factories removed to Hoogly and Calcutta.

Pipparah, t. Hind. Oude; 42 NW. Lucknow.

Pipparah, t. Hind. Oude; 48 E. Bahraitch.

Piprah, t. Hind. Visiapour; 13 SE. Poorunda.

Piprah, t. Hind. Rohilcund; 17 SE. Budayoon.

Piprah, t. Hind. in Oude; 38 NNE. Manickpour. Lon. 82. 18. E. Lat. 26. N.

Pipriac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 10 N. Redon, 10 W. Bain. Pop. 1,540.

Piprow, t. Hind. in Bopal; 10 S. Bopaltol.

Piqua, or *Piquatown*, p-t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 130 miles from its mouth; 8 N. Troy, 30 S. Wapaghkanetta, 67 WNW. Columbus, 125 S. Fort Meigs, W. 497. Pop. 350. It is delightfully situated, and is a flourishing town. A newspaper is published here.

Pique, or *Piquemontvattier*, one of the highest mountains among the Pyrenees.

Piquica, t. La Plata, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 85 SW. Atacames. Lat. 27. S.

Pira, t. Austria; 6 SSE. St. Polten.

Piræus, now *Porto Leoni*.

Piraginen, t. Prussia; 2 NE. Isterburg.

Piraguri, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Xingi; 85 SW. Curupa.

Pirano, s-p. Aust. Illyria, in Istria, now in the circle of Trieste, situated partly on an eminence, and partly on an isthmus; 9 SW. Capo d'Istria, 14 SSW. Trieste. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 45. 37. N. Pop. 6,151. H. 887.

Piray, r. S. America, which runs into the Paraguay.

Pirayu, t. Paraguay; 20 SE. Assumption.

Pirazzeta, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 14 NE. Tursi.

Pirde, r. Russia, which runs into the Memel, 4 W. Tilsit.

Pire, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 SE. Château Giron, 9 WNW. La Guerche.

Piremedi, see *Argyro-Castro*.

Piremil, t. France, in Sarte; 10 NE. Sable.

Piretibbi, lake, Canada; 240 N. Quebec. Lon. 69. 40. E. Lat. 51. N.

Pirgia, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 112 SW. Cogni.

Pirgo, t. Albania; 20 N. Valona, at the mouth of the river Polonia.

Pirgo, see *Pyrgo*.

Pirhala, t. Hind. in Lahore; 108 NW. Lahore. Lon. 71. 56. E. Lat. 32. 36. N.

Piri, pr. Africa, in N. part of Loango.

Piriac, t. France, in Lower-Loire, on the sea coast; 9 NW. Guerande.

Piriatin, t. Russia, in Kiev; 68 ESE. Kiev.

Pirig, t. on S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 24. E. Lat. 13. 39. N.

Pirin's Island, isl. near the coast of Africa, in the mouth of the river Olibato, E. of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, about 5 miles in circ.

Piriouti, t. Thibet; 60 E. Panctou.

Piristina, see *Pristina*.

Piritz, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 11 S. Stargard, 32 N. Custrin. Lon. 15. 4. E. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 2,862.

Piritu, small isl. Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. A. Lon. 65. 26. W. Lat. 10. 10. N.

Piritu, pr. New Grenada, W. of Cumana.

Piritu, t. New Grenada, capital of the province of Piritu, 1 1-2 miles from the sea, and 15 from Barcelona. Pop. 1,600. It has a very handsome church, and abounds in cattle and fish.

Pirlipo, t. Macedonia; 20 NNE. Toli.

Pirmakan, t. Bengal; 15 SW. Purneah.

Pirmasenz, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine, district of Deux Ponts; 12 SE. Deux Ponts, 18 W. Landau. Pop. 3,205. On the 14th September 1793, near this town, the French were defeated by the Prussians, under the duke of Brunswick, with the loss of 3,000 prisoners and 29 pieces of cannon.

Pirna, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 11 SE. Dresden, 60 N. Prague. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 3,800. Its situation on the Elbe renders it commercial. Near the town there are fine quarries of stone.—In 1745 the Saxons and Austrians were defeated here by the king of Prussia.

Pirnazza, (an. *Parnisos*,) r. Morea, flowing through the ancient Messenian territory, from Mount Ithome to the sea.

Pirnitz, or *Brtnitz*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 5 SSE. Iglau, 43 W. Brunn. Pop. 2,295.

Pirom, or *Tuicce*, isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 42. 40. E. Lat. 15. N.

Pirot, t. Eu. Turkey, Bulgaria; 4 NW. Sophia.

Pirote, t. Hind. Malwa; 21 NW. Chanderee.

Pirnitz, or *Botnitz*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 10 SE. Iglau.

Piros, jurisdiction, Peru, on the sides of the Maragnon; 160 NNE. Lima.

Pirrawarth, t. Austria; 7 SW. Zistersdorf.

Peruzabad, t. Persia, Mecran; 30 SE. Kieh.

Pisa, (an. *Pisæ*,) city, Tuscany, capital of a province of the same name, on the Arno; 13 N. by E. Leghorn, 42 W. Florence. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 43. 43. N. Pop. 17,000. H. 3,500. Abp. see. It stands on both sides of the river, 8 miles above its mouth, in an extensive plain, and is about 6 miles in circuit. The streets are generally broad and well paved, but the extent of the town, the want of trade, and the decayed state of some of the public buildings, give Pisa a dull and deserted appearance.

The cathedral with its attendant buildings, is said to be the finest specimen existing of the *Gothico Moresco* style. The belfry is a cylindrical tower, built in 1174, of 188 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, & constructed of successive

rows of pillars, chiefly marble, but remarkable above all for its inclination of about 15 feet out of the perpendicular, whence it is commonly called the *leaning tower*. This architectural phenomenon is ascribed by some to design, by others to the sinking of a part of the soil on which the edifice stands. There are said to be 30 chh. and convents.—The university, founded in 1339, consists of 4 colleges, and has a library of 40,000 vols., a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The number of acting professors, in 1819, was 30; of students 473.

Pisa is a town of great antiquity; and in the 10th and 11th centuries, took the lead of the commercial towns of Italy. The population is said to have amounted to 100,000 or 150,000. In the 13th century it was exceeded by Genoa; and now Leghorn absorbs the foreign trade of this part of Italy.—Natives Galileo and Alghorotti.—Pop. of the province 346,474. Sq. m. 1,943.

Pisang, see *Pulo Pisang*.

Pisania, or *Kuttijah*, t. Africa, in Yani. Lon. 13. 35. W. Lat. 13. 28. N. It is established as a factory by the English, and inhabited solely by them and black servants; it is a small village, situated on the N. bank of the Gambia.

Pisany, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 6 SW. Saintes.

Pisagua, t. Peru, in Arequipa, on the coast; 40 S. Arica.

Pisarium, now *Pesaro*.

Pisatello, r. Italy, which rises in Romagna, and being joined by two other streams, runs into the Adriatic between Rimini and Cervia. It is supposed by many to be the ancient *Rubicon*, famous in the history of Julius Cæsar.

Pisca Pignara, t. Naples, in Molise; 15 NW. Molise.

Piscadore Islands, cluster of islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 192. 30. to 193. W. Lat. 11. to 11. 20. N.

Piscadores, or *Fishers*, two high rocks on the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 48. S.

Piscadores, see *Pong-hou*.

Piscadores, rocks near the coast of Peru; 5 NNW. Callao. Lat. 12. 14. S.

Piscasick, r. N.H., which joins the Lamprey, in Durham.

Piscataqua, r. N.H., which rises in Wakefield, separates N. H. from Maine, and pursuing a SSE. course of about 40 miles, flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth. From its source to Berwick lower falls, it is called Salmon Fall river; thence to the junction of the Chochecho it takes the name of Newichawanock, and afterwards that of Piscataqua. By means of the Piscataqua and its tributary waters, a sloop navigation is opened to South Berwick, Dover, Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter. *Piscataqua Harbour*, formed by the mouth, is one of the finest on the continent. See *Portsmouth*.

Piscataquis, r. Maine, which runs E. into the Penobscot, 25 miles below the junction of the Metawamkeak. Length 100 miles.

Piscataquog, r. N. H., which rises in Deerfield and Frankestown, and runs ESE. into the Merrimack, in NE. corner of Bedford.

Piscataway, t. Middlesex co. N. J., on the Raritan; 3 1-2 NE. New Brunswick, 14 SW. Elizabethtown. Pop. 2,648.

Piscataway, p-t. Prince George co. Md., on the Piscataway; 16 N. Port Tobacco, W. 18.

Piscataway, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, 8 miles below Alexandria.

Pisch, r. Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultusk.

Pischma, r. Russia, which runs into the Tura, near Tiumen.

Pischstein, t. Prussia; 11 SE. Heilsberg.

Piscina, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 18 S. Aquila, 18 N. Sora. Bp. see.

Pisciota, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 16 W. Policastro. Pop. 2,654.

Pisco, t. Peru, in Lima, and jurisdiction of Ica Pisco and Nasca; 11Q SSE. Lima. Lon. 76. 12. W. Lat. 13. 46. S. It was situated formerly on the coast of the S. sea; but now a quarter of a league from it. The removal happened in October 19, 1682, occasioned by a violent earthquake. The whole town consists of 300 families, most of them mestizoes, mulattoes, and blacks; the whites being much the smallest number. It has 2 convents, a hospital, and a small college. The road of Pisco is capacious enough to hold a royal navy.

Pisco, t. Eu. Turkey, Moldavia, on a lake; 85 S. Jassy. Lon. 27. 38. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Pisco Pagani, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 7 NW. Muro.

Piscobamba, t. S. A. in Guamalties.

Piscopio, or *Tilo*, (an. *Telos*), small isl. in the Mediterranean; 16 NW. Rhodes. Lon. 27. 9. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

Piscopia, or *Episcopi*, t. Cyprus, near a river anciently called *Lycus*. Near it are some magnificent ruins, supposed by some of the ancient city of *Curias*. The environs abound in cotton and fruit trees.

Pisdorff, t. Austria; 3 NE. Entzerstorf.

Pisek, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz, on the Watawa. This town was laid waste, in the 30 years' war; 20 N. Prachatitz, 46 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 49. 22. N. Pop. 3,900.

Pisenberg, t. Austria; 1 E. Korn-Neuburg.

Pisgah, highest summit of Nebo; which see.

Pishquitpah Indians, N.A., N. of the Columbia. No. 2,600.

Pisida, now *Fissato*.

Pisidia, ancient country, Asia Minor, S. of Phrygia; now in Natolia.

Pisig, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, Lon. 125. 1. E. Lat. 2. 20. N.

Pisignano, t. Naples, Otranto; 4 SE. Lecce.

Pisin, t. Istria; 4 N. Pedena.

Piskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the river Mezen; 188 E. Archangel.

Pisogne, t. Italy; 20 NNW. Brescia. Pop. 2,000.

Pisrah, t. Hind. in Bahar; 58 SSW. Patna.

Pissa, r. Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, near Instert.

Pissa, t. Prussia; 3 S. Stalluponen.

Pissanizena, t. Pru.; 10 S. Marggrabowa.

Pisser, mt. Tyrol; 4 SE. Landeck.

Pissos, t. France, in Landes; 27 NW. Tartas. Pop. 1,539.

Pisspot Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75. 12. W. Lat. 53. 14. S.

Pistaketi, t. Georgia ; 40 SSW. Teflis.

Pisticcio, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 12 Tursi.

Pistils Fiord, bay on N. coast of Iceland.

Pistol Bay, bay on N. extremity of Newfoundland.

Pistoja, or *Pistoya*, (an. *Pistoria*,) city, Tuscany, formerly the capital of a republic ; 20 NW. Florence, 38 SW. Bologna. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 43. 57. N. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. There are few towns in Italy in which the streets are so large and handsome. The places are magnificent, but for the most part empty. The inhabitants are in general very poor.—There are 27 parish churches, 26 convents, an academy of sciences, founded in the year 1745, and 2 public libraries, one containing 7,000 vols. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are found mines of copper, and crystals, called diamonds of Pistoya.

Pistritzer, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Pisuerga, (an. *Pisoraca*,) r. Spain, which rises in N. part of Old Castile, and runs into the Duero, 10 SW. Valladolid.

Pitcairn's Island, isl. in S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 133. 00. W. Lat. 25. 20. S. It is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, covered with wood, of a very fertile soil, and fine climate, but having neither river nor harbour. This island was settled, in 1789, by 9 Englishmen, mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*, each having taken a wife, with 2 other females, and 6 males, natives of Otaheite ; in all 26 persons. After a few years the tyrannical behaviour of the Englishmen towards the Otaheitans, was such as to induce the latter to attempt to destroy the whites altogether. Having killed all but 3, who concealed themselves, they afterwards quarrelled among themselves, and the result was that all were killed or died of wounds. Of the three English two soon after died, one only, John Adams, whose original name is supposed to be Alexander Smith, survived to be the father and protector of the children descended from his shipmates.—This island was first visited, in 1808, by captain Folger of Boston ; in 1814, by the British frigates *Briton* and *Tagus* ; in 1817, by captain Reynolds of the ship *Sultan*, of Boston ; in 1819, by captain Henderson of the English ship *Herculus* ; and in March 1822, by capt. Archer of New Bedford.—By the visitors, in 1814, the inhabitants were thus described.

“This interesting new colony now consisted of about 46 persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born in the island, were very athletic, and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart ; and the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth ; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. Their native modesty assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality, instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, the leader of the colony, has hitherto preserved these

interesting people perfectly chaste. The greatest harmony prevails among them. But what was most gratifying to the visitors, was the simple and unaffected manner in which they returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. Their habitations are extremely neat ; and the village of *Pitcairn* forms a pretty square.”

Similar to the above is the account of the first officer of the *Sultan*. “The conduct of the natives while on board was such as to excite the admiration of every person, and I believe I may with safety declare that for morals, politeness of behaviour, an open and undisguised manner of conveying their sentiments on all occasions, with a strict adherence to truth and the principles of religion, there are not their equals to be found on earth.—They live together in the greatest amity and brotherly love.—The oldest native is about 25 or 26 years of age. The village is delightfully situated, consisting of 6 dwelling houses, out houses, &c. The principal produce of the island consists of yams, tarro, bread fruit, cocoa nuts, bananas, sugar cane, and the tea root, all originally found on the island ; hogs, goats, fowls, and cats were brought in the ship.” The number living, in 1822, was 53, including John Adams and 6 Otaheitan women ; the rest born on the island.

Pitcairn Green, v. Scot. in Perthshire, lately founded for the purpose of manufactures ; 6 NW. Perth.

Pitcaithly, v. Scot. in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny. It has long been celebrated for its medicinal springs, and has of late become a place of fashionable resort.

Pitch Landing, p-v. Hertford co. N. C. ; W. 251.

Pitchford, v. Eng. in Salop, famous for its coal, which yields a considerable quantity of tar. Here are salt springs and a wire mill.

Pitchin, t. Persia, in Mecran ; 100 W. Kidge.

Pitchit, t. Upper Siam ; 40 S. Porselouc.

Pi-leou, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Petesztli, t. Walachia ; 50 NW. Bucharest. Lon. 24. 49. E. Lat. 44. 57. N.

Pitheia, or *Pitea*, s-p. Sweden, in West Bothnia, capital of a lapmark of the same name, situated on a small island, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 21. 22. E. Lat. 65. 23. N. Pop. 625. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, at the end of which is a gate. The streets run in parallel lines ; but the church stands a considerable distance from the town, so that the bridge must be crossed to go to it. This town has a commodious harbour, and a good school. Old Pitea is now a large village, consisting of a great number of houses, scattered irregularly on a fine common.

Pithiviers, or *Pluviers*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loiret ; 21 ENE. Orleans, 23 NW. Montargis. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 48. 11. N. Pop. 3,071.

Piti, t. Thibet ; 204 S. Latac.

Pitigliano, t. & fortress, Tuscany ; 23 ENE. Orbitello. Pop. 2,000.

Pitihempo, mt. Asia, which bounds Thibet to the NW.

Pitivilco la Baranca, t. Peru, in Lima ; 28 NNW. Guaura.

Pitland, t. Guzerat; 18 NE. Cambay.

Pitlawad, t. Hind. Banswaleh; 12 S. Tandla.

Pittlar, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 48 S. Obdorskoï.

Pitne, see *Putt*.

Piton Point, SW. point of isl. of St. Lucia.

Pitoc, t. Thibet; 24 WNW. Latac.

Pitolo, see *Pietolo*.

Pitquin, t. Mexico, in Sonora; 900 NW. Mexico. Lon. 112. 12. W. Lat. 29. 56. N.

Pitriowin, t. Aust. Galicia; 32 SW. Lublin.

Pitschen, or *Bitschen*, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 30 NE. Brieg, 42 E. Breslau. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 1,203.

Pitshan, t. Little Bukharia; 30 ENE. Tourfan.

Pi-tsie, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 20 WNW. Taiting.

Pitt, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 4,381.

Pitt, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 9,169; slaves 3,589. Pop. in 1820, 10,001. Chief town, Greenville.

Pitt Fort, see *Pittsburg*.

Pitt Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America, between Norfolk Sound, and Salisbury Sound, about 50 m. long, and 3 broad. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Pitt Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 114. 36. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

Pitt's Archipelago, range of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, extending along W. coast of N. America, about 60 miles in length. Lon. 52. 15. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Pitt Water, branch of Broken bay, just at the entrance; inclining away to the S., which is a good harbour, though the entrance is narrowed by a shoal, which extends from the E. point two-thirds across.

Pittaro, mt. Calabria Ultra; 14 NW. Bova.

Pitten, t. Austria; 8 S. Ebenfurth.

Pittenweem, s-p. Scot., in Fifeshire, on N. side of the mouth of the Forth; 34 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 56. 13. N. Pop. 1,072. It is a royal burgh.

Pittersberg, t. Carinthia; 3 N. Mauten.

Pitti, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101. 29. E. Lat. 2. N.

Pittsborough, p-t. & cap. Chatham co. N. C.; 30 SW. Raleigh, 54 NNW. Fayetteville, W. 323. It is situated on an eminence, in a very fertile and well cultivated country, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and 40 or 50 houses.

Pittsburg, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence; NE. of Kingston.

Pittsburg, city, & cap. Alleghany co. Pa.; 230 WNW. Baltimore, 297 W. by N. Philadelphia, W. 225. Lon. 80. 8. W. Lat. 40. 32. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,768; in 1820, 7,243.

It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. This place was once in the hands of the French and then called *Fort du Quesne*, afterwards *Fort Pitt*, and was commenced as a town under the name of Pittsburg in 1760. It is a very flourishing manufacturing and commercial town, and has an extensive trade. It contains a court house, a jail, a national armoury and magazine, an academy, a library of about 2,000 volumes, 4 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank,

and 8 houses of public worship. The plat of ground on which the town is built, is nearly in the form of a triangle, and is now almost filled with houses. A suburb has been laid out on the Alleghany, called the northern liberties, and another on the Monongahela. There are 4 other villages which are virtually suburbs of Pittsburg, Birmingham on the left bank of the Monongahela; Alleghany upon the second bank of Alleghany river, opposite to the city; Lawrenceville 2 miles above Pittsburg on the Alleghany; and a street running along the left bank of the Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg is a place of great domestic and foreign commerce. The waggons that have passed to and from the town, counted at the nearest turnpike gate, have amounted, in one year, to 11,800. The surrounding country is one great bed of fossil coal, and the hills in sight of the town are full of that mineral. The region also abounds in iron ore, and various mineral and vegetable productions. In 1816, there were in this town and its connected vicinity, 8 steam mills, 5 green and white glass houses, in which every kind of glass, from a porter bottle or window glass to very elegant cut crystal glass, is manufactured; 4 air furnaces, 3 breweries, in which are made immense quantities of beer, porter, and ale; 67 flour mills, and numerous other mills and manufactories. With regard to manufactures Pittsburg is the first town in the western country.

Travellers are almost always disappointed on entering this city; there is but one point of approach which affords a good view of the place; that is the summit of a hill in the road from Washington, Pa. Except from the gratifying reflection excited from the appearance of so much industry, Pittsburg is by no means a pleasant place to a stranger. The constant volumes of smoke fill the atmosphere with coal dust, and the whole town has a smoky appearance. The houses are mostly of brick, and generally large. The streets intersect each other at right angles, but are narrow. In Oct. 1815, it was calculated that 2,000 bushels of coal were consumed daily on a space 2 1-4 miles square. Three newspapers are published here. Vessels of 200 or 300 tons at some seasons descend the Ohio from Pittsburg; the distance from this place to New-Orleans by the course of the rivers is about 2,000 miles.

Pittsfield, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 40 NW. Windsor. Pop. 338.

Pittsfield, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 15 NE. Concord, 49 NW. Portsmouth, W. 516. Pop. 1,178.

Pittsfield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 6 N. Lenox, 34 ESE. Albany, 40 W. Northampton, 136 W. Boston, W. 373. Pop. in 1810, 2,665; in 1820, 2,768. It is watered by the Housatonic, and is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists, a bank, a town-house, a female academy, a printing office from which is issued a weekly newspaper, 3 woollen manufactories, a marble manufactory, a manufactory of small arms, employing about 40 workmen, and a drum

manufactory. Large numbers of chaises, coaches, and waggons are made here. Good marble is found in this and several of the neighbouring towns. The U. S. have barracks here sufficient to accommodate 2,000 men, and a hospital.—Pittsfield is situated in a very fertile tract of country, and is one of the best agricultural townships in the state.—A cattle show is held in this town annually about the first of October.

Pittsfield, t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 15 WSW. Cooperstown. Pop. 830.

Pittsford, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., on the Otter Creek; 30 NE. Whitehall, 90 NNE. Troy, 150 NW. Boston, 150 S. by E. Montreal, W. 460. Lon. 72. 52. W. Lat. 43. 40. N. Pop. 1,916. It is a good agricultural township, and contains 3 houses of public worship, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist; large quantities of iron ore with a blast furnace and a forge; extensive quarries of free stone, lime stone, and marble, with 2 marble manufactories; also 2 woollen manufactories.—In the eastern part of Pittsford near Chittenden, is a deep glen, in which snow and ice may be found through the year.

Pittsford, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on the Erie canal; 10 E. by S. Rochester, 221 W. by N. Albany, W. 385. Pop. 1,582.

Pittsgrove, p-t. Salem co. N. J.; 28 S. Philadelphia, W. 181. Pop. 1,191.

Pittston, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebec, opposite to Gardiner; 7 S. Augusta, 160 NNE. Boston, W. 608. Pop. 1,337.

Pittston, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 58 NNE. Philadelphia, W. 198.

Pittston, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; W. 233. Pop. 825.

Pittstown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; NE. of Lansingburgh, W. 380. Pop. 3,372.

Pittsville, p-t. Essex co. Va.; W. 91.

Pittsylvania, co. S. side of Va.; bounded N. by Bedford and Campbell cos., E. by Halifax co., S. by N. C., and W. by Henry and Franklin cos.; W. 274. Pop. in 1810, 17,172; slaves 6,312. Pop. in 1820, 21,323. Chief town, Danville.

Pitty, the most westerly of the mouths of the river Indus, which separates it from the Darra-way 50 miles below Tatta, and runs into the sea, Lon. 66. 22. E. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Pitum Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 438 E. Peking. Lon. 125. 21. E. Lat. 40. 18. N.

Pitzen, t. Prussia; 9 SSW. Rastenburg.

Pitzenberg, t. Austria; 2 NW. Schwannastatt.

Pitziunta, or *Dandar*, t. Circassia. Lon. 59. 10. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

Piubega, t. Italy; 4 N. Mantua.

Piura, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 5. 33. S.

Piura, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Truxillo; 25 SSE. Payta. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 5. 15. S. Pop. 7 or 8,000. It was originally called *St. Miguel de Piura*. The houses are built either

of a brick dried in the sun, or a kind of cane called quincas, and few of them have any story. The town contains some families of rank. The climate is hot and very dry, rain being seldom

known here; notwithstanding which it is very healthy. It has a river of great advantage to the inhabitants, as well as to the adjacent country, the soil of which is sandy, and therefore penetrated with greater ease by the water, and the country being level, the water is easily conveyed to different parts, by canals. Piura has a hospital under the care of the Bethlehemites.

Piuzano, t. Italy, in Friuli; 14 W. Gemona.

Pixendorf, t. Austria; 3 SSW. Tulln.

Pixolto, t. Sicily, Noto; 8 S. Modica.

Pi-yang, t. China, in Ho-nan; 52 WSW.

Yunning.

Pizzighitone, t. Italy, on the Adda; 9 NW. Cremona, 13 SE. Lodi. Lon. 9. 48. E. Lat. 45. 10. N. Pop. 3,814.

Pizzo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast; 13 NE. Tropea.

Pizzone, t. Naples, Lavora; 1 N. Venafro.

Pizzo Ferrato, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 13 ESE. Sulmona.

Pizzo di Gotto, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 6 S. Melazzo. Pop. 2,516.

Pla, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 5 S. Urgel.

Plabennec, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 SW. Lesneven, 7 NE. Brest. Pop. 3,255.

Placanica, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 17 ESE. Reggio.

Placentia Bay, spacious bay on S. coast of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour for vessels, and is greatly frequented by ships employed in the cod fishery. The entrance of it is a narrow channel, through which but one ship can pass at a time; but the water is deep enough for the largest, and the harbour capacious enough to hold 150 sail of ships, which are there secure against all winds, and can fish as quietly as in a river. On this bay is built the town of *Placentia*, which contains about 3 or 4,000 inhabitants. Lon. 54. to 55. 10. W. Lat. 47. to 47. 50. N.

Placentia Lagoon, bay on the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 39. 40. W. Lat. 18. 38. N.

Placentia Islands, island near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Placentia, see *Placencia*, & *Piacenza*.

Piacenza, see *Piacenza*.

Placer de Abraxes, rocky islet near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 52. W. Lat. 21. 18. N.

Pladia, or *Bladia*, t. Pru.; 22 SW. Königsberg.

Pladling, t. Bavaria, situated on the Iser; 5 SW. Deckendorf, 8 NW. Osterhofen.

Plaar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 6 S. Gallipoli.

Plailly, t. France, in Oise; 6 S. Senlis.

Plain, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 373.

Plain, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 899.

Plain, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 506.

Plain, t. Aust. Salzburg; 2 N. Salzburg.

Plain du Nord, t. on N. coast of St. Domingo; 13 ESE. Port de Paix.

Plaine, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 15 SW. Montreuil Bellay.

Plainfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt., watered by the Onion river; 9 E. Montpelier, W. 536. Pop. 660.

Plainfield, t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Hartland; 11 S. Dartmouth College, 14 N. Claremont, 55 NW. Concord,

W. 478. Pop. 1,460. Union Academy, a well endowed seminary, is in this town. It has a principal, an assistant, and about 100 students. The Queechy flows into the Connecticut opposite to this town. At its entrance there are falls in the Connecticut.

Plainfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 21 NW. Northampton, 116 W. Boston, W. 435. Pop. 936.

Plainfield, p-t. Windham co. Ct., on E. side of the Quinibaug; 4 E. Canterbury, 15 NE. Norwich, W. 386. Pop. in 1810, 1,738; in 1820, 2,097. This is a pleasant and valuable town, and contains a respectable academy.

Plainfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 15 NW. Cooperstown, 81 W. Albany, W. 395. Pop. 1,611.

Plainfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; W. 213.

Plainfield, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,127.

Plainfield, p-t. Coshocton co. Ohio; W. 376.

Plainville, t. France, Oise; 6 E. Breteuil.

Plajow, t. Borneo; 150 N. Banjar-Massim.

Plaisance, t. France, in Gers; 9 SSE. Nogaro, 22 W. Auch. Pop. 1,206.

Plaisance, t. St. Domingo; 45 SSE. Port Paix.

Plaisance, t. France, in Seine, district of Sceaux. Pop. 1,198.

Plaisano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 N. Oppido.

Plaistow, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 12 W. Newburyport, 28 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 492.

Plak, t. Hungary; 5 S. Caschau.

Plan, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 25 WSW. Pilsen, 66 WSW. Prague. Lon. 12. 47. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 1,650.

Plan, (El,) t. Spain, Aragon; 15 N. Ainsa.

Plan, (Le,) t. France, in Upper Garonne; 6 S. Rieux. Pop. 833.

Plan de Baix, t. France, in Drôme; 9 NE. Crest.

Plan, (Ober,) t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 12 WSW. Crumau.

Plana, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 30 ENE. Uddevalla.

Plana, t. Spain, Valencia; 22 E. Segorbe.

Plana, or *Tabarca*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Valencia, a little SE. of Cape St. Pola. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 37. 11. N.

Planches, (Les,) t. France, in Jura; 7 SE. Nozeroy, 16 SE. Poligny.

Plancken, t. Prussia; 10 SW. Brandenburg.

Plancote, t. France, in North-Coasts; 8 NW. Dinan, 11 ENE. Lamballe. Pop. 653.

Plancy, t. France, in Aube; 8 W. Arcis sur Aube. Pop. 870.

Plangotta, t. Bengal; 21 NNW. Kishenagur.

Planiany, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 3 NNE. Kaurzim. H. 77.

Plane, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 527.

Plane, r. Pru. Brandenburg, which flows into the Havel, near Brandenburg.

Planier, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 19. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Planitz, t. Bohemia; 8 E. Klattau, Pop. 900.

Planitz, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 3 S. Zwickau.

Plankenburg, t. Austria; 4 SSW. Tulln.

Plankenstein, t. Stiria; 4 S. Windisch Weistritz.

Plankenward, t. Stiria; 8 W. Gratz.

Planschwitz, t. Sax. Vogtland; 3 W. Oelsnitz.

Plantain Garden River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, forming a bay at its mouth, near Cape Morant.

Plantain Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 12. 18. W. Lat. 7. 54. N.

Plaquemines, parish, Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, near its mouth. Pop. 2,354.

Plaquemines, fort, Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi; 43 miles below New Orleans. A small garrison is kept here for the purpose of examining all vessels that pass.

Plaschken, t. Prussia; 9 NW. Tilsit.

Plasemburg, t. Transylvania, near Hermanstadt. In 1661, as the Turks lay siege to this place, they were defeated by prince Ragotzki, but he being mortally wounded, the place surrendered.

Plasencia, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 20 N. Vitoria, 40 E. Bilbao.

Plasencia, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 80 W. Toledo, 95 WSW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 9. W. Lat. 40. 3. N. Pop. 4,800. Bp. see. It is an ancient town, containing 7 chh., 7 convents, 2 colleges, and 5 hospitals.

Plass, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 18 SW. Rakonitz.

Plassac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 8 N. Mirambeau.

Plassendal, fortress, Flanders, on the canal cut from Bruges to Ostend; 3 E. Ostend.

Plassey, t. Bengal, near which Colonel Clive defeated the troops of Surajah Dowlah, in the year 1757; 25 S. Moorshedabad.

Plaswig, t. Prussia; 26 NW. Heilsberg.

Plata, *Rio de la*, or *River of Silver*, originally called the *River de Solis*, r. S. America, one of the largest in the world. It is properly the continuation of the Paraguay, which rises about Lat. 13. S., and receives besides other rivers, the Pilcomayo and Vermeio, and in Lat. about 27. 30. S., is joined by the great river Parana, which robs the Paraguay of its name, and flowing southerly receives the Rio Salado and other rivers, and about Lat. 33. 40. S., it is joined by the Uruguay, and then the stream takes the name of La Plata, and expanding into a wide estuary, it communicates with the ocean about 250 miles below the junction of the Uruguay. It is 150 miles wide at its mouth, from Cape St. Maria on NE. side to Cape St. Anthony on the SW., and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles above the mouth, the breadth is 30 miles. This wide expanse of water is rendered of dangerous navigation by rocks and sandbanks, and also by impetuous torrens. It is said to have formerly been navigable for large ships as high as Assumption, about 1,000 miles; but owing to accumulations of sand, this is now impracticable. The only port which affords complete safety for ships is Monte Video; though Maldonadon, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford different degrees of security and anchorage. See *Paraguay* and *Parana*.

Plata, (La,) or *Chuquisaca*, city, Buenos

Ayres, capital of a district. Lon. 66. 46. W. Lat. 19. 40. S. The inhabitants consist of Indians and Spaniards, and amount to about 14,000. It stands on a plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The temperature of the air in summer is very mild; nor is there any considerable difference throughout the year. The houses have one story besides the ground floor; they are covered with tiles, and are very roomy and convenient, with delightful gardens planted with European fruit trees: but water is so scarce, that they have hardly enough to supply the necessary purposes of life; and the little they have is brought from the several public fountains dispersed in the different parts of the city.—The town has the name of *La Plata* from its being built near silver mines. Plata was erected into a bishopric in 1551, the place having then the title of city; and in 1608, was raised to an archbishopric. The cathedral is large, of good architecture, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. The city has also a university, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier; the chairs of which are filled indifferently with secular clergy or laymen, but the rector was formerly always a Jesuit.

Plate, (*La*), small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 10. S.

Plata, (*La*), or *Sebastian del Oro*, t. S. A., in Popayan; 60 E. Popayan, 75 NW. Neyva. Lon. 75. E. Lat. 2. 50. N.

Plata Keys, large sand bank among the Bahama islands; about 40 N. Hispaniola.

Platea, ancient town, Bæotia, on the confines of Attica, near Mount Cytheron; famous for the defeat of the Persians, 479 B. C.

Platamone, (an. *Haliacmon*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, at the mouth of the river Jenicoro; 44 SSE. Edessa.

Platanal, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 9. 6. N.

Platani, (an. *Camicus*), r. Sicily, which rises near Castro Nuovo, and runs into the sea, 10 S. Sacca.

Plate, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the Rega; 17 ESE. Cammin, 22 S. Colberg. Lon. 15. 17. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 768.

Plate Forme, (*La*), t. on S. side of the N. peninsula of St. Domingo; 8 W. Point du Paradis, 21 SE. by S. Cape St. Nicholas. Lon. 73. 15. W. Lat. 19. 35. N.

Platernitza, t. Slavonia, on the Save; 10 m. from Poszega.

Plates, cluster of small islands among the Bahamas. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Platia, small isl. in the gulf of Engia; 13 NW. Engia.

Platilla, (*La*), mt. Spain, a little NW. of Molina; celebrated for its mines of copper.

Platoberg, mt. Ger. fortified by the Prussians, which the French troops carried by assault, in July, 1790; 4 N. Landau.

Platte, (*La*), r. Vermont, which runs into lake Champlain, at Shelburn.

Platte, (*La*), or *Shoal River*, r. N. A., which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after an easterly course of about 1,600 miles, joins the Missouri, 600 from the Mississippi.

Platte, (*Little*), r. N. A., which runs into

the Missouri, 349 miles from the Mississippi.

Plattekill, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 22 S. Kingston, W. 290. Pop. 2,139.

Platten, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 E. Kamnitz.

Platten-see, or *Balaton*, lake, Hungary, about 30 W. Ketskemet. It is about 45 miles long, and from 3 to 9 broad, and abounds in fish. Its depth, where greatest, is only 27 feet. It is surrounded by much marshy ground; its shores generally but little elevated, though in some parts, precipitous, particularly about Thierzy.

Platten, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 27 NE. Eger, 67 WNW. Prague. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 1,352.

Plattenburg, citadel, Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz; 4 E. Wilsnack.

Platti, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 55. 20. E. Lat. 5. 55. S.

Plattsburg, p-t. & cap. Clinton co. N. Y., on a fine spacious bay, on W. side of lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac; 160 N. Albany, 60 S. Montreal, W. 515. Lon. 73. 25. W. Lat. 44. 42. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,112; in 1820, 3,519. The U. S. barracks are 4 miles above the village, on the Saranac. Plattsburg village is handsomely laid out; it contains a court house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, an academy, a bank, and a printing office, and is a place of considerable trade.—This place is rendered famous by the effectual resistance, on the 11th of Sept. 1814, of 2,500 Americans, under Gen. Macomb, to the British force of 14,000 men, under Sir George Prevost; and in the bay before this town, Commodore McDonough obtained a signal victory over the British fleet.

Platz, (*New*), p-t. Ulster co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 85 N. New York, W. 290. Pop. 4,614.

Platz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 7 W. Fistriz.

Plau, (*La*), t. France, in Correze; 18 E. Tulle. Pop. 615.

Plau, or *Plauen*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin. on a lake called the *Plauer See*; 15 E. Parchim, 32 S. Rostock. Lon. 12. 23. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. Pop. 1,851.

Plava, t. Servia; 20 SW. Jenibasar.

Plauen, t. Saxony, capital of the Vogtland, & of a district of the same name, on the Elster, with a manufacture of cotton cloth; 22 SW. Zwickau, 72 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 8. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 6,082. H. 557. It stands in a beautiful valley, and has a castle, 2 chh., 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, large muslin manufactures, and cotton printing works.

Plauen, or *Plau*, t. Ger. in Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera; 4 S. Arnstadt, 16 NW. Schwartzburg. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 1,000.

Plauen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 6 W. Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 52. 29. N. Pop. 784. It is situated on a lake formed by the Havel, which gives name to a canal which runs from thence to the Elbe. In this town is a porcelain manufacture.

Plauer See, lake, Mecklenburg, about 20 m. in circumference; E. of Plau.

Plavis, now *Piave*.

Plauschnitz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 3 ESE. Turnau.

Plausen, t. Prussia ; 14 E. Heilsberg.
Plauten, t. Prussia ; 16 E. Marienwerder.
Plauzat, t. France, in Puy-de Dôme ; 10 S. Clermont Ferrand.

Plazilla, t. Chili, Quillota ; S. of the Ligua.
Plazza, t. Chili, in Quilota ; E. of Plazilla.
Pleasant, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 759.
Pleasant, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,403.
Pleasant, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,114.
Pleasant, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 599.
Pleasant, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 555.
Pleasant Grove, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va. ; W. 237.

Pleasant Grove, p-v. Orange co. N. C. ; W. 315.

Pleasant Grove, p-v. Greenville, S. C. ; W. 532.

Pleasant Grove, p-v. Twiggs co. Georgia ; W. 732.

Pleasant Hill, p-v. Mercer co. Ken. ; W. 580.

Pleasant River, r. Maine, which runs into the sea, between Columbia and Addison, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, Lon. 67. 40. W. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Pleasant Valley, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., formed from Clinton since 1820 ; 7 E. Poughkeepsie, W. 313. The village is situated on Wapping creek, and contains 2 meeting houses, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Quaker, a woollen manufactory, a large stone cotton manufactory, and 83 dwelling houses.

Pleasant Valley, p-t. Fairfax co. Va. ; W. 35.

Pleaux, t. France, in Cantal ; 8 SW. Maurice, 15 NW. Aurillac. Pop. 2,584.

Plechatel, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 4 NW. Bain, 13 S. Rennes.

Pledeliac, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 5 E. Lamballe, 12 W. Dinan.

Pledran, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 3 S. St. Brieux, 9 W. Lamballe. Pop. 2,500.

Pleiberchrist, t. France, in Finisterre ; 5 SSW. Morlaix, 15 E. Landerneau.

Pleidelsheim, t. Wurt. district of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,244.

Pleiguien, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 5 E. Dinan, 12 S. St. Malo.

Plein, or *Desplanes*, r. which rises in the NW. Territory, flows into Indiana, and unites with the Theakiki, to form the Illinois.

Pleinfeld, or *Bleinfeld*, t. Bav. in Rezat, on the Rezat ; 22 SE. Anspach. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 750.

Pleintling, t. Bavaria, on the Danube ; 3 NW. Vilshofen, 5 SSE Osterhof. Pop. 527.

Pleiske, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 9 miles above Frankfort.

Pleisse, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elster, near Leipsic.

Pleissnitz, see *Pelsocz*.

Pleistain, see *Bleistain*.

Pleisvedel, or *Pleiswedl*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 8 SW. Leypa. H. 116.

Plelan, t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine ; 6 posts ENE. Vannes, 4 1-2 WSW. Rennes. Pop. 3,056.

Plelo, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 7 WNW. St. Brieux, 7 E. Guingamp. Pop. 5,030.

Plemet, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 6 E. Loudeac, 17 S. Lamballe. Pop. 2,322.

Plemont, cape of the island of Jersey ; 8 NW. St. Helier.

Plemy, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 10 N. Loudeac, 11 S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,596.

Plenne, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 6 NW. Broons, 7 SE. Lamballe.

Pleneuf, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 7 N. Lamballe, 20 WNW. Dinan. Pop. 1,300.

Ples, t. Rus. Kostrom, on the Volga ; 16 S. Kostrom. Lon. 41. 14. E. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Pleskow, see *Pskov*.

Pleschen, Pru. Posen ; 17 NNW. Kalisch. Pop. 1,900.

Plesseberg, mt. Ger. in Henneberg ; 3 S. Salzungen.

Plesur, r. Grisons, which runs into the Rhine, at Coire.

Plesse, or *Pless*, or *Pszezyna*, or *Josephstadt*, t. & fortress, Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, capital of a district ; 17 NNE. Teschen, 42 WSW. Cracow. Lon. 18. 56. E. Lat. 49. 57. N. Pop. 2,271. It has a castle, a Cath. & a Luth. ch., and some manufactures of woollens, stockings, and hats. Pop. of the district 60,994. Sq. m. 530.

Plessevitza, mt. Croatia ; 12 NW. Bihacs.

Plessis Piquel, t. France, Seine ; 5 SSW. Paris.

Plessis les Tours, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, district of Tours, between the Cher and Loire. Pop. 1,005. A magnificent castle was built here in 1483, by Louis XI.

Plestuin, see *Bleistein*.

Pleistin, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 7 SW. Lannion, 13 WSW. Guingamp. Pop. 3,506.

Pletchberg, mt. Switz. Berne ; 22 SSE. Thun.

Plettenberg, t. Pru. Arensburg, on the Else and the Oester ; 27 E. Lennep, 28 S. Hamm. Pop. 1,344.

Plettenberg Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 24. 30. E. Lat. 24. S.

Pletzky, t. Saxony ; 2 W. Gommern.

Pletzdorf, t. Bav. ; 6 WNW. Burg Eberach.

Pleren, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Vid ; 23 S. Nicopoli.

Pleuglia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 40 W. Jenibasar.

Pleumaugat, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 4 S. Broons, 13 SSW. Dinan.

Pleumartin, t. France, in Vienne ; 10 SE. Châtellerault, 19 N. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,073.

Pleumaudan, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 6 SSW. Dinan, 16 ESE. Lamballe.

Pleunos, t. Africa, in Barca. Lon. 25. 20. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Pleurs, t. Switz. in the league of the Grisons ; 4 NE. Chiavenna ; ruined by an earthquake on the 25th of August, 1618.

Pleurs, t. France, Marne ; 6 SE. Sezanne.

Pleurtuit, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine. Pop. 1,850.

Pleurvaull, t. France, Côte-d'Or ; 12 SE. Dijon.

Pleyben, t. France, in Finisterre ; 5 NE. Châteaulin, 15 W. Carhaix. Pop. 3,676.

Pleyberg, t. Carinthia, formerly called *Aufenstein* ; 6 SW. Lavamund, 20 E. Clagenfurt.

Plieux, t. France, in Gers ; 5 E. Lectoure.

Plimlimon, or *Snowdon*, mt. Wales, in the N. part of the county of Cardigan, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. See *Snowdon*.

Pliniana, t. Italy ; 6 N. Como.

Plisa, t. Russia, in Minsk ; 21 E. Minsk.

Plisne, now *Altenburg*.

Pliva, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Verbas.
Pliusa, r. Russia, which runs into the Baltic. between Narva and Ivangorod.
Pliuskina, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 20 NE. Verchnei Udinsk.
Pliwischen, t. Prussia; 23 E. Königsberg.
Plochingen, t. Wurt. at the junction of the Fils with the Neckar; 13 ESE. Stutgard. P. 1,408.
Plocken Alben, mt. Carinthia; 6 SE. Mauten.
Plock, or *Ploczko*, or *Plozk*, t. Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on an eminence, near the Vistula; 64 WNW. Warsaw, 96 S. Dantzic. Lon. 19. 35. E. Lat. 52. 27. N. Pop. 2,914. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, a hospital, 5 convents, and a college of Piarists. Pop. of the palatinate 320,000. H. 50,000. Sq. m. 7,420. The surface is level, and the soil fertile.
Ploemur, t. France, in Morbihan; 20 W. L'Orient.
Ploen, or *Plon*, t. Holstein; 23 NNW. Lubeck, 40 NE. Hamburg. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 2,000.
Ploermel, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 W. Auray, 12 SE. L'Orient. Pop. 4,512.
Ploermel, t. France, principal place of a district, Morbihan; 9 posts E. Hennebon, 54 3-4 W. Paris. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 47. 40. N. P. 4,512.
Ploesti, t. Walachia; 200 E. Belgrade.
Ploëuc, t. France, in North-Coasts; 10 S. St. Brieux, 10 N. Loudeac. Pop. 1,013.
Plofelden, or *Blaufeld*, t. Wurt.; 17 SSE. Mergentheim. Pop. 850.
Plogastel, t. France, in Finisterre; 7 W. Quimper, 9 ESE. Pontcroix. Pop. 803.
Plogonnec, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 E. Douarnenez, 6 NNW. Quimper.
Plombières, t. France, in Vosges; 6 SW. Remiremont, 12 S. Epinal. Pop. 1,009.
Plombières, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 3 NW. Dijon. Pop. 1,043.
Plomelin, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 S. Quimper, 9 NW. Concarneau.
Plomeur, t. France, in Finisterre; 10 SSW. Quimper, 14 S. Douarnenez.
Plomion, t. France, Aisne; 6 ESE. Vervins.
Plomodien, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 W. Châteaulin, 12 N. Quimper.
Plomnitz, t. Silesia, in Glatz; 4 NW. Habelschwerdt. In 1745, the Austrians were defeated at this place by the Prussians.
Ploncour, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 SW. Quimper, 11 SE. Pontcroix.
Plone, r. Pomerania, which runs into the Dam-misch See, at Damme.
Plonevez de Faou, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 W. Carhaix.
Plonsk, t. Poland, in Plock; 22 N. Plock. Pop. 1,516.
Ploss, t. Bav.; 6 NW. Bayreuth.
Plotele, t. Samogitia; 25 NNW. Miedniki.
Plottnitz, lake, Silesia, Oels; 4 E. Militsch.
Plottnitz, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 W. Patschkau.
Plotzkau, t. Ger. in Anhalt Bernburg; 5 SSW. Bernburg, 24 WSW. Dessau.
Plouay, t. France, in Morbihan; 7 N. Hennebon, 9 SSE. Le Faouet. Pop. 3,656.
Plubalay, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 SW. St. Malo, 9 N. Dinan. Pop. 1,900.
Ploucadeuc, t. France, in Morbihan; 5 S. Malestroit, 3 N. Rochefort.

Ploudalmezeau, t. France, in Finisterre; 10 NNW. Brest, 12 W. Lesneven. Pop. 2,701.
Ploudamel, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 S. Lesneven.
Ploudiry, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 ENE. Landerneau.
Plouer, t. France, in North-Coasts; 5 NNE. Dinan, 21 ESE. Lamballe.
Plouerdut, t. France, in Morbihan; 12 W. Pontivy. Pop. 4,512.
Ploüescat, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 NE. Lesneven. Pop. 2,118.
Ploüezach, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 N. Morlaix, 8 SE. St. Pol de Leon.
Plougastel, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 E. Brest, 6 SE. Landerneau. Pop. 4,059.
Plougonven, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 SE. Morlaix, 15 N. Carhaix.
Pougonvert, t. France, in North-Coasts; 15 WSW. Guingamp.
Plouguenas, t. France, North-Coasts; 7 NNE. Loudeac, 13 SSW. Lamballe. P. 3,189.
Plouguerneau, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 NNW. Lesneven, 13 N. Brest. Pop. 6,430.
Plouha, t. France, in North-Coasts; 9 ESE. Pontrieu, 12 NNW. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,023.
Plouneventer, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 SE. Lesneven.
Plounevez, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 NE. Lesneven, 10 WSW. St. Pol de Leon.
Plounerez de Faou, t. France, in Finisterre; 10 W. Carhaix, 11 E. Châteaulin.
Plouvara, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 W. St. Brieuc, 7 ESE. Guingamp.
Plouvorn, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 W. Morlaix, 12 NE. Landerneau.
Plouzane, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 S. St. Remen, 5 W. Brest. Pop. 3,050.
Plouzevede, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 SW. St. Pol de Leon, 9 E. Lesneven.
Plouzeret, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 SE. Point Croix, 12 W. Quimper.
Plozk, see *Plockzo*.
Pluckart Bay, SE. branch of Loch Ewe, on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 34. W. Lat. 57. 45. N.
Pluckemin, p-v. Somerset co. N.J.; W. 201.
Pludentz, t. Tyrol, in Bregentz, and formerly capital of a country of the same name, on the Ill; 62 W. Innsbruck, 85 NNW. Trent. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 1,400.
Plue, (La,) r. which forms a communication between Lake La Plue and the Lake of the Woods.
Plumau, t. Austria; 7 NW. Hooren.
Plumb, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,639.
Plumb Creek, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,340.
Plumb Creek, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois; 87 Vandalia, W. 883.
Plumb, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 185.
Plumb Island, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts, between Newburyport and Ipswich; 9 miles long, and 1 broad. Its south end is on the north side of the entrance of Ipswich harbour, and its north end on the south side of the entrance of Newburyport harbour. Near the north end there are two lights. Several houses have been erected on this island by the Marine and Humane Society, for the relief of distressed mariners. There is also an elegant

hotel about a mile south of the lights. A bridge has been built across Plumb island river, and an excellent road has been made from Newburyport to the island, a distance of 3 miles. This island is a place of much resort in the summer.

Plumb Island, small isl. near the NE. coast of Long Island, in the state of New-York. It is annexed to Southold.

Plume, (La.) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 SSW. Agen. Pop. 2,660.

Plumelec, t. France, in Morbihan; 8 SSW. Josselin, 12 NE. Vannes.

Plumeliau, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 S. Pontivy, 20 NE. L'Orient.

Plumenau, or *Plumlow*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 4 W. Prosnitz. Pop. 710.

Plumentaal, t. Austria; 4 W. Zistersdorf.

Plumstead, p-t. Bucks co. Pa., on W. side of the Delaware; W. 170. Pop. 1,790.

Plumstead, t. Eng., in Kent, near the Thames; 11 E. London. Pop. 1,166.

Plunasia, now *Pianosa*.

Pluneret, t. France, Morbihan; 2 E. Auray.

Plurs, see *Pleurs*.

Pluviers, see *Pithiviers*.

Plurigner, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 N. Auray, 14 E. L'Orient. Pop. 4,480.

Plym, r. Eng. in Devonshire, which becomes navigable at Plymouth, and falls into Plymouth sound, a little below Plymouth.

Plymouth, formerly *Saltash*, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 18 W. Windsor, W. 460. Pop. 1,112. A remarkable cavern was discovered in this town in 1818. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the head of Black river, and has five apartments, the largest of which is 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high. Two of the others are nearly as large. The rocks which form the cavern are wholly of limestone. Numerous petrifications are found here, most of which resemble icicles hanging from the rocks.

Plymouth, p-t. Grafton co. N.H., on W. side of the Merrimack; 31 SSE. Haverhill, 43 N. Concord, 70 NW. Portsmouth, W. 539. Pop. 983. In the N. part of the town there is a pleasant village containing a court-house, a Congregational meeting-house, and about 25 dwelling houses. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Haverhill.

Plymouth, co. E. part of Mass., bounded N. by Norfolk co., E. by the Atlantic, S. by Barnstable co. and Buzzard's Bay, and W. by Bristol co. Pop. in 1810, 35,169; in 1820, 38,136.

Plymouth, s-p. & cap. Plymouth co. Mass.; 36 SSE. Boston, W. 454. Lon. 70. 30. W. Lat. 41. 58. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,228; in 1820, 4,348. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, and 4 houses of public worship; 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbour is spacious, but shallow. Vessels drawing more than 10 or 11 feet of water, must unload in part at a distance from the wharfs. The compact part of the town is pleasantly situated, & well built, chiefly of wood. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 21,069 tons, and is employed in the fisheries, West India and European trade. A rivulet passes through the town which affords a valuable alewife fishery, and also furnishes seats for a number of mills and important manufactories, among which are considerable iron works, and cotton and

woollen manufactories. A fort for the defence of the town and a light house are built 9 E. by N. of Plymouth.

The township is extensive, containing more than 80 square miles. It is 16 m. long, & more than 5 broad. The soil near the coast is generally good; the rest of the township is barren, and notwithstanding its antiquity, is still a forest, consisting mostly of pine, though there are some tracts covered with oak. More than two thirds of the inhabitants reside in the village. There is another village at Monument ponds, 7 S. the town.

Plymouth is the oldest town in New England. The first settlers, consisting of 101 Puritans, who fled from religious persecution in England, landed here on the 22d of December, 1620; this anniversary is still observed. The rock on which they landed, was conveyed, in 1774, to the centre of the town.

Plymouth, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 10 SE. Litchfield, W. 325. Pop. 1,758.

Plymouth, p-t. Chenango co. N.Y.; 7 NW. Norwich, 107 W. Albany, W. 415. Pop. 1,496.

Plymouth, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa., on the west branch of the Susquehanna, 3 miles below Wilkesbarre, 60 NW. Easton, 113 NNW. Philadelphia, 117 NE. Harrisburg, W. 214. Pop. 912. Here are valuable coal mines; about 1,500 tons of coal are annually conveyed in arks of from 50 to 70 tons down the Susquehanna to Columbia and Baltimore. Here is a very fertile tract of 1,100 acres originally found destitute of timber. The Indian name of this place was *Shawnee*, and was formerly the residence of that tribe. It suffered, in 1778, together with Wilkesbarre and Kingston, by the Wyoming massacre.

Plymouth, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 928.

Plymouth, s-p. & cap. Washington co. N.C., near the mouth of the Roanoke; 20 S. Edenton, W. 302. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,505 tons.

Plymouth, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 580.

Plymouth, s-p. Eng. in Devonshire; 43 SW. Exeter, 216 W. by S. London. Lon. 4. 7. W. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. including the Dock, 56,060. It is situated at the head of the capacious haven of Plymouth sound, which is formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. It is one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom, on account of its docks and harbours; the harbour being one of the finest in the world, capable of containing 2,000 sail of shipping. The town of Plymouth stands at the mouth of the Plym, and 1 1-2 m. N. stands the Dock, or Plymouth Dock, a separate town, of recent origin, depending on the docks, nearly as large as Plymouth. Between Plymouth and the Dock, intervenes the populous town of Stonehouse, which connects the two together, forming almost a continued line of buildings. Plymouth is not remarkable for its elegance or neatness, but has of late been much improved. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, and ill paved. It contains some fine buildings, 21 charitable institutions, many of them important and well regulated; a public library, and the handsomest provincial theatre in England, constructed almost entirely of iron.

The harbour of Hamoaze at the mouth of the Tamar is well adapted for ships of war, and in

time of peace a very considerable part of the English navy is here moored. Plymouth sound has been rendered secure by constructing a breakwater across its entrance. This is the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken in England. It was begun in 1812, and is not yet finished. The whole expense was estimated at 1,171,100*l.*: the quantity of stone required at 2,000,000 tons: the length about 1 mile. In 1816, upwards of 1,000,000 tons of stone had been deposited; the result thus far fully answering the expectations of the projectors. The dock yard is one of the finest in the world, including an area of 96 acres. The trade of Plymouth is considerable; and in time of war a vast business arises from the sale of prizes and their cargoes. It sends 2 members to parliament. Market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Plymouth, t. island of Tobago.

Plympton, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 10 NW. Plymouth, 32 S. Boston, W. 455. Pop. 930. It contains a cotton manufactory, a cotton and woollen manufactory, and a forge.

Plympton Maurice, or *Earl*, t. Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Plym, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; 5 ENE. Plymouth, 211 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 4. W. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 715. Native, sir Joshua Reynolds.

Plzen, see *Pilsen*.

Po, (an. *Padus*, *Eridanus*, & *Bodincus*.) r. Italy, which rises in Mount Viso, in NW. part of the marquisate of Saluzzo, 7 N. Château Dauphin; crosses a part of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the province of Chieri, the duchy of Montferrat, and holds an eastern course throughout the whole of Lombardy, separating Austrian Italy from Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church, and discharges itself into the gulf of Venice by a great number of mouths, 30 S. Venice. The length of its course, with its windings, is upwards of 500 miles, and receiving a great number of rivers, which rise from the mountains, it is subject to sudden increase, which would be destructive to the flat country, were it not for the dikes constructed on each side. Its current is so often rapid, that its navigation is at all seasons difficult, and though it passes by about 50 towns, but little advantage is derived from it for the conveyance of merchandise. Besides other towns it passes by Villa Franca, Polonghera, Carmagnola, Carignano, Moncalier, Turin, Chivasso, Verrua, Casal, Brema, Valencia, Borgo Franco, Piacenza, Cremona, Viadano, Borgo Forti, St. Benedetto, Ferrara, Ariano, Comachio, &c.

Po, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiangnan; 260 SSW. Peking. Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Po, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 262 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 35. 48. N.

Pobeda, t. Spain, Old Castile; 13 N. Soria.

Pobetten, t. Prussia; 16 NW. Königsberg.

Pobianitza, t. Poland; 33 ENE. Siradia.

Pobinden, t. Prussia; 15 N. Königsberg.

Pobla, (*La*.) t. Spain, in Catalonia; 25 NW. Solsona.

Pobleda, (*La*.) t. Spain, in Old Castile; 21 SW. Calahorra.

Pobla de Llillett, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 20 ESE. Urgel.

Poblacion, t. Spain, Navarre; 12 W. Estella.

Pobnitz, r. Bohemia, which rises near Culmbach, on the borders of Silesia, and runs into the Elbe, near Tetschen.

Pocar, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 7 W. Salerno.

Pocataligo, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C.; 64 WSW. Charleston, W. 618. Lon. 81. 2. W. Lat. 32. 38. N.

Pocatsky, see *Potschaken*.

Pocherry, t. Hind. in Marawar; 5 S Ramnadporum.

Pöchlarn, see *Pechlarn*.

Pockeso, t. Africa, in Axem, on the Gold Coast, populous and commercial.

Pocklington, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 12 E. York, 196 N. London, Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 1,539.

Pocock's Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. 12. E. Lat. 6. 2. S.

Pocognaca, t. Italy; 4 N. Mantua.

Pocohontas, t. Chesterfield co. Va., on N. side of the Appomattox, opposite to Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg.

Pocomoke, r. in SE. part of Maryland, which runs SW. into the Chesapeake, forming a considerable bay at its mouth. Length 40 miles.

Pocona, t. Peru; 60 S. Cusco.

Pocono, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 389.

Poczatek, or *Poczaky*, t. Bohemia, in Tabor; 66 SE. Prague. Pop. 1,812.

Podola, t. Carnatic; 18 W. Ongole.

Podana, t. Hind. Condapilly; 8 Masulipatam.

Podem, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisond; 30 E. Trebisond.

Podemno, t. Rus. Tobolsk, 44 E. Kemscoi.

Podenda, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, at the union of Seihoun, with the Adana; 33 N. Adana.

Podensac, t. France, in Gironde, on the Gironde; 3 NW. Cadillac. Pop. 1,351.

Podensee, t. Austria; 8 W. Tulln.

Podentes, t. Portugal, Beira; 10 NE. Coimbra.

Podenzana, t. Piacenza; 5 S. Piacenza.

Podestana, t. Italy, Verona; 15 N. Verona.

Podginok, t. Russia, in Ustiug; 100 ESE. Ust Sisolsk.

Podgorodkoi, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 92 E. Orenburg.

Podgorza, or *Podgurza*, t. Aust. Poland, in Galicia, on the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Pop. 4,000. H. 600. The inhabitants are mostly weavers and mechanics. The trade was formerly considerable. It was made a free town by the Austrian government in 1815.

Podgorze, t. Pru. Posen, on the Vistula. Pop. 348.

Podhorsen, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 8 SSW. Saatz, 37 W. Prague. Lat. 50. 12. N.

Podiebrad, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 SE. Biczow. Pop. 2,339.

Podkamien, t. Aust. Galicia; 56 E. Lemberg.

Padkamnen, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tchulim; 32 N. Atchinsk.

Podlachia, palatinate, Poland, bounded N. & E. by the Bug, S. by Lublin, and W. by the Vistula. Pop. 437,357. Sq. m. 3,370. Chief town, Siedlce. It is entirely level, and has a number of marshy tracts.—Podlachia, the palatinate of ancient Poland was of greater ex-

tent, and a part of it now belongs to Russia. Bielsk was the capital.

Podmascheschanaia, t. Russia, in Archangel-skoe; 48 SW. Mezen.

Podol, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 WSW. Chrudim.

Podolia, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Volhynia and Grodno, E. by Ekaterinoslav and Cherson, S. by Moldavia and Dniester, and W. by Bukowine. Pop. 1,310,000. Sq. m. 20,350. Kaminiac is the capital. It is divided into 12 circles. The inhabitants are mostly Poles, but Russians and Jews are numerous. The country is somewhat elevated above the sea, but not hilly. Agriculture and manufactures are in a backward state. The principal articles of produce are corn, cattle, hemp, flax, saltpetre, beeswax, and various products of the forests which are extensive.

Podolicz, t. Hungary, on the river Poprat; 12 SW. Palotza, 14 NNW. Zatmar.

Podolsk, t. Russia, in Moscow; 28 S. Moscow. Lon. 37. 29. E. Lat. 53. 16. N.

Podolyb, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 12 WNW. Konigingratz.

Podor, fortress, Africa, on the Senegal, about 60 leagues up the river. Lon. 14. 20. W. Lat. 17. 1. N.

Podraje, v. Dalmatia, on the site where anciently stood the city of *Asseria*, *Assesia*, or *Assissia*; 8 NE. Ostrovizza. The vestiges of the walls are still visible.

Podrelskoi, t. Rus. Viatka; 32 NNE. Viatka.

Podrus, r. Walachia, which runs into the Syl, about 3 E. Motril.

Podspusknoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan; 220 SW. Kolivan. Lon. 78. 34. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Podstata, see *Bodenstatt*.

Podstepnoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan; 196 SW. Kolivan. Lon. 77. 40. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Podullung, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 28 SW. Jassy.

Podurueva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 12 NNW. Vercholensk.

Poe, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shrule, about 1 1-2 N. Omagh, in Tyrone.

Poe, t. Africa, in Baol; 5 S. Portudal.

Porjanny, t. Bengal; 7 S. Koonda.

Poel, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania, of an irregular form, about 6 or 7 miles in circ.; 2 N. Wismar. Lon. 11. 26. E. Lat. 53. 57. N. It has several villages.

Poelsbroeck, t. Holland; 7 SE. Gouda.

Poeston Kill, r. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, S. of Troy. Length 20 miles.

Pofig, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 10 NW. Jung Buntzlau.

Pogah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 57 SSW. Patna. Lon. 84. 45. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Po-gan, t. China, of the third rand, Koeitcheou; 17 E. Pou-ngan.

Pogar, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi; 20 N. Novgorod Sieverskoi. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 52. 13. N.

Pogatova, t. Rus. Archangel; 92 SE. Oneg.

Pogen, t. Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Danube; 6 E. Straubing, 11 NW. Deckendorf.

Pogen, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Straubing.

Poggetto, t. Italy, Nice; 15 NW. Nice. Pop. 2,500.

Poggio, t. Italy; 20 SE. Mantua.

Poggio, t. Italy; 7 E. Cento.

Poggio, t. Genoa; 7 W. Genoa.

Poggio, t. Genoa; 15 SW. Genoa.

Poggio, or *Villa Imperiale*, t. Tuscany, where the grand duke had a palace; 8 SE. Florence.

Poggiobonzi, t. Tuscany; 21 SE. Florence.

Poggy Island, or *Pulo Poggy*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 60 miles in circ., separated by a narrow channel from the island of Nassau. The number of inhabitants in these islands is about 2,400. Their food consists of yams, crabs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts. The dress of the women is only a piece of cloth round the middle, which reaches within two or three inches of the knee. Lon. 99. 42. E. Lat. 2. 42. N.

Poginsk, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the Louvat; 16 NNW. Veliki Luki.

Pogliza, district, Dalmatia, between the river Cetina and the Adriatic.

Pogny, t. France, in Marne, on the Marne; 9 SSE. Châlons sur Marne.

Pogoiana, t. Macedonia; 9 N. Saloniki.

Pogor, r. on W. coast of Borneo, which runs into the sea, Lat. 0. 5. S.

Pohan, t. Persia, Laristan; 15 NE. Tarem.

Pohlen, t. Sax. Vogtland; 4 NNE. Plauen.

Pohl, isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, opposite to Wismar. Pop. 1,400.

Pöhrnitz, or *Pohorlitz*, see *Böhrnitz*.

Pojauhtecatl, mt. Mexico; 40 WSW. Vera Cruz. In the year 1545 it began to send forth smoke, and continued to do so for 20 years, after which time it ceased. It is of a conical form, and one of the most lofty in the country, being visible to ships sailing in the gulf of Mexico, at the distance of 150 miles.

Poictiers, see *Poitiers*.

Poig, r. which runs into the gulf of Trieste, about 1 N. Trieste.

Poile Bay, (*La*), bay on S. of Newfoundland; 32 E. Cape Ray.

Poilly, t. France, in Loiret, on W. side of the Loire, opposite to Gien. Pop. 1,154.

Point, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,373.

Point l'Abacou, see *Cape Abacou*.

Point Adams, cape on W. coast N. America, S. of the entrance into the river Columbia. Lon. 124. 57. W. Lat. 46. 15. N.

Point Acier, cape on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red sea. Lat. 15. 32. N.

Point Addenbrook, cape on W. coast of N.A., between River's Canal and Fitzshugh's sound. Lon. 232. 8. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Point Adolphus, cape on N. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. 28. E. Lat. 58. 18. N.

Point Agdaan, cape on E. coast of Samar. Lon. 125. 45. E. Lat. 11. 38. N.

Point Agundat, cape on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 3. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Point Alan, cape on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 54. E. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Point Alava, S. extremity of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 128. 59. E. Lat. 55. 6. N.

Point Alderton, SW. point of Boston harbour, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Point Alexander, cape on S. coast of an island at the entrance of Duncan's canal, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 227. 18. E. Lat. 56. 36. N.

Point Alison, cape on NW. coast of Chatham, island, in the S. Pacific ocean; 15 WSW. Cape Young.

Point Amelia, cape on W. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. 25. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

Point Amelius, cape on E. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, which forms NE. point of a bay in the duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 226. E. Lat. 56. 13. N.

Point Ancote, cape on the coast of California. Lat. 30. N.

Point Angoxa, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Point Anmer, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Port Snettisham. Lon. 226. 24. E. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Point Arasaick, cape on W. coast of Scotland, Lon. 5. 52. W. Lat. 56. 53. N.

Point Araya, cape of Camana, S.A. Lon. 64. 16. W. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Point Arden, NE. cape of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 226. 1. E. Lat. 58. 9. N.

Point Ardinnish, cape on W. coast of Scot. Argyleshire. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 56. 44. N.

Point Ardnamurchan, cape on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 56. 44. N.

Point Adrosan, cape on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 51. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Point Arguello, cape of N. A., on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 239. 46. E. Lat. 34. 38. N.

Point Arran, cape on the coast of Malacca, in the straits. Lon. 101. 48. E. Lat. 2. 33. N.

Point Ashton, cape of N. America, situated in an inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Cornwall. Lon. 231. 8. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Point Assumption, cape on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Point Astley, cape on W. coast of North-America, forming SW. point of entrance into Holkham's bay, in Stephens's passage. Lon. 226. 35. E. Lat. 56. 39. N.

Point Asynt, or *Row Stoir*, cape on NW. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Point Atkinson, cape which forms N. point of entrance into Burrard's Canal, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 5. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

Point Augusta, NE. point of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 225. 10. E. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Point Bagaduce, cape in Penobscot bay, on the coast of Maine.

Point Baker, NW. extremity of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lon. 226. 38. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

Point Balatello, cape on NW. coast of the island of Bourro. Lon. 126. 17. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Point Baldris, cape on E. coast of Madagascar, at the entrance of Antongil bay. Lat. 15. 48. S.

Point Baliquatro, cape on NE. coast of the

island of Samar. Lon. 124. 14. E. Lat. 12. 43. N.

Point Banks, N. extremity of the island of Kodiak, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 208. 22. E. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Point Barrie, cape, on W. coast of and island in the N. Pacific ocean, near the coast of America. Lon. 226. 32. E. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Point Barsallach, cape on S. coast of Scotland in Luce bay. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

Point Basil, cape on W. coast of Montague island, in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 215. 54. E. Lat. 60. 1. N.

Point Batang, cape on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 38. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Point das Baxas, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 5. N.

Point Beauclerc, cape on E. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 226. 24. E. Lat. 56. 17. N.

Point Bede, cape on W. coast of N. America, on the E. side of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 208. 45. E. Lat. 59. 20. N.

Point Bentinck, NE. extremity of Hinchinbrook island, near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 214. 24. E. Lat. 60. 28. N.

Point Bingham, NW. cape of King George the Third's Archipelago, at the entrance into Cross Sound. Lon. 223. 44. E. Lat. 58. 4. N.

Point Blanco, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 15. E. Lat. 16. N.

Point Blaquiere, cape on S. coast of an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of N. America. Lon. 227. 40. E. Lat. 56. 39. N.

Point Bodet, cape on N. shore of Lake St. Francis, near the line of Upper and Lower Canada.

Point Borlace, NW. cape of Warren's island, near the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lon. 226. 19. E. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Point Botol, cape on W. coast of the island of Paney. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Point Boutin, cape on W. coast of Saghalien, which projects towards the coast of Tartary. Lat. 52. N. In the passage between the water is too shallow for ships to pass.

Point Boyles, cape on W. coast of N. America, in an arm of the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 232. 52. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

Point Breakers, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Nootka sound.

Point Bridget, cape forming SW. point of the entrance into Bernard's bay, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 225. 4. E. Lat. 58. 39. N.

Point Brown, cape on W. coast of North-America, on N. side of the entrance into Gray's Harbour. Lon. 236. 7. E. Lat. 47. N.

Point Buccarelli, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lat. 54. N.

Point Buck, cape on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's sound, forming N. point of Englefield bay. Lon. 227. 30. E. Lat. 53. 11. N.

Point Bulagui, N. extremity of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 40. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Point Bulan, cape on NW. coast of Bulan. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 18. 42. N.

Point Cadiapatam, cape on S. coast of Hindoostan; 20 NW. Cape Comorin. Lon. 77. 15. E. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Point Calavite, cape on NW. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 24. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Point Calumet, cape on N. shore of lake Superior.

Point Calymere, cape on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. 78. 56. E. Lat. 10. 23. N.

Point Campbel, cape on N. of the entrance into Turnagain Arm. Lon. 210. 35. E. Lat. 61. 8. N.

Point Capines, cape on S. coast of the island of Sumar. Lon. 125. 20. E. Lat. 11. 18. N.

Point Caravillos, cape on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Point de Cas Rouge, cape on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 38. W. Lat. 19. 56. N.

Point Cavite, cape on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 9. 8. N.

Point de Causedo, cape on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 18. 14. N.

Point Cecir, cape on S. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 40. E. Lat. 11. 23. N.

Point de Chapeo, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 30. S.

Point Charlotte, cape on E. coast of Kerguelen's land; 3 miles from the Prince of Wales's Foreland. Lon. 71. 21. E. Lat. 49. 32. S.

Point Chatham, S. point of the entrance into Johnson's strait, on N. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. Lon. 234. 45. E. Lat. 50. 19. N.

Point Chimachin, cape on W. coast of St. Lucia. Lon. 60. 56. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

Point Cini, cape on E. coast of Lower Siam, in the gulf. Lon. 100. 22. E. Lat. 11. 58. N.

Point Clair, v. Canada, 25 Montreal.

Point Cochrane, cape on W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212. 16. E. Lat. 60. 46. N.

Point Coke, cape on W. coast of N. America, NW. point of entrance into Holkham bay. Lon. 226. 33. E. Lat. 57. 43. N.

Point Colpoys, cape on NE. coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 227. 38. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

Point Comal, cape on the coast, of Nubia, in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 55. E. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Point Comfort, (Old,) cape on the coast of Virginia, at the mouth of James river, on the north side, about 10 SE. Hampton, 20 N. Norfolk. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 37. 3. N. Extensive and commanding fortifications have been erected here; and at the Rip Raps, one mile distant, a mount has been formed by placing stones in the water, thus forming an island of 4 acres, with fortifications commanding the entrance of the river.

Point Conception, cape of N. America, on the coast of New Albion, on the NW. side of the entrance into the canal of St. Barbara. Lon. 239. 53. E. Lat. 34. 31. N.

Point Corker, cape on the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 40. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

Point Cornwallis, cape on N. part of a large island or cluster of islands near the west coast of N. America, and S. side of Prince Frederic's sound. Lon. 225. 57. E. Lat. 56. 56. N.

Point Corsil, cape on SW. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Point Coralligi, cape on NW. coast of the

island of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 15. W. Lat. 13. 23. N.

Point Coupee, co. Louisiana. Pop. 4,912.

Point Coupee, p-t. Point Coupee co. Louisiana, on W. bank of the Mississippi; 30 N. Baton Rouge, W. 1319. The land in this vicinity is very fertile, and laid out in cotton plantations.

Point Countess, cape on W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212. 30. E. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Point Couvorden, cape on S. side of the entrance into Lynn canal, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 225. 8. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Point Craig, cape on N. coast of the Duke of York's Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 227. 37. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Point Culross, cape on W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212. 32. E. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Point Cumming, cape on N. coast of Princess Royal island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 230. 58. E. Lat. 53. 18. N.

Point Danger, cape on W. coast of New Holland. Lon. 206. 24. W. Lat. 28. 9. N.

Point Davison, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 228. 40. E. Lat. 55. N.

Point Diable, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 12. 45. S.

Point Diablo, cape on NE. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 57. E. Lat. 14. 43. N.

Point Diamond, cape on W. coast of Martinico. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Point Divaca, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 125. E. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Point Divy, cape on E. coast of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. Lon. 81. 19. E. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Point Dondo, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 57. E. Lat. 0. 34. N.

Point Dongon, cape on W. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Point Dromedary, projecting point of a mountain on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209. 55. W. Lat. 36. 18. S.

Point Duff, cape on one of the islands of Broughton's Archipelago. Lon. 233. 10. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Point Dumati, cape on NE. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 20. E. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Point Dume, cape of N. America, on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 241. 33. E. Lat. 34. 3. N.

Point Dundas, cape on W. coast of N. America, in N. part of Cross Sound. Lon. 224. 1. E. Lat. 58. 21. N.

Point Dunure, cape on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 39. W. Lat. 55. 21. N.

Point Edmund, cape, on SE. of the entrance into Buck's canal, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 232. 9. E. Lat. 15. 56. N.

Point Edward, cape on NE. coast of King's island, at the entrance of Dean's canal, near the coast of New Hanover. Lon. 232. 27. E. Lat. 32. 25. N.

Point Eleanor, N. extremity of Knight's island, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213. 4. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Point Ellis, cape on W. coast of a large island, or cluster of islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, E. side of Chatham strait. Lon. 225. 56. E. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Point Elrington, cape on S. part of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. Lon. 212. 22. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Point au Fer, headland in N. part of lake Champlain given by the British to the United States, in 1769, in Peru.

Point Fermin, cape on the coast of New Albion, in the N. Pacific ocean, and W. point of the bay of St. Pedro. Lon. 242. 3. E. Lat. 33. 42. N.

Point Ferolle, cape on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 11. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

Point First, cape on E. coast of Sumatra, and S. entrance of the straits of Banca. Lon. 106. 6. E. Lat. 3. S.

Point Fitzgibbon, cape on W. coast of N. America, in the N. part of Behm's canal. Lon. 228. 54. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Point Five Fingers, cape on W. coast of Tavai, Poenammoo, and NW. point of S. entrance into Dusky bay, remarkable by five high peaked rocks which lie off it, and have the appearance of the four fingers and a thumb of a man's hand. Lon. 193. 12. W. Lat. 45. 45. S.

Point Fleche, cape on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119. 40. E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Point Flechas, cape on S. coast of Mindanao, Lon. 123. 42. E. Lat. 7. 12. N.

Point Forbes, cape on E. coast of Whitby's island, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 45. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Point of Fork, see *Columbia*.

Point Francis, cape on W. coast of N. America, N. of the entrance into Bellingham's bay. Lon. 237. 41. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

Point Frederick, cape on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's island, appearing like two islands. Lon. 226. 50. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

Point Freemantle, cape on W. coast of N. America, and N. part of Prince William's Sound. Lon. 213. 32. E. Lat. 60. 57. N.

Point de Galle, or *Punto Gallo*, s-p. on SW. part of Ceylon, taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, in 1640; 70 SSE. Columbo. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 6. N. It has a secure harbour and ranks next to Columbo in trade, and in point of importance, is the third town in Ceylon. It is about half a league in circ. within the walls. The climate is healthy, and is moderated by land and sea breezes. The Europeans live chiefly in the fort, which is about 1 1-2 miles in circuit. The houses in the fort are spacious and comfortably furnished. The surrounding country is very mountainous.

Point Gambier, cape on S. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 226. 25. E. Lat. 57. 23. N.

Point Gardner, SW. point of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 39. E. Lat. 57. 1. N.

Point Garron, cape on E. coast of Scot. and county of Kincardine; 2 N. Stonehaven. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 56. 56. N.

Point Gaspee, cape on the coast of Maine; 7 S. Providence.

Point Gaules, cape on S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

Point Gordon, cape on S. coast of one of the islands in Broughton's Archipelago. Lon. 223. 10. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Point Gore, cape on W. coast of N. America, and E. of the entrance into Port Dick. Lon. 209. 49. E. Lat. 59. 11. N.

Point Gower, cape on W. coast of N. America, and W. point of the entrance into Howe's Sound, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 236. 51. E. Lat. 49. 23. N.

Point Grace, NE. cape of Latouche's island, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. 212. 46. E. Lat. 60. 6. N.

Point a Gravois, cape on S. coast of Hispaniola, near the W. extremity. Lon. 74. 0. W. Lat. 18. 3. N.

Point Grajero, W. point, at the entrance of Todos Santos, or All Saint's bay, on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 243. 34. E. Lat. 31. 43. N.

Point Grenville, cape on W. coast of N. America. On this cape there are three rocky islets. Lon. 255. 58. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

Point Grey, cape on W. coast of N. America, forming the S. point of a very extensive sound in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 6. E. Lat. 49. 19. N.

Point Grindal, cape on E. coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the Duke Clarence's Strait. Lon. 228. 8. E. Lat. 55. 27. N.

Point Gualibo, cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red sea; 52 ESE. Coseir. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Point Halbut, NE. point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Point Hanson, cape on S. side of the entrance into Gray's Harbour. Lon. 236. 7. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

Point Harmer, p-v. in the township of Marietta, Ohio, on the S. bank of the Muskingum, at its confluence with the Ohio, which divides it from the town of Marietta; 109 SE. Columbus, W. 307. Lon. 83. 30. W. Lat. 39. 25. N. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains a Methodist meeting house, a grammar school, a steam mill of stone 4 stories high, and about 30 handsome dwelling houses.

Point Harriet, cape on W. coast of N. America, and W. side of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 208. 25. E. Lat. 60. 24. N.

Point Harrington, cape on W. coast of the Duke of York's island. Lon. 227. 36. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Point Harris, cape on W. coast of an irregular island, or cluster of islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, and E. side of Chatham Strait. It forms the N. point of the entrance into Port Malmesbury. Lon. 225. 58. E. Lat. 56. 18. N.

Point Hey, cape on W. coast of N. America, and NW. point of Comptroller's bay. Lon. 215. 45. E. Lat. 60. 11. N.

Point Hekes, cape on SE. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 148. 53. E. Lat. 38. S.

Point Higgins, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 228. 25. E. Lat. 55. 27. N.

Point Higfield, cape on NE. coast of the Duke of York's island, in the N. P. ocean. Lon. 221. 48. E. Lat. 56. 34. N.

Point Hillock, cape on NE. coast of New-Holland, and NW. point of Halifax bay. Lon. 213. 45. W. Lat. 18. 28. S.

Point Hobart, cape on W. coast of N. America, forming NW. point of Port Houghton. Lon. 226. 47. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

- Point Hommel*, cape on W. coast of France ; 1 NNW. Cherburg.
- Point Hood*, cape in Duncan's Canal, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 227. 11. E. Lat. 56. 44. N.
- Point Hoof*, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 20. 22. N.
- Point Hopkins*, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 231. 15. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.
- Point Hound*, cape on the coast of Scot. in the Frith of Forth ; 2 NE. Queensferry.
- Point Howe*, NW. cape of Norfolk island, in the S. Pacific ocean.
- Point Howe*, cape on S. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 227. 23. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.
- Point Hudson*, cape on W. coast of N. America, a little within the entrance of Admiralty Inlet, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 33. E. Lat. 48. 8. N.
- Point Hugh*, SE. extremity of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean, and E. point of the entrance into Seymour's Canal. Lon. 226. 30. E. Lat. 57. 27. N.
- Point Hummocks*, cape on the coast of New-Albion. Lon. 244. 20. E. Lat. 30. 23. N.
- Point Hunt*, extreme northern cape of Pitt's Archipelago. Lon. 229. 48. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.
- Point Hunter*, cape on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 277. 22. E. Lat. 53. 19. N.
- Point Hunter*, SE. extremity of Norfolk island, in the S. Pacific ocean.
- Point Jaquet*, N. extremity of the island of Dominica.
- Point Icaque*, cape on E. coast of Hispaniola. Lat. 19. 3. N.
- Point Ignace*, cape on N. side of the river Michilimackinac, at the entrance into lake Huron. Lon. 84. 32. W. Lat. 45. 38. N.
- Point Ildefonso*, cape on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 15. 36. N.
- Point d'Ilheo*, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 23. 30. S.
- Point Irois*, t. and cape on W. coast of Hispaniola ; 17 WSW. Cape Dame Marie.
- Point Isabelique*, cape on W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 58. W. Lat. 20. N.
- Point Isabella*, cape on N. coast of St. Domingo, a little NE. of Isabella.
- Point de Itapere*, cape on S. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. E. Lat. 25. S.
- Point Judith*, cape on the SE. corner of South Kingston, Rhode Island, on W. side of Narraganset bay ; 9 SSW. Newport. Lon. 71. 35. W. Lat. 41. 24. N.
- Point Kassiketo*, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 51. E. Lat. 4. 36. S.
- Point Kellerness*, cape of Scotland, on W. side of Luce bay, in the county of Wigton ; 3 N. the Mull of Galloway. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 54. 47. N.
- Point Kirkcolm*, cape of Scotland, on N. coast of Wigtonshire. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.
- Point Knap*, cape of Scotland, on W. coast of Argyleshire. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.
- Point Kingsmill*, cape on NW. coast of a large island, or Archipelago, near W. coast of N. America, forming SW. point of Prince Frederick's Sound. Lon. 225. 49. E. Lat. 56. 52. N.
- Point Kyll*, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.
- Point Laben*, cape on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 33. E. Lat. 3. 5. N.
- Point Lagen*, cape on the coast of the island of Ila, with a village and bay of the same name. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 54. 46. N.
- Point Lake*, lake of N. America. Lon. 110. W. Lat. 64. 30. N.
- Point Lambert*, cape on the coast of New Cornwall, forming the S. boundary of Port Es-sington. Lon. 230. 6. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.
- Point Lance*, cape on S. coast of Newfoundland, at SW. extremity of St. Mary's bay.
- Point Langa*, cape on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 5. E. Lat. 3. 15. N.
- Point Lassem*, or *Lassoa*, cape on S. coast of Celebes, and W. entrance into Sewa bay. Lon. 120. 52. E. Lat. 5. 35. S.
- Point Lasuen*, cape on the coast of New-Albion, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 242. 15. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.
- Point Latouche*, cape on the coast of N. America, in N. part of Beering's bay. Lon. 220. 44. E. Lat. 59. 51. N.
- Point Lavinia*, cape on W. coast of N. America, and S. coast of Cross Sound. Lon. 224. E. Lat. 58. 14. N.
- Point Lee*, cape on W. coast of N. America, and N. coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo. Lon. 228. 46. E. Lat. 55. 54. N.
- Point Le Mesurier*, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the S. entrance of Prince William's Sound, from the Duke of Clarence's Strait. Lon. 227. 58. E. Lat. 56. 46. N.
- Point Le Mesurier*, cape on NE. coast of Kay's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 216. 4. E. Lat. 60. 3. N.
- Point Leone*, cape of Turkey, on the coast of Livadia, in the gulf of Engia. Lat. 37. 59. N.
- Point Lera*, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 58. E. Lat. 3. 42. S.
- Point Lissateke*, cape on W. coast of the island of Bouro. Lon. 126. 30. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.
- Point Longue*, N. extremity of the island of Mauritius.
- Point Lookout*, cape on the coast of Maryland, on N. side of the mouth of the Potomac.
- Point Lookout*, cape on E. coast of New-Holland. Lat. 27. 6. S.
- Point Lookout*, cape on NE. coast of New-Holland. Lat. 14. 51. S.
- Point Lucan*, cape on NW. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, and SW. point of Port Althorp. Lon. 223. 58. E. Lat. 58. 7. N.
- Point Macartney*, cape on a large island, near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 226. 12. E. Lat. 57. 1. N.
- Point Mackenzie*, cape on W. coast of N. America, in N. part of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 210. 40. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.
- Point Macknamara*, cape on NW. coast of the Duke of York's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 227. 14. E. Lat. 56. 21. N.
- Point Madan*, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 228. 6. E. Lat. 56. 22. N.
- Point Manby*, cape on W. coast of N. A., forming W. point of land at entering Beering's bay. Lon. 219. 17. E. Lat. 59. 47. N.
- Point Mandhar*, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 18. E. Lat. 3. 21. S.

Point Maragusan, cape on S. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 125. 15. E. Lat. 10. 21. N.

Point Maralag, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 12. E. Lat. 8. 25. N.

Point Marsden, cape on W. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 15. E. Lat. 53. 7. N.

Point Martin, cape on SE. coast of Sir Henry Martin's island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 220. 26. E. Lat. 8. 53. S.

Point Martin, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 215. 36. E. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Point Mary, cape on a small island, forming the W. point of entrance into Desolation Sound; 1 1-2 NW. Point Sarah.

Point Maryland, headland in the river Potomac, W. of Port Tobacco.

Point de Mascoury, cape on N. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 10. W. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Point Maskeline, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of a considerable inlet. Lon. 229. 45. E. Lat. 54. 4. N.

Point Mata, cape on N. coast of Cuba; 26 NW. Cape Maisey.

Point Matooly, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Point May, cape on S. coast of Newfoundland, and SW. extremity of a peninsula, between Fortune bay and Placentia bay. Lon. 55. 55. W. Lat. 47. N.

Point Menzies, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Bentinck's Arms. Lon. 232. 55. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

Point Mero, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Point Missaga, cape in the river Niagara, near Niagara Fort.

Point Mistaken, cape on SE. coast of Newfoundland, W. of Cape Race.

Point Mitchel, cape on S. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 237. 3. E. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Point Monat, cape on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 36. E. Lat. 1. 6. N.

Point Montauk, E. extremity of Long Island, in the state of New York.

Point Morant, see *Cape Morant*.

Point Mudge, projecting cape in SE. extremity of an island in the gulf of Georgia. On the beach, at the foot of the cliff, were seen by capt. Vancouver, about 70 canoes of small dimensions, though amongst them there were some that would carry at least 15 persons with great convenience. On a computation, therefore, deduced from these and other circumstances, this village, though occupying a very small space, could not contain less than 300 persons. Lon. 235. 9. E. Lat. 50. N.

Point Mulgrave, cape on NW. coast of N. America, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 194. 51. W. Lat. 67. 45. N.

Point Munnings, NE. extremity of Chatham island, in the N. Pacific ocean; 25 E. Cape Young.

Point Nago, cape on N. side of the island of Teneriffe. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Point Naskeag, cape on the coast of Maine, the eastern point of Penobscot bay.

Point Nasog, S. extremity of the island of Pannay. Lon. 122. E. Lat. 10. 27. N.

Point Nata, W. point of the entrance into Panama bay.

Point Natal, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 31. 45. S.

Point Nativity, cape on SW. coast of Terra del Fuego, forming E. point of Christmas Sound; 10 ESE. York Minster.

Point Negrillo, W. point of Jamaica.

Point Negro, cape on the coast of Brazil.

Point Neham, see *Cape Naban*.

Point Nelson, cape on W. coast of America, in Behm's Canal. Lon. 229. 27. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Point Nepean, cape on S. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 226. 6. E. Lat. 57. 10. N.

Point Nesbit, cape on W. coast of the Duke of York's island, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 227. 26. E. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Point de Nizao, cape on S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Point Noort, cape on the coast of Chili, N. point of the harbour of Coquimbo.

Point North, NW. cape of the island of Langara, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 133. 15. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Point Nowell, cape on W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 212. 42. E. Lat. 60. 27. N.

Point Ogurza, see *Cape Ogurza*.

Point Olleros, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. 6. S.

Point Onemack, cape on W. coast of N. A. the S. limits of Bristol bay. Lat. 56. N.

Point Onkong, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 2. 45. S.

Point Onslow, S. extremity of the Duke of York's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 227. 54. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Point of Oreby, see *Butt of Lewis*.

Point Ouwer, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 111. 59. E. Lat. 6. 39. S.

Point Padran, cape on SE. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 46. E. Lat. 11. 27. N.

Point Padrolo, cape of A. Turkey, on the coast of Caramania. Lon. 51. 34. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Point Pakenham, cape on W. coast of N. America, and W. point of entrance into Port Welles, in N. part of Prince William's Sound. Lon. 212. 19. E. Lat. 60. 59. N.

Point Palmiras, cape, Hind. on the coast of Cattack, in the bay of Bengal, anciently called *Promontorium Calington*. Lon. 87. 3. E. Lat. 20. 43. N.

Point Palmiste, cape on N. coast of Hispaniola; 15 E. Port Paix.

Point Palonquin, cape on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 30. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

Point Parcelor, cape in the straits of Malacca, on the coast of Salengore. Lon. 101. 30. E. Lat. 2. 39. N.

Point Parker, cape on W. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 29. E. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Point Partridge, cape on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 31. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

Point Pearce, cape on NW. coast of Pitt's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 229. 40. E. Lat. 54. 6. N.

Point Pedras, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Point Pedro, or *Pedras*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 7. 43. S.

Point Pedro, t. Ceylon, situated very low, at the north extremity of the island. Lon. 80.25.E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Point Pellew, cape on W. coast of N. A. in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 212. 57. E. Lat. 60. 51. N.

Point de Penmare, cape on S. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 69. 10. E. Lat. 49. 23. S.

Point Percy, W. extremity of a narrow range of low islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near the coast of N. America, about 5 miles in length, at the southern extremity of the Duke of Clarence's Strait. Lon. 228. 40. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

Point Percy, cape W. coast of France; 6 ENE. Cherbourg.

Point Petre, fortified cape & s-p. of Guadeloupe. Pop. about 15,000. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns on the isl.

Point Philip, cape on W. coast of N. A. in Broughton's Archipelago. Lon. 233. 19. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

Point Picolet, cape on N. coast of Hispaniola, the W. boundary of Cape François bay.

Point Pigot, cape on SE. coast of the island of Waygoo. Lon. 131. 37. E. Lat. 0. 25. S.

Point Pigot, cape on W. coast of N. America, and N. point of entrance into Passage canal, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 212. 16. E. Lat. 60. 47. N.

Point Pines, cape on N. side of Lake Erie. Lon. 81. 20. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Point Pinos, cape on W. coast of America, and S. boundary of Monterey bay. Lon. 238. 22. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Point Pleasant, p-t. Mason co. Va., just above the confluence of Kenhawa with the Ohio; 5 NE. Gallipolis, W. 352. Near this village was fought a memorable battle, between a detachment of the Virginia militia, under Col. Lewis, & the Shawanee and Delaware Indians.

Point Pleasant, a pleasant and fertile point of land in the St. Croix, on E. side of Maine, 4 miles above Moose island. It is inhabited by about 400 Indians, who have a meeting-house and a Catholic priest.

Point Pleasant, p-t. New Madrid co. Missouri; 198 St. Louis, W. 982.

Point Pleasant, cape on S. coast of New Georgia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 157. 16. E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Point Pocock, cape on E. coast of New Zealand, formerly NW. point of the bay of Islands; 4 W. Cape Brett.

Point Polo, cape in Lake Erie; 40 SW. Point Pines.

Point Possession, cape on the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 69. 38. W. Lat. 52. 20. S.

Point Possession, cape on W. coast of N. America, and E. coast of Cook's inlet. Lon. 209. 12. E. Lat. 62. 3. N.

Point Possession, extensive cape on SW. coast of New Holland. Lon. 118. 12. E. Lat. 35. 2. S.

Point de la Presquis, cape on NW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 4. W. Lat. 19. 52. N.

Point Pringle, cape on NE. coast of Kerguelan's Land. Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 48. 48. S.

Point le Pro, cape on the coast of New Brunswick, the E. limit of Passamaquoddy bay.

Point Pybus, cape on SE. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 226. 19. E. Lat. 57. 23. N.

Point Pyke, cape on W. coast of an island in N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. in Port Bainbridge. Lon. 212.66. E. Lat. 59.59. N.

Point Quade, cape on SW. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 48. E. Lat. 5. 22. S.

Point de Quilmes, cape on the river Plata; 41 ESE. Buenos Ayres.

Point Rables, cape in Lake Superior, near the river St. Mary.

Point Race, NW. extremity of Cape Cod, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Point Ramsden, cape on W. coast of N. A., at the entrance of Observatory inlet. Lon. 230. 2. E. Lat. 54. 59. N.

Point Ranakburn, cape, Scot. on W. coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 55. 41. N.

Point Raphoe, cape on W. coast of N. A., in Dean's canal; on the coast of New Hanover. Lon. 232. 55. E. Lat. 52. 43. N.

Point Retreat, N. extremity of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 12. E. Lat. 58. 24. N.

Point Rich, cape on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 28. W. Lat. 50. 46. N.

Point Riff, cape, Scot. on W. coast of Ross. Lon. 5. 21. W. Lat. 58. 4. N.

Point Riou, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 219. 3. E. Lat. 59. 51. N.

Point Roberts, cape on W. coast of N. A., in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 20. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

Point de la Roche, cape on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 8. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Point Rodney, cape of New Zealand, at the entrance of the river Thames. Lon. 175. 7. E. Lat. 36. 15. S.

Point Rodney, cape on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 227. 45. E. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Point Romania, see *Cape Romania*.

Point Rothesay, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 227. 47. E. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Point Round, the S. entrance of the Columbia, W. coast of N. America. Lon. 124. 57. W. Lat. 46. 15. N.

Point St. Albans, low rocky cape on an island in the N. Pacific ocean, at W. entrance of the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 226. 18. E. Lat. 56. 7. N.

Point St. Ann, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 13. E. Lat. 53. 44. S.

Point St. Francisco, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 58. S.

Point St. George, cape on the coast of New Albion, bounding a bay of the same name. Lon. 235. 58. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

Point St. John, cape on NW. coast of the Duke of York's island. Lon. 227. 13. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Point St. Mary, cape on W. coast of N. America, and NW. point of the entrance into Berner's bay, in Lynn canal. Lon. 225. 2. E. Lat. 58. 43. N.

Point Sal, cape on the coast of New Albion, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 239. 43. E. Lat. 34. 57. N.

Point Salaway, cape on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 126. 51. E. Lat. 1. 24. N.

Point de Salines, or *Point Salinas*, cape on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 48. W. Lat. 18. 8. N.

Point Salisbury, cape on W. coast of N. America, on N. coast of Stephen's passage. Lon. 226. 3. E. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Point Salisbury, cape, on the coast of Massachusetts, at the entrance of the Merrimack river, N. of the entrance of Newburyport harbour.

Point Samuel, cape on W. coast of Admiralty island, N. Hood's bay, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 33. E. Lat. 57. 28. N.

Point Samso, see *Cape Temoel*.

Point Sarah, cape on W. coast of N. America, and E. point of entrance into Desolation sound. Lon. 235. 25. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Point Second, cape on E. coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. Lon. 105. 48. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Point Seduction, cape on W. coast of N. America, which separates two arms in N. part of Lynn canal. Lon. 224. 48. E. Lat. 59. 2. N.

Point Shallowater, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 197. 8. E. Lat. 63. N.

Point Sherriſ, cape in Columbia river, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 237. 11. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Point Shutup, cape on the coast of Patagonia, straits of Magellan; 15 NE. Cape Forward.

Point Siaton, S. extremity of the island of Negroes. Lon. 123. 3. E. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Point Skipness, cape, Scot. in the county of Argyle, at S. extremity of Loch Fine. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 56. 50. N.

Point of Slate, S. extremity of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 57. 1. N.

Point Smith's, cape on S. coast of the mouth of the river Potomac, at its union with the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 22. W. Lat. 38. N.

Point Sophia, cape on N. coast of king George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. 42. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Point Sosoton, cape on W. coast of the island of Negroes. Lon. 122. 12. E. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Point Stanhope, cape on W. coast of the Duke of York's island, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 237. 38. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

Point Staniforth, cape on the coast of New Hanover, at the entrance of Gardner's canal. Lon. 231. 17. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Point Stephens, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 207. 50. W. Lat. 33. 41. S.

Point Styleman, cape on W. coast of N. A., and NW. point of entrance into Point Shettisham, in Stephens' Passage. Lon. 226. 22. E. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Point Suckling, see *Cape Suckling*.

Point Sullivan, cape in Chatham strait, on W. coast of a large island or cluster of islands. Lon. 225. 51. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Point Sykes, cape on W. coast of N. A. in Behm's canal. Lon. 229. 4. E. Lat. 55. 6. N.

Point Tanon, cape on S. coast of the island of Sibu. Lon. 123. 18. E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Point Taoza, cape on S. coast of the Grand Canary island. Lon. 15. 40. W. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Point Tavo, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 111. 4. E. Lat. 6. 27. S.

Point Tentsmoor, cape, Scot. on the coast of

Fife, at the mouth of the Tay. Lon. 2. 55 W. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Point Third, cape on E. coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 2. 24. S.

Point Tillyduff, cape, Scot. on NE. coast of Aberdeenshire; 4 NNW. Rattery-Head.

Point Tobacco, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Potomac; 37 SSW. Annapolis.

Point Toward, cape, Scot. at S. end of the county of Argyle, on the Clyde; 24 S. Inverary. Lon. 4. 42. W. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Point au Tremble, cape & v. on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence; 20 m. above Quebec. H. 25.

Point Townshend, cape on SE. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 57. E. Lat. 57. 7. N.

Point Trial, cape on SE. coast of the island of Jura. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Point Trollop, cape on W. coast of N. A., in Behm's canal. Lon. 229. 21. E. Lat. 55. 18. N.

Point Troon, cape, Scot. on the coast of Ayrshire; 6 N. Ayr.

Point Turner, narrow strip of land, forming the SE. cape of the island which protects Port Mulgrave, on W. coast of S. America. Lon. 220. 37. E. Lat. 59. 32. N.

Point Vallancer, NW. cape of the island of Gravina, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 228. 24. E. Lat. 55. 26. N.

Point Vancouver, cape on W. coast of N. America, in the river Columbia. Lon. 237. 50. E. Lat. 45. 7. N.

Point Vaternish, cape on NW. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 34. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Point Venus, cape on W. coast of Otaheite.

Point Vincent, cape on the coast of New Albion, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 53. E. Lat. 33. 44. N.

Point Upright, cape on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 187. 30. E. Lat. 60. 17. N.

Point Upright, see *Cape Upright*.

Point Upright, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209. 45. W. Lat. 35. 33. S.

Point Upwood, cape on SE. coast of Favida, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 236. 24. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

Point Wales, cape on W. coast of Observatory inlet, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 229. 40. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Point Walker, cape on S. coast of King's island, in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance into Banks' canal. Lon. 232. 9. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

Point Walpole, cape on W. coast of N. A., and SW. point of entrance into Port Houghton. Lon. 226. 47. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

Point Warde, cape on W. coast of N. A., at the upper end of Prince Ernest's sound, and entrance of Bradfield canal. Lon. 228. 52. E. Lat. 55. 46. N.

Point Waters, cape on W. coast of N. A., in Port Bainbridge. Lon. 212. 17. E. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Point Wemyss, cape, Scot. on the coast of the county of Renfrew, in the Clyde. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 55. 51. N.

Point Whally, cape on N. coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 228. 52. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Point White, cape on the coast of Newfoundland; 9 SW. Canso.

Point William, cape on W. coast of N. A., and S. point of entrance into Bellingham's bay. Lon. 237. 43. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

Point Wilson, cape on W. of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 31. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Point Wimbledon, cape on W. coast of N. America, at the extremity of a peninsula, between two arms of Cross sound. Lon. 223. 56. E. Lat. 58. 19. N.

Point Windham, cape on SE. coast of the entrance into Stephens' Passage, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 226. 36. E. Lat. 57. 31. N.

Point Wood, cape, Scot. at the E. extremity of the county of Fife; 2 N. St. Andrews.

Point Woodhouse, cape on W. coast of king George III.'s Archipelago. Lon. 224.50. E. Lat. 56. 46. N.

Point Woronzow, cape on W. coast of N. America, in N. part of Cook's inlet. Lon. 210. 36. E. Lat. 61. 8. N.

Point Young, cape on N. coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 33. E. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Point Zuniga, cape on the coast of New Albion, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 244. 16. E. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Pointe, d'Arvert, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 45. 47. N.

Pointe de Chatellailon, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 46. 4. N.

Pointe de la Chevre, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 4. 28. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

Pointe Claire, v. Lower Canada, on the island of Montreal. H. 90, or 100.

Pointe de la Courbe, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 45. 41. N.

Pointe du Decole, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 48. 39. N.

Pointe d'Erquy, on W. coast of France. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Pointe l'Eguille, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 46. 1. N.

Pointe d'Espagnols, cape on W. coast of France, at the entrance of Brest harbour. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Pointe de Galle, see *Point de Galle*.

Pointe de Goule de Chien, cape on the coast of France, in the mouth of the Garonne. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Pointe de Grave, cape on the coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 45. 35. N.

Pointe de Gueltas, cape on the coast of France, in the English channel. Lon. 3. 14. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

Pointe aux Peres, or *Father Point*, cape in the St. Lawrence, 160 miles below Quebec.

Pointe de Larcouet, cape on the coast of France, in the English channel. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Pointe de Loquies, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Pointe du Minga, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 51. W. Lat. 48. 42. N.

Pointe du Minard, cape, France in the English channel. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 48. 43. N.

Pointe Morro, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 5. S.

Pointe de Mousterlin, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 3. 58. W. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Pointe de Penmarch, see *Penmarch*.

Pointe de Penthir, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Pointe du Lac, or *La Riviere de la*, r. Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, at NE. end of Lake St. Peter.

Pointe de Perhuy, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 4. 33. W. Lat. 48. 17. N.

Pointe du Plouha, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Pointe de Plouzec, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Pointe de Poimel, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 3. 44. W. Lat. 48. 43. N.

Pointe de Raz, cape on W. coast of France, Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Pointe de St. Last, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Pointe de St. Mathieu, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 48. 19. N.

Pointe de Santiago, cape in the river Plata, at the mouth of Barragan bay; 28 ESE. Buenos Ayres.

Pointe de Talbert, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Pointe de Trevelern, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

Pointe de Trevignan, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 3. 47. W. Lat. 47. 47. N.

Pointe de Verdelet, cape of France, in English channel. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 48. 33. N.

Pointe de la Warde, cape on W. coast of France. Lon. 1. 54. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Pointy, t. Bengal, on the side of the Ganges; 30 NNW. Rajemal. Lat. 25. 19. N.

Pointypour, t. Hind. Oude; 30 SE. Fyzabad.

Pojó, t. Finland, in Nyland; 9 N. Eknas.

Poire sous la Roche sur Yon, (Le,) t. France, in Vendée; 6 NNW. La Roche-sur-Yon, 14 SSW. Montaigu. Pop. 4,200.

Poirino, t. Piedmont; 5 SSE. Chieri, 8 NE. Carmagnola. Pop. 5,000.

Poiroux, (Le,) t. France, in Vendée; 9 SE. Sables-d'Olonne.

Poison Cove, part of Carter's bay, on W. coast of N. America, where poisonous muscles were eaten by Capt. Vancouver's crew.

Poison Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 15. 3. W. Lat. 10. 6. S.

Poissons, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 4 SE. Joinville. Pop. 1,782.

Poissy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 NW. St. Germain, 9 S. Pontoise. Pop. 2,437.

Poitiers, or *Poictiers*, (an. *Limonum*, *Pictavi*, and *Augustoritum*,) t. France, capital of Vienne; 22 posts NNE. Bourdeaux, 44 1-2 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 21. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 21,214. H. 4,030. Bp. see. It is large, but thinly inhabited; built in a mean and antiquated style; the streets generally steep, winding, and ill paved. It contains a Gothic cathedral, 22 chh., 8 hospitals, an academy with two faculties, a botanic garden, a royal college, an athenæum, and a public library. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Here are some remains of Roman antiquities.—In the year 1356, a battle was

fought near this town, between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated, and the king taken prisoner. Edward the black Prince led the army of the English, which amounted only to 12,000 men; that of the French to 60,000.

Poitmansdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Neisse; 7 SW. Grotkau.

Pointopolis, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Big Indian Creek, opposite to Point Pleasant, in Va., W. 490.

Poitou, before the revolution a province of France, lying S. of the Loire, bounded E. by Marche and Berry, S. by Limousin, Saintonge, Angoumois, and Aunis, W. by the sea, and N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine; the air is temperate, and the land in general fertile; the principal rivers are the Vienne, the Sevre, and the Clain. It now forms the departments of Vienne, Two-Sevres, and Vendée. Poitiers was the capital.

Poitu, t. Finland; 30 NNE. Abo.

Poix, t. France, in Somme; 9 E. Aumale, 14 SW. Amiens. Pop. 731.

Poka, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 N. Bettyar.

Pokanoket, Indian name of the district, now including Bristol, Warren, and Barrington, R. I., and Swanzey, Mass.

Pokarya, t. Bengal; 16 S. Nattore.

Pokechu, t. Bengal; 9 N. Toree.

Poketalico, r. Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa, Lon. 81. 51. W. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Pokflies, t. Austria; 12 NE. Vienna.

Pokoerskoi, fort, Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 32 ESE. Tzaritzin.

Pokototnoi, fort, Russia, on the Ural; 140 N. Guriev.

Pokra, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Save, 6 SW. Craliovavelika.

Pokratz, t. Slavonia, on the river Pokra; 16 E. Craliovavelika.

Pokreje, t. Samogitia; 25 SW. Birza.

Pokropskoe, t. Rus. Perm; 20 SW. Kungur.

Pokrov, t. Russia, Vladimir, on the Kliazma; 44 WSW. Vladimir. Lat. 53. 24. N.

Pokrova, or *Bogoroditz*, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Sula; 60 E. Lalsk.

Pokrovskaia, t. Russia, in Saratov, on E. side of the Volga, opposite to Saratov.

Pokrovskaia, fort, Russia, in the government of Tobolsk; 48 W. Omsk.

Pokrovscoe, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 16 WSW. Slavensk.

Pokrovskoi, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 82 SW. Yakutsk.

Pokrovskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Baga; 36 S. Schenkursk.

Pokrovskoi, t. Rus. Vologda; 16 WSW. Totma.

Pokrovskoi, t. Rus. Vologda; 32 N. Totma.

Poktoo, t. Birmah; 30 W. Ava.

Pokucia, see *Pocutia*.

Pola, t. Istria, Aust. Illyria, upon a mountain, near a bay of the Adriatic; 30 S. Capo d'Istria, 44 S. Trieste. Lon. 14. 3. E. Lat. 45. 5. N. Pop. 846. H. 432. Bp. see. It was a considerable town in the time of the Romans, but now decayed. The harbour, or rather bay, 12 miles in circumference, is formed and protected by a chain of very pleasant hills; the

entrance, however, is rather too narrow for large vessels. The town is surrounded with walls, has four gates, and a castle, which is situated towards the sea, on an eminence almost in the middle of the town. It possesses many antiquities, namely, an amphitheatre 366 feet long, 292 broad, and 72 feet high, with 145 arches, ranged in two lines; farther, nearly in the centre of the town, are the ruins of two temples.

Pola, t. Rhodes. Lon. 27. 26. E. Lat. 36. 14. N.

Pola, or *Olewhei*, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 172. 20. W. Lat. 13. 52. S.

Pola, small isl. Mediterranean, near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 39. 3. N.

Pola, r. Russia, in Novgorod, which runs into Lake Ilmen; 8 E. Stara Rusa.

Pola de Lena, t. Spain, Asturia; 12 S. Oviedo.

Polaberg, t. Austria; 11 SW. St. Polten.

Poland, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on W. side of the Androscoggin, on the S. side of the entrance of Little Androscoggin; 30 N. Portland, 140 NNE. Boston, W. 585. Pop. 1,353.

Poland, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning; 18 SE. Warren, 62 NW. Pittsburg, W. 283. Pop. 990. It contains a furnace, a forge, and other mills.

POLAND, country, Europe, bounded N. by the Baltic and Russia, S. by Walachia, Moldavia, and Hungary, W. by Germany and the Baltic. It comprised Great and Little Poland, Lithuania, Masovia, Podlachia, Little Russia, or Red Russia, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine; and was sub-divided into 31 palatinates. Sq. m. estimated at 284,000. Pop. about 15,000,000.

The partition of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place at three distinct epochs, viz. 1772, 1793, and 1795; and the result of the whole in 1735, was nearly as follows:

	Sq. m.	Pop.
To Russia	168,000	6,700,000
To Austria	64,000	4,300,000
To Prussia	52,000	3,700,000
	284,000	15,000,000

In 1815, further changes were made by the congress of Vienna, making the distribution of the country nearly as follows:

	Sq. m.	Pop.
To Russia	178,000	6,900,000
To Austria	30,000	3,500,000
To Prussia	29,000	1,800,000
Kingdom of Poland	47,000	2,800,000
	284,000	15,000,000

Chief towns. Warsaw, Dantzic, Lemberg, Cracow, Wilna, Brody, Kiev, Posen, Charkov, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

Rivers. The Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Pregel, Dwina, Przypiec, Dnieper, and Dniester.

Face of the country, &c. The word Polen or Poland signifies a plain, a name well suited to the face of the country, which is almost everywhere level, and in many places marshy. The only great mountains are the Carpathians, forming the boundary between Poland and Hungary. Vegetation is a month later than in the same latitude in France; and the climate on account

of its humidity and the exhalations from the marshes, is in many parts unhealthy. The soil is miserably cultivated, yet so productive that the annual export of corn is computed to average 4,000,000 English quarters. Other exports are hemp, flax, cattle, timber, wax, and honey.

Inhabitants, &c. The Poles were originally a tribe of Slavonians, and are among the most illiterate and least civilized nations of Europe. The Polish language is a dialect of the Slavonic, but the Latin is in general use in literary composition, and even in conversation among the higher ranks. There are universities at Cracow, Wilna, Warsaw, and Lemberg. The government of Poland was a monarchy, sometimes hereditary, and sometimes elective, limited by a diet. The constitution has been defined the government of a half a million of men of property, styled nobles, over 1,000,000 Jewish traders, and 13,000,000 slaves. The inhabitants are Catholics, members of the Greek church, Jews, Lutherans, and Unitarians. The Jews comprise the men of business of the country; the current money is chiefly in their hands, and a great proportion of the land is mortgaged to them.

Poland, km. comprising the central part of the preceding country, and consisting of the chief part of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw; bounded N. by East and West Prussia, E. by Russia, S. by Aust. Galicia, and W. by Pru. Posen. Its form approaches a square of nearly 200. Sq. miles 46,958. Pop. stated by Hassel in 1816, at 2,793,000; about 1-7th Jews. Pop. by another statement in 1818, 2,732,324; by another in 1821, 3,438,728. The number of Jews, in 1818, stated at 212,944.

It is divided into 8 palatinates, Cracow, Sandomir, Kalisch, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia, and Augustow. Warsaw is the capital. The other towns are mostly small; the principal are Lublin, Kalisch, Plock, Sandomir, Augustow, and Siedlce. The rivers are the Vistula, Bug, Netz, Pilica, Nidow, Bsura, Wartha, Prosna, and San.

The face of the country is generally level; the soil naturally fertile, but miserably cultivated. The exports consists of corn and raw produce: there are few manufactures, except distilleries and tanneries. The inhabitants are more civilized than those of Lithuania, but less so than in Prussian Poland, where there is a larger mixture of Germans.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, vested in a viceroy appointed by the emperor of Russia, and in a senate of 30 members, 10 of whom are bishops; and a diet of 77 deputies. The revenue amounts to 900,000*l.* sterling.

Poland, t. Carniola; 6 SSE. Gottschee.

Polangen, t. Samogitia; 44 NW. Miedniki.

Polaniecz, t. Poland, in Sandomir; 28 SW. Sandomirz.

Polarom, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 18 NNW. Rajamundry.

Polcenigo, t. Friuli; 23 N. Trevigio, 32 W. Udina. Pop. 3,000.

Polder, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, in Agouna.

Poldnerskaia, fort, Russia, in Ekaterinburg; 32 SW. Ekaterinburg.

Poleduiskoi Stanitz, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 12 NE. Vitimskoi.

Pòlegio, or *Polese*, t. Switz. in Tesin; 6 NNW. Bellinzona.

Polemonium, now *Vatisa*.

Poleschowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 6 SW. Hradisch. Pop. 1,440.

Poleron, see *Poolaron*.

Polesia, see *Brzeskie*.

Polesino de Rovigo, late pr. Italy, between the Ferrarese and Paduan, 42 miles in length, & 12 in breadth, surrounded or intersected by the Po and the Adige. It now forms the delegation of Rovigo.

Poleto, t. Italy; 11 ESE. Mantua.

Polgar, t. Hungary; 32 NNW. Debreczin, 33 E. Erlau. Pop. 4,000.

Poli, t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 3 N. Palestrina.

Policandro, (an. *Pholegandros*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 59. E. Lat. 36. 37. N. Pop. 700. 20 miles in circuit. The surface is rocky, and the soil shallow; however, it produces corn and wine sufficient for the inhabitants: it has no harbour. The town is about 3 miles from the shore, and contains about 100 Greek families.

Policastrella, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 15 NW. Bisignano.

Policastro, (an. *Buxentum*, & *Pyxus*,) t. Naples, in Principato Citra, a gulf of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 64 NNW. Rossano, 80 SSE. Naples. Lon. 15.30. E. Lat. 40. 8. N. Bp. see. Pop. 386.

Policastro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 WSW. St. Severina.

Polikastro, or *Paleo Castro*, t. on N. coast of Candy; 15 ESE. Settia.

Policaudchery, see *Palicaudcherry*.

Policole, t. Hind. in Ellore; 40 NE. Masulipatam.

Policorn, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 15 S. Lanciano.

Polignac, t. France, Upper Loire, on the Loire; 6 N. Puy. Pop. 1,934.

Polignano, t. Naples, in Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; 6 NW. Conversano, 17 E. Bari. Lon. 17. 14. E. Lat. 41.12. N. Bp. see. P. 6,887.

Poligny, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Jura; 9 NNE. Lons le Saunier, 20 SSW. Besançon. Lon. 5. 47. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 5,388. H. 1,150.

Polina, (an. *Apollonia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 30 SE. Saloniki.

Polinara, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 N. Bisignano.

Polino, isl. in the Archipelago; 3 NE. Milo.

Poliput, t. Carnatic; 5 SE. Bomrauzepolam.

Polistene, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 16 SE. Nicotera.

Politoor, t. Carnatic; 7 N. Conjeveram.

Politschano, t. Stiria; 4 S. Windisch Weistritz.

Politz, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, near the Frisch Haff, celebrated for its hops; 8 N. Old Stettin. Lon. 14.40. E. Lat. 53.36. N. Pop. 1,308.

Politz, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 4 W. Branau.

Politzka, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 20 SE. Chrudim, 40 WNW. Ulmutz. Pop. 3,073.

Polizzi, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara,

15 E. Cefalu, 34 SE. Palermo. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. 47. N. Pop. 4,900.

Polkowitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, containing 2 chh.; 10 S. Gros Glogau, 21 SW. Guhrau. Lon. 56. 5. E. Lat. 51. 29. N. Pop. 1,362.

Polla, t. Stiria; 6 WNW. Hardeberg.

Polla, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 4 S. Cangiano. Pop. 3,541.

Pollardsville, p-v. Greenville, S. C.; W. 531.

Pollay, t. Hind. in Bahar; 25 SW. Patna. Lon. 85. E. Lat. 25. 21. N.

Pollay, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 10 NE. Ruttunpour.

Pollee, t. Hind. in Orissa; 12 E. Sonepour.

Polle, t. Han. in Calenberg, on the Weser, with a ferry; 20 S. Hameln. Pop. 925.

Pollenfeld, t. Bavaria; 3 NE. Aichstatt.

Pollenitz, or *Polnitz*, r. which rises near Neustadt, in Meissen, and runs into the Elbe, near Schandau.

Pollenza, (an. *Pollentia*,) t. Majorca; 26 NNE. Majorca. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 39. 51. N.

Pollina, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 WNW. Mistretta.

Pollina, see *Polonia*.

Polling, t. Bav. in Iser; 2 SSW. Weilheim. Pop. 900.

Pollior, or *Belior*, isl. in the Persian gulf, about 6 miles long & 3 broad, near the coast of Persia, with a reef of rocks, on NW. coast. Lon. 54. 40. E. Lat. 26. 22. N.

Polliple's Island, small rocky isl. at the N. entrance of the high lands in Hudson's river. Here sailors expect a treat from persons who have never passed by before.

Pollock Harbour, harbour on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 42. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

Pollockshaw, manufacturing t. Scot. in Renfrew; 3 SW. Glasgow, 5 E. Paisley. P. 2,000.

Polls, t. Stiria; 5 N. Judenburg.

Pollutri, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 SE. Lanciano.

Polmont, v. Scot. in Stirlingshire; 4 W. Linlithgow. Pop. 250.

Polna, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 8 SE. Teutch Brod, 22 S. Czaslau. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 3,738.

Polnisch Wette, t. Silesia, Neisse; 5 S. Neisse.

Polno, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Coslin; 58 NE. Stargard, 75 WSW. Dantzic. Lon. 16. 27. E. Lat. 54. 3. N. Pop. 887.

Polnovatskoi, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 36 E. Berezov.

Po-lo, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-tong, on the Tong river; 10 WNW. Hoei-tcheou.

Polo, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 122. 28. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Polo, small isl. E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Samar. Lon. 121. 33. E. Lat. 12. 14. N.

Polo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Bool. Lon. 124. 5. E. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Polok, t. Podolia; 54 NW. Kaminiecz.

Pololamoi, t. Russia, Olonetz; WSW. Kemi.

Poloma, t. Africa, in Aweri, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Formosa, inhabited by fishermen. 12 SSW. Aweri.

Po'omen, t. Prussia, 8 N. Lick.

Polone, see *Boui*.

Polonghera, t. Piedmont, on the Po; 5 SW. Carmagnola, 13 S. Turin.

Polonhir, r. Thibet, formed by the union of

several small streams, 20 E. Tchontori, which loses itself in Lake Hara.

Polonia, (an. *Æas*, *Aios*, & *Aous*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pugo, in Albania.

Polonia, (an. *Apollonia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 20 N. Valona. Greek bp. see.

Polonne, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 96 SE. Luck, 115 W. Kiev. Pop. 2,874.

Polore, t. Hind. Carnatic; 26 SSW. Arcot, 55 NW. Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Polorotora, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 24 S. Kirensk.

Polotsk, city, Russia, in Vitepsk, on the Duna; 168 SE. Riga, 272 S. Petersburg. Lon. 38. 48. E. Lat. 55. 29. N. Pop. 3,500. Abp. see. It is a place of strength, and contains a seminary, and has some trade.

Polritten, t. Prussia; 6 S. Heilsberg.

Polniza, see *Pulsnitz*.

Polsterau, t. Stiria; 3 E. Fridau.

Poltana, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 S. Lanciano.

Poltava, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Mohilew, Smolensk, and Orel, E. by Orel, Kursk, and Slobodsk Ukraine, S. by Chernigov and Ekaterinoslav, and W. by Mohilew. Pop. 1,490,000. Sq. m. 16,160. This is one of the finest parts of the Ukraine, having a rich strong soil, producing great crops of corn; but the cultivation is very imperfect. The exports are corn, cattle, lime, charcoal, pitch, potash, and linen.

Poltava, or *Pultawa*, t. Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Vorekla, the fortifications of which are not very strong; 84 NNW. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 49. 38. N. Pop. 9,000. H. 1,200. It has an earthen fortress, and 9 chh., and carries on a considerable trade with Siberia, Germany, Crimea, and Constantinople, chiefly in cattle; also in flax, hemp, corn, and wax. It has 4 yearly fairs. The houses are indifferently built. It is famous for its siege by the Swedes, and a battle between the Swedes and Russians in 1709.

Poltzin, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, near which are some medicinal springs and baths; 32 SE. Colberg, 46 NE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 53. 46. N. Pop. 1,683.

Poltznitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elster, at Elsterwerda.

Poludennaia, fort, Russia, in Tobolsk; 68 SSE. Ischim, 180 S. Tobolsk.

Polura, t. Walachia; 20 NE. Tergosyl.

Poly, t. Hind. Visiapour; 20 NW. Sattarah.

Polyadden Point, cape in the English Channel, on S. coast of Cornwall; 8 W. Deadman's Point.

Polynesia, term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific ocean, E. of Australasia, and the Philippine islands, including the Sandwich, the Society, the Marquesas, and others, from Lon. 170. to 230. E. and Lat. 35. N. to 50. S. An extent of 5,100 miles from N. to S. by 3,600 from E. to W.

Polystilo, or *Thaso Poulo*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 4 N. Thaso.

Polzano, t. Naples, Otranto; 5 SE. Tarento.

Pomabamba, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the province of Mizque; 90 E. La Plata. Lon. 64. 8. W. Lat. 19. 55. S.

Pomard, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 3 SW.

Beaune. Pop. 1,060. It is celebrated for its wine.

Pomares, t. France, in Landes; 15 SW. St. Sever. Pop. 1,464.

Pomarico, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 11 SSW. Matera.

Pomarta, t. Moldavia; 15 NNW. Dorohoi.

Pomata, t. S. A., in La Paz; 20 SE. Xuli.

Pombal, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 16 NE. Leyria, 21 S. Coimbra. Pop. 3,731.

Pombas, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 12 S. Abrantes.

Pombeditha, now *Juba*.

Pombeiro, t. Portugal, in Beira; NE. Coimbra. H. 297.

Pombo, pr. Anziko, at the mouth of the Zaire.

Pombo Sambu, pr. Congo, in S. part.

Pombsdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 NW. Patschau.

Pomegue, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower, with a small garrison. Lon. 6. 23. E. Lat. 43. 16. N.

Pomelsbrunn, t. Bav.; 5 E. Hersbruck.

Pomerania, pr. Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by West Prussia, S. by West Prussia and Brandenburg, and W. by Mecklenburg; upwards of 200 miles long from E. to W. and from 30 to 80 broad. Lon. 12. 29. to 18. 2. E. Lat. 52. to 54. 44. N. Pop. 665,336. Sq. m. 12,349. It is divided into 3 governments, Stettin, Stralsund, and Coslin. Chief towns, Stettin, Stralsund, Stargard, Anclam, Colberg, Stolpe, Wolgast, and Coslin.

Pomerania consists almost entirely of a flat tract of country extending along the Baltic, and so low towards this sea, that it would be inundated, were it not protected by a range of sand hills and dikes. The soil is generally light; in some parts particularly near the sea, consisting of drifting sand; but on the banks of lakes and rivers, of a black, rich mould: the climate cold, often foggy, but generally healthy. The exports consist of corn, cattle, timber, wool, wax, and fish. Cattle and sheep are very numerous, and there are extensive woollen manufactures. The peasantry are generally in a state of vassalage, and the state of agriculture is backward.—The rivers are the Oder, Leba, Stolpe, Rega, Persante, Ucker, and Ihna. Almost one seventh part of this country formerly belonged to Sweden; of this, Stralsund was the capital; but it now belongs wholly to Prussia. The old divisions of *Anterior* or *Hither Pomerania*, and *Hinder* or *Farther Pomerania*, are now abolished. The former name was applied to the part lying on the west side of the Oder; the latter to the part lying on the east side.

Pomeranza, (*Le*), t. Tuscany; 5 S. Volterra.

Pomerelia, or *Little Pomerania*, district, Prussia, now forming a part of the province of Dantzic, bounded E. by the Baltic, E. by Prussia, S. by Poland, and W. by Pomerania; about 90 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. This country was formerly a part of the duchy of Pomerania, and was governed by its own princes, of the Pomeranian line. The principal places are Dantzic and Stargard.

Pomero, t. Istria; 6 SSE. Pola.

Pomersdorf, t. Prussia; 8 S. Elbing.

Pomersfelden, t. Bav.; 17 SSW. Bamberg.

Pomfret, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 22 N. Windsor. Pop. 1,635.

Pomfret, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 40 E. Hartford, 57 SW. Boston, W. 378. Pop. 2,042. It is an excellent agricultural town, and has a very large cotton manufactory. Near the centre of the town there is a pleasant village where several turnpikes meet. The Quinibaug separates this town from Killingly on the east side.

Pomfret, p-t. Chataque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, including the villages of Fredonia and Dunkirk; 339 W. Albany. Pop. 2,366.

Pomiedluck, t. West Greenland. Lon. 47. 30. W. Lat. 61. 45. N.

Pommarez, t. France, Landes; 10 SE. Dax.

Pommeraye, (*La*), t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; E. St. Florent le Veil; 15 WSW. Angers.

Pommeraye, t. France, in Vendee, district of Fontenay. Pop. 1,300.

Pommerieux, t. France, in Mayenne; 3 SE. Craon. Pop. 1,010.

Pommeret le Vicomte, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 NE. Guingamp, 5 SSE. Pontrieu.

Pommerit les Bois, t. France, in North-Coasts, district of St. Briene. Pop. 2,336.

Pommiers, t. France, in Gironde; 6 W. La Reolle. Pop. 670.

Pomna, r. Hind. which runs into the Mahanay, 10 N. Bahar.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal island among the Orkneys, about 15 miles from the N. coast of Caithness. The form is very irregular, being intersected by a number of bays or lochs. The soil is very various; in some parts, especially towards the hills or high grounds, we meet with a mixture of cold clay and moss; near the shore it is generally of a sandy nature; rich black loam is also to be met with in some few places, especially near Kirkwall. They sow on it the only grain they have, a small kind of black oats, and a poor sort of bean alternately. Kirkwall is the capital. Pop. about 12,000. Sq. m. 212. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 58. 54. N.

Pomozdinskoi, t. Russia, on the Vitchevda; 103 NE. Ust Sisolsk.

Pampadour, t. France, in Correze; 7 SW. Uzerches.

Pompeiano, t. Italy; 11 SW. Brescia.

Pompeii, or *Pompeia*, ancient city, Italy; 12 SE. Naples. It was situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and was buried, A.D. 79, at the same time with Herculaneum, by an eruption of that mountain. It had been almost forgotten, till about the middle of the 18th century, when it was discovered, and about one fourth of the city is now cleared. The volcanic matter covering it, consists chiefly of an accumulation of ashes. On entering the city the traveller finds himself in the midst of ancient buildings. The first objects that strike the attention are the quarters of a Roman legion, 2 theatres, a temple of Isis, &c. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses small, some of 2, but generally of only 1 story; and on the whole, Pompeii has, in many respects, a strong resemblance to modern Italian towns. See *Herculaneum*.

Pompelo, now *Pampeluna*.

Pompey, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 11 SE. Onondaga, 146 W. Albany, W. 404. Pop. 6,701. This is a valuable agricultural township, & contains 4 post villages, Pompey, Pompey West Hill, Delphi, and Oran; and an academy.

Pompidour, or *St. Flour de Pompidour*, t. France, in Lozere; 9 S. Florac.

Pompignac, t. France, in Gironde; 6 E. Bourdeaux.

Pompon, (*Great*), r. Hind. which runs into the Ganges, 3 miles below Patna.

Pompon, (*Little*), r. Hind. which runs into the Ganges, near Futwa.

Pomponesco, t. Italy, on the Po; 5 SE. Sabinetta.

Pomponoosuc, see *Ompomponoosuc*.

Pomptin, marshy district in SE. part of the Campagna di Roma, taken by the Romans from the Volsci. In the reign of Theodoric these marshes were drained by private adventurers.

Pompton, p-t. Morris co. N. J.; W. 262.

Pompu, t. Peru, in Lima; 90 NE. Lima.

Pomunky Creek, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 12. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Ponada, t. Hind. in Joodpour; 22 W. Meerta.

Ponakelly, t. Golconda; 15 S. Byarem.

Ponaron, t. Carnatic; 15 NNE. Volconda.

Ponaveram, t. Coimbetore; 10 W. Darapurum.

Poncara Indians, N. A., on the Quicourre. No. 200.

Poncin, t. France, in Ain, near the Ain; 7 N. St. Rambert, 9 SE. Bourg en Bresse. Lon. 5. 25. E. Lat. 46. 5. N. Pop. 2,696.

Pond Fort, p-v. St. Charles co. Missouri; 41 St. Louis, W. 935.

Ponda, t. Hind. in Soonda; 12 SE. Goa, 20 N. Carwar. Lon. 73. 56. W. Lat. 15. 23. N.

Pond Island, isl. on the coast of Maine, in Hancock co. Pop. 10.

Pondicherry, mt. N. H., in Breton Woods and Jefferson.

Pondicherry, city, Hind. in Carnatic, on a sandy plain, not far from the shore; 75 SSW. Madras, 75 N. Negapatam. Lon. 79. 52. E. Lat. 11. 56. N. Pop. about 25,000; of whom 1,500 are Europeans and Creoles. It belongs to the French, and is the capital of their establishments in India, but is not of much commercial or political importance. It is regularly laid out; the houses of the Europeans built of brick and of 2 stories with flat roofs; those of the natives of wood and of one story. The climate is extremely hot, yet healthy. It was formerly much more splendid than at present. The district belonging to the city contains about 120,000 inh., and 80 sq. m. The soil in the neighbourhood is very fertile, well cultivated, and produces abundance of rice.

Pondico, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, uninhabited; 2 N. Negropont.

Pondil, t. Hind. in Bahar; 37 SSW. Patna.

Pondimarka, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 20 SW. Visigapatam.

Pondong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of Siao. Lon. 125. 10. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Pondy, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Madura. Lon. 114. 23. E. Lat. 6. 57. S.

Poneaur, see *Panaur*.

Ponferrada, t. Spain, in Leon; 23 W. Astorga. Pop. 2,220.

Pong-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 50 SE. Pei-tcheou.

Pongedamy, r. Hind. one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the sea.

Pongallah, t. Hind., in Palnaud, on the Kistnah; 20 NE. Timerycotta.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, cluster of small islands in the channel of Formosa, about 6 leagues from the W. coast of that island. These islands, says Mons. La Perouse, are a heap of rocks, which assume all kinds of shapes; among others, one of them so exactly resembles the tower of Cordouan, which is at the entrance of Bordeaux river, that one would think it was hewn out by the same hands. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Pong-tse, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Kiang-si, on the Yang-tse; 30 NE. Keiou-kiang.

Poni, r. Hind., which runs into the Palia, 5 W. Arcot.

Ponienunay, t. Samogitia; 28 ESE. Birza.

Poniewicz, t. Samogitia; 30 ENE. Rosienne.

Ponlapilly, t. Golconda; 30 SSW. Hydrabad.

Pono, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 42. E. Lat. 4. 21. S.

Ponoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the Frozen ocean; 144 N. Archangel.

Ponoi, r. Russia, which runs into the Frozen ocean, near a town of the same name, Lon. 40. 44. E. Lat. 67. 10. N.

Ponomping, t. Cambodia; 20 SE. Cambodia.

Ponpon, see *Edisto*.

Pons, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Charente; 2 1-4 posts S. Saintes, 65 SSW. Paris. Pop. 3,858.

Pons, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 14 N. Cervera.

Pons Ceni, now *Muldorf*.

Ponsah, t. Hind., in Bahar, at the union of the Coyle with the Soane; 7 S. Rotasgur. Lon. 84. 1. E. Lat. 24. 31. N.

Pont, r. Eng. in Northumberland, which runs into the German ocean, 7 N. Tinemouth.

Pont l'Abbé, t. France, in Finisterre; 9 SSW. Quimper, 13 SE. Douarnenez. Pop. 1,878.

Pont l'Abbé, t. France, in Channel; 9 NW. Carantan, 9 S. Valognes. Pop. 1,793.

Pont l'Abbé, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 SE. Rochefort, 12 NW. Saintes. Pop. 477.

Pont d'Ain, or *Pont Dain*, t. France, in Ain, near the Ain; 2 1-2 posts SE. Bourg en Bresse, 61 1-4 SSE. Paris. Pop. 1,150.

Pont Amaffrey, t. Savoy; 3 N. Chambéry. Pop. 100.

Pont d'Amboise, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 9 SE. Chinon.

Pont de l'Arche, t. France, in Eure; 6 N. Louviers, 10 S. Rouen. Pop. 1,462.

Pont Audemer, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Eure; 6 posts SW. Rouen, 8 1-2 ENE. Caen. Lon. 0. 37. E. Lat. 49. 21. N. Pop. 5,207. H. 1,450.

Pont Aven, t. France, in Finisterre; 7 SE. Concarneau, 7 W. Quimperlé. Pop. 677.

Pont Authon, t. France, in Eure; 10 SE. Pont Audemer. Pop. 210.

Pont de Beauvoisin, t. France, in Isere; 11 W. Chambery, 38 ESE. Lyons. Pop. 1,062. A small river separated this place from Savoy.

Pont de Camarez, t. France, in Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters; 6 S. St. Affrique, 18 S. Milhau. Pop. 1,750.

Pont de Cé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Loire, near which the army of Mary of Medicis was defeated in the year 1620; 3 miles from Angers. Pop. 3,018.

Pont Charaud, t. France, in Creuse; 8 SE. Felletin.

Pont Chartrain, isl. in lake Superior, SW. of Maurepas island.

Pont Château, t. France, Lower-Loire; 13 W. Blain, 15 WNW. Guerande. Pop. 2,703.

Pont du Château, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 E. Clermont, 9 SE. Riom. Pop. 2,831.

Pont Croix, t. France, in Finisterre; 17 NW. Quimper. Pop. 1,053.

Pont Eland, t. Eng., in Northumberland, on the Blythe, anciently a Roman station, called *Pons Ælii*; 8 N. Newcastle. At this place a peace was concluded, in 1244, between Henry III., and the king of Scotland.

Pont l' Evêque, t. France, principal place of a district, in Calvados; 8 N. Lisieux, 21 E. Caen. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 2,426.

Pont Farcey, t. France, in Calvados; 7 NW. Vire, 28 SW. Caen. Pop. 950.

Pont du Gard, see *Gard*, *Pont du*.

Pont Gibaut, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 10 WSW. Riom, 10 WSW. Clermont. Pop. 612.

Pont de Jort, v. France, in Calvados, with a mineral spring; 6 NE. Falaise, 15 SW. Lisieux. Pop. 76.

Pont de Montvert, t. France, in Lozere; 7 E. Florac, 15 SE. Mende. Pop. 1,245.

Pont à Mousson, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meurte, on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts; 13 S. Metz, 13 NNW. Nancy. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 49. 54. N. Pop. 6,738. It had once a university, which, in the year 1768, was removed to Nancy.

Pont de Remy, t. France, in Somme; 6 ESE. Abbeville.

Point de Roide, t. France, in Doubs; 4 W. Blamont, 7 NNW. St. Hypolite.

Pont Rousseau, t. France, in Lower-Loire, on S. side of the Loire, opposite to Nantes.

Pont en Royans, t. France, in Isere; 6 S. St. Marcelin, 18 SW. Grenoble. Pop. 1,246.

Pont Saint Esprit, (*Le*), t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gard; 25 ENE. Alais, 28 NNE. Nismes. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 44. 16. N. Pop. 4,045. It is situated on the Rhône, over which is a stone bridge, built in the middle of the 13th century. It is defended by a citadel.

Pont St. Marence, t. France, in Oise, with a bridge over the Oise; 6 N. Senlis, 12 SSW. Compiègne. Pop. 2,875.

Pont St. Pierre, t. France, in Eure; 6 NE. Pont de l' Arche.

Pont St. Vincent, t. France, in Meurte; 6 S. Nancy, 15 W. Luneville.

Pont Scorf, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 NW. Hennebon.

Pont sur Sambre, t. France, in North; 7 E. Le Quesnoy. Pop. 911.

Pont sur Seine, t. France, Aube; 4 NE. Nogent sur Seine, 12 W. Mery sur Seine. Pop. 954.

Pont de Sorgues, t. France, in Vaucluse; 6 N. Avignon. Pop. 1,270.

Pont Valain, t. France, in Sarthe; 10 ENE. La Flèche, 15 S. Le Mans. Pop. 1,700. In 1370, the English were defeated near this town by the French; 4,000 were either killed or taken.

Pont sur Vannes, t. France, in Yonne; 6 ESE. Sens, 25 WSW. Troyes. Pop. 254.

Pont de Vaux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ain, on the Resouse, near its union with the Saône; 16 NW. Bourg en Bresse, 37 N. Lyons. Lat. 46. 26. N. Pop. 2,758.

Pont de Vesle, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Ain, near the Vesle; 10 S. Pont de Vaux, 15 W. Bourg en Bresse. Lat. 46. 16. N. Pop. 1,364.

Pont le Voye, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 S. Blois. Pop. 1,200.

Pont sur Yonne, t. France, in Yonne; 6 NNW. Sens, 27 SE. Melun. Pop. 1,388.

Ponta do Sal, small town of Madeira. Pop. 1,600.

Ponta Delgada, s-p. St. Michael's, one of the Azores, on S. side of the island. Lon. 25. 36. W. Lat. 37. 45. N. Pop. from 8, to 12,000. Bp. see. The houses are built of lava, white washed, and are generally of 3 stories, and at a distance has an appearance of neatness. But the streets are narrow and exceedingly filthy. Glass windows have been but recently introduced, and now comparatively rare, and the houses within have little convenience or comfort. The town contains a cathedral, several other churches, and 9 convents.

Pontac, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenées; 9 WSW. Tarbe, 12 SE. Pau. Pop. 2,396.

Pontachin, v. Flanders, so named from a bridge across the Scheldt; 2 N. Tournay. Near this town a bloody battle was fought May 1794, between the allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated; the loss on each side was estimated at 3,000 men.

Pontadura, small isl. in the Adriatic, with a town, SW. of Pago. Lat. 44. 33. N.

Pontafella, t. Carinthia; 16 SW. Villach.

Pontailier, t. France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saone; 12 SW. Gray, 16 E. Dijon. Pop. 1,169.

Pontaix, t. France, in Drôme; 6 W. Die, 10 E. Crest. Pop. 449.

Pontarcy, t. France, Aisne; 4 E. Vailly, 5 N. Fismes.

Pontarion, t. France, Creuse; 30 S. Guéret.

Pontalier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland; 7 1-2 posts SE. Besançon, 65 SE. Paris. Lon. 6. 25. N. Lat. 46. 54. N. Pop. 3,880. It is defended by a castle on a mountain about half a mile from the town.

Pontarlon, t. Savoy; 15 SE. Geneva.

Pontaumur, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 18 WNW. Clermont.

Pontbrogny, t. Savoy; 2 N. Annecy.

Ponticharra, t. France, in Isere, on the Breda; 12 SE. Chambery. Pop. 2,763.

Pontchartrain, lake, Louisiana, about 25 m. long from E. to W., and 25 broad, and generally from 12 to 14 feet deep. It communicates with lake Borgne on the E., with lake Maurepas on the NW., and with the city of New-Orleans by Bayou St. John, on the S. It is surrounded by marshes, and on account of the mud, the landing in many places is difficult.

Pontchartrain, t. France, in Seine and Oise ; 9 W. Versailles. Pop. 1,286.

Ponte, t. Piedmont, in Ivrea, at the conflux of the Soana and Orco ; 10 SW. Ivrea, 19 NNW. Turin. Pop. 3,600.

Ponte, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 4 S. Montemoro Velho.

Ponte de Barca, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho ; 9 N. Braga.

Ponte de Brenta, t. Italy, Padua ; 5 NNE. Padua.

Ponte Centesimo, t. Popedom, in Spoleto, on the Topino ; 5 S. Nocera, 12 Spoleto.

Ponte-corvo, t. Italy, in Lavora, belonging to the States of the Church, capital of a small delegation, on the Garigliano ; 50 NW. Naples, 60 ESE. Rome. Pop. 5,168. Bp. see. 6 chh., 1 cathedral. Bernadotte, before he was made king of Sweden, bore the title of prince of Pontecorvo.

Ponte Decimo, t. Genoa ; 8 NNW. Genoa.

Ponte d' Era, t. Tuscany, on the Era ; 16 ENE. Leghorn. Pop. 3,000.

Ponte Landolfo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 11 N. Benevento, 28 ENE. Capua.

Ponte de Lima, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Lima, containing a collegiate church, 3 hospitals, 2 convents ; 12 NE. Braga, 33 N. Oporto. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 41. 44. N. Pop. 2,800.

Ponte Molino, t. Italy, Verona ; 24 S. Verona.

Ponte Nura, t. Italy ; 7 SE. Piacenza.

Ponte de Olivença, t. Spain, in Estramadura ; 7 NW. Olivença.

Ponte di St. Nicolo, t. Italy, Padua ; 3 ESE. Padua.

Ponte de Soro, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 15 SSE. Abrantes.

Ponte Stura, t. Piedmont, at the conflux of the Stura and the Po ; 4 SE. Trino. Pop. 1,400.

Ponte Vedra, or *Ponteredra*, t. Spain, near W. coast of Galicia ; 25 N. Tuy. Pop. 2,000.

Ponteamass, t. Cambodia, near the mouth of a river which runs into the gulf of Siam ; 140 S. Cambodia. Lon. 104. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperiale*, t. Carinthia, only separated by a small river from Ponteba Veneta.

Ponteba Veneta, t. Italy, in Friuli ; separated by a small river from Ponte Imperiale ; belonging to Carinthia ; 20 NNW. Friuli, 47 ENE. Cadore.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, t. Eng. in Yorkshire, at the conflux of the Aire and the Dun ; 23 SSW. York, 175 N. London. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 3,605. The town is handsome, well built of brick, and has a free grammar school, a market on Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament. In the time of the Saxons this town was called *Kirkby*. Here are the ruins of a castle.

Pontella, t. Portugal, Beira ; 4 NE. Lamego.

Ponteque, or *Pontique*, cape with two small islands, on W. coast of Mexico ; 30 NE. Cape Corrientes.

Ponteredra, see *Ponteba*.

Pontevex, t. France, in Var ; 3 S. Hieres.

Pontexico, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Oglio ; 18 S. Brescia. Pop. 4,675.

Pontezuelo, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres ; 132 NW. Buenos Ayres.

Pontezuelo, t. S. A., in Cordova ; 150 N. Cordova.

Pontgoin, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir ; 6 S. Châteauneuf en Thimerais.

Ponthiu, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Picardy, situated between the rivers Canche and Somme. Abbeville was the capital.

Ponti, t. Italy, Verona ; 2 S. Peschiera.

Ponti, t. Piedmont ; 6 SW. Acqui.

Pontiac, p-t. Oakland co. Michigan, on the river Huron ; 16 NW. Detroit, W. 582.

Pontia, now *Ponza*.

Pontian Islands, group of small islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, on the coast of Lavora, of volcanic origin. Ponza and Vendactena, two of them, contains 1,100 inh.

Pontiana, Dutch settlement, on W. coast of Borneo, on a river of the same name, which is navigable. Lon. 109. 30. E. Lat. 3. S.

Pontica, the W. part of Bithynia ; also the NE. half of Asia Minor.

Ponticchio, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 4 W. Dragonera.

Ponticello, t. Naples, near the capital. Pop. 4,370.

Ponticusa, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago ; 2 SW. Stamfalia. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 36. 33. N.

Pontigny, t. France, Yonne ; 10 NE. Auxerre.

Pontivy, t. France, principal place of a district, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, with a linen manufacture ; 21 NNE. Hennebont, 25. N. Vannes. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 48. 4. N. Pop. 3,090.

Pontoglio, t. Italy ; 16 W. Brescia.

Pontoise, (an. *Briva Isaræ*), t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, situated on a hill near the Oise ; 4 posts W. Paris, 11 E. Rouen. Lon. 2. 11. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 5,174. Here is a castle and garden belonging to the prince of Conti.

Pontons, t. France, in Landes ; 6 NE. Dax. Pop. 830.

Pontorson, or *Pont Orson*, t. France, in Channel, on the Coesnon, near the sea, with a tide harbour ; the fortifications have been destroyed ; 9 SSW. Avranches. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 1,320.

Pontremoli, (an. *Apua*, or *Apuani*), t. Tuscany, on the Magra ; 20 SSW. Parma. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 44. 26. N. Pop. 2,500. Bp. see. It is well fortified, and defended by a castle.

Pontrieu, t. France, principal place of a district, in North-Coasts ; 7 N. Guingamp, 10 NW. St. Briec. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 1,108.

Pontralain, see *Pont Valain*.

Pontus, ancient country, in NE. part of Asia Minor ; now *Sivas & Trebisond*.

Pontypool, t. Eng., Monmouthshire ; 18 SW. Monmouth, 146 W. London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat.

51. 44. N. Pop. about 2,000. It is celebrated for its iron mills, and manufacture of japanned ware, called Pontypool, with a market on Saturday.

Ponza, (an. *Pontia*), small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt works, belonging to the duchy of Parma; there are several smaller islands near it. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 40. 58. N.

Ponzano. t. Italy, Treviso; 3 NNW. Trevigio.

Ponziac, t. Birmah, on the Ava; 16 S. Raynangong.

Ponzone, t. Piedmont; 10 S. Acqui, 18 N. Savona. Pop. 2,150.

Poodacotta, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 30 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Poodicherum, t. Hind., in Mysore; 24 WSW. Periapatam.

Poodoor, t. Hind.; 5 S. Coimbatore.

Pooducaud, t. Cochin; 27 E. Cranganore.

Poogul, t. Hind. Moulton, in Bikaner; 24 NW. Bikaner.

Pookareeah, circar, Bengal, bounded N. & E. by Dacca, S. by Caugmahry, and W. by Burbazzo; about 36 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad.

Poole, s-p. Eng. in Dorsetshire, situated in a large bay, called *Luxford Lake*, or *Poole Harbour*, which, including all its angles, is 50 miles in circumference; 28 SSW. Salisbury, 105 SW. London. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 4,816. Poole is a place of great trade, and the merchants send out a great many vessels to the Baltic, Portugal, Newfoundland, America, Greenland, Newcastle, &c. It is a borough town and sends two members to parliament. The houses are built mostly of stone. The harbour is allowed to be one of the best and safest in the whole channel for merchant ships to lie in. There are belonging to this port 230 sail of shipping, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing about 1,500 men; about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing.

Pool, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 51. E. Lat. 0. 2. N.

Poolampatty, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 6 N. Darempoury.

Poolange, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 6. E. Lat. 3. 25. N.

Poolapauk, t. Carnatic; 20 SW. Madras.

Poolaron, or *Pulo Rhun*, one of the Banda or Spice islands, in the E. Indian sea, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Lon. 130. 22. E. Lat. 4. 12. S.

Poolbada, t. Hind. Orissa; 10 SE. Jaypour.

Poolbarry, t. Bengal; 13 SE. Dinagepour.

Poolbarry, t. Bengal; 24 NW. Goragot.

Pool's Island, small isl. in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 23. W. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Poolesville, p-v. Spartanburg, S. C.; W. 506.

Pooley, v. Eng. in Westmoreland; 4 Penrith.

Poolgoury, t. Madura; 21 W. Coilpetta.

Pooloo, t. Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava; 26 E. Persaim.

Poolpetti, t. Ceylon; 30 SSE. Candy.

Poolpour, t. Hind.; 50 WNW. Benares.

Poolyopu, t. Malabar; 15 S. Travancore.

Poon, t. Hind. in the circar of Hindia, on the left bank of the Nerbudda; 30 W. Hindia.

Poonacamada, t. Hind. in Rajamundry; 40 W. Rajamundry.

Poonah, city, Hind. in Bejapour, capital of the Mahratta chief called Peshwa; 75 SE. Bombay, 110 NW. Visiapour. Lon. 74. E. Lat. 18. 30. N. Population estimated at upwards of 100,000. It is a modern town, not fortified, about 2 miles square. The streets are long and narrow, and the houses very irregularly built, those of the common people of only one story. The palace is surrounded by high brick walls. At this place the confederate chieftains assembled their numerous followers. The meetings took place about the middle of October, attended by 400, or 500,000 people.—The city is situated at the confluence of the Moota and Moola rivers, branches of the Kistnah.

Poonah, t. Bengal; 6 NE. Ramgur.

Poonakha, t. Bootan; 12 NE. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 46. E. Lat. 27. 55. N.

Poonamalee, t. Carnatic; 10 SW. Madras.

Poondy, t. Hind. Cicacole; 10 NE. Tickely.

Poonkur, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 3 NE. Damicotta.

Poonkur, t. Bengal; 30 SSE. Beyhar.

Poonrah, t. Bengal; 60 NW. Midnapour.

Poonugga, t. Bootan; 28 S. Tassasudon.

Poopoeroo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 54. E. Lat. 6. 18. N.

Poor Bunder, t. Hind. on the coast of Guzerat; 56 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Poor Knights, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, near NE. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 174. 42. E. Lat. 35. 30. S.

Porrundah, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 20 SSE. Poonah, 90 NW. Visiapour. Lon. 74. 6. E. Lat. 18. 13. N. This is a strong fortress, where the archives of the Western or Poonah Mahrattas are deposited.

Poorup, t. Hind. in Oude; 30 NE. Bareilly.

Poorvah, t. Hind. in Oude; 20 S. Lucknow.

Pooshaw, lake, in Hancock co. Me. It is 9 miles long, and 4 broad. It communicates with the Penobscot by Pooshaw river, which after a course of 15 miles, flows into the Penobscot, on W. side, opposite to Marsh island.

Pooshtighun, mt. Asia, between Great Bukharia and Thibet.

Pooshkur, or *Phokur*, t. Hind. in Agimere; 4 Agimere. H. 700. The inhabitants are mostly Brahmins.

Poostole, small circar, Bengal; bounded N. & W. by Dinagepour, E. by the Moosheda, and S. by Bettooriah.

Pootewatomies, Indians, America. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 42. N.

Poote des Nids, t. France, Mayenne; 8 ENE. Villaine; 12 WSW. Alençon. Pop. 2,806.

Poolgaut, t. Hind. Sumbul; 20 NW. Sumbul.

Pooti, r. on E. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea of Java, Lon. 105. 45. E. Lat. 4. 38. S.

Pootlapassa, t. Hind. in Tellingana; 6 SE. Warangole.

Poo-too, see *Pou-teou*.

Protoopoolooa, one of the small Friendly islands; 18 N. Annamooka.

Pootya, t. Bengal; 10 WSW. Nattore.

Popa, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si, on the Pe-cha; 22 S. Ouei-ling.

Popa Madre, t. S. A. in Carthagera; 50 E. Carthagera.

Popayan, pr. New Grenada, bounded N. by Llanos de Neiva, W. by Choco and the Pacific, E. by Quixos, and S. by Atacames. It is 128 leagues long, from N. to S., and about 100 from E. to W. It is for the most part rough and mountainous; the climate is very unequal; the district of Barbacoas, on the sea shore, is excessively hot, while on the high mountains in the interior, the cold is intense; tempests and earthquakes are more frequent in Popayan than even in Quito. The soil and productions are various. Grain and fruits abound; horses, cattle, and sheep are numerous. Among the plants is the cocoa or betel, which is chewed by the natives as in the East Indies. The central and loftiest of the three parallel chains of the Andes runs through the northern part of Popayan. It is of great elevation, having many summits, which tower above the region of perpetual snow. It is crossed by two roads, which are passed with great difficulty. The one most frequented is that of Guanacas, in Lat. 4. 36. N., between Popayan and the small town of La Plata; the highest point of this pass is 11,499 feet.

Popayan, city, New Grenada, capital of the above province; 190 N. Quito, 195 SSW. Santa Fe. Lon. 76. 32. W. Lat. 2. 28. N. Pop. in 1802, upwards of 25,000, a large proportion of Spanish descent. Bp. see. It is situated on an extensive plain, 5,905 feet above the level of the sea, having an uninterrupted prospect to the north, with a mountain of middling height, on the east named M, from its resemblance to that letter. A river rises from the mountain and flows rapidly through the city; and through the plain, about a league from the city, flows the Cauca, with a broad and rapid current, subject to great inundations. Popayan was founded by Benalcazar, in 1537, and is the most ancient city erected by Europeans in this part of America. The streets are all straight, regular, broad, and level; the buildings mostly of only one story, and though constructed of unburnt brick, are very handsome. It has a beautiful grand square, and several small ones. It contains a cathedral, several churches and convents, 2 nunneries, and a royal mint, the annual coinage of which is estimated at a million of dollars.

Pope, co. Illinois. Pop. 2,610. Chief town, Golconda.

Popedom, see *States of the Church*.

Popelness, cape on N. coast of the island of Yell. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 61. 6. N.

Popenreut, t. Bav.; 3 NW. Nuremberg.

Poperingen, t. Neth. in W. Flanders; 6 W. Ypres, 17 SE. Dunkirk. Pop. 9,081.

Popigan, r. Russia, which rises in Lon. 101. 14. E. Lat. 68. 40. N., and runs into the Chatanga, at Popiganskoi.

Popiganskoi, ostrog of Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Chatanga; 423 NNE. Turuchansk. Lon. 100. 14. E. Lat. 72. N.

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Po-pin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong; 15 NNE. Tong-tchang.

Poplar Grove, p-v. Newbury district, S. C.; W. 553.

Poplar Island, island in Chesapeake bay, about 10 m. in circumference. Lon. 76. 28. W. Lat. 38. 45. N.

Poplar Springs, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.; W. 65.

Poplar Town, or *Trap*, p-t. Worcester co. Md.; W. 186.

Poplin, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 24 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 500. Pop. 453.

Poplin, t. Prussia; 12 SW. Marienburg.

Popo, t. Peru, in Oruro, near a mountain celebrated for its mines; 16 NE. Paria.

Popo, isl. or cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, about 5 leagues from the islands of Bo; the largest about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 130. E. Lat. 19. 14. S.

Popo, or *Papa*, km. Africa, on the Slave Coast, about 24 miles in extent. The soil is flat and sandy, without either hills or trees.

Popo, (*Grand*), t. Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated near the sea, in a fertile soil, at the mouth of a river which comes from the country of Ardra. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 6. 22. N.

Popo, (*Little*), t. Africa, on the sea coast, not far from Grand Popo. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 6. 18. N.

Popocatepec, t. Mexico; 36 SE. Mexico.

Popocatepetl, volcano, Mexico, in the province of Puebla. Lon. 93. 33. W. Lat. 18. 36. N. This volcano is constantly in action, throwing out smoke, ashes, and fire, but no great eruption has hitherto taken place. Its figure is that of a truncated cone with a large crater. It is 17,716 feet high; and is one of the highest mountains between the bay of Panama and Beering's Straits.

Popoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 7 NNW. Sulmona, 15 SSW. Chieri. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Popornica, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 36 NE. Stephanowze, 79 NNE. Jassy.

Poportzie, t. Lithuania; 12 NW. Troki.

Popovitz, t. Bosnia; 10 N. Bosna Serai.

Poppelsdorf, t. Pru. Cologne; 3 SSW. Bonn. Near it the elector of Cologne had a palace. Pop. 660.

Poppen, t. Prussia; 17 E. Ortelsburg.

Poppen, t. Austria; 8 S. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Poppendorf, t. Stiria; 10 NNE. Rackesburg.

Poppi, t. Tuscany, on the Arno; 25 ESE. Florence. Pop. 1,800.

Poppina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 17 SW. Dristra.

Poppofori, t. Naples, Otranto; 3 SW. Oria.

Popra, or *Junkseilon*, s-p. Junkseilon, on N. coast, with a good harbour, into which vessels, drawing 20 feet, may get at spring tides, over a mud bar. Lat. 9. 27. N.

Poprat, r. which rises in Hungary, passes by Podolicz, Palotza, Sandek, &c., and runs into the Vistula, about 20 miles below Cracow.

Populonium, see *Piombino*.

Poque Choudie, v. & low flat point, in NE. part of New Brunswick, on S. side of Chaleur

bay, between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraguet.

Pora, or *Island of Good Fortune*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 40 miles in length from N. to S., and from 9 to 12 broad; 65 miles from W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 15. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Porata, or *Poretus*, now *Pruth*.

Porcah, s-p. Hind. in Travancore, on the coast of Malabar; 75 NW. Travancore. Lon. 76. 19. E. Lat. 9. 15. N. It is a populous town, surrounded by a fertile country.

Porcas, or *Island of Hogs*, small isl. near the coast of Brazil; 20 E. All Saints bay.

Porchester, v. Eng. in the county of Hants; 4 N. Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 818. Near it is an ancient castle, whose founder is unknown; but universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity. The place was formerly a town of note, and a seaport, at which it is said Vespasian landed; but the sea retiring, the inhabitants, for the most part, retired to Portsea. The castle has for some years been rented by government, and appropriated to the purposes of a prison for foreign enemies.

Porchov, t. Russia, in Pskov; 60 E. Pskov. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 1,200.

Porcia, t. Friuli; 16 NNW. Concordia.

Porcina, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 NE. St. Seviero.

Porco, jurisdiction, Peru, W. of Potosi, about 75 miles from La Plata, and extending about 60 miles. In this jurisdiction is the mountain of Porco, whence it has its name, and from whose mine the Yncas extracted all their silver for their expenses and ornaments; and accordingly was the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. The coldness of the situation of this district occasions a scarcity of grain and fruits; but, on the other hand, it abounds in fine cattle of all sorts.

Porco, t. S. A. capital of a jurisdiction in La Plata, and Buenos Ayres. Lon. 67.56. W. Lat. 19. 40. S.

Porcos, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Porcuna, t. Spain, in Jaen; 8 SSW. Andujar. Pop. 4,889.

Porcupine River, r. America, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 87. 36. W. Lat. 46. 14. N.

Porcupins, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 110 m. above the Yellowstone.

Porcupine Mountains, mts. NW. Territory, S. of lake Superior, and W. of the Ontonagon. They have a very rugged and commanding appearance, are visible at the distance of 80 miles, and are estimated to rise 1,800 or 2,000 feet above the lake.

Porden, t. Prussia; 11 S. Allenstein.

Pordenask Point, cape on SW. coast of England; 2 S. Land's End.

Pordenone, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the Noncello; 12 NNW. Concordia, 26 WSW. Udina. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 1,800.

Poreitch, or *Poretschje*, t. Russia, in Smolenskoe; 28 NW. Smolensk. Lon. 26. 40. E. Lat. 55. 5. N. Pop. 2,309.

Porentrui, or *Brundut*, t. Switz. in Berne; 31 SW. Bâle, 24 NW. Soleure. Lon. 7. 1. E.

Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. 2,032. H. 500. It has a castle, a hospital, a gymnasium, and 3 chh. It was formerly the residence of the bishop of Bâle.

Pori, small isl. near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

Pori, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 20 SSE. Cerigo.

Porlail, or *Porloyd*, r. N. Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

Porlarkshofen, bay on S. coast of Iceland. Lon. 17. W. Lat. 64. N.

Porlezza, t. Italy; 14 N. Como.

Porlock, or *Portlock*, s-p. Eng. in the county of Somerset, situated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Bristol channel, called by the Saxons *Port Locan*; 30 W. Bridgewater, 167 W. London. Lon. 3. 44. W. Lat. 51. 11. N. Pop. 633. Here was anciently a palace of the Saxon kings. A market was formerly held here every Thursday, but there are now only 3 annual markets or fairs.

Pornasce, t. Genoa; 13 WNW. Albenga.

Pornic, t. France, in Lower-Loire; chiefly inhabited by fishermen; 11 S. Paimbœuf, 24 W. Nantes. Pop. 948.

Poro, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near the river Vojussa; 12 NE. Valona.

Poro, isl. on SW. coast of Sumatra, NW. of the Pogy islands; 33 miles long, and 8 broad. Pop. about 1,000. Lon. 99. 15. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Poro, small isl. among the Philippines, near W. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 20. E. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Poro Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 108 NE. Peking. Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 41. 22. N.

Porog, t. Russia, Archangel; 20 SE. Oneg.

Porog, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 SSW. Halicz.

Poromushir, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 44 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. This island is said to be rich in minerals, but destitute of timber; wolves & red foxes are found in plenty. Lon. 156. 14. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Poros, (an. *Sphæria*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 miles in circ., near E. coast of Greece, in the gulf of Engia, opposite to a bay called the *Gulf of Poros*. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 37. 37. N. The small island of Calaurea is joined to Poros by a sand bank.

Poroslo, or *Boroslo*, t. Hungary, on W. side of the Teisse, where is a magazine for salt; 18 SE. Erlau, 40 E. Waitzen.

Poroz, r. Russia, in Viatka, which runs into the Kama, near Kai.

Porphyrian, now *Rumely*.

Porpus Point, cape in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 17. W. Lat. 51. 8. S.

Porqueriza, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 13 E. Cervera.

Porqueira, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 SW. Leyria.

Porquerolles, small isl. France, and principal of those called *Hieres*, about 10 miles long, and 2½ wide; defended by an old castle and a small fort. Lon. 6. 17. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Porrieres, t. France, in Var; 6 NW. St. Maximin.

Porrogong, t. Bootan; 17 S. Tassasudon.

Porsanger, or *Posanger*, t. Norwegian Lap-

land, on a bay of the North sea; 104 W. Wardhuys. Lat. 70. 50. N.

Porschenstein, citadel, Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg; 16 SE. Freyberg.

Porselon, or *Porselouc*, t. Siam, rich and commercial. Lon. 99. 46. E. Lat. 17. 48. N. It is situated on a large river, which runs into the gulf of Siam. It is surrounded with 14 bastions constructed by some French engineers.

Port Addi, see *Portendic*.

Port Allan, harbour on S. coast of Scotland, and W. side of Wigton bay. Lon. 4. 24. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Port Almeyda, harbour on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 13. 25. S.

Port Althorp, harbour on NW. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia. Lon. of the entrance, 223. 55. E. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Port Amherst, harbour on S. coast of Nova Scotia; 17 NE. Cape Sable. Lon. 65. 20. W. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Port Anna Maria, bay or harbour on S. coast of Sir Henry Martin's island, in the Pacific ocean; 7 W. Point Martin. An excellent run of fine water flows into the harbour, which possesses every advantage that could be desired.

Port Antonio, harbour on NE. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 5. W. Lat. 18. 5. N.

Port Bail, t. France, in Caannel; 20 S. Cherbourg. Pop. 794.

Port Bainbridge, inlet, N. Pacific ocean, extending about 20 miles N. into the W. coast of N. America; the entrance is situated Lon. 212. 14. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Port Banks, harbour on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 135. W. Lat. 56. 35. N. The prospect, though rather confined, is pleasing and romantic.

Port Barwell, harbour on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 149. 40. W. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Port Blanc, harbour in the Red sea, on the coast of Egypt; 25 SSE. Cosier.

Port Bourbon, s-p. on S. coast of Mauritius.

Port Cabanus, harbour on N. coast of Cuba, E. of Honda bay.

Port Camden, inlet or branch from Prince Frederick's Sound; extending about 20 miles S. Lon. of the entrance 226. 15. E. Lat. 56. 55. N.

Port Canon, harbour on S. coast of Scotland, and E. side of Glenluce bay. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 54. 47. N.

Port Chalmers, harbour on W. coast of Montague Island, in Prince William's Sound. Lon. 213. 22. E. Lat. 60. 16. N.

Port Charles, harbour on E. coast of New Zealand, on N. part of a peninsula which bounds the river Thames towards the E.; 6 E. Cape Colville.

Port Chatham, bay or harbour on E. coast of Greater Andaman Island. Lon. 92. 51. E. Lat. 11. 41. N.

Port Chatham, harbour on W. coast of N. America, behind the island which forms Cape Elizabeth, at the E. of the entrance into Cooke's inlet, and from that cape extends to a point in a direction N. 45. E. 5 miles and a half, and from thence it terminates in an excellent harbour, about 2 miles long from N. to S., affording secure and convenient anchorage. Lon. 209. 4. E. Lat. 59. 14. N.

Port Chaudiere, harbour on S. coast of Hispaniola; 50 W. St. Domingo. The port is large, open, and deep.

Port Clarke, harbour on W. side of Christian's Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; 4 NNE. York Minster.

Port Conclusion, harbour on E. coast of S. extremity of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 225. 37. E. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Port Conway, p-t. Prince George co. Va.; W. 80.

Port Cornwallis, fort, harbour and settlement belonging to the English on E. coast of the island of Andaman. Lon. 93. 10. E. Lat. 13. 20. N. Pop. 700.

Port de Conquel, harbour, France, on the peninsula of Quiberon. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Port Cox, bay on W. coast of N. America; 60 SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Dalrymple, t. Van Diemen's Land, on the Tamar, 40 miles from its entrance into Bass' straits, on N. side of the island; 120 N. Hobart town. It is the chief place of an English settlement, which contained in 1818, 750 inhabitants, of whom 336 were convicts.

Port Daniel, harbour in Chaleur bay, 9 leagues from Plato. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 48. 10. N. It is a commodious harbour.

Port Davy, s-p. Van Diemen's Land, on W. coast, S. of Macquarie.

Port Dauphin, bay on E. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 25. W. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Port Deposit, p-t. Cecil co. Md.; 74 NNE. Annapolis, W. 81. Here is a bank.

Port Desire, harbour in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 64. 25. W. Lat. 47. 7. S.

Port Dick, harbour on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 209. 45. E. Lat. 59. 13. N.

Port Discovery, harbour on W. coast of N. America, on the south side of the strait of Juan de Fuca, 75 miles from its entrance, near the south end of the gulf of Georgia, a little to the east of New Dungeness. Lon. 122. 38. W. Lat. 48. 4. N. It has 24 fathom water a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is one of the finest harbours in the world.

Port Dundas, v. Scot. in Lanarkshire, 1 Glasgow.

Port Egmont, a large and convenient port or harbour, on the NW. coast of Falkland's islands, discovered by Commodore Byron, in the year 1765; and by him esteemed one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 51. 21. S.

Port Elizabeth, p-t. Cumberland co. N.J., on a branch of the river Maurice; 15 ESE. Bridge-town, W. 196.

Port Elizabeth, see *Elizabeth*.

Port d'Envaux, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 SE. Rochfort. Lat. 45. 51. N.

Port d'Espagne, see *Port of Spain*.

Port Essington, harbour, N. Pacific ocean, on the coast of New-Cornwall, with a depth of water from 7 to 9 fathoms. Lon. 230. 12. E. Lat. 54. 14. N.

Port Etches, bay or harbour on SW. of Hinchinbrook island, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound, where the Russians have a factory. Lon. 213. 56. E. Lat. 60. 21. N.

Port Famine, bay on W. coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 16. W. Lat. 53. 45. S. This is a safe harbour from all winds except the SE. In 1581, the Spaniards built a town here named Philippeville, and placed about 400 persons in it; but most of them died of famine.

Port Fidalgo, inlet on W. coast of N. America, extending about 20 miles from the NE. part of Prince William's Sound. Lon. of the entrance 213. 57. E. Lat. 60. 49. N.

Port Floal, bay & v. Scot. in Wigton; 7 S. Stranrawer.

Port Français, harbour on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 7. S.

Port Français, bay, or harbour on W. coast of N. America, discovered by Monsieur La Perouse, in the year 1786. Lon. 137. 10. W. Lat. 58. 37. N. The sides of the harbour are formed by secondary mountains, whose elevation is from 8 to 900 toises; they are covered with pines and verdure, and the snow is only seen on their summits. In the valleys are found specimens of every thing which forms the mass of the mountains, ochre, coppery pyrites, garnets, brittle, but very large and perfectly crystallized, schorl in chrysal, granite, schisti, hornstone, very pure quartz, mica, plumbago, and coals; some of these substances prove that these mountains contain copper and iron ore, but no trace of any other metals was seen by the discoverers.

Port Francis, s-p. S. A.; W. of Cape Coadera.

Port Frederick, harbour, on N. side of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. 40. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Port Fuego, s-p. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 14. 14. N.

Port Galeres, port, on S. coast of Samos. Lon. 26. 54. W. Lat. 37. 44. N.

Port Gallant, harbour, in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, within Fortescue bay, where a fleet of ships may moor with safety; the depth of water every where 4 fathoms, with a muddy bottom. Good water and plenty of wood are to be obtained. Lon. 73. 9. W. Lat. 53. 50. S.

Port Gardner, harbour, on E. coast of Whidby's island, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 47. E. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Port Gibson, p-t. Claiborne co. Miss.; 35 N. by E. Natchez, W. 1,221. P. 300. H. 60. It is situated on the south branch of the Bayou Pierre, 30 m. by the winding of the stream, above its junction with the Mississippi; 5 E. of the Mississippi, in a right line. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, a public library, and a printing office. The Bayou Pierre is navigable to the town for large flat bottomed boats, from the 1st of February to the last of May. Port Gibson carries on a considerable trade with New Orleans; the chief export is cotton.

Port Gore, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 150. 20. W. Lat. 59. 10. N.

Port Hannah, bay, on W. coast of N. America; 40 SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Hawkesbury, bay, on W. coast of N. America, at N. entrance into the straits of Juan de Fuca. Lon. 124. 40. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Port Herbert, bay, on S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64. 55. W. Lat. 43. 53. N.

Port Holland, harbour, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. There is no danger in sailing into this port, and good anchorage is found in every part. Lon. 72. 34. W. Lat. 53. 57. N.

Port Hood, bay, on W. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 46. N.

Port Houghton, harbour on W. coast of N. America, between Point Hobart and Point Walpole. It is bounded by lofty mountains, and from their base extends a small border of low land, forming the shores of the harbour.

Port Ingraham, harbour, on one of the Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, said to be good to winter in. Lon. 133. 18. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

Port Inhambane, harbour, on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 23. 10. S.

Port Jackson, a bay and English settlement, on E. coast of New Holland; 9 N. Botany bay. Lon. 152. 12. E. Lat. 33. 51. S. It is one of the best harbours in the world. It is land-locked for 14 miles in length; of the most irregular form; its soundings are sufficient for the largest ships; and all the navies in the world might ride within it in safety. Of the natural productions and inhabitants, what has been said of Botany bay may be applied to Port Jackson.

Port John, good harbour, on W. coast of King's Island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 232. 10. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

Port Joli, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 70. 10. W. Lat. 47. 15. N.

Port Iron Point, cape, on S. coast of Wales, and county of Glamorgan; 3 W. Oxwich Point.

Port Isaac, haven, Eng. on NW. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 4. 16. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

Port Kilsit, harbour, in the Red sea, on the coast of Nubia, near the mouth of the Farat.

Port Lethen, s-p. on E. coast of Scotland, in Kincardine; 6 S. Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 57. 1. N.

Port de la Liberte, (Le,) t. France, in Morbihan. Pop. 2,630.

Port Loquez, bay, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 20. E. Lat. 13. 25. S.

Port Louis, s-p. on W. coast of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61. 33. W. Lat. 16. 39. N.

Port Louis, s-p. & principal town of Mauritius, residence of the governor and his council, situated on W. side of the island, in a valley, surrounded with high mountains. Lon. 57. 32. E. Lat. 20. 10. S. Pop. 8,000 whites, & 12,000 blacks. The houses are in general small, and consist of only one story, with garrets; they are nevertheless disposed with great convenience. The town is irregular, as it was originally begun without any settled plan; and every one was permitted to build according to the suggestions of his own fancy. The quays are very commodious, both for the loading and unloading of small vessels. Towards the middle of the town there is a large space, surrounded with a high stone wall, which contains the buildings appropriated to the slaves of the Company, as well as the public stables, &c. The port is not large, and it has been rendered less by two ships, which sunk almost in the middle of it.

The entrance of it is narrow, and defended by two batteries on two low points of land, almost opposite to each other. About two or three miles to the west of the town, there is a considerable river, called *La Grand Rivière*, from whence the town and harbour are supplied with fresh water; and at the mouth of it a powder-mill is erected. There is a guard house on the summit of a high steep mountain, at the western extremity of the town, where a flag is hoisted when a vessel is discovered in the offing. At the entrance of the harbour is an island called *Isle des Tonneliers*, on which are several redoubts and batteries, well furnished with heavy artillery to defend the town.—In Sept. 1816, this town was almost entirely consumed by fire, no less than 1,200 houses being burnt, but it has since been rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

Port Louis, (*Le*,) or *Blavet*, t. France, in Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet; 3 S. L'Orient. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 47. 43. N. Pop. 2,630. It is situated at the extremity of a peninsula, defended by a citadel surrounded by the sea and rocks difficult to avoid. The road is spacious, and the harbour secure.

Port Mahon, (an. *Portus Magonis*,) s-p. Minorca. Lon. 4. 5. E. Lat. 39. 52. N. Pop. 2,071. It is the capital of a district; is built chiefly on lofty rocks; the houses are generally good, being all provided with cisterns, but the streets are uneven, rough, and badly paved with flints. The harbour is celebrated, being one of the safest and most convenient in the Mediterranean, with a sufficient depth and extent to hold a fleet of ships of war; but at the entrance there are some shoals. Fort St. Philip in the neighbourhood was noted in the maritime wars of the last century.

Port Malmesbury, bay or harbour, on W. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, and S. part of Chatham strait. Lon. of the entrance, 225. 59. E. Lat. 56. 17. N.

Port Mangarin, harbour, on S. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 12. E. Lat. 12. 25. N.

Port Margot, t. Hispaniola; 14 ESE. Port Paix.

Port Maria, bay, on N. coast of Jamaica.

Port Mariel, harbour, on N. coast of Cuba.

Port Marquis, harbour, on W. coast of Mexico; 3 E. Acapulco.

Port Mary, bay, on W. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. 29. E. Lat. 57. 11. N.

Port Mathanon, harbour, on SE. coast of Cuba, between Cape Mayzi and Cape Cruz.

Port Maurice, bay, on SE. coast of Terra del Fuego, a little SW. of Cape St. Diego. Lon. 66. 15. W. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Port Morant, bay, on S. coast of Jamaica, near E. end of the island. Lon. 76. 2. W. Lat. 17. 54. N.

Port Mulgrave, or *Admiralty Bay*, harbour on W. coast of N. America, formed by small islands on E. side of Beering's bay, near the entrance. Lon. 220. 35. E. Lat. 59. 34. N. Here Mr. Dixon saw some of the natives: their habitations were wretched hovels, with their insides conveying a complete picture of dirt, filth, and idleness.

Port Natal, port, in SE. part of Africa. Lat. 29. 50. S.

Port Nevile, bay in Johnston's straits, on the coast of N. America. Lon. 234. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

Port Nockie, harbour, Scot. on the coast of Bamfshire. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Port Olivier, or *Port Yero*, s-p. on SE. coast of the island of Metelin, reckoned one of the safest and most capacious harbours in the Archipelago.

Port Orchard, bay or harbour within Admiralty inlet. Lon. 237. 6. E. Lat. 47. 39. N.

Port Paix, or *Paz*, s-p. St. Domingo, situated on N. shore, with a good harbour. Lon. 72. 53. W. Lat. 19. 55. N. The commerce of the place is considerable. The territory round it is considered as one of the most healthy in the island.

Port Palliser, harbour on NE. coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the S. Indian ocean. Lon. 69. 37. E. Lat. 49. 3. S.

Port Pasquet, harbour on SW. side of Majorca.

Port Partrick, small s-p. Scot. on SW. coast of the county of Wigton, the nearest harbour of Great Britain to Ireland, being not more than 21 miles to Donaghadee; 133 SW. Edinburgh, 423 N. London. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 54. 56. N. Pop. 1,302. Here is one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house; & above a dozen trading vessels of from 40 to 60 tons, which sail and return regularly; besides a number of vessels which occasionally come from other ports.

Port Penn, v. Newcastle co. Delaware, opposite to Reedy island, 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated, and has a secure harbour. Piers have been erected here by the state of Pennsylvania.

Port Philip, inlet, on S. coast of New Holland, extending about 30 miles inland in a northern direction, and where broadest, 36 from E. to W. Point Nepean, the eastern point of entrance, is in Lon. 144. 38. E. Lat. 38. 18. S.

Port de Plate, s-p. St. Domingo, on N. side, 22 leagues W. Old Cape Francois. Lon. 71. 25. W. Lat. 19. 45. N. Pop. about 2,500. It is overlooked by a white mountain. It has 3 fathoms water at its entrance, but diminishes within; and is but an indifferent harbour.

Port Praslin, bay on N. coast of New Georgia, or the land of Arsacides. Lon. of the entrance 154. 50. E. Lat. 7. 25. S.

Port Pray, see *Porto Praya*.

Port au Prince, s-p. Hispaniola, situated on W. coast. Lon. 72. 27. W. Lat. 18. 34. N. Population, in 1790, about 15,000. The country in the environs produces cotton, indigo, sugar, and coffee. In the year 1770, great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1791, the town was set on fire, and great part of it burned down; and in 1794, it was taken by the English. Except in time of war it was considered as the capital of the French part of Hispaniola. In 1790, it consisted of upwards of 600 houses, & contained 2,754 white inhabitants. The situation is low and marshy, and the climate in consequence very unhealthy. It is surrounded moreover by hills, which command the harbour; but both the hills and the valleys are abundantly fertile. To the east is situated the noble

plain of Cul de Sac, extending from 30 to 40 miles in length, by 9 in breadth; and it contains 150 sugar plantations; most of which are capable of being watered in times of drought by canals, admirably contrived & disposed for that purpose. The circumjacent mountains are clothed with plantations of coffee, which extended quite to the Spanish settlements. On the 15th of August, 1820, a fire broke out in this town, which destroyed upwards of 600 houses. The loss was estimated at \$5,000,000. It is the capital of president Boyer.

Port Protection, harbour on W. coast of N. America, situated at NW. extremity of the prince of Wales' Archipelago; so called by Capt. Vancouver, as affording an asylum & safe anchorage after a violent storm on the evening of Sept. 8, 1793. Lon. of the entrance, 226. 35. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Port Raphiti, or *Ruffti*, harbour of the Aegean sea, on NE. coast of Attica, anciently the port of *Prasæ*. Lon. 24. 1. E. Lat. 37. 52. N. It is represented as a most safe, commodious, and delightful harbour; almost surrounded with valleys, which terminate in mountains; the intervening slopes being covered with pine trees and verdure.

Port Razior, harbour on SW. coast of Nova Scotia.

Port Republic, p-t. Rockingham co. Va., on S. branch of the Shenandoah; 20 NE. Staunton, W. 149. Two miles from this village is Madison's cave, in a hill about 200 feet in height. It is used for the purpose of manufacturing saltpetre. A few yards distant is another cave of greater size. It is 800 yards long, having various apartments and windings. Here are formed numerous stalactite columns, some of which are 10 or 12 feet in circumference.

Port Republican, see *Port Royal*, S. C.

Port Resolution, harbour on N. side of the easterly point of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 169. 45. E. Lat. 19. 32. S.

Port Roseway, bay on SE. coast of Nova Scotia, in which the town of Shelburne is built. Lon. 65. 13. W. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Port Royal, p-t. Caroline co. Va., on the Rappahannock; 20 SE. Fredericksburg, W. 80. It was once a place of considerable trade, but is now in a state of decay. It contains a brick church and about 50 houses. Rappahannock Academy is situated about 3 miles W. of the town. It has some funds, a respectable library, and usually 60 or 70 students.

Port Royal, p-t. Montgomery co. Tennessee, at the Union of the Sulphur Fork and Red River; 12 E. Clarksville, W. 772.

Port Royal Island, isl. in Port Royal entrance, near the coast of S. Carolina, about 12 miles long, and 5 wide. Beaufort is the principal town. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Port Royal, or *Porto Escondedo*, small isl. & harbour in the bay of Campeachy, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 92. 36. W. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Port Royal, s-p. Jamaica; 20 SW. Kingston. Lon. 76. 45. W. Lat. 18. 0. N. It is situated on S. side of the island, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thousand sail of ships could an-

chor with the greatest convenience and safety; and the water was so deep at the quay of Port Royal, that vessels of the greatest burthen could lay their broadsides to the wharfs, and load or unload with but little trouble and at a small expense. It contained 2,000 houses, very handsomely built, and few places in the world could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, & an entire corruption of manners. In this flourishing state it continued till the 9th of June, 1692, when a dreadful earthquake, which seemed to shake the very foundations of the island, overwhelmed Port Royal, and buried nine-tenths of it 8 fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town after this destructive shock; but about 10 years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire. Notwithstanding this second catastrophe, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it again. But in the year 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known, reduced it a third time to a heap of ruins. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, which seemed to mark out this spot as a place devoted to destruction, the custom house and public offices were removed by an act of the assembly, and no market suffered to be held here for the future. It contains at present about 200 houses, a navy yard, a hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers; the fortifications are kept in repair.

Port Royal, s-p. Martinico. Lon. 61. 9. W. Lat. 14. 38. N.

Port Poyal Entrance, bay of the Atlantic, on SE. coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 80. 27. W. Lat. 32. 8. N.

Port Royal, or *Annapolis*, in Nova Scotia. See *Annapolis*.

Port Royal, or *Port Royal in the Fields*, famous monastery, France, near Chevreuse, 5 leagues W. of Paris. A branch connected with it was also established in the city. This institution cherished many men eminent for learning and piety. The persons who were connected with it, are styled the *Messieurs de Port Royal*, and are famous in the religious and literary history of France. It was abolished in 1710.

Port Royal Harbour, port on S. coast of the island of Ruatan.

Port St. Antonio, harbour on S. coast of the island of Stalimene.

Port St. Felice, harbour on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 22. 15. S.

Port St. James, bay on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 4. E. Lat. 21. 55. S.

Port St. John, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, at the mouth of a river, on the Pacific ocean; 85 SE. Leon. Lon. 85. 45. W. Lat. 11. 25. N. It has a safe and capacious harbour.

Port St. Juan, bay or harbour on SW. coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, near the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, on the north side of the strait. Lon. 124. 8. W. Lat. 48. 32. N. It is a good harbour.

Port St. Julian, harbour of the Atlantic, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 68. 44. W. Lat. 49. 10. S.

Port St. Marie, t. France, in Lot-&-Garonne, on the Garonne; 10 NW. Agen. Pop. 3,681.

Port St. Mary, port on NW. coast of isl. of Paros. Lon. 25. 13. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

Port St. Père, t. France, in Lower-Loire ; 9 SW. Nantes, 15 SE. Paimbœuf.

Port St. Pierre, see *St. Peter le Port*.

Port Salut, s-p. on S. coast of Hispaniola ; 16 SW. Les Cayes.

Port Sandwich, harbour of the island of Mallicollo, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 167. 57. E. Lat. 16. 25. S.

Port sur Saône, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 6 NW. Vesoul, 10 SE. Jussey. Pop. 1,858.

Port Sapsila, harbour on N. coast of the isl. of Patino, about a mile E. of La Scala. Pop. 1,914.

Port Scrivan, harbour on the coast of the Isthmus of Darien, good and secure when vessels are got in, but the entrance is very dangerous.

Port Seaton, s-p. Scot. on the Frith of Forth ; 8 E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Port Seitan, port on N. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26. 40. E. Lat. 37. 49. N.

Port Selanguin, harbour on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 10. E. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Port Shimene, harbour on N. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Port Skerry Bay, harbour on N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 3. 47. W. Lat. 58. 31. N.

Port Snettisham, harbour on W. coast of N. America, in Stephens' Passage, between Point Styleman and Point Hammer.

Port Solidad, port on one of the Falkland islands, with a fortress erected by Monsieur Bougainville, and by him called *St. Louis*.

Port of Spain, s-p. capital of the island of Trinidad. Pop. estimated at about 10,000. It is the residence of the governor, and the seat of the courts. This town was, a few years since, burnt down, but has been rebuilt with stone. It is regularly laid out at right angles, is well supplied with water from numerous wells, and bids fair to become one of the largest and handsomest towns in the West Indies.

Port Stephens, bay on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 207. 51. W. Lat. 32. 40. S.

Port Stephens, harbour on S. coast of Pitt's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 230. 21. E. Lat. 33. 28. N.

Port Stewart, harbour on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 223. 4. E. Lat. 55. 38. N.

Port Subéc, harbour on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Port Susan, harbour on W. coast of N. A., in the gulf of Georgia, E. of Whidby's island. Lon. 237. 55. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

Port Taylay, harbour on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119. 35. E. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Port Thoulouse, harbour on S. coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Port Tibori, s-p. on SW. coast of Negropont. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 38. 17. N.

Port Tobacco, p-t. & cap. Charles co. Md., on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Potomac a little below the town ; 45 SSW. Annapolis, W. 34. Pop. about 500. It contains an Episcopal church, a ware house for the inspection of tobacco, and about 80 houses. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

Port Towan, small bay on NW. coast of Cornwall ; 12 NW. St. Ives.

Port Townshend, harbour in the gulf of Georgia, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 237. 31. E. Lat. 48. 3. N.

Port de la Trinidad, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America.

Port Ucah, harbour on W. coast of N. America. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Port Velas, or *Velasco*, harbour on the coast of California. Lat. 28. 13. N.

Port Vendre, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees ; 17 E. Ceret. Lon. 3. 12. E. Lat. 42. 31. N. Pop. 2,050. It has a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It takes its name from a temple, consecrated to the goddess Venus.

Port Vinegora, or *Round Port*, bay on N. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 53. 44. E. Lat. 13. 30. S.

Port Watson, p-v. Courtland co. in Homer, N. Y., on the Tioughnioga, 3 miles from the court house ; W. 385. See *Homer*.

Port Wells, harbour or inlet on NW. part of Prince William's Sound, on W. coast of N. America ; about 10 miles in length from N. to S., and 3 in its mean breadth. Lon. of the entrance, 212. 31. E. Lat. 60. 59. N.

Port William, p-t. & cap. Gallatin co. Ken., at the conflux of Kentucky river with the Ohio ; 37 N. Frankfort, W. 584. Pop. 120. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a bank.

Port William, t. Scot. on W. coast of Wigtonshire ; 9 SSW. Wigton. Lat. 54. 48. N.

Port Yarrock, harbour, Scot. on W. side of Wigton bay. Lon. 4. 24. W. Lat. 54. 49. N.

Porta, (*La*), t. Corsica, capital of a district ; 15 NE. Corte, 22 SSW. Bastia. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 42. 18. N.

Portacamaro, t. Piedmont, in Asti ; 25 ESE. Turin. Pop. 1,022.

Porta Canonne, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 8 S. Termola.

Portadown, t. Ireland, in Armagh, on the river Ban ; 9 NE. Armagh, 16 N. Newry.

Portaferry, t. Ireland, in Down, at the entrance of Strangford Lough, opposite to Strangford.

Portage, co. NE. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,095. Chief town, Ravenna.

Portage, t. in SW. corner of Portage co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 195.

Portage, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 111.

Portage, or *Carrying River*, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 15 W. of the Sandusky.

Portage des Sioux, p-t. Missouri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 6 miles above the Missouri, 24 N. St. Louis, W. 904.

Portal di St. Luis, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the river Tocantin ; 220 NNE. Villaboa. Lat. 13. 30. S.

Portalegre, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 15 SW. Valença de Alcantara in Spain, 84 E. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 11. W. Lat. 39. 8. N. Pop. 5,585. H. 1,127. Bp. see. Besides the cathedral, contains 4 parish churches, 5 convents, and a hospital. It is fortified with walls and towers.

Portalegre, t. Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande.

Portaloan, see *Putelam*.

Portarlinton, t. Ireland, on the river Barrow, partly in King's County, and partly in Queen's County; 31 N. Kilkenny, 36 SW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 13. W. Lat. 53. 9. N. It sends one member to parliament, and is populous, well built, and remarkable for the number of schools, principally for young children, to prepare them for superior education.

Portascawet, or *Port Skewet*, small s-p. Eng. in Monmouth, on a small river which runs into the Severn; 4 SW. Chepstow.

Portchester, see *Porchester*.

Portela, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 NNW. Mourao. Pop. 1,800.

Portela das Cabras, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 7 NW. Braga.

Portelet, small isl. near N. coast of the island of Jersey; 1 NW. Noirmont Point.

Portella, t. Naples, in Lavora; 6 W. Fundi.

Portendick, or *Port Addi*, t. Africa, in Zenhaga. Lat. 18. 6. N. It is inhabited by Moors, whose chief trade is fishing, and gathering gum in the neighbouring woods; it is situated on a bay, on the coast of the Atlantic.

Portendick, (*Little*), s-p. Africa; 25 S. Portendick.

Porteole, t. Aust. Illyria, in Trieste; 17 S. by E. Trieste. Pop. 2,208.

Porter, t. Oxford co. Maine; 34 SW. Paris. Pop. 487.

Porter, t. Niagara co. N. Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, and W. by Niagara river, including the village of Youngstown and Fort Niagara; 319 N. by W. Albany. Pop. 850.

Porter, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,132.

Porter, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 879.

Porter, lake, Nova Scotia; 15 E. Halifax.

Portersville, p-t. & cap. Dubois co. Indiana; 136 Indianapolis, W. 685.

Porteros, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 22. E. Lat. 43. N.

Portero, r. Chili, which runs into the sea, at Valdivia.

Portete, harbour in the Caribbean sea, on the coast of Caraccas; before it is a rock of the same name. Lon. 72. 16. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Porthdinlleyn Head, cape or promontory of N. Wales, in Caernarvonshire; 6 W. Puhely. Lon. 4. 47. W. Lat. 52. 53. N.

Porthorion Road, bay in the Irish sea, near SW. extremity of Caernarvonshire.

Porthynon Point, cape of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire; 6 SSW. Penryse.

Portici, t. Naples, in Lavora; 5 E. Naples. Pop. 5,203. It is situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and below the town at the depth of 70 feet, under accumulated beds of lava, lies the town of Herculaneum. Here the king of Naples has a palace, in which are deposited the antiquities found at *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*.

Portilla, t. Spain, Leon; 10 ESE. Valladolid.

Porticello, bay on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

Portishead, v. Eng. in Somersetshire, with a harbour in the Bristol Channel, said to have been a seaport before Bristol; 10 W. Bristol. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Portishead Point, cape, Eng. on NW. coast of Somersetshire, on the Severn; 3 SW. from the mouth of the Avon. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Portland, p-t. & port of entry, Cumberland co. Maine; 54 NNE. Portsmouth, 115 NNE. Boston, W. 554. Lon. 70. 20. W. Lat. 43. 39. N. P. in 1800, 3,677; in 1810, 7,169; in 1820, 8,531. It is a very pleasant town, delightfully situated on a peninsula in Casco bay. It is the shire town of the county, the seat of the state government, and in point of population, wealth, and commerce, the most considerable town in Maine. It contains a handsome house for the meeting of the legislature, a very elegant brick court house, an alms house, a market house, a town house, 2 banks, an insurance office, an academy, 4 boarding schools for young ladies, various schools, public and private, a town library of 1,300 volumes, an apprentices library of 900 volumes, and 10 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Universalists. Five of the meeting houses are furnished with bells. The town is generally very well built, a large proportion of the public and private buildings are of brick, and many of them are elegant.

The harbour of Portland is one of the best on the continent. It is safe and capacious, easy of access, and is never frozen over, except for a few days during the severity of winter. On a headland, in Cape Elizabeth, near the entrance of the harbour, there is a stone light house 70 feet high, erected in 1790. The town is defended by Forts Preble and Scammel, two fine forts on opposite sides of the ship channel, 1 1-2 miles from the light house, both mounting 35 pieces of cannon. At the east end of the town is Fort Burrows, in the rear of which are some other military works. On the highest eminence of Mount Joy's neck, on NE. side of the town stands an observatory, about 70 feet high, which affords an extensive, variegated, and beautiful view of the town, the harbour, the islands, and the interior country.

The situation of Portland with regard to an extensive and growing back country, is such as to insure to it extensive business and high commercial importance. The exports consist chiefly of timber, beef, fish, butter, &c. The shipping is principally employed in the fisheries, coasting business, and the trade to the West Indies, Russia, and of late to the East Indies. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 33,619 tons. A water communication between Portland and Sebago lake, is projected, which may be formed by opening a canal about 6 miles long; thence by a short canal from Sebago lake to Long pond: by this means a water conveyance of more than 40 miles will be effected.—Portland was formerly included in Falmouth, and in 1775, the principal part of the town was burnt by the British. It was incorporated by its present name in 1786.

Portland, (*New*), t. Somerset co. Maine; 22 NW. Norridgewock. Pop. 421.

Portland, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, 9 miles from the head of Chatauque lake. 15 SW. Dunkirk, 360 W. Albany, W. 339. Pop. 1,162.

Portland, p-t. Dallas co. Alabama; 16 Cahawba, W. 931.

Portland, (*Island of*), or rather a peninsula, Eng. on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the English

channel, joined to the continent by what is called the *Chesil Bank*, which has a heap of pebbles thrown up by the sea, which reaches from Abbotsbury to Portland. It is scarcely 7 miles round. *Portland Race* is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmest seasons. *Portland Bill*, the southern extremity of the island, is a noted place for seamen, and on it are fixed two light houses for the direction of ships. This Bill is said to be in Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 1,619.

Portland Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian ocean, W. of New Hanover; they are 6 or 7 in number, and appear to be fertile. Lon. 148. 3. E. Lat. 2. 27. S.

Portland Key, small isl. near S. coast of Jamaica; 2 E. Portland Point.

Portland Point, cape on S coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 14. W. Lat. 17. 42. N.

Portland Point, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. 30. W. Lat. 58. 50. N.

Portland Creek, small bay on W. coast of Newfoundland; 25 S. Pont Rich.

Portland Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Zealand. Lon. 178. 12. E. Lat. 39. 25. S. In 1773, capt. Cook left on this island some pigs, fowls, seeds, and roots, for cultivation.

Portland Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. A., extending about 70 miles in length to the N. Lon. of the entrance 229. 42. E. Lat. 54. 42. S.

Portland Island, one of the cluster called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, in the S. Pacific ocean; of a triangular form, and about 8 miles in circ. Lon. 164. 15. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Portlock's Harbour, inlet on W. side of king George the Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Portlogo, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone, on N. branch of the Sierra Leone river. Lon. 12. 36. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Portmahalloch Harbour, bay on S. side of the Frith of Dornoch. Lon. 3. 47. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Portneuf, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 20 SW. Quebec.

Portneuf, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 68. 50. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Porto, t. Sicily, Mazara; 2 E. Palermo.

Porto, see *Oporto*.

Porto, t. Spain, in Leon; 43 SW. Astorga.

Porto, (an. *Portus*, *Augusti*), small s-p. Poppedom, Patrimonio; 10 SW. Rome. It is situated on W. side of the Tiber, the remains of a town built by Claudius and Trajan. Bp. see.

Porto, t. Italy; 19 NW. Como.

Porto, s-p. of St. Mary, one of the Azores.

Porto d'Ally, see *Portodal*.

Porto Balabalatella, harbour on S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

Porto Bello, or *St. Philipe de Puerto Bello*, s-p. America, in the province of Panama, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien; 60 N. Panama. Lon. 79. 35. W. Lat. 9. 33. N. H. 130. Most of the houses are built with wood. In some the first story is of stone, and the remainder of wood. They are most of them remarkably spacious. The town consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, having several others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the shore; together with some

lanes parallel to the principal street, where the ground will admit of it. It has two squares, one opposite to the custom house, which is a stone structure, built on the quay; the other faces the great church, which is also of stone, large and decently ornamented, and served by a vicar, and some other priests, who are natives of the country. Besides the great church, there are also 2 convents. At the E. end of the town, in the road to Panama, is a quarter called *Guinea*, being the place where all the negroes of both sexes, whether slaves or free, have their habitation. This quarter was greatly crowded when the galleons arrived at Porto Bello, most of the inhabitants of the town retiring hither for the sake of letting their houses.

Porto Bello, which is now but thinly inhabited, was in the time of the galleons one of the most populous places in the world. Its situation on the isthmus, between the South and North sea, the goodness of its harbour, and its small distance from Panama, gave it the preference to all other places, for the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru, at its fair. The climate of this city is extremely bad, the heat is excessive, and is increased by the situation of the town, being hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains, so as not to admit a free passage to the air.

Porto Bello, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 107. 58. E. Lat. 0. 57. S.

Porto Bufaleto, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso, on the Livenza; 20 ENE. Treviso. Pop. 1,600.

Porto Bufalo, s-p. on SW. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 38. 13. N.

Porto Caballo, or *Cabello*, s-p. S. A. in Caraccas; 80 W. Caraccas. Lon. 68. 16. W. Lat. 10. 28. N. It has an excellent harbour, and about 7,500 inhabitants. It has one parish church, and 2 hospitals. The climate is very hot and unhealthy. It is the deposit of all the eastern part of Venezuela, and is a place of considerable commerce.

Porto Cairo, or *Porto Gabriel*, harbour on W. coast of the island of Andros. Lat. 37. 53. N.

Porto Caloni, harbour on W. coast of the island of Metelin. Lat. 39. 17. N.

Porto Cansado, harbour on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 11. 50. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.

Porto Casideh, harbour on the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Stanchio. Lon. 27. 44. E. Lat. 37. 7. N.

Porto Cavaleiri, port on S. coast of Natolia, opposite to the island of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 44. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Porto de Castellanos, s-p. on the island of St. Sebastian.

Porto de Comboa, t. Portugal, Estramadura, on W. coast; 2 NE. Peniche.

Porto Condea, harbour on S. coast of the island of Stalimene. Lon. 25. 16. E. Lat. 32. 50. N.

Porto Farina, s-p. Africa, in Tunis, called by the ancients *Ruscicon*, and the natives, *Gar el Mailah*, or *The Cave of Salt*. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Porto Fermo, or *Porto Fermano*, s-p. Italy, Ancona, on the Adriatic; 3 N. Fermo.

Porto Ferrajo, s-p. on N. coast of Elba. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 42. 49. N. Pop. 3,000. It is the chief place in the island, and is celebrated for

the residence of Bonaparte from the 4th of May 1814, to the 26th of Feb. 1815.

Porto Fino, (an. *Portus Delphini*,) s-p. Genoa, situated between two mountains; 12 E. Genoa. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 44. 19. N.

Porto Gabriel, see *Porto Cairo*.

Porto Gai, chief town of the island of Paxo.

Porto Gaurio, s-p. on SE. coast of the island of Andros. Lon. 24. 45. E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

Porto Genovese, harbour on the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Satalia; 30 S. Satalia.

Porto Grato, s-p. on south coast of the island of Scarpanto. Lon. 26. 45. E. Lat. 35. 31. N.

Porto Greco, t. Naples, in Capitanata, on the sea coast; 9 S. Vieste.

Porto Gruaro, t. Italy, Friuli, in Udina, on the Lamene, containing 3 churches, and 4 convents. The bishop of Concordia has his palace here; 2 N. Concordia. Lon. 12. 51. E. Lat. 45. 48. N. Pop. 4,000.

Porto Hercole, or *Ercole*, (an. *Herculis Cosani Portus*,) s-p. Tuscany, in Sienna, situated on a peninsula; 4 S. Orbitello. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

Porto Jero, bay on SE. coast of the island of Metelin.

Porto Legnano, t. Italy, in Verona on N. side of the Adige, opposite to Legnano.

Porto Leoni, or *Lione*, or *Pireo*, (an. *Piræus*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia. Lon. 23. 40. E. Lat. 37. 56. N. It is a seaport of Athens.

Porto Livadi, s-p. on E. coast of Livadia. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 37. 55. N.

Porto Longone, strong seaport on SE. coast of Elba, built in 1606, on a promontory, in a large bay, defended by a castle on a projecting rock; 2 SE. Porto Ferrajo. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 42. 52. N. Pop. 1,500.

Porto Madera, port or harbour on E. coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde islands. The entrance is not above a stone's throw wide, between two rocky points, and steep on both sides to the water, which is from 6 to 9 fathoms. It is a good harbour, and the entrance neither difficult nor dangerous.

Porto Maggiore, t. Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic; 3 SE. Comacchio.

Porto Mandri, harbour on E. coast of Livadia. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 37. 43. N.

Porto Marmora, harbour on E. coast of the island of Paros. Lon. 25. 17. E. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Porto Mastico, s-p. on W. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 25. 57. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Porto Maurizio, or *Morizzo*, s-p. Genoa, on a small gulf which separates it from Oneglia; 8 W. Oneglia. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. 3,000.

Porto Mesta, harbour on W. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Porto Morone, t. Italy; 12 E. Pavia.

Porto de Moz, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 10 S. Leyria.

Porto de Mugon, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus; 7 miles below Santarem.

Porto de Naos, harbour on south coast of Lancerotta, and one of the principal ports of that isl.

Porto Novo, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, where the Dutch had a resident. When Aurungzebe took it, he named it *Mahomet Bander*, and it is now so called by the natives. Lon. 79. 52. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Porto Novo, t. Africa, in Benin, in possession of the Portuguese. Lon. 1. 45. E. Lat. 6. 24. N.

Porto Novo, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 23 NW. Lisbon.

Porto Paradiso, harbour on E. coast of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 45. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Porto Paglia, harbour on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 31. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

Porto Pavone, harbour on S. coast of the isl. of Nisida, in the gulf of Naples.

Porto Petera, harbour on N. coast of Metelin. Lon. 26. 10. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Porto Petriais, harbour on NE. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 38. 24. N.

Porto Phanari, port or harbour on the coast of Livadia, belonging to Athens. Lon. 23. 42. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

Porto Physco, bay on south coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

Porto Pin, harbour on S. coast of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 33. 54. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Porto Portesi, harbour on N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Porto Praya, t. St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde islands, situated on a sharp rock, on E. side of the island. Lon. 23. 30. W. Lat. 14. 53. N. The harbour is good, and seldom destitute of a considerable number of shipping. It has long been a place where the outward-bound Guinea and Indiamen have been accustomed to touch at for water and refreshments. The natives bring down to the shore the produce of the country for sale, to the mariners and passengers; and the whole coast resembles a fair. Porto Praya is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements, at Cape Verde, on the coast of Africa, and on the Cape Verde islands. With the exception of 6 or 8 houses of the chief officers, which are plastered and whitewashed, and of the church, this capital of the Cape Verde islands consists of three rows of hovels, constructed of stones and mud, and chiefly inhabited by negroes.

Porto Primero, small harbour at the mouth of the Po.

Porto del Principe, see *Villa del Principe*.

Porto Re, t. Aust. Illyria, in Fiume, on the Adriatic; 4 SSE. Buccari. Pop. 1,035.

Porto Rico, island in the West-Indies, belonging to Spain, 60 E. Hispaniola; about 110 miles in length from E. to W., and 36 in breadth from N. to S. Pop. stated in 1778, at 80,660; slaves, 6,353. Pop. according to Le Dru in 1794, 136,000. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493, and was at that time supposed to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The island is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the most temperate climate. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well watered with a variety of streams that descend from the mountains. Its meadows are very rich; and the cattle, of which they feed great plenty, were originally imported from Old Spain. The north part of the island, which is the most barren, is said to contain various mines of silver and gold; and it is confidently affirmed that gold dust is often found in the sands of their rivers. Many sugar mills are built, and the island produces all the different fruits which are

common in the West Indies. The woods are stored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Porto Rico, in 1803, amounted to 11,000,000; and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 9,000,000. The capital is St. Juan de Porto Rico. Lon. 65. 30. to 67. 45. W. Lat. 18. to 18. 35. N.

Porto Rico, see *St. Juan de Porto Rico*.

Porto Santo, small island, in the Atlantic, in the immediate vicinity of Madeira. It was then uninhabited; but has ever since continued peopled by the Portuguese, and in their possession. It is but small, not much exceeding 15 miles in compass. It has a good harbour, and only one bay, where ships may ride securely against all winds, except the SW. It is in this bay that ships going or returning from India, stop to refit and refresh, which is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. The island produces wheat and corn in abundance; also cows, wild-boars, and rabbits; the latter in incredible numbers. But its most valuable productions for export, are dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fish. Lon. 16. 17. W. Lat. 33. 5. N. Pop. 1,200. Sq. m. 8.

Porto Santo, s-p. S. America, in Caraccas.

Porto St. Antonio, harbour, on S. coast of the island of Stalimene; 6 E. Condea.

Porto de St. Pedro, s-p. Brazil, on the river Iguay, near its mouth. Lon. 52. 6. W. Lat. 31. 55. S.

Porto Seguro, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Porto Seguro, s-p. Brazil, capital of a province, and near the mouth of the river of the same name; 280 NNE. Spirito Santo. Lon. 40. 46. W. Lat. 16. 45. S. Pop. 3, or 4,000. The harbour is convenient and safe, having at high tides about 20 feet of water. The streets are straight and sufficiently wide, but the houses are mean, mostly of only one story, built of soft brick covered with plaster. On the banks of the river running at the foot of the hill on which the town stands, there is a village of nearly equal extent, consisting of about 400 huts.—Brazil was first discovered by Cabral, in the spot where this town stands.

Porto Sigri, s-p. on N. coast of the island of Metelin, near Cape Sigri.

Porto Symbolo, harbour on the coast of Nattolia, in the gulf of Macri; 18 SSW. Macri.

Porto Tigani, port on S. coast of the island of Samos. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 37. 44. N.

Porto Vecchio, s-p. Corsica, in a gulf on E. coast, which forms a vast harbour, in the midst of marshes, which render the air unwholesome; 60 S. Bastia. Lon. 9. 17. E. Lat. 41. 35. N. Pop. 1,242.

Porto Venere, or *Porto di Venero*, (an. *Portus Veneris*.) s-p. Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezza; 5 S. Spezza. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 44. 5. N. Pop. 700.

Porto Vico, t. Italy; 18 SSW. Brescia.

Porto Vourcaria, harbour, on south coast of Samos. Lon. 27. 1. E. Lat. 37. 47. N.

Portodal, or *Porto d' Ally*, s-p. Africa, Baol, on the coast of the Atlantic. Lon. 16. 56. W. Lat. 14. 36. N. The chief trade is in hides, teeth, gold, and ambergris.

Portom, t. Finland, in Wasa; 20 S. Wasa.

Portola, t. Istria; 10 S. Capo d'Istria.

Portozero, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the river Andoma, near Onega lake; 20 S. Pudoga.

Portreth, small bay, England, on NW. coast of Cornwall; 10 NW. St. Ives.

Portree, s-p. on E. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 57. 24. N. The harbour is capacious, and well sheltered at its mouth by the island of Rasay. The anchorage is good; and the whole well adapted for fishing and trade.

Portsburgh, suburb of Edinburgh, without the royalty, but under the jurisdiction of the city magistrates.

Portsea Island, isl. England, about 14 miles in circ., between Portsmouth harbour and Langston harbour, and separated from the main land of Hampshire by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge. In this island are Portsmouth and Portsea.

Portsea, t. Eng., in Hants, adjoining to Portsmouth, built on what was formerly called *Portsmouth Common*, on condition that if the enemy should land, the houses were to be thrown down, without any compensation to the owners. The population is included with that of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, p-t. & port of entry, Rockingham co. N. H., on S. side of the Piscataqua, 3 miles from the sea; 14 ENE. Exeter, 24 N. Newburyport, 45 ESE. Concord, 54 SSW. Portland, 56 N. by E. Boston, W. 500. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 43. 5. N. Pop. in 1810, 6,934; in 1820, 7,327; males 3,528; females 3,789. It is the most considerable town, and the only seaport in New Hampshire. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is handsomely built. Some of the houses are elegant, and but a small proportion of them are mean. It has 32 streets, 40 lanes, 12 alleys, and contains a court house, a jail, an almshouse, an academy, an athenæum, 2 market houses, a town hall, a custom house, an insurance office, five banks, including a branch of the United States bank, and seven houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Universalists. The Episcopal church is a spacious and elegant brick edifice, from the cupola of which there is a handsome view of the town, the river, the islands, and the surrounding country.

Portsmouth is well situated for trade, and has considerable commerce. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 23,335 tons. The harbour is one of the best in the U. S. having through its whole passage up to the town, 42 feet of water at low tide, and owing to the rapidity of the current, which is equal to 5 miles an hour, it is never frozen. It is so defended against storms by the adjacent land, that ships may securely ride here in any season of the year; and it is almost impregnable by its natural situation. The entrance is defended by 2 forts, Fort Constitution, on Great island, and Fort M'Clary, opposite to it, in Kittery. There are three other forts built for the defence of the harbour, but not garrisoned at present. There is also a light house on Great isl.

On the 26th of Dec. 1802, 120 buildings, in 1806, 20 buildings, including the Episcopal

church, and in 1813, 173 buildings were destroyed in this town by fire. The parts which were burnt by these fires have been mostly rebuilt with brick. An elegant bridge was erected, in 1822, across the Piscataqua, connecting Portsmouth with Kittery, in Maine.

In the Piscataqua, opposite to the town, is Navy island, on which there is a U. S. navy yard. The island belongs to the general government, and is convenient for building ships of war. It contains a large ship house, a hospital, barracks, store houses, 3 wet docks, &c. The Washington, a 74 gun ship, was launched here in 1814; and another 74 has been lately built here.

Portsmouth, p-t. Newport co. R. I., on N. end of the island of R. I.; 7 N. Newport, W. 428. Pop. 1,645. It is connected with Tiverton, by a bridge, and with Bristol by a ferry. In NW. part of the township there is a coal mine.

Portsmouth, p-t. Norfolk co. Va., on SW. side of Elizabeth river, opposite to Norfolk, one mile distant from it; both of which constitute one port of entry; 110 E. by S. Petersburg, W. 231. Pop. 1,702. It is pleasantly situated, and regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a sugar refinery, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. The courts for the county of Norfolk are held here. In 1821, March 21, about 60 buildings in this town were consumed by fire.

Portsmouth, s-p. Carteret co. N. C., on N. end of Core bank, near Ocracock inlet; chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots.

Portsmouth, p-t. & cap. Scioto co. Ohio, on the east bank of the Scioto, just above its junction with the Ohio; 45 S. Chillicothe, 44 W. Gallipolis, W. 451. Pop. 527. It is advantageously situated, and contains a court house, a jail, and has some trade.—Near this town are considerable remains of ancient works.

Portsmouth, s-p. Dominica, on NW. side of the island. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 15. 41. N.

Portsmouth, s-p. Eng., in Hampshire, 27 S. Winchester, 72 SW. London. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. of the town and suburbs, 40,567, of whom 7,103 belong to the town, and 31,365 to Portsea. H. 6,852. It is situated on W. side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of a bay in the English channel, termed Portsmouth harbour, and consists of the old town of Portsmouth included within its fortified walls, and the new town of Portsea, which was begun about a century ago. It is the most important maritime place in England, and is the principal rendezvous of the royal navy. The harbour excels every other in Great Britain for capaciousness, depth, and security, and is capable of containing almost the whole British navy. It is thoroughly defended from any assaults of an enemy by the number and strength of its batteries, forming the most complete fortress in Great Britain, and deemed impregnable. Portsmouth dock yard, situated within the precincts of Portsea, is the grand naval arsenal of England, and much the greatest in the kingdom, containing an area of 100 acres. In time of war upwards of 4,000 workmen are here employed. Here is a royal naval college, limited to 100

students in time of war, and 75 in time of peace; also a school of naval architecture in which the students, not exceeding 24 in number are educated, free of expense.

Portsmouth contains a number of churches and meeting houses for dissenters, hospitals, and various other public buildings and institutions. It sends 2 members to parliament. Market on Thursday and Saturday, with a small one on Tuesday; a fair commencing July 10, and continuing a fortnight; and another on July 26, on Portsdown hill.—Native, Jonas Hanway.

Portsoy, s-p. Scot., in Bamffshire, situated in a creek on S. side of Murray Frith; 5 E. Cullen, 6 WNW. Bamff. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. 2,747. Near this place is a quarry of what is called Portsoy marble. There is also a curious flesh-coloured granite, found nowhere else in Europe.

Portudal, see *Portodal*.

PORTUGAL, km. Europe, bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic; about 350 miles long from N. to S., and 120 in its average breadth from E. to W. Lon. 734. to 9. 30. W. Lat. 36. 56. to 42. 7. N. Sq. m. 35,040.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Entre Duero e Minho	2,122.....	907,965.....	Braga
Tras os Montes	2,910.....	318,665.....	Braganza
Beira	9,786.....	1,121,595.....	Coimbra
Estremadura	10,354.....	826,680.....	Lisbon
Alentejo	10,425.....	380,480.....	Evora
Algarve	2,103.....	127,615.....	Lagos

37,700 3,683,000

Population, &c. The population has never been correctly ascertained. The above statement was published in 1802, and computed by multiplying the number of houses by 5, probably a little above the real average. Another estimate states it at 3,550,000. Sq. m. stated from 35,000 to 40,870. H. 763,637. Cities 21. Villages 548. Parishes 4,267.

Cities. Lisbon is the capital. The other principal towns are Oporto, Elvas, Coimbra, Braga, St. Ubes, and Evora.

Foreign possessions. The Portuguese possessions in America, are Brazil and part of Guiana; in Africa, Madeira, the Azores, and Cape Verde islands, with settlements in Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique; and in Asia, Goa, Timor, and Macao.

Government. The government is monarchical, with a cortes or representative body like that of Spain. In 1807, the royal family removed to Brazil, and Portugal was in a state of colonial dependence on Brazil, till 1821, when the royal family returned to Lisbon.

Religion. The religion is Roman Catholic, in a form much more grossly superstitious than in France. There is 1 patriarch at Lisbon; there are 2 archbishops, those of Braga & Evora; and 13 bishops; 3 ecclesiastical colleges, upwards 400 monasteries, and about 150 female convents. The inferior clergy are numerous, but very poor.

Inhabitants. The Portuguese are a backward nation with regard to the arts of civilized life. Agriculture, manufactures, and education are all in a low state. The language has a close

resemblance to the Spanish. There is but one university, that of Coimbra. There are only 3 or 4 newspapers, and 1 critical journal.

Rivers, &c. The chief rivers are the Tagus, Duero, Minho, Mondego, and Guadiana. There are no lakes, but mineral and hot springs are numerous.

Face of the country, &c. The face of the country is much diversified by mountains and plains. The country is penetrated by some of the great mountain chains of Spain, of which the most remarkable are the Serra de Estrella and the Serra de Monchique.—The climate is milder than in Spain, owing to the height of the mountains and the great extent of sea coast.

Soil and productions. The soil is light but fertile, though miserably cultivated. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, &c. in the high grounds; vines and maize in those of warmer temperature; and rice in the low grounds. The chief fruits are olives, oranges, and lemons. Silk is made of a good quality.

Trade, &c. The commerce is considerable; the exports consist almost wholly of raw produce; wine, salt, and wool. The average annual export of wine is about £2,000,000; of salt £300,000; of wool below £100,000. There are no bank notes in this country, all is paid in gold and silver. Manufactures are in a very backward state.

Portugalete, t. Spain, in Biscay, on a bay of the Atlantic; 12 NW. Bilboa. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 1,800.

Portughessa, r. S. America, formed by the union of the Pao and the Bariquicemeto, which joins the Apure, 40 NW. Cabruta.

Portus Divini, now Oran.

Portus Magnus, see *Arzew*, and *Mers il Kebeer*.

Portus Magonis, now *Port Mahon*.

Portus Veneris, now *Porto Venero*.

Porz, or *Portz*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, Cologne, on the Rhine; 3 SSE. Duitz. P. 650.

Porzano, t. Italy; 10 S. Brescia.

Porzic Point, t. France, at the entrance of Brest road, on N. side; 2 WSW. Brest.

Posadas, t. Spain, in Cordova, on the Guadalquivir; 17 SW. Cordova.

Posanger, see *Porsanger*.

Posata, t. on E. coast of Sardinia; 45 ESE. Castello Aragonese.

Poshecone, or *Poshecon*, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 44 NNW. Jaroslavl. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 58. 12. N. Pop. 1,668.

Poschiavo, see *Puschiavo*.

Poscosa, t. Tyrol; 9 SE. Trent.

Poscotter, r. South Wales, which runs into the Tavy, on the borders of Caermarthenshire.

Pose, t. France, in Eure, on the Seine; 3 E. Pont de l'Arche.

Posega, or *Poszega*, or *Poszeg*, t. Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name; 19 NE. Gradisca, 20 NNW. Brod, 100 NW. Belgrade. Lon. 17. 48. E. Lat. 45. 35. N. Pop. 4,112. H. 600. It contains a Catholic and a Greek church and a gymnasium.—Pop. of the county 67,405. Sq. m. 858. Produce, cattle, tobacco, &c.

Porvear, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 18 W. Travancore.

Porur, t. Hind., in Kerleh; 32 NW. Maltoy.

Posen, (*Grand duchy of*), pr. Prussia, comprising that part of Poland, which was restored to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815; bounded N. by Pomerania and West Prussia, E. by km. of Poland, S. by Silesia, and W. by Brandenburg. Pop. 766,476. Sq. m. 11,236. It is divided into 2 governments, Posen and Bromberg. The surface is mostly level; the soil generally light and sandy, with some tracts of heath, and some marshes. The exports consist of corn, cattle, hides, tallow, wool, &c., also woollen and linen goods and leather. It is watered by the Netz, Wartha, Odra, & Brahe.

Posen, gov. Pru., comprising the most important portion of the above province, is divided into 13 circles. Pop. 544,641. Sq. m. 6,784.

Posen, or *Posnan*, t. Prussia, capital of the province and government of the same name, formerly capital of a palatinate in Great Poland, at the confluence of the Wartha and Prosna; 130 E. Berlin, 130 S. Dantzic, 145 WNW. Warsaw. Lon. 16. 34. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 15,992; of whom 4,430 are Jews. H. 1,340. Bp. see. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once the capital of Poland. It is surrounded by a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. It contains a castle, a council house, a cathedral, 33 churches, 12 convents, 2 hospitals, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a college for forming teachers, and a school of midwifery. It has some manufactures of linen, leather, watches, and fire-arms. The exports consist of corn, wool, and timber; the last is sent by river conveyance as far as Stettin. A great fair is held here in midsummer.

Posen, t. Pru.; 9 SSE. Rastenburg.

Poseritz, t. Pomerania; 11 SW. Bergen.

Posey, co. Indiana, bordering on the Ohio and Wabash. Pop. 4,061. Chief town, Springfield.

Posidonia, now *Pesti*.

Posilic, t. Pru.; 8 E. Marienburg.

Posing, or *Bazin*, or *Pegynec*, t. Hungary; 11 NNE. Presburg. Pop. 3,703.

Poslanskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Mezen; 220 ESE. Archangel.

Pösneck, t. Coburg, Saalfeld, in Altenburg; 9 NNE. Saalfeld, 40 WSW. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 3,010.

Poson, see *Presburg*.

Posoyscie, t. Lithuania; 32 NW. Troki.

Posseck, or *Potzel*, t. Sax., in the Vogtland; 6 E. Oelsnitz.

Possega, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 24 NNW. Jenibasar.

Possession, (*La*), Bourbon; 6 W. St. Denys.

Possession Bay, bay in the Straits of Magellan. The point of land at the entrance is situated Lon. 68. 57. W. Lat. 52. 23. S.

Possession Island, isl. in S. Pacific ocean, near N. point of New Holland; 20 N. York cape. Lon. 218. 21. W. Lat. 10. 33. S.

Possession Sound, bay, in Admiralty inlet. Lon. 237. 48. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

Possinho, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 5 NE. Santarem.

Possomy, t. France, Aveiron; 12 SW. Vabres.

Posta, (*La*), t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 11 WNW. Teramo.

Posta St. Lusta, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 S. St. Serviero.

Poste, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Warta, 10 E. Custrin.

Postel, t. Brabant; 10 E. Turnhout.

Postelberg, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 6 NE. Saatz, 30 NW. Prague. Pop. 957. In 1759, the Austrians were defeated here by the Prussians.

Postenein, t. Prussia; 24 SE. Königsberg.

Postewar, t. Norwegian Lapland; 100 SW. Porsanger.

Postiglione, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 15 W. Cangiano. Pop. 1,984.

Posthorse, rocky islet, in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 18. E. Lat. 5. N.

Postillions, chain of rocks in the East Indian sea, about 60 miles in length from NW. to SE. Lon. 119. 18. to 119. 54. E. Lat. 6. 15. to 6. 48. S.

Postofitto, t. Naples, Capitanata; 6 S. Monte St. Angelo.

Poszega, see *Posega*.

Potam, t. New Mexico; 54 SW. Riochico.

Potami, t. in the island of Corfu.

Potapova, t. Rus., in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 52 S. Kirensk.

Potaloe Bay, bay on south coast of the isl. of St. Christopher's.

Potchenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 32 NNW. Kola.

Potchinki, t. Rus., in Niznei Novgorod; 112 S. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 44. 14. E. Lat. 54. 24. N.

Potee, t. Candahar; 25 ENE. Candahar.

Potendorf, t. Austria; 4 NE. Steyregg.

Potenza, (an. *Potentia*,) t. Naples, cap. Basilicata; 54 SE. Benevento, 73 E. Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Bp. see. It is built on the ruins of an ancient town, which was destroyed in 1250.

Potenza, r. which rises in the marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13.45. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Potes, t. Spain, Asturia; 25 SW. Santillana.

Potherie, (La,) see *Chalain*.

Poti, see *Puti*.

Potidæa, now *Cassandra*.

Potiers, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 3 Molesmes.

Potigny, t. France, Calvados; 5 N. Falaise, 13 S. Caen.

Potiji, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lat. 5. 43. S.

Potoash Indians, on W. coast of N. America. No. 200.

Potoka, r. Indiana, which is formed in Orange co., and flows W. through Pike and Gibson cos., and joins the Wabash, about 12 W. Princeton.

Potomac, r. U. S., which rises in 2 branches, the north and south, originating in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. It passes by Shepherds-town, Georgetown, Washington city, Alexandria, Port Tobacco, &c., & flows into Chesapeake bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's point. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ at Alexandria, 290 miles from the ocean. The termination of the tide water is above 300 m. from the sea, and the river is navigable for ships of the greatest burden through nearly that distance. Its junction with the Shenandoah, at

Harper's ferry, is regarded as a great curiosity. See *Harper's Ferry*. The river has 7 fathoms of water at its mouth, 5 at St. George's island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Lower Matchodie, and 3 at Swan's point, and thence to Alexandria. The obstructions to the navigation above Washington are 1. Little falls, 3 miles above the city, descending 37 feet, and shunned by a canal $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with 3 locks; 2. Great falls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher, descending 76 feet, shunned by a canal with 5 locks; 3. Seneca falls, 6 miles above, descending 10 feet; 4. Shenandoah falls, 60 m. further up, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge; 5. Hore's falls, 5 miles above. Canals have been constructed around all these falls. The descent of the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage river to Cumberland, 31 miles, is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah falls, 130 miles, 490 feet; at the Shenandoah, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 43 feet; from the Shenandoah to the Great falls, 40 miles, 39 feet; from the Great falls to tide water, 12 miles, 143 feet: total descent from the mouth of Savage river to tide water, 219 miles, 1,160 feet.

Potomac Academy, in Prince George co. Va., near the Potomac; 23 E. Fredericksburg.

Potomac Creek, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 22. W. Lat. 38. 24. N.

Potosi, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Missouri; 35 SW. Herculaneum, 42 WSW. St. Genevieve, 60 SSW. St. Louis, 130 ESE. Franklin, W. 939. Potosi and Mine à Burton are separated from each other by Mine creek, a branch of the Merrimac, and form one village, consisting, in 1820, of about 80 buildings, including a court house, a jail, and an academy. The buildings are all of wood, some of them handsome, most of them framed, the rest of logs. The court house is a handsome edifice of 2 stories. The academy had, in 1820, about 50 pupils pursuing the common branches of English education, the learned languages not having yet been introduced.

This town is pleasantly situated in the centre of the mining district, surrounded also by several fine bodies of land, and has a thriving appearance. It has 3 stores, 2 distilleries, 2 flour mills, 1 saw mill, and 9 lead furnaces. The chief business of the place is the manufacture of bar lead. The Mine à Burton has been worked upwards of 40 years, and is said to have yielded 3,000,000 lbs. in a year. The quantity exported from this place latterly has been about 500,000 lbs., but it is expected it will be again greatly increased.

Potosi, pr. Buenos Ayres, which, before 1778, belonged to Peru; bounded N. by Peru, E. by Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, S. by Buenos Ayres, and W. by the Pacific, the Chilian Andes, and the mountains of Arequipa. A great part of it is very mountainous, full of chasms and ravines, of very cold temperature, owing to its great elevation, and barren of vegetable productions. In other parts are deserts, forests, vast plains, and rivers.

Potosi, city, Buenos Ayres, in the above province, in a narrow glen, on a river of the same name; 45 WSW. La Plata, 1,200 SE. Lima, 1,600 NW. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 67. 22. W. Lat. 19. 47. S. It was founded in 1547;

the royal mint was established in 1562; and the town increased so rapidly, that in 1611 the population amounted to 160,000, but it has since greatly declined. Pop. in 1714, according to Fresier, 70,000; in 1808, according to Pazos, only 40,000. The country in which it is situated is enclosed in the mountainous district of Porco. The climate is cold; the environs very barren, the valleys being destitute of wood, the sides of the hills covered only with moss, and their summits always capped with snow. The mountain of Potosi, according to L. Goudin, is 16,250 feet above the level of the sea; and, according to Humboldt, 4,397 feet above the plain on which the city is built; the city must therefore be nearly 11,000 feet high. This mountain is the most elevated summit in the vicinity. It is not of difficult ascent; and from its summit is presented a grand and picturesque view of valleys, lakes, and surrounding mountains.

The streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are built of stone or brick, of only one story, with balconies of wood, but without chimneys. The city contains 3 monasteries, 5 convents, a hospital, a college, 19 parish chh., and a mint of 2 stories, 450 feet long.—The mines were discovered by Diego Hualca, an Indian peasant, when pursuing wild goats. Arriving at a steep place, he laid hold of a small shrub to prevent himself from falling, but the shrub, being unable to support his weight, was torn up by the roots, and disclosed to the astonished hunter a rich mass of silver, lumps of which adhered to the earth, that came away with the plant. Not long afterwards, the discovery was made known, and the mine was opened in 1545. From the time of the first discovery to 1803, these mines have supplied 1,095,500,000 piastres, or £237,358,334 sterling, which has paid the royal duties; and this only includes silver. If the gold and smuggled metals were included, the amount would be much greater. According to the official statement, the amount coined from 1790 to 1794, inclusive, was \$27,967,566, i.e. on an average \$5,593,513 yearly. The present diminution of the quantity of silver from what it was formerly, is stated by Pazos as 4 to 1; by Humboldt the diminution is stated to be greater; but they are still the richest mines in South America. According to Helms, nothing can equal the ignorance with which the mining operations are conducted; if judiciously managed, the quantity of silver might be doubled. These mines have caused the destruction of thousands of human beings, for in the latter end of the 16th century 16,000 Indians were constantly forced to work in them; at present only 2,000 miners are employed, who are well paid, and work from choice.

Potosi Nuevo, t. Peru, in Lima; 4 NE. Lima.

Potoskui, t. Rus., Tobolsk; 100 E. Eniseisk. Lon. 95. 14. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Potschaken, or *Pocatsky*, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 32 E. Bechin, 56 SSE. Prague. Lon. 15. 8. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

Potschernitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 8 E. Prague.

Potschinki, t. Russia, in Niznei-Novgorod, on

the Rudna; 117 SSE. Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 3,984.

Potsdam, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 25 E. Ogdensburg, 90 W. Plattsburg, 100 SW. Montreal, 150 NW. Albany, W. 532. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 44. 40. N. Pop. 1,911. The township is watered by Racket river, is of a gently uneven surface, has a good soil, and contains iron ore, 2 quarries of white marble, and mineral springs. It was first settled in 1804. A flourishing village is situated on Racket river, at falls of 10 feet, which afford extensive water privileges for mills and manufactories. The village contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, an academy, a printing office, various mills and manufactories, and 55 families.

Potsdam, gov. Pru., in Brandenburg, comprising the districts formerly termed *Ucker Mark*, *Mark of Pregnitz*, and the greatest part of the *Middle Mark*. It is divided into 13 circles. Pop. 487,230. Sq. m. 7,971. The chief towns are Potsdam, Brandenburg, Prenzlau, Spandau, and Ruppın. It is bounded on the NW. by the Elbe and Havel; and on the NE. by the Oder. It forms an extensive plain, having a light sandy soil, with occasional spots, particularly on the rivers, of great fertility; the country for the most part poor and thinly peopled; the climate cold, but healthy.

Potsdam, city, Pru., in Brandenburg, capital of the government of the same name; 15 WSW. Berlin, 60 ENE. Dresden. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. in 1818, 17,384, and including the military 23,642. H. 1,666. It is situated on N. side of the Havel, which here spreads its waters in one expanse after another, like a succession of lakes. Potsdam is to Berlin, what Versailles is to Paris, and has been since the close of the 17th century the occasional residence of the court; but indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. It is nearly in the form of a square, surrounded by a wall and ditch, with 4 gates towards the land, and 4 towards the river. The streets are regular and spacious, but not yet all paved. Several of them are built in a manner to resemble rows of palaces, the fronts being all of stone, while the rest of the houses are finished in an inferior style. On the whole, Potsdam may vie in beauty with Mannheim or any other town in Germany.

The palace, on the Havel, is a magnificent structure, of which the most striking ornaments are a colonnade, cupola, and marble staircase. Connected with it are a theatre, menagerie, spacious stables, and extensive gardens; and in front a square for manœuvring the troops of the garrison.—Potsdam contains 7 churches, a lyceum, other schools and charitable institutions, and has some manufactures. The palace of *Sans-Souci*, the favourite retreat of Frederick II., is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. Potsdam, on an eminence commanding a beautiful prospect. It is of only 1 story, with a round pavilion at each end. It has two appended buildings, 1 for a collection of paintings, the other for court entertainments; and in the garden, a temple, containing a cabinet of statues, gems, and medals.

Potsietam Bay, bay on south coast of Java. Lon. 111. 21. E. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Pottagien, t. Samogitia; 15 SSW. Miedniki.

Pottenbrunn, t. Austria, in Land below the Ens, on the Trasen. H. 88.

Pottendorf, t. Austria, in Land below the Ens; 21 S. Vienna. Pop. 1,935.

Pottenstein, t. Austria, in Land below the Ens; 20 SSW. Vienna. Pop. 1,914.

Pottenstein, or *Bottenstein*, t. Bav., in Upper-Maine, on the Puttlach; 22 ESE. Bamberg. Pop. 748.

Pottenheim, t. Austria; 3 SW. Baden.

Potter, co. N. side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Tioga co., S. by Lycoming co., & W. by M'Kean co. Pop. 186. Chief town, Cowdersport.

Potter, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,810.

Potterstown, v. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 5 E. Lebanon.

Pottiesville, p-v. Louisa co. Va.; W. 98.

Pottmes, t. Bav.; 16 NNE. Augsburg. Pop. 1,000.

Potton, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire; 3 NE. Biggleswade, 48 N. London. Lon. 0. 13. W. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 1,154. Market on Saturday.

Pottsgrove, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa.; W. 149. Pop. 1,882.

Pottstown, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.; 67 Harrisburg, W. 174.

Potul, t. Bengal; 6 SE. Nulshi.

Potzlaw, t. Brandenburg; 6 S. Prenzlau.

Potzel, see *Posseck*.

Pou, city, China, 2d rank, in Chan-si; 435 SW. Peking. Lon. 109. 47. E. Lat. 34. 54. N.

Pounacé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 12 NW. Segré, 23 N. Ancenis. Pop. 1,306.

Pouca, lake, Little Bukharia. Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 32. 42. N.

Pouca Hotun, t. Little Bukharia; 10 W. Tourfan.

Pouch, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseberg; 3 E. Bitterfeld. Pop. 600.

Poudime, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 ESE. Trebisonde.

Poudingory, t. Hind., Nays; 4 N. Calicut.

Poregia, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of the Dagado of Venice, in the podestata of Malamocco. Vessels which receive damage at sea, put in here to be repaired.

Povenetz, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on N. coast of lake Onezskoe; 80 NNE. Petrozavodsk, 120 NNE. Olonetz. Lon. 29. 44. E. Lat. 64. N.

Poverty Bay, bay on E. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean, called by the natives *Taoneroa*, or *Long Sand*. Lon. 181. 36. W. Lat. 38. 42. S.

Pouget, t. France, Herault; 18 NE. Beziers.

Poughkeepsie, p-t. & cap. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, 75 N. New York, 85 S. Albany, W. 299. Lat. 41. 30. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,670; in 1820, 5,726; exclusive of the township 3,401. The township is 10 miles in length from north to south, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ from east to west, and has 5 landings with extensive store houses, wharfs, &c. Fall creek which passes by the principal village, and Wappinger's creek on the east side of the township, afford excellent and numerous seats for mills, and other water works. At the village of Barnegat in the SW. part of the township, large quantities of excellent lime are manufactured.

The village of Poughkeepsie is situated on a

plain a mile east of the Hudson, and contains a court house of stone, a jail, a bank, an academy with 4 teachers, 5 houses of public worship, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Friends, and had, in 1812, 422 dwelling houses, and 49 stores, shops, &c. Many of the old houses are of stone, but those recently erected are mostly of wood, with a number of brick. Poughkeepsie is a flourishing town, situated in one of the most wealthy and best agricultural counties in the state, and has an extensive trade. Here are three printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. The principal manufacturing establishments are 1 nail, 1 woollen, and 2 cotton manufactories, 2 breweries, 1 distillery, and 1 paper mill.

Pougomo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 9. N.

Pougues, t. France, in Nyevre, situated at the foot of a mountain, from which issues a medicinal spring; 6 N. Nevers. Pop. 912.

Pougy, t. France, in Aube; 10 SE. Arcis sur Aube, 13 NE. Troyes. Pop. 540.

Poviglio, t. Italy; 10 NNW. Reggio.

Pouilley les Vignes, t. France, in Doubs; 4 NW. Besançon.

Pouillon, t. France, in Landes; 6 N. Dax. Pop. 2,718.

Pouilly, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 N. Arnay le Duc, 19 WSW. Dijon. Pop. 685.

Pouilly, t. France, Nyevre; 7 N. La Charité. Pop. 2,335.

Poujol, (Le,) t. France, in Herault; 4 SW. Bedarrieux, 15 NNW. Beziers. Pop. 930.

Pou-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, Tché-kiang; 18 NNE. Kin-hoa.

Pou-kiang-tcheou, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen; 108 NNW. Mahou. Lon. 103. 14. E. Lat. 30. 14. N.

Poulaines, t. France, in Indre; 7 NW. Vatan.

Poulangy, t. France, in Upper Marne; 6 SE. Chaumont.

Pouliny, t. France, Indre; 3 NE. le Blanc.

Poulong-tchan-tang, mt. Thibet. Lon. 104. 30. E. Lat. 31. 36. N.

Poulo Point, cape on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 5. E. Lat. 4. 4. S.

Poulo-tou, t. Chinese Tartary, country of the Monguls. Lon. 112. 43. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

Poultney, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 56 N. Bennington, W. 428. Pop. 1,955. It is a considerable town, is watered by Poultney river, and borders on Hampton, N. Y.

Poultney, r. Vt. which rises in Tinmouth, and runs into the Champlain, S. of Fairhaven.

Poulton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, situated near the mouth of the Wire, with a market on Monday; 17 NW. Preston, 231 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 55. 48. N. Pop. 926.

Poundbridge, t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 5 SE. Bedford. Pop. 1,357.

Pou-ngan, or *Pogan-tcheou*, city, China of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 1,062 SSW. Peking. Lon. 104. 19. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

Pou-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 32 WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Povoa, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Tagus; 2 N. Lisbon.

Povoa, t. Portugal, Beira; 10 NW. Coimbra.

Povacaon, t. SW. coast of the island of Zanzibar. Lat. 6. 20. S.

Povacao do Norte, t. Brazil, in the government of St. Paul, on N. side of the mouth of the Iguay, or Porto de St. Pedro; 10 N. Porto de St. Pedro.

Poupou-taqlac, mt. Thibet. Lon. 85. 14. E. Lat. 31. 36. N.

Pourcolly, t. Bengal; 38 NNE. Purneah.

Pourhato, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 23 SW. Tchontori.

Pourna-tou-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 18 WNW. Ningouta.

Pourinising, mt. Thibet; 15 S. Shirom.

Pouro-tchon-tchi, t. Thibet; 40 SW. Tchontori.

Pourol, t. Thibet; 35 ENE. Tchontori.

Poussan, t. France, in Herault; 4 NW. Frontignan, 11 SW. Montpellier. Pop. 1,319.

Poustang, mt. Thibet. Lon. 97. 39. E. Lat. 31. 46. N.

Pouta, t. Prussia; 20 SSW. Dantzig.

Pou-tai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong, on the Ta-tsin river; 10 SE. Pin.

Poutala, see *Pateli*.

Pou-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 18 WNW. Tong.

Pou-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 75 NE. Chao-ou.

Pou-teou, or *Poo-too*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, a little E. of Tcheou-chan. This is represented as a very fertile and beautiful spot, and celebrated for its temples dedicated to religion, of which it is said there are above 400; to each dwelling houses are annexed, for the accommodation of the bonzes, with rich endowments.

Poutroye, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 9 NW. Colmar. Pop. 2,008.

Pouy, t. France, Aube; 12 S. Nogent sur Seine.

Pouzauge la Ville, t. France, in Vendée; 9 NNW. Chataigneraye, 24 N. Luçon. Pop. 400.

Pouzilhac, t. France, Gard; 8 ENE. Uzes.

Pouzin, t. France, Ardeche; 6 NE. Privas.

Powangur, t. Hind., Guzerat; 3 W. Champaneer, 60 SE. Amedabad. Lat. 22. 26. N.

Poway, t. Hind., Allahabad; 24 N. Jionpour.

Poway, t. Hind., in Gurrah; 32 W. Mahur.

Powell's Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Powell's Point, cape on the coast of N. C., at the entrance into Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 36. 1. N.

Powell's Point, cape, Virginia, in James river. Lon. 86. 24. W. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Powell's River, r. which rises from Powell's mountain in Virginia, passes into Tennessee, and joins Clinch river 38 NE. Knoxville. It is navigable for boats nearly 100 miles.

Powell's River, r. which rises in Virginia, and runs N. of Powell's mountain, in Tennessee, into the Clinch river. It passes through Powell's valley.

Powell's Valley, between Powell's and Cumberland mountains, 80 or 90 miles long, and from 10 to 18 wide, nearly equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee. It has generally a good soil, and is a well watered, and healthy tract of country, and affords many fine prospects.

Powellton, p-t. Hancock co. Georgia; 14 N. Sparta, W. 662. It contains a flourishing academy, and 2 meeting houses, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists.

Powhatan, co. Va., bounded north by James river, east by Chesterfield co., south by the Appomatox, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. in 1810, 8,073; slaves 5,091. Pop. in 1820, 8,292. Chief town, Scottsville.

Powick, v. Eng., Worcestershire; 3 S. Worcester. In 1642, a battle was fought here between the royalists and parliamentary troops under colonel Sandes, in which the latter were defeated.

Powiedzisk, see *Pudewitz*.

Powis Land, one of the three divisions of Wales, made by Roderic Mawr, among his sons, between N. and S. Wales.

Pownal, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 8 S. Bennington, W. 400. Pop. in 1810, 1,655; in 1820, 1,812. It is a valuable agricultural town, watered by Hoosac river, and borders on Hoosac, N. Y., and Williamstown, Mass. Pownal mountain has an elevation of about 1,400 feet. Mount Anthony is partly in this town, and partly in Bennington; and mount Belcher, a portion of which is in Pownal, stands partly in 3 states.

Pownal, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 18 NE. Portland, 133 NNE. Boston, W. 571. Pop. 1,058.

Pownal's Island, isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 15. W. Lat. 57. 10. N.

Powow, r. which rises in Kingston, N. H., and runs into the Merrimack, W. of Salisbury, in Mass.

Powzols, t. France, Herault; 18 NE. Beziers.

Poyamony, t. Carnatic; 11 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Poyais, t. Honduras; 55 N. Cape Cameron.

Po-yang, lake, China, in Kiang-si, upwards of 200 miles in circ., abounding in fish. The city, Nan-hang, is situated on the banks of this lake.

Poyanne, t. France, in Landes; 6 S. Tartas.

Poydarieux, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees; 12 ENE. Tarbes.

Po-ye, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 25 S. Poa-ting.

Poyera, or *Petri Grande*, t. Africa, in the district of Anta, on the Gold coast.

Poyo, t. Spain, in Galicia; 21 SE. Lugo.

Poysbrun, t. Austria; 1 E. Falkenstein.

Poysdorf, t. Lower Austria; 33 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 3,900.

Poytis, t. Finland; 22 NNE. Abo.

Poyucar, t. Brazil; 21 S. Pernambuco.

Pozegi, t. Rus. Pskov; 28 SSW. Toropets.

Pozoblanco, t. Spain, in Cordova; 28 N. Cordova. Pop. 4,200.

Pozon, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near W. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 24. E. Lat. 10. 43. N.

Pozorubio, t. Spain, New Castile; 28 SSW. Huete.

Pozovics, t. Hungary, on the Nera, in a military district. Pop. 930.

Pozzi, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 SW. Oria.

Pozzo Marichio, t. Naples, in Bari; 19 SSW. Conversano.

Pozzo Negro, t. Forteventura, on E. coast.

Pozzo Nuovo, t. Naples, in Lavora; 9 NW. Naples.

Pozzo Rosso, t. Naples, Bari; 9 SW. Andria.

Pozzol Formigaro, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese; 2 N. Novi. Pop. 3,335.

Pozzolo, t. Piedmont; 5 SSE. Alexandria. In October 1799, the Austrians were defeated here by the French.

Pozzolengo, t. Aust. Italy; 8 NNW. Verona. Pop. 2,000.

Pozzuolo, (an. *Puteoli*), t. Naples, in Lavora, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; 6 W. Naples. Pop. 9,010. Bp. see. It was at one time a republic, afterwards a Roman colony. Here are several remains of Roman antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, part of a temple of Augustus, which forms the cathedral. It contains 2 parish churches, and 8 convents. This city was, during a very long course of years, the chief seaport town and mart of the people of Cumæa, and the rendezvous of the merchants of Italy, Sicily, and Greece. It is said to be about 4 or 5 miles round; and the many ruins of splendid edifices are proofs of its ancient magnificence. All those, which lie along the shore, from its promontory to the point nearest to the city, and which antiquaries called *Piscinæ Veteres*, formed a long street, or kind of quay, filled with shops, particularly those of goldsmiths and lapidaries, stocked with riches and curiosities of every kind.

Prabat, t. Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon, 20 N. Louvo. It is remarkable for a piece of superstition, whence the place takes its name; for *bat* in the Balli, or Palli language, signifies a foot, and *pra* any thing worthy of veneration and respect. This relick is the print of a man's foot upon a rock, thirteen or fourteen inches deep, and five or six times longer than the natural size. The Siamese not only adore it themselves, but believe that the elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts, do likewise repair thither to worship it when no person is present. The king goes once a year with great pomp to pay his devoirs to this miraculous impression, which is covered with a plate of gold, within a chapel erected for the purpose.

Pracels, range of small islands and rocks in the Chinese sea, about 60 E. Cochin-china. Their navigation is dangerous, as there are several intercurrents among them. They extend near 300 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth, from Lon. 110. to 111. E. Lat. 11. 40. to 16. 10. N.

Prachatitz, or *Prachim*, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name; 66 S. Prague, 122 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 2,256. Pop. of the circle 209,416. Sq. m. 1,823. It borders on Bavaria and Austria, and is full of mountains; it contains 38 towns, great and small. In the mountains are found many precious stones, as likewise some gold and silver.

Prada, t. Italy; 7 NE. Bergamo.

Pradanoz, t. Spain; 60 E. Leon.

Pradelles, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 17 S. le Puy. Pop. 1,197.

Prades, t. France, and principal place of a district, in East-Pyrenees, on the river Tet; 23 WSW. Perpignan, 24 ENE. Puycerda. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 42. 37. N. Pop. 2,832.

Prades, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred; 12 NW. Manresa.

Prado, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 2 NW. Braga.

Prado, t. Spain, Asturia; 32 NE. Oviedo.

Prado, (*El*), t. Spain, New Castile; 27 WSW. Madrid.

Præneste, now *Palestrina*.

Prætoria Augusta, now *Roman*.

Praet, t. Flanders; 6 ESE. Bruges.

Prag, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Kissingen.

Praga, or *Prague*, t. Poland, on the Vistula, which separates it from Warsaw, of which it is considered as a fauxbourg.

Pragelas, t. Savoy, 9 miles from Susa.

Pragerhof, t. Stiria; 4 E. Windisch Weistritz.

Pragstaal, t. Austria; 9 E. Grein.

Prague, city, capital of Bohemia, on the Muldau; 70 SSE. Dresden, 140 NNW. Vienna, 240. E. Mentz. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 81,965; exclusive of the military in 1817, 76,098; Jews, 6,783. H. 3,244. Abp see. It is situated on both sides of the river, of irregular form, surrounded by a moat and earthen mound, covering a large space of ground, being about 10 miles in circuit. The elevation of the ground in different parts renders the city capable of a temporary defence. It consists of four parts, the old town, new town, small side, and Radschin. The Muldau is wide, but too shallow to be navigable, and is crossed by a bridge 1,850 feet long. The environs are diversified, and have a number of gardens and public walks.

Prague is a very ancient city, and contains 318 streets, 24 larger & 17 smaller public places, a royal castle, a Gothic cathedral, 46 Catholic churches, 2 Protestant, 9 synagogues, a university, 3 gymnasia, 2 public libraries, a seminary for schoolmasters, an academy for drawing and painting, an academy of sciences, &c. The houses are chiefly of stone, mostly of old architecture; but few of the churches and other public buildings are good edifices.—The university, the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1348. It consists of 4 faculties, with 45 regular professors, and has a library of upwards of 100,000 vols., and 8,000 MSS. The number of students in 1817, was 880. There is also an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, &c.

Brewing is carried on here on a large scale, and there are extensive manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, and hats; and on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, trinketry, plated goods, glass, tobacco, and mathematical and musical instruments. It is the centre of Bohemian traffic, and has some transit trade. It is much more backward in improvements than an English or a French city of similar size.—“The present aspect of Prague,” says Dr. Neale, “is forlorn and decayed; wide deserted streets, dirty Jews, begging monks, ruinous palaces, and mouldering Gothic churches, are the first objects to greet the traveller's eye on his entrance.”—Native, Jerome of Prague.

Pragwald, t. Stiria; 6 W. Cilley.

Prahecq, t. France, in Two-Sèvres; 6 SE. Niort, 8 NNW. Melle.

Prairie, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 322.

Prairie, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 706.

Prairie, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 9 m. from Montreal. Lon. 73. 15. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

Prairie du Chien, cap. Crawford co. NW. Territory, on E. bank of the Mississippi; 3 miles above the junction of the Ouisconsin, on the border of a beautiful prairie, 60 miles above Dubuque's Lead Mines. It contains about 80 buildings, mostly built of logs, on two streets parallel with the river, & about 500 inhabitants, exclusive of a garrison of about 100 men. The inhabitants are descendants of French colonists, and Indians, and are industrious and enterprising; a militia company is formed of these people. The fortifications consist of 4 lines of barracks, built of logs squared and whitewashed.

Prairie Bluff, p-v. Wilcox co. Alabama; 37 Cahawba, W. 954.

Prairie du Rocher, French village, Randolph co. Illinois, 5 miles from the Mississippi, 12 N. Kaskaskia. Pop. about 400.

Prairie River, r. NW. territory, which flows into the Mississippi a little below the falls of Peckagama. It is navigable for canoes 90 miles through a prairie country.

Pralboino, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 2,500.

Praissas, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 NNW. Agen, 10 SE. Tonneins. Pop. 1,591.

Prampram, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Prandnetz, t. Prussia; 9 E. Thorn.

Pransagur, t. Bengal; 10 S. Dinagepour.

Prapredshoff, t. Carniola; 3 WNW. Weixelburg.

Prasæ, see *Port Rapti*.

Prasiniz, t. Istria; 14 NNE. Pedena.

Pruslauken, t. Prussia, Gumbinnen, on the Rominte; 8 SSE. Gumbinnen.

Praslin, island in the Indian sea. It is lofty, mountainous, and covered with trees, the wood of which is of so heavy a nature, as only to be fit for the fire. There are plenty of cocoa-nut trees, and land tortoises: but neither huts nor appearance of inhabitants. Lon. 55. 47. E. Lat. 4. 19. S.

Praslin, t. France, in Aube; 9 SW. Bar sur Seine.

Prasonisi, small isl. near NE. coast of Samos.

Prasonisi, two rocky islets, in the Grecian Archipelago, near S. coast of Myconi.

Prastgrundet, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 61. 21. N.

Prasto, t. Morea; 16 N. by E. Misitra.

Præstoe, or *Præstoe*, s-p. Denmark, capital of a district, with a good harbour, in a bay of the Baltic, on SE. coast of Zealand; 35 S. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 55. 10. N. Pop. 400.

Prastergaden, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 7 NE. Carlstadt.

Prasum, an ancient seaport on the east coast of Africa, supposed by M. Gosselin to be the modern Brava; others place it farther south.

Prat, t. France, in North-Coasts; 8 SE. Lannion, 8 NNW. Guingamp.

Prata, isl. in the Chinese sea. The shoal of this island is of considerable extent, being 18 miles from N. to S. Lon. of the NE. extremity, 117. E. Lat. 20. 58. N. Lon. of SW. extremity, 116. 44. E. Lat. 20. 45. N.

Pratas, cluster of islets and rocks in the Chi-

nese sea, in a circular form, and about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 116. 43. E. Lat. 19. 32. N.

Pratica, (an. *Lavinium*), t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 8 SW. Albano.

Prato, t. Italy; 10 ENF. Bergamo.

Prato, t. Tuscany, in Florence, on the Bisenzio; 6 SE. Pistoya, 9 NNW. Florence. Pop. 10,500. H. 2,000. Bp. see. The streets are regular, and tolerably well built. The town has a castle, a cathedral, 12 parish churches, 4 hospitals, and manufactures of silks, woollens, hats, soap, &c.

Pratolino, t. Italy, in Friuli; 9 S. Aviano.

Pratolino, t. Tuscany; 5 NE. Florence.

Prats de Molo, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 12 WSW. Ceret. Pop. 2,928. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is fortified. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, mixed with silver.

Prats del Rey, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 W. Manresa.

Prattsburg, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 15 N. Bath. Pop. 1,377.

Pratzen, v. Moravia, in Brunn, situated on an eminence; 3 W. Austerlitz. This was a post of great consequence, and eagerly disputed by the Allies, and the French, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. The French drove away the Austrians, and remained masters of the field.

Pravia, t. Spain, in Asturia, on a river of the same name; 13 NNW. Oviedo.

Pravia, r. Spain, which passes by Oviedo, &c. and runs into the sea, 10 N. Pravia.

Prail Point, cape, Eng., on S. coast of Devonshire, in the English channel; 3 E. Bolt head, 5 SW. Start point.

Praunstorff, t. Austria; 3 S. Schrattentaa.

Prausnitz, *Teutsch*, t. Bohemia, in Konigin-gratz; 4 S. Trautenau.

Praussnitz, or *Praussice*, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 6 S. Trachenberg, 15 SW. Militsch. Lon. 16. 58. E. Lat. 51. 21. N. Pop. 1,766.

Prauska, or *Praska*, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 2 S. Siradia, 50 S. by E. Kalisch. Pop. 794.

Praya, see *Porto Praya*.

Praya, s-p. isl. of Terceira, on a plain, near the gulf, defended by walls and bastions; it contains a church, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

Praya, t. Gratiota, one of the Azores.

Praya, t. Africa, on the Slave coast, in Ardra, on the sea coast, at the bottom of a bay; 30 NE. Grand Popo.

Prayssac, t. France, in Lot; 12 NW. Cahors. Pop. 630.

Pre St. Gervois, t. France, in Seine; 10 NE. Paris.

Preabocco, t. Italy, Verona; 13 NW. Verona.

Preaux, t. France, Orne; 6 SE. Bellesme.

Preble, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y.; 8 N. Homer, 150 W. Albany, W. 393. Pop. 1,257.

Preble, co. W. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,237. Chief town, Eaton.

Prechac, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 2 SE. Argellez.

Prechac, t. France, in Gironde; 6 SW. Bazas. Pop. 2,700.

Precigne, t. France, in Sarthe; 4 WNW. La Fleche, 8 SW. Le Mans. Pop. 2,034.

Preckol, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Minia; 10 SSE. Memel, 30 NNW. Tilsit.

Precopia, see *Procupia*.

Precy, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 7. S. Semur.

Precigny le Grand, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 6 NW. Preuilly, 15 SW. Loches.

Preda, (La,) t. Italy; 18 WSW. Modena.

Preda di Marignone, t. Sardinia; 33 NE. Castello Aragonese.

Preda de sas Vominis, t. Sardinia; 25 NE. Castello Aragonese.

Predmouth Point, cape in the English channel, on the coast of Cornwall, on W. side of the entrance of Fowey Harbour.

Predleginskoi, t. Rus. Vologda; 48 SW. Ustiug.

Prees, parish, Eng., in Salop; 4 miles from Whitchurch. Pop. 2,653.

Preetze, t. Holstein, which owes its rise to a convent, founded in the year 1216; 28 NNW. Lubeck, 43 NE. Hamburg. Pop. 3,060. Here is a library of 4,000 vols.

Pregarten, t. Austria; 8 NE. Steyregg.

Pregel, (an. *Chronus*,) r. Prussia, formed by the union of the Inster and Angerap, which passes by Welau, Tapiaw, Königsberg, &c. and runs into the Frisch Haff, 5 miles below Königsberg. Lon. 20. 27. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Pregnitz, see *Brandenburg*.

Pregnitz, see *Pegnitz*.

Pregradnoistan, fort, Russia, in Caucasus; 92 miles from Ekaterinograd.

Preguisas, r. Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 44. 26. W. Lat. 2. 26. S.

Pregunzuola, t. Italy, Treviso; 4 S. Trevigio.

Preisegg, t. Austria; 18 SSW. Steyr.

Preisendorf, t. Bavaria; 3 S. Bamberg.

Prela, t. Italy; 8 NW. Oneglia.

Preliz, r. which rises in Carinthia, and runs into the Muehr, in the bishopric of Salzburg.

Prem, t. Istria; 16 NNE. Pedena.

Prem, t. Austria; 7 WSW. Glaggnitz.

Prem, t. Carniola; 17 ENE. Trieste.

Premaux, t. France, in Code-d'Or, celebrated for its wine. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal spring; 3 SW. Nuits.

Premelios, t. Italy, in Friuli; 3 SW. Friuil.

Premery, t. France, in Nyevre; 12 E. La Charité, 14 NE. Nevers. Pop. 1,297.

Premia, t. Spain, near the coast of Catalonia; 4 SW. Matara.

Premiere Point, cape on S. coast of the island of Bourbon. Lat. 24. 40. S.

Premiere Vue, small isl. on N. coast of New Georgia, on the land of the Arsacides. Lon. 157. 17. E. Lat. 7. 15. S.

Premieres, see *Primeiras*.

Premis, now *Ibrim*.

Premskaiia, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, 32 W. Gerdin, in Perm.

Premstotten, t. Stiria; 5 SSW. Gratz.

Prenn, t. Poland, in Augustowo, on the Niemen; 23 ENE. Marianpol. Pop. 1,224.

Prenperg, t. Austria; 12 ESE. Glagnitz.

Prenzlow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, capital of a circle, formerly capital of Ucker Mark; 48 NNE. Berlin, 60 NNW. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 53. 17. N. Pop. 7,843. H. 891. It lies in a very fruitful plain, on the lake and river Ucker, being large and well built, with strait broad streets, and divided into Old and New. It contains 7 churches, 4 Lutheran, 2 Reformed, and 1 Catholic, 5 hospi-

tals, a gymnasium, and a public library, and it carries on a large trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco; for the last of which it is particularly noted, as likewise for its manufacture of cloth.

Preobrazenskoi, t. Russia, in Upha; 92 E. Orenburg.

Preobrazenija, or *Island of Transfiguration*, island in the N. Pacific ocean, about 150 miles from SE. coast of Russia. Lon. 175. 14. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Preparis, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 45. E. Lat. 14. 50. N. This is a ridge of moderately high land, swelling gradually towards the middle, from all sides, and is wholly covered with wood. A pool or pond of fine fresh water lies a few paces above the beach, very convenient for watering. No animals are visible but rats, squirrels, and monkies.

Prepia, t. Natolia; 8 S. Mogla.

Prerau, or *Przerow*, t. Moravia, capital of a circle to which it gives name; 13 SE. Olmutz, 126 ESE. Prague. Lon. 17. 25. E. Lat. 42. 26. N. Pop. 2,888.—Pop. of the circle 214,540. Sq. m. 1,213. The greater part is mountainous, but the portion lying on the rivers Marsch & Hanna, is level and fertile. It is one of the most ancient towns in Moravia.

Pres, (Les,) t. France, in Higher-Alps; 4 NE. Briançon.

Presburg, or *Posonyi-Varmegye*, palatinate, Hungary, watered by the Danube and Marsch. Pop. 232,410. Sq. m. 1,763. The productions are corn, wine, fruit, &c. Chief towns, Presburg and Tirnau.

Presburg, city, Hungary, capital of a palatinate of the same name, on N. bank of the Danube; 33 E. by S. Vienna, 90 WNW. Pest. Lon. 17. 11. E. Lat. 48. 8. N. Pop. 22,159. H. 2,782. This town was declared in 1536 the capital of Hungary; and the kings are still crowned here, though Buda is now the seat of government. It stands on a hill of moderate elevation, overlooking the vast plain watered by the Danube, but has no fortifications, and contains but little that is interesting. The town is meanly built; the streets narrow and steep; but the suburbs are neater. It contains a cathedral, several Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 synagogue, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium; the latter one of the principal in Hungary. Its manufactures, though various, are not extensive. The trade is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn and linen.—It is the residence of the archbishop of Gran.—A peace between France and Austria was signed here Dec. 26, 1805.

Presbury, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a medicinal spring, similar to Cheltenham; 2 N. Cheltenham.

Preschief, t. Persia, Farsistan; 18 S. Schiras.

Presciano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 20 ESE. Salerno.

Prescot, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite to Ogdensburg. 111 m. below Montreal.

Prescot, t. Eng., in Lancashire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 8 E. Liverpool, 195 NNW. London. Pop. 3,678.

Prescott, t. Hampshire co. Mass., formed of the east parish of Pelham and the south part of New Salem, and incorporated in 1822.

Presenzano, t. Naples, Lavora; 11 NE. Sezza.
Presicje, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 WSW. Alesano.

Presidii, (*Stato di gli*), former name of a small district, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, now belonging wholly to Tuscany. Orbitello is the capital. Pop. 45,000.

Presidio de Cerro, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 150 N. Durango.

Presidio de Janos, t. New Navarre; 270 SE. Casa Grande. Lon. 109. 6. W. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Presidio de St. Juan, t. New Mexico, in New Leon. Lon. 101. 46. W. Lat. 29. 11. N.

Preskopodskaja, fort, Russia; 80 S. Valutovsk.

Presle, t. France, Aisne; 8 ENE. Soissons.

Pressnitz, or *Przessnicz*, or *Przeznize*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 14 NW. Saatz. Pop. 2,265.

Presnopskaia, v. & fort, Russia, in Tobolsk, district of Kourgane. H. 100.

Presnogorskaia, fort, Russia; 64 SW. Okunevsk.

Prespa, t. Macedonia; 11 NNE. Akrida.

Presque Isle, a peninsula, on S. side of lake Erie. It is 7 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is a heap of desert sand thrown up by the surf of the lake. See Erie.

Presque Isle, isl. in lake Huron. Lon. 83. 40. W. Lat. 45. 4. N.

Presque Island, isl. near the N. coast of lake Ontario. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 43. 52. N.

Pressas, or *Praissas*, see *Praissas*.

Pressath, t. Bavaria, on the Haidnab; 6 south Kemnat, 19 N. Amberg. Pop. 1,450.

Presselunds, t. Norway; 68 N. Christiania.

Pressigny, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 15 SE. Langres. Pop. 967.

Preslean, t. Morea, in the gulf of Coron; 11 SSE. Scardamula.

Presteign, t. Wales, in Radnorshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 22 S. Montgomery, 149 NW. London. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 52. 10. N. Pop. 1,114. Though not the county town, the assizes are sometimes held here.

Prestewitz, t. Saxony; 3 NE. Liebenwerda.

Presteno, t. Italy; 4 S. Breno.

Prestima, t. Portugal, Beira; 11 N. Coimbra.

Preston, p-t. New London co. Ct.; on E. side of the Quinibaug; 6 E. Norwich, W. 378. Pop. 1,899.

Preston, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 5 W. Norwich, 115 W. Albany, W. 342. Pop. 1,092.

Preston, co. in N. part of Va., formed in 1818, of a part of Monongalia county. Pop. 3,422.

Preston Hills, in N. H., extending from Cockburn to the White mountains.

Preston, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 21 S. Lancaster, 214 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 39. W. Lat. 53. 44. N. Pop. in 1801, 11,887; in 1811, 17,065; in 1819, 21,958. H. 1,546. It is situated on the Ribble, 15 miles above its entrance into the Irish sea, in a country abounding in rich and varied landscapes. The river is navigable for small vessels. The streets are generally broad and well paved, and the houses are almost wholly of brick, but the public buildings are not distinguished. There is an unusually large proportion of Catholics here, who have 2 chapels, one of which is said to be the largest in England. The principal manufacture is of cot-

ton, which is carried on extensively.—Here are three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. Every twentieth year a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins the latter end of August, and continues a month. Preston sends 2 members to parliament.

Preston, t. Scot., in Haddingtonshire; 7 W. Haddington.

Preston's Creek, or *Wood Creek*, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 86. 46. W. Lat. 37. 54. N.

Preston-Kirk, v. Scot., in East Lothian; 5 E. Haddington. Pop. 500.

Preston-Pans, t. Scot., in Haddingtonshire; 8 E. Edinburgh, 9 NW. Haddington. Pop. 1,995. It is noted for its salt works, and its manufacture of earthen ware, oil of vitriol, &c. A little above the village, the king's troops under sir John Cope were defeated, on the 25th Sept. 1745, by the Highlanders, who fought for prince Charles Stewart, the Pretender.

Prestonville, v. Floyd co. Ken. Pop. 32.

Prestonville, v. Gallatin co. Ken. Pop. 28.

Prestwich, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 N. Manchester. Pop. 2,175.

Prestwick, t. Scot., in Ayrshire; 3 NE. Ayr. It is a burgh of barony, and has a market weekly.

Presumscut, r. Maine, which flows from Sebacooc lake into Casco bay, NE. of Portland.

Preszec, t. Bav.; 20 N. Bayreuth. Pop. 800.

Pretot, t. France, in Channel; 7 W. Carentan, 10 S. Valognes.

Pretsch, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Elbe; 50 NW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 57. 42. N. Pop. 1,040. In 1752, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the Prussians.

Prettigau, valley of the Helvetian republic, in the Grisons, E. of Mayenfels.

Pretlin, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Elbe; 20 SSW. Wittenberg, 40 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 800.

Pretz, t. Tyrol, near the river Alfens, 3 ENE. Pludentz.

Pretzchendorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 E. Freyberg.

Pretzlaw, t. Prussia; 15 E. Dantzic.

Prevesa, s-p. Albania, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the gulf of Arta; 20 SW. Arta, 40 S. by W. Joannina. Lon. 20. 46. E. Lat. 39. 22. N. Pop. 8,000, mostly Greeks. It is situated on the place where stood *Nicopolis*, a town built by Augustus, after the battle of Actium. It is the chief port of Lower Albania, but is a miserable dirty town, with narrow unpaved streets, and wooden houses, generally of but one story.

Preuilly, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre-and-Loire; 11 NE. Poitiers, 35 S. Tours. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 46. 51. N. Pop. 1,635. In the neighbourhood are some iron mines.

Preuschmark, t. Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle; 21 S. Elbing, 70 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 22. E. Lat. 53. 48. N.

Preuschmark, t. Prussia; 6 SE. Elbing.

Preuschwitz, t. Bav.; 5 W. Bayreuth.

Prexil, small island near N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 18. 27. N.

Prey, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 7 NNW. Bourmont.

Preye, or *Prye*, s-p. Africa, in Kantor.

Prez en Pail, t. France, in Mayenne; 8 NNE. Vilaine, 12 W. Alençon. Pop. 2,246.

Prezemislau, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 8 E. Deutsch Brod.

Prezerbe, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Havel; 5 N. Brandenburg.

Pria, t. Spain, in Asturia, near the sea coast; 40 ENE. Oviedo.

Priaman, s-p. on W. coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 99. 38. E. Lat. 0. 40. S. It is situated on a river, small and too shallow for pinnaces, except at high water. Here is no fort, but a square, pallisaded with 4 bastions and a ditch. In the centre there is a small Cajan house, for a serjeant and four Bug-gesses. The environs produce little pepper, but the air is healthy, and gold is found in the river.

Pribilina, t. Hungary; 28 WNW. Kesmark. Pop. 920.

Priboda, t. Sweden; 76 SSW. Carlscrona.

Priborn, t. Silesia, in Brieg; 18 SW. Brieg.

Priches, t. France, in North; 5 SE. Landrecy, 7 SW. Avesnes.

Prickly Pear, small isl. near N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 17. 18. N.

Priebus, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Neisse; 15 SW. Sagan, 55 NE. Dresden. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 810.

Priedal, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 3 SE. Crumau.

Prieders, t. Bav.; 9 SE. Bayreuth.

Priego, t. Spain, in New Castile; 28 NNW. Cuenca.

Priego, t. Spain, in Cordova; 10 E. Lucena. Pop. 2,500.

Priel, mt. Austria; 8 W. St. Jorgen. It is divided into great and little; the height of the former being 8,950 feet.

Priene, now *Samsoun Kalasi*.

Priesdorf, t. Anhalt Cothen; 2 S. Cothen.

Priesen, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 8 N. Leitmeritz.

Priestholm, small isl. in the Irish sea, near NE. coast of the island of Anglesey; 5 NE. Beaumaris, 14 NW. from the mouth of Conway bay. On it was formerly a priory of black monks.

Priessnitzbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles above Dresden.

Prietze, t. Brandenburg; 4 SE. Brandenburg.

Prigglitz, t. Austria; 2 N. Glaggnitz.

Prilipo, range of mountains, Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, about 12 W. of the river Vardar.

Prilipo, t. Macedonia; 20 NNW. Stobi.

Priluki, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 52 SW. Elisabet.

Priluki, t. Russia, Pultava; 100 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 32. 44. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 2,500.

Prilutskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Dwina; 28 E. Schenkursk.

Prilutskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Dwina; 20 N. Ustiug.

Prim, r. Arabia, which runs into the sea, 16 SW. Ras Vire.

Primkenau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 10 E. Sprottau, 14 SW. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15. 46. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 985.

Primeiras, cluster of small islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 35. 25. E. Lat. 17. 45. S.

Primeira, r. Africa, which branches off from the Formosa, and runs into the Atlantic, 15 W. of the main stream.

Primel Point, cape of France, in the English channel; 8 ENE. St. Pol de Leon. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 48. 43. N.

Primiero, small island, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Primoche, (*Niz*,) t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Motcha; 104 E. Chvalinsk.

Primoche, (*Sred*,) t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Motcha; 108 E. Chvalinsk.

Primoche, (*Ver*,) t. Russia, in Saratov; 116 E. Chvalinsk.

Primolano, v. Tyrol, with a lazaretto; 25 E. Trent. In the year 1796, the Austrians were defeated here by the French.

Primorie, pr. Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic between the Cetina and the Narenta. This is what the ancients called *Dalmatia*, and the later Greeks *Parathalassia*.

Prince's Bay, bay, on south coast of Staten island, New York.

Prince's Bay, or *Barawally*, bay, on W. coast of the isl. of St. Vincent; 2 S. Cumberland bay.

Prince Charles's Island, small isl. in the North sea, near W. coast of Spitzbergen.

Prince Edward, co. Va., bounded north by Buckingham and Cumberland cos., E. by Amelia, Nottaway, and Lunenburg cos., and SSW. by Charlotte co.; W. 208. Pop. in 1810, 12,409; slaves 6,996. Pop. in 1820, 12,577.

Prince Edward's Island, see *St. John*.

Prince Edward's Islands, two islands in the Indian sea. The distance from one to the other is about 15 miles. That which lies most to the south, is also the largest, and judged to be about 45 miles in circuit; and to be in Lat. 46. 53. S. and Lon. 37. 46. E. The most northerly one is about 22 miles in circuit, and lies in Lat. 46. 40. S. and in Lon. 38. 8. E.

Prince Edward, co. Canada, on NE. coast of lake Ontario, with some neighbouring islands.

Prince Ernest's Sound, inlet which branches off from the duke of Clarence's strait, and separates SE. coast of the duke of York's island from the continent of America. The SW. entrance is between point Onslow and point Le Mesurier.

Prince Frederick, t. Calvert co. Md.; 40 SW. Annapolis.

Prince Frederick, a parish of Georgetown district, S. C.

Prince Frederick's Sound, inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 225. 42. to 227. 20. E. Lat. 56. 52. to 57. 12. N. This sound extends eastward from Chatham strait to the continent; about 42 miles on the N., are Admiralty's island, Stephen's Passage, and a part of the continent, and on the S. are some large islands.

Prince George, a parish of Georgetown district, S. C.

Prince George, co. Md., bounded NE. by Ann Arundell co., E. by Calvert co., S. by Charles co., W. by the Potomac, and NW. by the district of Columbia, and Montgomery co. Pop. in 1810, 20,589; slaves 9,189. Pop. in 1820, 20,216. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.

Prince George, co. Va., bounded N. by James river, SSE. by Surry and Sussex cos., W. by Dinwiddie co., & NW. by Chesterfield co. Pop. in 1810, 8,050; slaves 4,486. Pop. in 1820, 8,030.

Prince's Island, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, 90 miles in circ. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 1. 40. N. The air is wholesome, the land elevated and fertile; rice, tobacco, millet, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa, sugar canes, manioc, and grapes, are the principal productions. On N. coast is a town, containing about 200 houses, with a good harbour.

Prince's Island, in the E. Indian sea, visited by European ships for wood and water. Lon. 104. E. Lat. 6. 41. S. This island is subject to the King of Bantam, and is called *Seellan*, by the Malays, and *Panettan*, by the inhabitants. It is situated on the W. entrance of the straits of Sunda. It is woody and very small, part only has been cleared; there is no remarkable hill upon it, yet the English call the small eminence which is just over the landing place, *The Pike*. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam. Their customs are very similar to those of the Indians about Batavia; but they seem to be more jealous of their women. They profess the Mahometan religion.

Prince's Islands, or *Papas Adassi*, or *Papadonia*, cluster of 9 small islands, in NE. part of the sea of Marmora, on E. side of the entrance of the straits of Constantinople. The names of the 4 largest are *Prinkipo*, *Prote*, *Kalke*, and *Antigone*.

Prince Rupert's Bay, bay of the island of Dominica, between Prince Rupert's Head, and Rollo's head.

Prince Rupert's Head, cape on W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 31. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

Prince of Wales's Archipelago, large isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, with a number of small ones in the bays, on its coast; extending about 110 miles in length, from NW. to SE., and 30 to 40 in breadth. Lon. 226. 20. to 228. 26. E. Lat. 54. 42. to 56. 21. N.

Prince of Wales's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 53. W. Lat. 15. S. It appears to be about 60 miles in length, but low and narrow, and full of inhabitants.

Prince of Wales's Foreland, cape on E. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 72. 22. E. Lat. 49. 39. S.

Prince of Wales's Foreland, the most southerly point of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 166. 57. E. Lat. 22. 29. S.

Prince of Wales's Fort, fort and factory, on Churchill river, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 94. 17. W. Lat. 58. 48. N.

Prince of Wales's Island, see *Pinang*.

Prince of Wales's Islands, congeries of islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea.

Prince of Wales's Lake, lake, North America. Lon. 94. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

Prince William, co. NE. part of Va., bounded NNE. by Loudoun and Fairfax cos., E. by the Potomac, S. by Stafford co., and SW. by Fauquier co. Pop. in 1810, 11,311; slaves 5,220. Pop. in 1820, 9,419. Chief town, Haymarket.

Prince William, a parish, Beaufort district, S. C.

Prince William Henry's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 6. W. Lat. 19. S.

Prince William Henry's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 149. 30. E. Lat. 1. 32. S. It is pretty high, says Mr. King, and appears about 70 miles in circumference. It has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and there scarcely can be a doubt but it is very fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seemed to be the same sort of people we had seen at Tench's island.

Prince William's Island, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 179. E. Lat. 17. 19. S.

Prince William's Sound, inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, which occupies at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. of Lat. and 2 of Lon. exclusive of the arms and branches, the extent of which is not known. Lon. 147. W. Lat. 20. to 61. N.

Princess Anne, co. SE. corner of Va., bounded north by Chesapeake bay, east by the Atlantic, south by N. C., and W. by Norfolk co. Pop. in 1810, 9,498; slaves 3,926. Pop. in 1820, 8,768. Chief town Kempsville.

Princess Anne, p-t. & cap. Somerset co. Md., at the head of the Manokin; 20 W. Snowhill, 120 SE. Baltimore, W. 153. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, and about 100 families. It is regularly laid out, the streets cross each other at right angles; the public buildings are of brick, and the dwelling houses are of brick, or of wood, neatly painted. In the vicinity is Washington academy, a respectable seminary, having a principal, an assistant, and usually about fifty students.

Princess Royal's Harbour, harbour on SW. coast of New Holland, and the western part of king George the Third's sound. Lon. 118. 9. E. Lat. 35. 3. S.

Princeton, p-t. Worcester county, Mass.; 14 NNW. Worcester, 52 W. by N. Boston, W. 433. Pop. 1,262. It is a valuable township. Wachusett mountain is situated 2 miles north of the meeting house. It may be seen at the distance of 67 miles.

Princeton, p-t. N. J., partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset co.; 10 NE. Trenton, 16 SW. New Brunswick, 40 NE. Philadelphia, 49 SW. New York, W. 178. Lon. 74. 35. W. Lat. 40. 22. N. It is a pleasant town, and contains a college, a theological seminary, a brick Presbyterian church, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses.

The college at this place was founded in 1746 at Elizabethtown; the next year it was removed to Newark, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1748, by the title of the College of New Jersey, which is its corporate name at present. It remained at Newark 10 years, and in 1757, was permanently established at Princeton. Its situation is pleasant and peculiarly healthful, and it has long been one of the most respectable and flourishing seminaries in the United States. The college edifice, is styled *Nassau Hall*, and is 175 feet by 50, of 4 stories, containing a chapel about 40 feet square, and 60 rooms for students. Besides the principal edi-

fice there are two other buildings, each about 60 feet by 30, containing the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, refectory, recitation rooms, &c. These buildings are all of stone. A president's house and 2 professors' houses belong to the institution. The college has an excellent library of 7, or 8,000 volumes, a large and well selected philosophical apparatus, the orrery constructed by Dr. D. Rittenhouse, and a valuable cabinet of mineralogy and natural history.

The board of trustees consists of 23 members, one half clergymen, the other half laymen. The governor of the state is, ex officio, president of the board. The executive government is composed of a president, who is also a teacher of theology and moral philosophy; a vice president, who is also a professor of languages and belles lettres; a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; a professor of chemistry, experimental philosophy, and natural history; and 3 tutors. The number of students, in 1820, was 121. The commencement is held on the last Wednesday in September. There are two vacations; the 1st from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d from the 1st Thursday after the 2d Tuesday in April, 4 weeks.

The Theological Seminary was established as this place in 1812, by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. States, and has 2 professors, one of didactic and polemic theology, and one of ecclesiastical history and church government, and an assistant professor. Partial provision is made for a professor of oriental and biblical literature. The building belonging to the seminary is an elegant stone edifice, 150 feet by 50, of 4 stories, and calculated to accommodate 100 students, and contains also several rooms for public purposes. A union between the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and the general synod of the Associate Reformed church, has recently been effected, and also a union of their seminaries. By this measure the library of the seminary lately in the city of New York, consisting of 4,000 volumes, has been added to the library of that at Princeton, increasing it to upwards of 6,000 volumes. The number of students, in 1822, was about 80; the whole number who had been members, including the 80, 235. A residence of 3 years is necessary, in order to pass through a complete course of theological instruction in this seminary. Candidates for admission are required to produce testimonials of good natural talents, and good moral and religious character, of being a member in good standing of some regular church, and of having passed through a regular course of academical study. Tuition and the use of the library are afforded free of expense to every student, and there are charitable funds for aiding the indigent.

Princeton, p-t. Butler co. Ohio; W. 510.

Princeton, p-t. & cap. Gibson co. Indiana; 35 S. Vincennes, W. 727.

Princeton, p-t. Caldwell co. Ken.; W. 780.

Princtown, p-t. Schenectady co. N. Y.; 7 W. Schenectady, 22 NW. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 1,073.

Principato Citra, pr. Naples, bounded north

by Lavora and Principato Ultra, E. by the Basilicata, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean; about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and saffron. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento. Pop. 444,376. Sq. m. 2,400.

Principato Ultra, pr. Naples, bounded north by Lavora and the Molise, east by the Basilicata, and Capitanata, south by the Principato Citra, and W. by Lavora; about 50 miles in extent from E. to W., and 30 from N. to S. The principal towns are Avelino, and Conza. Pop. 357,334. Sq. m. 1,800.

Principe, see *Villa del Principe*.

Pring, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 28. E. Lat. 4. 12 S.

Prinkipo, (an. *Pityusa*), the largest of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora, 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, with a town, now ruinous. Lon. 28. 56. E. Lat. 40. 51. N. It appears volcanic, and formed of quartz, granite, &c., altered and decomposed. The land is elevated, uneven, and hilly; dry and barren on the higher grounds, but fertile in the valleys; the wild olive tree is found in abundance. This island has several times served as a place of exile for the Greek princes.

Prinsuejols, t. France, in Lozere; 9 NNW. Marvejols.

Printzendorf, t. Austria; 3 NNW. Zistersdorf.

Printzerdorff, t. Austria; 4 W. St. Polten.

Priola, t. Italy, in Friuli; 4 NW. Gemona.

Priorau, t. Saxony; 5 N. Bitterfeld.

Prisca, t. Albania; 12 N. Albasano.

Prisrendi, see *Persarin*.

Pristina, or *Piristina*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 100 E. Ragusa, 115 W. Sophia. Lon. 20. 34. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 10,000. H. 2,000. Greek bp. see.

Pritzerbe, t. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel; 7 NNW. Brandenburg. Pop. 899.

Pritzler's Harbour, bay on N. side of Hudson's straits. Lon. 67. 10. W. Lat. 62. N.

Pritzwalk, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 44 N. Brandenburg, 54 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 16. E. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 1,766.

Privas, city, France, cap. of Ardèche, on a small river, about 6 miles from the Rhône; 18 SW. Valence, 57 NNE. Nismes. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. 3,013. H. 500. It has a castle and some manufactures of woollens and leather.

Privazac, t. France, Aveiron; 18 W. Rhodéz.

Privernum, see *Piperno*.

Prividgye, or *Privetz*, t. Hungary, in Nietra; 23 W. Neusohl. 2 churches and a gymnasium.

Privolnoe, t. Rus., in Saratov, on the Volga; 48 S. Saratov.

Priziac, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 ENE. La Faouet, 17 W. Pontivy.

Prizzi, t. Sicily, in Mazara; 20 S. Palermo. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Probbach, or *Brothach*, t. Nassau, with a mineral spring; 1 SE. Mengers Kirchen.

Probencio, t. Spain, in New Castile; 25 SW. Alarcon.

Probersdorff, or *Prottersdorff*, t. Aust., on the river Leyta; 12 WSW. Brugg.

Probolingo, t. Java, capital of a district of the same name, about 40 m. long; rich and populous.

Probstorff, t. Austria ; 3 SE. Entzerstorff.

Probsthain, v. Pru. Silesia ; 6 SW. Goldberg. Pop. 1,000.

Probus, v. & parish, Eng., in Cornwall ; 3 W. Grampond. Pop. 1,163.

Proby's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 175. 51. W. Lat. 15. 53. S. The natives call it *Onoo-afou*.

Procida, or *Procita*, isl. in the Mediterranean or Tuscan sea, near the coast of Naples ; about 5 or 6 miles in circumference. The shore is in general high and rocky ; a small seaport, called *Procida*, is populous and commercial ; some of the streets, as likewise some of the roads, are paved with lava. Pheasants abound in every part of the island, on which a law has been passed, by which the inhabitants were forbidden to keep cats ; so that rats and mice multiply to such a degree, that the children in the cradle are not safe ; dogs are prohibited likewise. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 40. 50. N. P. 12,518.

Proconnesus, now *Marmora*.

Proctor's Point, cape on south coast of Antigua, E. of Falmouth harbour. Lon. 61. 29. W. Lat. 17. 8. N.

Procupia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania. It is the see of two archbishops, one Rascian, the other Latin ; 16 W. Nissa. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Proculus, t. Prussia ; 10 SSE. Memel.

Prodano, (an. *Prote*, or *Sphaacteria*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Morea ; 36 SSE. Zante. Lon. 21. 24. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Prodegas, t. Quito ; 38 NNE. Guayaquil.

Prodzelden, or *Procelden*, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine ; 7 E. Miltenberg. P. 746.

Prostoe, see *Prastoe*.

Proença a Velho, t. Portugal, Beira ; 17 NE. Castel Branco.

Prognoi Okop, fort, Russia, in Caucasus ; 80 W. Alexandrov.

Prokopheeva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Kirenga ; 40 SSE. Kirensk.

Promb, t. Austria ; 9 W. Tauffkirchen.

Prome, or *Prom*, or *Prone*, t. Birmah, capital of a district on the Irrawaddy ; 165 NNW. Rangoon. Lon. 95. E. Lat. 19. N. Pop. upwards of 30,000. It carries on a very considerable trade in grain, oil, wax, ivory, iron, lead, flag-stones, and timber. It is said to have once been the capital of a dynasty of monarchs. At present, with the territory, it forms the estate of one of the king's sons.

Promhill, v. Eng., in Kent and Sussex, 3 m. from Lidd.

Prommers, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle ; 2 miles from Geilenkirchen. Pop. 900.

Pronkchna, t. Rus. Upha ; 36 E. Buzulutsk.

Pronsdorp, t. Holstein ; 8 E. Segeborg.

Pronsk, t. Russia, in Riazan ; 28 S. Riazan. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 54. 14. N. Pop. 800.

Propechio, t. Istria ; 6 E. Capo d'Istria.

Propontis, now *Sea of Marmora*.

Propernew, t. Pru., on the Frisch Nerung ; 15 NE. Elbing.

Prophet's Town, Indian town, Indiana, on the Vermillion.

Prophthasia, now *Zareng*.

Propowang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 13. E. Lat. 1. 16. N.

Prosasco, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 8 N. Friuli.

Proschewa, t. Prussia ; 18 NE. Thorn.

Prosecken, t. Mecklenburg ; 7 N. Wismar. In 789, Charlemagne compelled the Wends to be baptized in this place.

Proseg, or *Proseco*, (an. *Peucinum*,) t. Istria ; 7 NW. Trieste. Pop. 550. It is celebrated for its wine.

Proselzheim, or *Bosshelsheim*, t. Bavaria ; 4 W. Volkach, 7 NE. Wurzburg.

Prosendorf, t. Bav. ; 5 NNE. Bamberg.

Proskau, or *Pruskau*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln ; 6 S. Oppeln, 22 ENE. Neisse. Lon. 17. 51. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. H. 38.

Proskan, t. Pru., on the Lick ; 10 SE. Lick.

Prosnitz, or *Prostiagow*, t. Moravia, Olmutz ; 8 SSW. Olmutz, 112 ESE. Prague. Lon. 17. 3. E. Lat. 49. 25. N. Pop. 7,000. H. 610. It has a large trade in corn, and carries on the business of brewing and distilling.

Prosor, t. Bosnia ; 8 E. Kralam.

Prospect, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on W. side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay ; 15 NNW. Castine, W. 663. Pop. 1,771. It has an excellent harbour, well sheltered from gales, with water sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war.

Prospect, p-t. Prince Edward co. Va. ; W. 229.

Prospect, (New,) p-v. Bergen co. N.J. ; W. 225.

Prospect Hill, Pa., in the township of Byberry ; 12 N. by E. Philadelphia. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware and the surrounding country.

Prospect Hill, p-v. Fairfax co. Va. ; 15 W. Washington.

Prosperous, v. Ireland, in Kildare ; 5 NNW. Naas.

Proszowice, t. Poland, in Kalisch ; 16 E. Cracow. Pop. 800.

Prote, (an. *Erebinthus*,) one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora, 3 m. in circ. ; healthy and uncultivated. The port is filled up.

Protection Island, small island, in the gulf of Georgia, at the entrance of Port Discovery. Lon. 237. 20. E. Lat. 48. 9. N.

Protiwin, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz ; 4 N. Wodnian. H. 87.

Prottes, t. Austria ; 10 S. Zistersdorf.

Protzen, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 22 N. Prague.

Provadscik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria ; 46 W. Varna.

Provat, or *Pruat*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria ; 16 NW. Varna.

Proven, or *Provende*, t. Flanders ; 9 W. Ypres.

Provença á Velha, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 5 NNW. Idanha á Velha.

Provence, before the revolution, one of the richest provinces of France ; bounded E. by Piedmont, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Venaissin and the Rhône, which separates it from Languedoc. It produces wine, corn, and oil ; Marseilles was the capital. It is now divided into the following departments ; and also a part of Vaucluse ;

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Lower Alps	2,845	146,000
Var	2,820	284,000
Mouths of the Rhone	2,272	320,000
Total	7,937	750,000

Provezende, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ;
10 NE. Lamego.*

10 NE. Lamego.
Providen, small isl. near N. coast of Ceylon;
 28 SSE. Trinkamaly.

Providence, co. R. I., bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by Kent co., and W. by Connecticut. Pop. in 1810, 30,769; in 1820, 35,736.

Providence, p-t., port of entry, & semi-metropolis of R. I., in a county of the same name; 15 NNW. Bristol, 30 N. Newport, 40 SSW. Boston, 58 NE. New London, 70 E. Hartford, W. 416. Lon. 71. 16. W. Lat. 41. 51. N. Pop. in 1800, 7,614; in 1810, 10,071: in 1820, 11,767. It is situated at the head of Providence river, or Narraganset bay, on the west side of the Seekhonk, or Pawtucket, and 35 miles from the ocean. It is a pleasant, well built, and very thriving town, well situated for trade, and has a flourishing commerce, and extensive manufactures. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 20,575 tons. The river is navigable as far as the town for vessels of 900 tons.

Providence is built on both sides of the river, and the two parts are connected by a very elegant bridge, 90 feet in breadth. In point of population, it is the first town in Rhode Island, and the third in New England. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a custom house, a university, a public library of about 2,000 volumes, a Friends boarding school, an academy, 5 public schools, 7 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, 4 insurance offices, and 12 houses of public worship; 4 for Baptists, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Africans. Two of the Congregational, and 1 of the Baptist meeting houses, and the Episcopal church, are among the handsomest edifices of the kind in the United States. Many of the private houses are elegant, and some of them are very finely situated. Among the manufacturing establishments are 3 cotton manufactories, a large woollen manufactory, 2 paper mills, 2 bleaching, dying, and calendering companies, and an air furnace. These manufactories are aided by 3 steam engines. Five newspapers are published here; 3 twice, and 2 once a week. A little to the east are 2 handsome bridges across the river, connecting Providence with Seekhonk.—This town was originally settled, in 1636, by Mr. Roger Williams, to whom is ascribed the honour of establishing the first political community, in which perfect religious toleration was admitted.

Brown University was originally founded at Warren, in 1764, and was removed to Providence, in 1770. It received its present name in 1804, from Nicholas Brown Esq., one of its principal benefactors. It is a respectable and flourishing seminary. Its funds are not large, having arisen solely from individual liberality. There are 2 college edifices, both of brick, and 4 stories high ; one 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of 10 feet on each side, containing 51 rooms occupied by students, together with rooms for public purposes. The other building, erected in 1822, is 120 feet by 40, and contains 48 rooms. These edifices are delightfully situated in a line, on an eminence, on east

side of the town, commanding a fine prospect. The college library contains about 5,000 vols., and there are 2 libraries belonging to 2 literary societies, each containing about 1,200 volumes; the philosophical apparatus is respectable.

The board of trustees is composed of 36 members; of whom 22 must be Baptists, 5 Friends, 5 Episcopalians, and 4 Congregationalists. The number of Fellows, or Learned Faculty, is 12; of these, 8, including the president, must be Baptists; the other 4 may be of any denomination; as also may the professors and tutors. The executive government consists of the president and 8 professors; 1 of law, 1 of moral philosophy and metaphysics, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of anatomy and surgery, 1 of materia medica and botany, 1 of oratory and belles lettres, 1 of the theory and practice of physic, and 1 of chemistry; and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1822, was 156.—Whole number educated to 1820, 876; ministers 152. The commencement is on the 1st Wednesday of September. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 3 weeks; the 2d from the last Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; the 3d from the third Wednesday in May, 2 weeks. There is connected with the university a grammar school, containing usually about 30 students.

The Friends boarding school, belonging to the yearly meeting for New England, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NE. of the university, on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive prospect. The building is a very spacious and elegant edifice of stone and brick. The body of the building is 54 feet by 56, 3 stories high, with 2 wings, each 40 feet by 42, of 2 stories, with a basement story under the whole. It has a superintendent, 2 male and 2 female teachers, and about 70 pupils, with a small library.

Providence, (North,) t. Providence co. R. I., on west side of the Pawtucket. Pop. 2,420. It lies on north side of Providence, and contains several cotton manufactories, a bank, and an air furnace.—Pawtucket village is partly in this township and partly in Seekhonk.

Providence, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 20 N. Schenectady, 33 NNW. Albany, W. 412. Pop. 1,515.

Providence, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; W. 244.
Pop. 861.

Providence, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,822.

Providence, p-t. Mecklenburg co. N.C.; W. 223.

Providence, (Lower,) t. Montgomery co. Pa.
Pop. 1,146.

Providence, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; W. 219.
Pop. 768.

Providence, (Nether,) t. Delaware co. Pa.
Pop. 566.

Providence, (Upper,) t. Delaware co. Pa.
Pop. 736.

Providence, (Upper,) t. Montgomery co. Pa.
Pop. 1,670.

Providence, or *New Providence*, one of the Bahama islands, and the second in point of size, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 25. 2. N. Its chief commerce arises from the misfortune of those ships that are driven on its coast, or in making a winter's voyage to the continent of America.

are forced to put in for provisions. Fish of various kinds are found in the greatest plenty on the coast; and in some parts of the island are vast numbers of trees and plants. The principal harbour in the island is rendered dangerous by a bar, on which there is not above 16 feet of water. Pop. in 1815, 5,986; of whom 1,720 were whites, 1,074 people of colour, and 3,192 slaves.

Providence, isl. in west part of the Caribbean sea, about 150 miles from the bay of Honduras. This island was fortified by the bucaniers. Lon. 80. 26. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Providence River, a name applied to the north end of Narraganset bay. By some it is considered to extend to Bullock's point, about 6 m. below the town of Providence; by others only to Field's point, about 3 miles below the town. On the north, just below Providence, it receives the Seekhonk or Pawtucket and another stream or expanse of water, into which the two small rivers, the Wanasquiatucket and Moshasick flow, just above the town.

Providence Bay, bay, Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, E. of Cape Providence.

Providence Island, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 78. E. Lat. 5. 6. N.

Providence, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 53. 26. E. Lat. 9. 10. S.

Providence, small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 127. 12. E. Lat. 4. 2. N.

Providence, (*Great*), small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 135. 53. E. Lat. 0. 24. S.

Providence, (*Little*), small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 135. 29. E. Lat. 0. 11. S.

Providential Channel, channel between some shoals in the S. Pacific ocean; 40 E. Cape Weymouth.

Providential Bank, small circular strait, near SW. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 137. 50. E. Lat. 5. 38. S.

Province Island, fertile isl. in the river Delaware; 6 miles below Philadelphia.

Provincetown, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., near Cape Cod; 44 NE. Barnstable, 116 SE. Boston, W. 543. Pop. 1,252. It is situated on the hook of Cape Cod, 3 SE. Race Point. The harbour, which is one of the best in the state, opens to southward, and has sufficient depth of water for any ships. The houses are of one story, and in order to prevent their being buried in the sand, they are set on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants depend almost wholly on the fisheries for subsistence. They raise nothing on their lands, but are dependant on the neighbouring towns and on Boston, for every vegetable production. They keep a few cows, which obtain a scanty subsistence from the beach grass and marshes.

Provine, p-t. Clark co. Indiana; 7 miles from the Ohio, 23 above the rapids, W. 600.

Provins, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Marne; 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts NW. Troyes, 11 SE. Paris. Lon. 30. 21. E. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 5,503. H. 884.

Proulach, t. Carinthia; 11 SW. Clagenfurt.

Provosende, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 9 SW. Mirandela.

Proyart, t. France, Somme; 10 WSW. Péronne.

Prsements, see *Przement*.

Pruat, see *Provat*.

Pruck am Muhr, see *Bruck am Muhr*.

Pruck, see *Bruck*.

Pruckaway Lake, in NW. Territory; 12 miles long, and 2 broad. Fox river passes through it 28 miles above the junction of Wolf river.

Prudence, isl. in Narraganset bay, belonging to Portsmouth, R. I., 6 m. long; 2 SW. Bristol.

Prudhoe, t. Eng., in Northumberland, with an ancient castle; 9 W. Newcastle. Pop. 380.

Prudnick, see *Neustadt*.

Prum, or *Pruym*, t. Pru. Treves; 20 SE. Limburg, 24 N. Treves. Pop. 1,905.

Prum, or *Pruym*, r. Ger., which rises about 4 miles from the town of Prum, and runs into the Sour, 8 NW. Treves.

Prumbach, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 8 N. Eger.

Prunay, t. France, Aube; 12 NW. Troyes.

Prunes, (*Island of*), small isl. near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 48. E. Lat. 18. S.

Prunelli, r. Corsica, which runs into the gulf of Ajazzo, near Capitello.

Prunn, t. Austria; 6 SSW. Vienna.

Pruntytown, p-t. Harrison co. Va.; W. 211.

Prusa, see *Bursa & Uskubi*.

PRUSSIA, or THE PRUSSIAN STATES, km. Europe, occupying the north of Poland and great part of the north of Germany, consisting chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other. The eastern part forms the main body of the kingdom, and comprises the first 7 provinces in the following table; the western portion lies in the west of Germany on the Rhine, and includes the three last provinces. Lon. between 6. and 23. E. Lat. 49. 20. to 55. 50. N. Length, 800 miles; breadth, from 70 to 300.

Divisions. The kingdom was divided in 1815 into 10 provinces; subdivided into 28 governments, and these again subdivided each into 8, 10, 12, or more circles or districts. Each of the 28 following towns, is the capital of a government of the same name.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Sq.m.</i>	<i>Pop. 1817</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
East Prussia	15,115	870,000	Königsberg Gumbinnen
West Prussia	10,000	580,000	Dantzic Marienwerder
Brandenburg	14,939	1,200,000	Berlin Potsdam Frankfort Stettin
Pomerania	12,363	680,000	Stralsund Cosslin
Silesia	14,861	2,100,000	Breslau Liegnitz Reichenbach Oppeln
Posen	11,261	790,000	Posen Bromberg Magdeburg
Saxony	8,492	1,180,000	Merseburg Erfurt Munster
Westphalia	7,565	1,000,000	Minden Arensberg Cologne
Juliers-Cleves- Berg	3,638	930,000	Dusseldorf Cleves Aix la Chapelle
Lower Rhine	6,432	1,000,000	Coblentz Cleves
Total	104,656	10,330,000	

Prussia was first erected into a kingdom in 1701, and has at different times gained large accessions of territory. Pop. in 1740, 3,000,000; in 1790, 6,000,000; in 1802, 8,830,000; in 1817, 10,330,000; in 1820, including Neufchatel, according to Malte Brun, 10,588,157. Annual increase about 147,000.

Cities. The principal cities are Berlin, the capital, Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Cologne, Magdeburg, Aix la Chapelle, Posen, Potsdam, Halle, and Erfurt. The chief commercial ports are Königsberg, Dantzic, Stralsund, Memel, Stettin, and Elbing.

Government. The government is a hereditary monarchy. The king is assisted by a ministry or cabinet on a similar footing to that in England, but there is no representative assembly. There are four orders of knighthood; and the noblesse or gentry are numerous, comprising about 20,000 families.—In the eastern part, there are from 4 to 5,000,000 cerfs or peasants attached to the soil; in the western part, none.

Religion. The religion of the royal family is the Calvinist, but there is no limitation, and all denominations are tolerated, and are on an equal footing. In 1817, the Lutherans and Calvinists of Prussia and of some other parts of Germany, formed a union under the name of Evangelical Christians. The relative numbers have been stated as follows:—

Lutherans & Calvinists	6,600,000
Catholics	3,600,000
Jews	75,000
Anabaptists	14,000
Moravians	7,000
Unitarians, Pietists, &c.	4,000

Literature, &c. The universities are those of Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg, Bonn, and Griefswalde; and there are gymnasia at Berlin, Magdeburg, Schul-Pforte, Dantzic, Königsberg, Breslau, &c. Education is much more advanced in the north than in the south of Germany, and a considerable part of the Prussian states are well furnished with elementary schools, particularly Brandenburg, Saxony, and part of Prussia proper.—The common language is the German.

Revenue, &c. The annual revenue is about £7,000,000. There is no paper currency; all is paid in gold and silver. The national debt is computed at about £40,000,000.

Army. Prussia is famous for the military discipline of its army. The total number of troops under arms, in 1815, exceeded 200,000. They have been since somewhat reduced, but in 1820 exceeded 150,000.

Commerce. The commerce of Prussia, though conducted with some advantages, both maritime and inland, is in an early stage. The exports consist of linen, woollens, and hardware; corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, lintseed, tobacco, wax, cattle, horses, &c. The amount is stated at £7, or 8,000,000.

Manufactures. Prussia, though more an agricultural than a trading country, has districts of great activity in manufactures. Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for their linens. Other manufactures are woollens, hardware, leather, earthen ware, glass, paper, tobacco, &c. Cotton works have lately been introduced; and brewing is a branch of great importance.

Rivers, &c. Prussia is a favoured country with regard to water communication in its interior. The Baltic forms a number of bays or rather lakes along its coast, as the Frische, Curische, Putzig, and Stettin Hafs; and there is a succession of navigable rivers, viz. the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. Some of the tributary streams are the Wartha, Neisse, Saale, Havel, Moselle, Roer, and Lippe. There are several useful canals; and small lakes are numerous.—The principal islands are Rugen and Usedom.

Face of the country. A level surface predominates throughout the Prussian states; the country abounds in marshes, lakes, and rivers of slow current. The great mountain tracts, the Hartz in Saxony, and the Riesengebirge, a branch of the Sudetic chain, in Silesia, are near the outskirts of Prussia.

Soil and Productions. The soil in some parts is good, but in general it is by no means fertile, being often sandy and covered with heath. The productions are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, hemp, hops, cattle, sheep, horses, &c. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, vitriol, alum, salt, coal, and especially amber. About 200 tons of amber are annually collected in Prussia.

Climate. The climate is cold and piercing in the winter; warm and pleasant in the summer; rainy in autumn. The western part has a milder climate than the eastern.

Prussia Proper, a great division of Prussia, having on one side the northern frontier of Poland, and the Baltic on the other; extending from east to west in an oblong form. Pop. stated in 1817, at 1,450,000; in 1818, by enumeration, 1,561,095. It forms 2 provinces, East and West Prussia, which were formerly divided by the Vistula, now by a line a few miles to the east of that river.

East Prussia, or Ducal Prussia, bounded NW. by the Baltic, NE. by Russia, SE. & S. by Poland, and W. by W. Prussia. Sq. m. 15,115. Pop. 870,000, about one third of Lithuanian origin, & two thirds descendants of Swiss, French, or German Protestants. It is divided into 2 governments, Königsberg and Gumbinnen. The latter is composed of the part of Lithuania, allotted to Prussia. Chief towns, Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Memel, and Tilsit. The climate is severe, the winters very cold, and the spring and autumn changeable, and frequently foggy. The soil is tolerably fertile, producing corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, and madder. The most remarkable mineral is amber.

West Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by East Prussia, S. by Poland and Posen, and W. by Brandenburg. Sq. m. 10,000. Pop. 580,000. It is divided into 2 governments, Dantzic and Marienwerder. Chief towns, Dantzic, Marienwerder, Elbing, Thorn, Marienburg, Grandentz, and Culm. Like East Prussia it abounds in lakes and forests, and its productions are similar.

Pruth, (an. *Porata*, or *Poretus*,) r. which rises in Marmorosch, in Hungary, on the borders of Galicia, passes through Bukowine, forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish dominions in Moldavia, and flows into the Danube, below Galatz.

Pruym, see *Prum*.

Pruysen Droogte, rocky islet at E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 48. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Prygge, t. Pegu; 38 NE. Persaim.

Prymsl, or *Prsibislaw*, t. Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau; 3 E. Deutsch Brod.

Prypiec, see *Przypieckz*.

Przasnitz, t. Poland, in Plock, on the Walbusch; 55 N. by E. Warsaw. Pop. 1,411.

Przedbors, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 20 NNW. Malogocz.

Przelautsch, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, on the Elbe; 12 NW. Chrudim, 40 E. Prague. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 49. 58. N. Pop. 1,100.

Przelom, t. Rus. Grodno; 22 NNW. Grodno.

Przemilov, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 S. Chrudim.

Przemislau, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 ESE. Lemberg.

Przemysl, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle on the San; 54 W. Lemberg, 115 E. Cracow. Lon. 22. 45. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. Pop. 7,358. H. 737. Greek & Catholic bp. see. It stands on an eminence, and contains 2 cathedrals, a hospital, a Catholic gymnasium, and 14 convents. It is indifferently built, and the tanning of leather is the chief manufacture.—Pop. of the circle, 211,980. H. 37,094. Sq. m. 1,420.

Przerow, see *Prerau*.

Przerool, t. Rus. Wilna; 8 WSW. Troki.

Przeroslen, t. Poland, in Augustowo; 27 SSE. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,166.

Przestitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 6 S. Pilsen, 50 SW. Prague. Lat. 49. 33. N. Pop. 1,200.

Przeworsk, t. Aust. Galicia; 9 WNW. Joroslav. Pop. 2,200.

Przezerske, t. Prussia, Pomerelia; 9 N. Culm.

Przewal, t. Aust. Galicia; 38 E. Chelm.

Przezlau, t. Aust. Galicia; 44 SW. Sandomirz.

Przibislaw, t. Bohemia, in Beraun, on the Sazawa; 50 ESE. Prague. Pop. 1,377.

Przibor, see *Freyberg*.

Przibram, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 8 S. Czaslau.

Przibram, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 17 S. Beraun, 28 SSW. Prague. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 49. 42. N. Pop. 2,264.

Przinda, see *Frauenburg*.

Przitik, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 NW. Radom.

Przlarg, t. Prussia; 7 WSW. Soldau.

Przychowiltz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 55 NE. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

Przypieckz, or *Prypiec*, or *Pripiet*, (an. *Borysthenes*,) r. which rises on the borders of Austrian Poland, and after crossing Russian Lithuania from W. to E., runs into the Dnieper, about 40 miles above Kiev.

Przyrow, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 50 N. by W. Kalisch. Pop. 1,069.

Przysucha, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 20 W. by S. Radom. Pop. 1,000.

Przytyk, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 12 WNW. Radom. Pop. 700.

Psacum, see *Cape Spada*.

Psinia, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Vardar, 4 S. Krupulik.

Psenitz, t. Bosnia; 12 S. Serajo.

Psibela, now *Ismil*.

Psiloriti, modern name of *Ida*, in Candia.

Pskov, or *Pleskow*, city, Russia, and capital of a government on the river Velika, where it discharges itself into the Tchudskoe lake; 136 SSW. Petersburg, 408 NNE. Warsaw. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 57. 50. N. Pop. 7,000. H. 1,486. Greek abp. see. It contains 60 Greek churches, 1 Lutheran, 3 convents, a stone bazar, and a seminary for 100 pupils. It was once Hanseatic.

Pskov, or *Pskovskoi*, government, Russia, so called from its capital; bounded N. by the governments of Petersburg and Novgorod, E. by the government of Tver, SE. by the government of Smolensk, SW. by the government of Polotsk, and W. by the government of Riga; about 200 m. in length, and 96 in breadth. Sq. m. 22,195. Pop. 700,000. The surface is level; the soil often clayey or sandy, but tolerably fertile; the climate cold, but healthy. Lon. 27. 24. to 32. 34. E. Lat. 54. 40. to 57. 12. N.

Psol, r. Russia, which rises near Oboian, in Kursk, and runs into the Dnieper, near Kremenzug, in Ekaterinoslav.

Psyra, now *Ipsera*.

Ptolemais, see *Acre*, *Ras Ahehas*, *Boush*, *Menshiel*, and *Tolometo*.

Pu, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 25 NW. Pin-yan.

Puagora, t. Sardinia; 15 ENE. Sassari.

Puan, see *Green Bay*.

Puante, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 72. 21. W. Lat. 46. 24. N.

Puaray, t. New Mexico; 60 S. Santa Fe.

Pubega, or *Piubega*, t. Italy, in Mantua; 14 WNW. Mantua.

Pubela, t. Bengal; 28 SSE. Islamabad.

Pubna, t. Bengal, in Bettooriah; 28 SSE. Nat-tore. Lon. 59. 23. E. Lat. 24. 2. N. It is thought to be the *Peucelaotis* of the Greeks. The district lies on the east side of the Indus; it is mountainous, and belongs to an Afghan chief.

Puc, lake, Mexico, in S. part of Yucatan; 30 miles long, and 10 where broadest: by means of a river it has a communication with the bay of Honduras.

Pucara, t. Buenos Byres, in La Plata; 65 W. Caravaya.

Puccaserai, t. Bengal; 25 ESE. Bissumpour.

Pucculoe, t. Bengal, capital of Attyah; 94 Moorshedabad, 126 NNE. Calcutta. Lon. 90. 7. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.

Puch de Gontaud, t. France, Lot-and-Garonne; 5 SSW. Tonneins, 6 E. Castel Jaloux. Pop. 1,359

Puchacay, pr. Chili, bounded N. by Itata, E. by Huilquilemu, S. by the river Biobio, W. by the Pacific ocean; about 12 leagues from N. to S., and 23 from E. to W. Pop. about 13,000. It abounds in gold.

Puchatui, t. Russia, near the sea which separates the continent of Asia from America. Lon. 188. 34. E. Lat. 65. 50. N.

Puchelbach, t. Tyrol; 8 SE. Reutten.

Puchlnstain, t. Stiria; 6 N. Windisch Gratz.

Puchimgong, t. Bengal; 48 SE. Dacca.

Puchlacha, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, near the White sea; 56 NNW. Oneg.

Pucho, or *Puckow*, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 20 N. by E. Trentschin. Pop. 3,000.

Puchmary, district, N. Hind., Kemaon, ceded by the rajah of Nepaul to the British.

Puckaster Cove, creek or bay in the English channel, on S. coast of the Isle of Wight, a little E. of Rocken End.

Puckarpour, t. Hind., Oude ; 8 S. Bahraitch.

Puckarya, t. Bengal ; 23 N. Goragot.

Pucker, r. Hind., one of the arms of the Indus. which runs into the sea.

Puckholi, t. Asia, and capital of a district ; 86 SW. Cashmere, 145 NW. Lahore. Lon. 72. 5. E. Lat. 33. 5. N. It is populous, and carries on considerable trade.

Pucklechurch, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire, once a royal villa ; 18 N. Bristol.

Pudageri, see *Pondicherry*.

Pudagul, t. S. A., in Chili ; 16 W. St. Yago de la Noavelle Estremadura.

Pudampour, t. Bengal ; 37 WNW. Ramgur.

Pudasjarvi, t. Finland, Ulea ; 44 NE. Ulea.

Puddambally, t. Hind., in Cattack ; 35 WSW. Cattack.

Puddampour, t. Hind., Cattack ; 8 E. Cattack.

Puddamtola, t. Hind., Orissa ; 35 SE. Boad.

Puddangarde, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar ; 10 N. Paniany.

Puddar, or *Paddar*, r. Hind., which rises in the country of Agimere, and empties itself into the gulf of Cutch, 30 SW. Junagur.

Pudewitz, or *Powiedzisk*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg ; 16 ENE. Posen. Pop. 1,091.

Pudgla, t. Pru. Pomerania, and island of Usedom, the principal place of a bailiwick ; 6 NE. Usedom.

Pudgdargong, t. Goondwana ; 38 N. Nagpour.

Pudicotta, t. Hind., in Marawar ; 10 NNE. Trumian.

Pudicotta, t. Hind., in Coimbetore ; 12 NW. Caroor.

Pudimo, small isl. on east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 42. E. Lat. 63. 18. N.

Pudlein, or *Podolin*, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Poper ; 9 NNE. Kesmark. Pop. 2,070. It has a gymnasium.

Pudmah, t. Bengal ; 20 NNE. Palamow.

Pudmoul, t. Bahar ; 18 NNE. Hajypour.

Pudoga, t. Rus. Olonetz, on east coast of lake Onega ; 108 E. Olonetz. Lat. 61. 36. N.

Pudol, t. Russia, in Ustiug ; 124 N. Ustiug.

Pudoscha, t. Eu. Russia, in Olonetz, on the Vodla ; 60 E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,094.

Pudser, t. Bengal ; 13 N. Nattore.

Pudsey, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the W. riding ; 2 SE. Bradford. Pop. 4,697.

Puebla, t. Spain, in Galicia, near the Atlantic ; 25 SSW. Santiago. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Puebla, t. Spain, Grenada ; 5 NNE. Huesca.

Puebla, t. Spain, Aragon, 16 S. Saragossa.

Puebla d'Alcocer, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 39 E. Merida.

Puebla de los Angeles, or *Tlascala*, intendancy, Mexico, bounded NE. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Mexico proper. Lat. 16. 57. to 20. 40. N. Sq. m. 20,370. Pop. in 1793, 508,098 ; of whom 373,752 were Indians, 54,980 Spaniards or whites, 77,908 mixed race, 1,458 ecclesiastics. Pop. in 1803, 813,300. It is traversed by the high Cordilleras, and includes the volcano Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in Mexico. Beyond the 18th deg. N. Lat., the whole coun-

try is a plain from 5,900 to 6,550 feet above the level of the sea, eminently fertile in wheat, maize, agave, and fruit trees.

Puebla de los Angeles, t. Mexico, capital of the intendancy of the same ; 65 ESE. Mexico, 110 W. by S. Vera Cruz. Lon. 99. 40. W. Lat. 19. 35. N. Pop. 67,800. Bp. see. It is situated on a plain elevated 7,381 feet above the level of the sea. It is regularly laid out ; the streets wide, crossing each other from N. to S., and E. to W., the public squares large and handsome, the temples sumptuous, and the buildings generally of stone. The principal square in the centre is very magnificent, said to equal that of Mexico, and adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with commodities ; and on the other side is the cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and 2 lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are other handsome churches and convents ; also colleges and charity schools. It has manufactures of delf-ware, glass, soap, iron and steel, especially swords and bayonets.

Puebla Cordova, t. S. A., in the province of St. Martha, on the coast of the Spanish main ; 20 S. St. Martha.

Puebla de los Infantes, (La,) t. Spain, Seville ; 13 N. Carmona.

Puebla Moro, t. S. A., in Chocos ; 20 ESE. Zittara.

Puebla Nuevo, t. Veragua, near Pacific ocean.

Puebla Nuevo, bay on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 42. 24. N.

Puebla Nuevo, t. S. A., in the province of St. Martha ; 60 S. St. Martha.

Puebla Nuevo, t. Caraccas ; 10 NNW. Varinas.

Puebla Nuevo, t. S. A., in Caraccas ; 20 NE. Segovia Nueva.

Puebla de Don Rodrigo, t. Spain, New Castile ; 30 W. Ciudad Real.

Puebla de Sanabria, t. Spain, Leon ; 37 SW. Astorga.

Puebla Viejo, t. Nicaragua ; 40 NW. Leon.

Puechberg, t. Austria ; 8 S. Kirchsclag.

Puegos, or *Siquior*, one of the Philippine islands, small, but well peopled ; 50 N. from W. part of Mindanao. The inhabitants are brave and warlike.

Puelches, Indians, E. of Chili.

Puene de Arcobispo, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus ; 50 WSW. Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

Puente del Congoster, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 37 WNW. Avila.

Puente d'Eume, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 8 N. Betanzos.

Puente de Gonzalo, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 15 W. Lucena. Pop. 4,800.

Puente de la Reyna, t. Spain, in Navarre ; 2 SSW. Pamplona.

Puerco, island, in the bay of Panama, behind which vessels may anchor securely.

Puerco, see *Green Key*.

Puero, t. Darien ; 32 ENE. St. Maria de Darien.

Puers, t. Neth., in Antwerp ; 10 W. by N. Mechlin, 12 S. by W. Antwerp. Pop. 3,979.

Puerto, r. New Mexico, which runs into the del Norte.

Puerto de Acazulla, harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. N.

Puerto de los Angeles, harbour of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Puerto del Baylio Bucareli, large bay on W. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, containing a great number of small islands. Lon. 226. 12. to 227. 5. N. Lat. 55. 14. to 55. 40. N.

Puerto de Bazan, bay on SW. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 227. 16. E. Lat. 54. 49. N.

Puerto de Cabanas, harbour on north coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 6. W. Lat. 23. 4. N.

Puerto del Canaveral, harbour on south coast of Pitts' Archipelago, in the Canal de Principe. Lon. 230. 16. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

Puerto Cabello, see *Porto Cavello*.

Puerto Calvo, harbour on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 34. 50. W. Lat. 9. 10. S.

Puerto Carnero de Tucapel, harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 37. 40. S.

Puerto de Cavallos, see *Nacho*.

Puerto Claro, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Darien. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Puerto del Coral, harbour on the coast of Chili, a little north of Valdivia.

Puerto Cordova y Cordova, large bay of North Pacific ocean, on the south side of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 227. 28. to 228. E. Lat. 54. 42. to 55. 6. N.

Puerto Cordova, bay on east coast of Prince William's sound, between Hawkins' island and W. coast of America. Lon. of the entrance 214. 13. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Puerto Deseada, see *Port Desire*.

Puerto Falso, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 243. 6. E. Lat. 32. 45. N.

Puerto Escondido, harbour in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. 12. N.

Puerto Gravina, bay or inlet of the Pacific ocean, on west coast of N. A., and E. side of Prince William's sound. Lon. of the entrance 214. 11. E. Lat. 60. 41. N.

Puerto del Gobernador, harbour on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Longotoma. Lat. 31. 30. S.

Puerto del Ingles, harbour of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 8. 56. N.

Puerto del Ingles, harbour on the coast of Chili, north of the Caldera. Lat. 26. 50. S.

Puerto de los Inocentes, harbour on W. coast of the island of Madre de Dios, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 50. 44. S.

Puerto de Machala, harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 20. S.

Puerto Magno, small s-p. on W. coast of Iviça; 7 N. Iviça. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

Puerto de Malamacor, narrow pass in the mountains of Spain, N. of Valencia.

Puerto Maria, s-p. on south coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Puerto Marin, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho; 12 S. Lugo.

Puerto de Marques, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Puerto de Mota, harbour on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 23. W. Lat. 20. N.

Puerto de Monte Moreno, harbour on W. coast of America. Lat. 23. 8. S.

Puerto de la Natividad, harbour on the coast of Chili, on mouth of the Lora. Lat. 34. 44. S.

Puerto Natividad, harbour on W. coast of America, in Xalisco. Lat. 19. 44. N.

Puerto de Ocana, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha, on the Magdalena; 30 WNW. Ocana.

Puerto Papudo, harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 32. 20. S.

Puerto de la Possession, or *Realijo*, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 12. 36. N.

Puerto del Principe, see *Ville del Principe*.

Puerto de Pinas, harbour in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Darien. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Puerto Quemado, harbour on the coast of Darien, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Puerto Quintero, harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 32. 42. S.

Puerto Real, s-p. Spain, in Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalete; 6 E. Cadiz, 15 NW. Medina Sidonia. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 36. 32. N. Pop. 10,000. The streets are straight, airy, and clean, and it is a great depot of salt.

Puerto Revilla Gigedo, bay on NW. part of Prince William's sound, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 213. 25. E. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, bay on the coast of Darien, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 6. 28. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, harbour on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 19. 55. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 53. 8. S.

Puerto St. Juan, harbour in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 11. 32. N.

Puerto St. Martin, harbour in the gulf of California, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 28. 15. N.

Puerto Salinas, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. 36. N.

Puerto de St. Pedro, t. Brazil, on the Rio Grande, which gives name to a bay. Lat. 32. S.

Puerto St. Pedro, large bay on the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lat. 31. 40. S.

Puerto St. Yago, s-p. on W. coast of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco; 25 S. Purification. Lon. 105. 46. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Puerto de Santa Maria, (El,) s-p. Spain, in the bay of Cadiz; 7 NE. Cadiz, 38 SSW. Seville. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 36. 38. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,000. It contains 1 parish, a hospital, and 9 convents. The chief trade is in salt.

Puerto de St. Vicente, bay on the coast of Chili, a little S. of Conception.

Puerto de Tintoque, harbour in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 21. 3. N.

Puerto de Topocalma, harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 34. 8. S.

Puerto de Touro, harbour on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35. 20. W. Lat. 5. 1. S.

Puerto de Valdes, bay in north part of Prince William's sound, about 14 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. of the entrance 213. 40. E. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Puerto Vermejo, harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 9. 42. S.

Puerto Velho, port on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Puerto Viejo, harbour on the coast of Peru; 10 ENE. Monte Christi. Lat. 9. 42. S.

Puerto de la Velas, harbour in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Guatemala. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Puerto de la Velas, harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 25. 30. S.

Puertolas, t. Spain, in Aragon; 8 N. Ainsa.

Puertos, (*Los*), t. Venezuela, on E. side of the river, which forms a communication between the gulf of Venezuela and lake Maracaybo; 15 NNE. Maracaybo.

Puffin's Island, small isl. near SW. coast of Ireland; 4 S. Brea Head.

Pufflych, v. Guelderland; 6 N. Battenborch.

Puganore, t. Hind., Mysore; 25 ENE. Colar, 58 NW. Arcot.

Pugantz, or *Baha Barja*, t. Hungary; 29 E. Neutra, 70 ENE. Presburg. Pop. 2,368.

Puggerola, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 938.

Puget Theniers, t. Piedmont, Nice; 22 NW. Nice. Pop. 914.

Puget's Island, narrow isl. about 5 miles in length, in Columbia river, about 24 miles from the mouth.

Puget's Sound, inlet of several branches, and containing many islands, to the S. of Admiralty inlet, within Georgia sound. Lon. 237. 25. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

Puggar, t. Bengal; 30 WNW. Ramgur.

Pughtown, p-t. Chester co. Pa., in the township of Coventry, S. of the Schuylkill; W. 151.

Pughtown, p-t. Frederick co. Va.; W. 79.

Puglia, (an. *Apulia*), country, Naples, including the provinces of Capitanata, (sometimes called *Puglia Proper*), *Bari*, and *Otranto*.

Puglienza, see *Pollenza*.

Pugnac, t. France, in Gironde; 6 E. Bourg.

Pugno Chiuso, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 S. Vieste.

Puiceley, t. France, Tarn; 10 NW. Gaillac. Pop. 1,520.

Pujet, (*Le*), t. France, Var; 9 S. Brignoles.

Puignillien, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 SW. Bergerac.

Puika, or *Poyk*, r. Aust. Illyria, in Carniola. At Adelsberg it enters a subterraneous cavern, runs under ground 8 miles to Planina; where it loses itself again almost immediately, and reappears at a distance of 5 miles, under the name of the Laybach.

Puinormand, t. France, in Gironde; 12 NE. Libourne.

Pujols, t. France, in Gironde; 9 N. Castelmoron d'Albert, 12 SE. Libourne. Pop. 1,963.

Pujols, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 2 S. Villeneuve d'Agen, 10 N. Agen. Pop. 2,117.

Puiseaux, t. France, Loiret; 9 E. Pithiviers, 15 N. Boiscommun. Pop. 1,770.

Puisserguier, t. France, in Herault; 9 WNW. Beziers. Pop. 1,218.

Puker, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Moorshedabad.

Puker, t. Hind., Bickaneer; 35 N. Bickaneer.

Pukis, t. Finland, in Abo; 7 E. Abo.

Pukkila, t. Finland; 16 N. Borgo.

Pukogno, t. Rus. Olonetz; 68 ENE. Pudoga.

Pulansa, t. Guzerat; 44 N. Radimpour.

Pularum Isle, one of the smallest of the Banda Isles. Lon. 129. 45. E. Lat. 5. 35. N.

Pulaski, p-t. & cap. Giles co. Ten.; on Richland creek, 12 miles above its junction with Elk river; 75 S. Nashville, W. 780. Pop. in 1810, 350.

Pulaski, co. south part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 6,897; slaves 468. Pop. in 1820, 7,597.

Pulaski, co. SW. part of Georgia, Pop. in 1810, 2,093; slaves 528. Pop. in 1820, 5,283. Chief town, Hartford.

Pulaski, co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,923. Chief town. Little Rock.

Pulbait, t. Hind., Oude; 32 N. Kairabad.

Pule, (*Le*), bay on W. coast of isl. of Jersey.

Puleca, t. Bengal; 13 S. Kishenagur.

Pulente, (*La*), bay on W. coast of the island of Jersey; 3 W. St. Aubin.

Pulica, or *Pulha*, t. Austria; 40 NW. Vienna.

Pulischiah, t. Persia, in Irak; 66 SW. Hamadan.

Puljva, see *Enara*.

Pulka, t. Hind., Surgooja; 65 SW. Surgooja.

Pulkela, t. Finland; 38 SE. Brahestad.

Pullecoil, t. Carnatic; 8 E. Tanjore.

Pullendorf, t. Austria; 4 E. Mistlebach.

Pullicate, t. Hind., on the coast of Coromandel, near a large lake to which it gives name; 22 N. Madras. Lon. 80. 27. E. Lat. 13. 24. N. In the year 1609, the Dutch established themselves, and built a fort which they called Geldria. After the loss of Negapatam, the chief government on the coast of Coromandel was removed to this town.

Pulligny, t. France, Meurte; 3 N. Vezelize.

Pullingi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea; 48 N. Tornea.

Pullumnaire, t. Hind., Carnatic; 94 W. Madras. Lon. 78. 50. E. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Pullyvellum, t. Carnatic; 8 S. Terriore.

Pulo Akat, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Ceram. Lon. 131. 3. E. Lat. 3. 6. S.

Pulo Ampal, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 29. E. Lat. 0. 44. S.

Pulo Anam, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 27. E. Lat. 0. 40. S.

Pulo Anna, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 131. 46. E. Lat. 4. 38. N.

Pulo Aru, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100. 24. E. Lat. 2. 57. N.

Pulo Auro, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104. 40. E. Lat. 2. 30. N.

Pulo Ay, see *Pulo Way*.

Pulo Ayer, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 12. E. Lat. 1. 11. S.

Pulo Babe, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 3. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

Pulo Babe, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 10. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

Puly Baby, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near north coast of the island of Nyas. Lon. 97. E. Lat. 1. 27. N.

Pulo Batoa, or *Batu*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 miles in circ., near west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 3. E. Lat. 0. 20. N.

Pulo Bava, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near south coast of Nias. Lon. 97. 18. E. Lat. 0. 52. N.

Pulo Bicie, see *Sebese*.

Pulo Bintango, small isl. near west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 47. E. Lat. 0. 58. S.

Pulo Brasse, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a triangular form, about 20 miles in circ., near N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 18. E. Lat. 5. 24. N.

Pulo Brata, small isl. near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 103. 40. E. Lat. 4. 55. N.

Pulo Bringen, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 21. E. Lat. 1. 58. S.

Pulo Canton, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-china. Lon. 109. 35. E. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Pulo Capas, small isl. near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 103. 20. E. Lat. 5. 18. N.

Pulo Casse, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 28. E. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Pulo Cava, small lofty island in the gulf of Siam, near W. coast. Lon. 101. 20. E. Lat. 8. 28. N.

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*.

Pulo Dammer, island, in the E. Indian sea, about 20 miles in circ., near S. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 22. E. Lat. 0. 58. S.

Pulo Datte, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 108. 59. E. Lat. 0. 8. N.

Pulo Ding-Ding, small isl. on the coast of Malacca, at the mouth of the river Pera.

Pulo Doa, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 33. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Pulo Docan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 1. 2. S.

Pulo Dua, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 1. 46. N.

Pulo Een, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near NW. coast of the island of Waygoo. Lon. 130. 37. E. Lat. 0. 12. N.

Pulo Ely, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 11. E. Lat. 1. 6. N.

Pulo Gasseb, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 131. 13. E. Lat. 3. 29. S.

Pulo Gasses, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the island of Oby. Lon. 128. 20. E. Lat. 1. 37. S.

Pulo Goere, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 42. E. Lat. 4. 42. N.

Pulo Gontei, small island, in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 23. E. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Pulo Gunton, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 101. 33. E. Lat. 1. 22. N.

Pulo Lalang, isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 50 m. in circ. Lon. 100. 9. E. Lat. 2. 25. N.

Pulo Laut, isl. in the E. Indian sea, at S. entrance of the straits of Macassar, near SE. coast of Borneo; of a triangular form, about 100 m. in circ. Lon. 116. 24. E. Lat. 3. 45. S. It is but thinly inhabited; the chief produce is rice. The channel between the island of Pulo Laut and Borneo is about two miles broad. It is a good harbour for shipping.

Pulo Laut, (*Little*), group of small islands in the E. Indian sea; 18 S. Pulo Laut. Lon. 115. 55. E. Lat. 4. 54. S.

Pulo Lawn, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 128. 48. E. Lat. 1. 33. S.

Pulo Leat, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 107. 5. E. Lat. 2. 51. S.

Pulo Majo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 20. E. Lat. 8. 11. S.

Pulo Malora, small isl. near N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 39. E. Lat. 5. 24. N.

Pulo Mariore, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 131. 57. E. Lat. 4. 17. N.

Pulo Marra, small island near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 48. E. Lat. 1. 2. S.

Pulo Mintaon, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 40 miles long, and 12 broad, nearly on the equinoctial line, about 40 miles from W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 50. E. Lat. 0. 25. S.

Pulo Moar, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 58. E. Lat. 0. 6. N.

Pulo Nancy, isl. near N. coast of Sumatra, of a triangular form, about 20 miles in circ. Lon. 95. 21. E. Lat. 5. 18. N.

Pulo Niamo, or *Ausquitto*, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 45. E. Lat. 1. 8. S.

Pulo Nyas, see *Nias*.

Pulo Nye, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of the island of Poggy. Lon. 99. 32. E. Lat. 2. 48. S.

Pulo Padam, isl. in the straits of Malacca, of a triangular form, and about 70 miles in circ. Lon. 101. 58. E. Lat. 1. 21. N.

Pulo Pahang, small isl. near the coast of Malacca, about 5 miles from Pahang.

Pulo Panca, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 35. E. Lat. 0. 18. N.

Pula Pandan, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 57. E. Lat. 3. 30. N.

Pulo Panjang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the island of Bintang. Lon. 104. 55. E. Lat. 1. 3. S.

Pulo Pansang, see *Pansang*.

Pulo Pantjoor, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 150 miles in circ. Lon. 102. 28. E. Lat. 1. 6. N.

Pulo Pec, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 5 W. of the city of Malacca. Lon. 102. 6. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Pulo Penneu, or *Orange Island*, small island, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 2. E. Lat. 1. 28. S.

Pulo Pera, see *Pera*.

Pulo Pinang, see *Pinang*.

Pulo Pisang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch keep a quarter-master and some slaves. There is a stone wharf on E. side of the island. Lon. 105. 33. E. Lat. 5. 10. S.

Pulo Pisang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 128. 58. E. Lat. 1. 25. S.

Pula Pisang, small isl. near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104. 32. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Pulo Poggy, see *Poggy*.

Pulo Pramton, one of the Banda islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 38. E. Lat. 4. 2. S.

Pulo Rhun, see *Poolaron*.

Pulo Rocket, small isl. near N. coast of Java. Lon. 108. 17. E. Lat. 5. 57. S.

Pulo Ron, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 30. E. Lat. 0. 48. S.

Pulo Rondo, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, N. of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 22. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Pulo Roopat, isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 125 miles in circ., separated by a narrow channel, from Sumatra. Lon. 101. 9. E. Lat. 1. 58. N.

Pulo Rou, small isl. near the coast of Malacca. Lon. 102. 12. E. Lat. 7. N.

Pulo Sabadda, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 53. E. Lat. 1. 3. S.

Pulo Sabuda, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 W. New Guinea. Lon. 131. 48. E. Lat. 2. 35. S.

Pulo Salanama, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 51. E. Lat. 3. 27. N.

Pulo Salier, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 56. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Pulo Sambolong, i. e. *Nine Islands*, cluster of islands in the Indian sea, at the entrance of the river Pera, on the coast of Malacca.

Pulo See Booro, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the isl. of Pera. Lon. 99. 9. E. Lat. 1. 52. S.

Pulo See Geere, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the isl. of Pera. Lon. 99. 10. E. Lat. 1. 55. S.

Pulo Selan, see *Prince's Island*.

Pulo Seyer, cluster of islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 97. 25. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Pulo Sonaro, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 42. E. Lat. 0. 53. S.

Pulo Suanjee, one of the Banda islands. Lon. 130. 20. E. Lat. 4. 6. S.

Pulo Tamong, small island near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 24. E. Lat. 0. 27. N.

Pulo Taya, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 104. 57. E. Lat. 0. 42. S.

Pulo Teega, small island near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 40. E. Lat. 0. 52. S.

Pulo Tellore, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 15. E. Lat. 1. 42. S.

Pulo Timoan, island in the E. Indian ocean, inhabited by Malays. Lon. 104. 25. E. Lat. 3. N. The island is mountainous and woody; it produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut tree in great plenty.

Pulo Timpalis, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 45. E. Lat. 4. 27. N.

Pulo Toobooyan, small isl. in Keyser's bay, on S. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 42. E. Lat. 5. 46. S.

Pulo Toty, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 50. E. Lat. 0. 58. S.

Pulo Troosan, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 58. E. Lat. 1. 6. S.

Pulo Tullong, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100. 33. E. Lat. 4. 27. N.

Pulo Varella, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 42. E. Lat. 3. 51. N.

Pulo Ubi, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near NW. coast of Cambodia. Lon. 104. 10. E. Lat. 8. 33. N.

Pulo Ubi, (*False*,) small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 103. 53. E. Lat. 8. 52. N.

Pulo Way, small isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the gulf of Cambodia. Lon. 103. E. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Pulo Way, isl. about 30 m. in circumference, near N. coast of Sumatra; 27 N. Acheen. Lon. 95. 33. E. Lat. 5. 33. N.

Pulo Way, one of the Spice islands in the E. Indian ocean. Lon. 130. 26. E. Lat. 4. 9. S.

Pulslater Bay, bay on S. coast of Wales and county of Pembroke; 2 N. St. Gowen's head.

Pulsnitz, or *Polsniza*, t. Sax., in Lusatia, on a river of the same name, with a citadel, 15 NE. Dresden, 22 E. Meissen. Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,300.

Pulst, t. Bav.; 2 SW. Mark Schorgast.

Pulteney's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 10. 46. N.

Pultava, see *Poltava*.

Pullawatamies, Indians on the river St. Joseph, and S. of lake Michigan. No. 1,200.

Pultney, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y., on W. side of Crooked lake; 11. N. Bath, 233 W. Albany, W. 332. Pop. 1,162.

Pultney, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,057.

Pultneyville, p-v. in Williamson, N. Y., in Ontario co.; 216 W. Albany, W. 404.

Pultusk, t. Poland, in Plock, on the Narew; 25 NNE. Warsaw. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 2,114. It is a mean, dirty town, with 3 churches, a gymnasium, and a monastery; and is the residence of the bishop of Plock.—In 1703, the Saxons were defeated near it by Charles XII. of Sweden. In December, 1806, a battle was fought here between the French under Marshal Lannes, and the Russians under Gen. Benigsen, in which both sides claimed the victory, but it seems to have belonged to the French.

Pumpkintown, p-t. M'Minn co. Ten.; 145 Murfreesborough, W. 614.

Pumplitz, t. Switz., in Berne; 4 S. Berne.

Puna, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the west coast of America, in the bay of Guayaquil, about 60 miles in circumference. It is very flat, low land. *Puna* is the capital, and indeed the only place on the island; situated at the head of the harbour, in NE. part of the island. It consists of about 50 houses and a small church. The houses are all built upon posts 10 or 12 feet high, with ladders on the outside to go up to them, because of the inundation to which the river of Guayaquil is very subject. They are thatched with palmetto leaves, and their chambers well boarded. According to an ancient tradition, the inhabitants of this island amounted to between 12,000 and 14,000; whereas at present they do not exceed 300, and consist chiefly of Casts and Spaniards, the Indians being very few. Lon. 79. 46. W. Lat. 2. 45. S.

Puna, see *Puno*.

Punbele, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus; 6 W. Abrantes.

Puncateeah, r. Bengal, which runs into the Hooringottah, Lon. 90. E. Lat. 22. 4. N.

Punchenee, t. Morung; 75 E. Amerpour.

Punch Hall, p-v. Caroline co. Md.; W. 114.

Punderpour, t. Hind., in Bejapore, on the Beemal; not large, but regular, well built, with a good market. Lon. 75. 12. E. Lat. 17. 56. N.

Pundipour, t. Oude; 20 SSW. Fyzabad.

Pundna, t. Assam; 20 W. Gentiah.

Pundnah, see *Purruah*.

Punckrack, t. Bahar; 22 NE. Bahar.

Pung, t. China, of the third rank, Se-tchuen; 17 WSW. Han.

Pung-Chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 18 E. Pou-kiang.

Punganore, t. Hind., in Mysore; 60 WNW. Arcot, 110 ENE. Seringapatam.

Pung-nan, t. Meckley; 58 W. Munnypour. *Pungo Islands*, cluster of small islands at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coast of Benin; the principal island is about 6 miles in circumference, and is governed by a king.

Pungoteague, p-v. Accomac co. Va.; W. 227.

Punhele, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezere with the Tagus; 8 WNW. Abrantes. H. 318.

Punie, t. Rus. Wilna; 5 N. Olita.

Punjab, or *Five Rivers*, extensive region, Hind., chiefly situated in Lahore, but including part of Moultan. It is almost wholly in possession of the Seiks; extremely fertile; watered by the five rivers Setlege, Beyah, Rauvee, Chunaub, and Behut.

Punje, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 5 E. Akoat.

Punjeree, t. Bahar; 20 NW. Palamow.

Punjgoor, small fertile district, Persia, in Meceran; 10 days journey NNE. Kidge.

Punitz, t. Pru. Posen; 45 S. Posen. Pop. 1,327.

Punjo Bay, see *Chatham Bay*.

Puno, t. Buenos Ayres, and capital of a jurisdiction of Paucar-Colla, on W. side of lake Titicaca; 80 ENE. Arequipa. Lon. 70. 26. W. Lat. 16. 20. S. It is a considerable and wealthy town, containing a beautiful church for whites, and another for Indians.

Punta, (La,) t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 40 NNE. Durango.

Punta delli Acciaroli, cape on west coast of Naples. Lon. 16. 3. E. Lat. 40. 8. N.

Punta Agebarana, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 37. 50. W. Lat. 4. 12. S.

Punta de la Aguada, NW. cape of the island of Porto Rico.

Punta de la Aguja, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 5. 48. S.

Punta Aleschimo, cape on SE. coast of Corfu. Lon. 38. 2. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.

Punta de Amer, cape on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 21. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Punta de Angelos, cape on the coast of Chili, forming W. point of Valparaiso bay.

Punta de l'Anguilla, cape on south coast of the island of Formentera. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Punta Anno Nuevo, cape on west coast of N. America, and NW. point of the bay of Monterey. Lon. 122. 22. W. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Punta d'Asinella, cape on E. coast of Naples. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 42. 1. N.

Punta de Atalaya, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 58. W. Lat. 23. 19. N.

Punta de Bajona, see *Cape Bajona*.

Punta de Baires, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 34. 14. N.

Punda de Baixos, cape on W. coast of Portugal, in Estremadura; 10 SW. Setuval.

Punta de Belagonan, cape on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 21. E. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Punta Balanza, cape on N. coast of the isl. of Cabera. Lon. 1. 43. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Punta de la Ballena, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 30. 46. S.

Punta de Ballena, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Punta de la Bana, cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 1. 43. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Punta de Banes, cape on north coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Punta de la Barbacoa, cape on N. coast of S. America. Lon. 75. 25. W. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Punta de Barlavento, N. cape of the island of Palmas.

Punta Barra de Arena, cape on W. coast of N. America, in New Albion. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Punta das Baxas, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 40. 10. W. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Punta das Baxas, cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 5. 32. N.

Punta das Baxas, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 17. S.

Punta el Baxos la Tigioca, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 49. 10. W. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Punta Beca, cape on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 56. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Punta de Berracos, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 11. W. Lat. 20. 2. N.

Punta Blanca, cape on SE. coast of Trinidad. Lon. 61. 10. W. Lat. 9. 50. N.

Punta Blanca, cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 9. 35. N.

Punta Blava, cape on N. coast of Stalimene. Lon. 25. 26. E. Lat. 40. N.

Punta Boquerones, cape on the coast of the isthmus of Darien, in the North sea. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 9. 55. N.

Punta Bosquet, cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

Punta Brasa, cape on north coast of Darien. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 9. 21. N.

Punta de Brea, cape on W. coast of Trinidad. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Punta de Buitre, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 16. W. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Punta Bunola, cape on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 28. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Punta del Caballa, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 43. 31. N.

Punta del Cabrafugo, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 6. 13. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Punta de Calderon, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Punta de Calenduras, or *Rocky Point*, cape on the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Punta de Calnepe, cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Punta della Campanella, cape on W. coast of Naples. Lon. 14. 23. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Punta de Candelaria, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 2. W. Lat. 43. 42. N.

Putna de Canoa, cape on the coast of Terra Firma; 5 N. Carthagea. Lon. 80. 6. W. Lat. 10. 36. N.

Punta del Cantal, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 2 0. W. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Punta de los Cantales, cape on south coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

Punta de Capela, cape of Spain, on W. coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 7. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Punta di Caracca, cape on W. coast of Cand. Lon. 23. 12. E. Lat. 35. 28. N.

Punta de Carata, cape on the coast of Mexico.

in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 9. 25. N.

Punta Caravasal, cape on the coast of Caracas. Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Punta Caribana, cape at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. Lon. 76. 46. W. Lat. 8. 24. N.

Punta de Carnero, cape on the coast of Spain, at the entrance of Gibraltar bay. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 36. 4. N.

Punta de Castro, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 2. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Punta de Cayros, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 14. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.

Punta Chica, cape of Mexico, on the Spanish main. Lat. 82. 30. W. Lat. 9. 22. N.

Punta de Cocotue, cape on NW. coast of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42. 10. S.

Punta de Colés, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 17. 40. S.

Punta Comisario, cape on the coast of the Caraccas. Lon. 75. 25. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Punta Conversion, cape of N. A., on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 242. 9. E. Lat. 34. 9. N.

Punta de la Corbera, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta la Costa, cape on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 45. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Punta Creco, cape on E. coast of Naples. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 41. 54. N.

Punta Culebras, cape on the coast of Darien, in the Spanish main. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 9. 34. N.

Punta de Curaoma, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 33. 8. S.

Punta Delgada, cape on the coast of America, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 97. 40. W. Lat. 20. 25. N.

Punta Delgada, cape on south coast of Africa. Lon. 23. 44. E. Lat. 33. 45. S.

Punta Derradeira, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 30. 5. S.

Punta de los Desollados, cape on the W. coast of America, in Nicaragua. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Punta Desuracada, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 4. 51. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Puntade la Doncella, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 16. W. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Punta del Emperador, see *Cape Martin*.

Punta Entornada, t. on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta de Escondido, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74. 40. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.

Punta de Escrivanos, cape on N. coast of Darien. Lon. 79. 10. W.

Punta Espada, see *Cape Spada*.

Punta del Esteros, cape on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 239. 22. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Punta de la Estaca, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 44. W. Lat. 43. 47. N.

Punta de Europa, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 36. 7. N.

Punta Falconera, cape of Minorca. Lon. 3. 55. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

Punta Fallet, cape of Minorca. Lon. 4. 8. E. Lat. 40. 1. N.

Punta do Faro, cape or point of land on W. coast of Portugal, opposite to Setuval; 2 SSW. Lisbon.

Punta Ferradura, cape of Minorca. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 39. 56. N.

Punta de Ferron, cape on SW. coast of the isl. of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 234. 53. E. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Punta de los Frayles, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 36. 44. N.

Punta Frouseira, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 10. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Punta de Golifran, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 43. W. Lat. 22. N.

Punta de la Galera, cape on W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Punta de Galera, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Punta Galera, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 52. E. Lat. 8. 13. N.

Punta de Galera, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 39. 40. S.

Punta de Galera, cape on the coast of Terra Firma; 40 NNE. Carthagera. Lon. 98. W. Lat. 11. 5. N.

Punta de Galera, NE. point of Trinidad. Lon. 60. 36. W. Lat. 10. 28. N.

Punta de Galera, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Punta de Gallo, SW. point of Trinidad. Lon. 62. 16. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Punta Garfanta, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 28. W. Lat. 43. 28. N.

Punta Garrigos, or *Punta Prima*, cape on N. coast of the isl. of Formentera. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

Punta Garina, cape on W. coast of the isl. of Formentera. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

Punta de Genoves, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

Punta Godoy, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 41. 50. S.

Punta Gorda, cape on N. coast of Darien. Lon. 79. 52. W. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Punta Gorda, cape on the coast of Mexico, on the Spanish main. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 9. 22. N.

Punta Gorda, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 52. W. Lat. 22. N.

Punta Gorda, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 39. E. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Punta Gorda, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 16. 22. S.

Punta Gorda, cape on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47. 8. S.

Punta Gorda, cape on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Punta Grossa, cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 2. 59. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

Punta Grossa, cape on NE. coast of Ivica. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 39. 3. N.

Punta del Guanai, or *Punta Ollandese*, cape on SW. coast of Cuba. Lon. 85. 15. W. Lat. 21. 55. N.

Punta del Guarico, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74. 22. W. Lat. 20. 48. N.

Punta del Gada, see *Punta del Gada*.

Punta de Humos, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 35. 50. S.

Punta de Ifac, cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 38. 37. N.

Punta do Ilheo, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 24. S.

Punta de Joab de Ourem, cape on S. coast of Portugal. Lon. 8. 32. W. Lat. 37. 2. N.

- Punta de Juan Guya*, cape on the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 73. 36. W. Lat. 11. 36. N.
- Punta de Lanzada*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 53. W. Lat. 42. 25. N.
- Punta de Lacuil*, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 42. 8. S.
- Punta Larga*, or *Punta de Asies*, cape on W. coast of East Florida. Lon. 82. 5. W. Lat. 25. 45. N.
- Punta Limones*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.
- Punta de Lisas*, cape on W. coast of America, in the bay of Panama. Lat. 8. 10. N.
- Punta de la Loma*, cape on W. coast of N. A., forming SW. point of the entrance into the port of St. Diego, in New Albion. Lat. 33. 28. N.
- Punta de Lucero*, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 43. 22. N.
- Punta de Luna*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 8. W. Lat. 21. 12. N.
- Punta Macalongo*, cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lat. 17. S.
- Punta Mala*, cape on W. coast of Guatemala. Lat. 8. 50. N.
- Punta Nala*, cape on W. coast of America, at the entrance into the bay of Panama. Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 7. 30. N.
- Punta de Malagette*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 7. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.
- Punta Maladayre*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 2. 48. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.
- Punta de Malanillas*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 20. 55. N.
- Punta del Manglar*, the most easterly point of Cuba. Lon. 85. 26. W. Lat. 22. 9. N.
- Punta de Manglares*, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 38. S.
- Punta Mariana*, cape on the coast of Popayan. Lat. 2. 10. N.
- Punta de Mariel*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 48. W. Lat. 20. 46. N.
- Punta de los Marmalos*, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 13. W. Lat. 36. 25. N.
- Punta del Medio*, cape on W. extremity of Cuba. Lon. 85. 20. W. Lat. 22. N.
- Punta Meriata*, cape on W. coast of Guatemala, in Veragua. Lat. 7. 50. N.
- Punta de Mero*, cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 3. 48. S.
- Punta del Messo*, cape on the coast of Genoa; 7 W. Spezza.
- Punta do Met*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 36. 30. W. Lat. 4. 45. N.
- Punta do Meyo*, cape on SE. coast of Africa. Lat. 31. 10. S.
- Punta di Milazza*, cape on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.
- Punta Miseno*, see *Cape Miseno*.
- Punta de Mocoripe*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 39. 30. W. Lat. 3. 25. S.
- Punta de la Mona*, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 53. W. Lat. 36. 42. N.
- Punta de Monte Seca*, cape on the coast of Congo, at the mouth of the Zaire.
- Punta de Monteloria*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.
- Punta Morea*, cape on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 22. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.
- Punta de Mosquitos*, cape on N. coast of Darien. Lon. 77. 38. W. Lat. 8. 45. N.
- Punta del Mular*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 7. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.
- Punta de Mulas*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.
- Punta Muntador*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.
- Punta de Naga*, cape on N. coast of the isl. of Teneriffe. Lat. 28. 30. N.
- Punta de Naos*, southern cape of the isl. of Lancerotta. Lat. 28. 30. N.
- Punta de Naransas*, cape on N. cape of Cuba. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 21. 23. N.
- Punta de Nariza*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.
- Punta Negra*, cape of Minorca. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.
- Punta de Nois*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 43. 42. N.
- Punta Negra*, cape on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 44. 24. N.
- Punta de Nostra Senhora da Piedade*, cape on S. coast of Portugal, in Algarve; 3 S. Lagos. Lon. 8. 39. W. Lat. 37. 1. N.
- Punta de las Nuevitas del Principi*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 35. W. Lat. 21. 44. N.
- Punta de Nunez*, cape on S. extremity of an island, situated near S. coast of Prince of Wales' Archipelago, forming SE. point of Puerto Cordova. Lon. 227. 4. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.
- Punta de Padernales*, cape of Cuba. Lon. 74. 35. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.
- Punta del Padro*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 3. W. Lat. 21. 29. N.
- Punta de Palmeirinha*, cape of Africa, on the coast of Angola. Lat. 9. 3. S.
- Punta de Pantin*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.
- Punta de Pedras*, cape on NW. coast of Yucatan.
- Punta das Pedras*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35. 46. W. Lat. 5. S.
- Punta Penarubia*, cape on the N. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.
- Punta de Penas*, cape on W. coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 7. 25. N.
- Punta de Pentiles*, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 18. W. Lat. 21. 46. N.
- Punta de Petatlan*, cape on W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 17. 38. N.
- Punta Petelinga*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35. W. Lat. 5. 8. S.
- Punta de Pescaria*, cape on SE. coast of Africa. Lat. 29. 30. S.
- Punta da Pesqueira*, cape on W. coast of Portugal, in Estremadura; 12 S. Setuval. Lon. 8. 53. W. Lat. 38. 14. N.
- Punta de Peua*, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 38. 30. W. Lat. 3. 36. S.
- Punta de Piedra*, cape on NW. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 91. 10. W. Lat. 21. 3. N.
- Punta Piedras*, cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 37. 57. N.
- Punta de Piedras*, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.
- Punta Pigue*, cape on the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.
- Punta Pinol*, cape on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 39. 54. N.
- Punta de la Pollacra*, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 36. 49. N.

Punta Prima, see *Punta Garrigos*.

Punta de Promontorio, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta Pruna, cape of Minorca. Lon. 4. 17. E. Lat. 39. 49. N.

Punta del Quadro, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 57. W. Lat. 43. 44. N.

Punta del Quilan, cape on S. coast of Chiloe. Lon. 57. 15. W. Lat. 44. 3. S.

Punta del Ratx, cape on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 22. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Punta Rebagada, cape on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 16 E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Punta Redonda, cape on S. coast of Trinidad. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Punta de los Remedios, cape on W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 13. 45. N.

Punta de los Reyes, cape on W. coast of N. America, on N. side of the bay of St. Francisco, about Lat. 38. N. This is a very conspicuous promontory.

Punta de Ricabo, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Punta Rio Doce, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 19. 25. S.

Punta Rocandaira, cape on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 33. W. Lat. 43. 44. N.

Punta Romena, cape on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Labapi. Lat. 37. 45. S.

Punta Roncudo, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 55. W. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Punta Rosso, cape on E. coast of Naples. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Punta de St. Felipe, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 54. W. Lat. 22. 4. N.

Punta de St. Adrian, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Punta di St. Andrea, cape and island on the coast of Friuli, in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13. 7. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Punta de St. Gonzalo, cape on SE. coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, N. of the entrance into the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 7. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

Punta de St. Helena, cape on the coast of Peru, forming N. boundary of the bay of Guayaquil. Lat. 2. S.

Punta de St. Joao de Ourem, cape on S. coast of Portugal; 15 WSW. Cape Carvoeiro.

Punta de St. Juan, cape on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 48. W. Lat. 10. 28. N.

Punta de St. Lucia, cape on SE. coast of Africa. Lat. 28. 40. S.

Punta de St. Marcell, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 41. 22. S.

Punta de St. Pedro, cape on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 45. W. Lat. 20. 3. N.

Punta de St. Pedro, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 28. W. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Punta de St. Rafael, cape on SW. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. Lon. 233. 53. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Punta de St. Vincene, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 57. W. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Punta del Sal, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 6. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Punta de Salbor, or *Salvore*, cape on the coast of Istria; 4 N. Umago.

Punta de San Blas, cape on the coast of Darien. Lon. 78. 36. W. Lat. 9. 34. N.

Punta de Sara, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 6. 0. W. Lat. 36. 9. N.

Punta de la Sarna, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.

Punta de la Sciara, cape of Sicily, near Lentini.

Punta de Serra, N. point of Iviça. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 53. N.

Punta de la Sierra de Villaricos, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 37. 14. N.

Punta Somocuevas, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 52. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Punta de Sonavia, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 18. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Punta di Sirello, cape on W. coast of Sicily; 3 S. Marsala.

Punta Taleaguana, projection of land on the coast of Chili, which bounded the bay of Conception towards the W. Lat. 36. 35. S.

Punta Tangalam, cape on SE. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze. Lat. 18. 10. S.

Punta de Tazones, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 28. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta della Testa, cape on E. coast of Naples. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 41. 59. N.

Punta de Tierra Llana, cape on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 41. S.

Punta de Trodera, town & cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 2. 37. E. Lat. 41. 38. N.

Punta Torremolmes, cape on S. coast of Spain. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Punta de Totoral, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 29. S.

Punta Tortuga, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 41. W. Lat. 3. S.

Punta Tubarao, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 4. 59. S.

Punta Tubarao, cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17. 40. S.

Punta del Turco, cape on E. coast of Naples. Lat. 16. 15. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Punta de Valencia, cape on the coast of Mexico, on the Spanish Main. Lon. 18. 40. W. Lat. 9. N.

Punta de Veo, cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Punta Vidrias, cape on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Punta Pilliva, cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 40. 50. S.

Punta Viscardo, cape on N. coast of Cephalonia. Lon. 20. 41. E. Lat. 38. 52. N.

Punta de Yeacos, or *Point Jacks*, cape on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 25. W. Lat. 23. 29. N.

Punta de Yeacos, cape on S. of Cuba. Lon. 78. 51. W. Lat. 19. 59. N.

Punta del Yoo, cape on NE. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 32. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Punto, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 33 NNE, Durango.

Punto di Anfora, cape in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 45. 44. N.

Punto di Buso, cape in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 11. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Punto del Monte, t. S. A., in Cordova; 15 S. Cordova.

Punukha, t. Bootan, where the rajah resides during the winter; 18 NE. Tassasudon.

Puninagur, t. Bengal; 10 W. Nattore.
Punwary, t. Hind., in Gohud; 18 E. Raat.
Puolango, t. Finland; 40 S. Cajana.
Puppola, t. Finland; 45 S. Ulea.
Pupiglio, t. Tuscany; 10 N. Pistoia.
Pur, r. Russia, which runs into the Tazovskaya gulf, Lon. 78. 34. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Puracé, Indian village, New Grenada, in Popayan, near the city of Popayan. It is situated on a plain above the city of Popayan, called the *Llano del Corazon*, 8,694 feet above the level of the sea, on the side of the volcano of Puracé. The plain is well cultivated, and the village is celebrated for the beautiful cataracts of the river Pusambio.

Puralla Bay, bay on the coast of Chili. Lat. 42. 10. S.

Purangurrah, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Islamabad.

Purarya, t. Hind., Oude; 32 N. Kairabad.

Purbeck Island, peninsular tract in Eng., in Dorsetshire, celebrated for its stone; about 12 miles long, and 7 broad. It contains one town, (*Corfe Castle*), and several parishes. The chief trade is in the stone, which is in great demand both for paving and building.

Purbully, r. Hind., which runs into the Chumbul, 7 W. Suisopour, in Agimere.

Purcari, t. Bessarabia, on the Dneister; 4 SE. Bender.

Purchena, t. Spain, in Grenada; 60 E. Grenada, 66 W. Carthage. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 37. 19. N. Pop. 3,000.

Purewar, t. Hind., Oude; 10 N. Bahraitch.

Puran, or *Purea*, t. Chili; 80 SSE. La Concepcion.

Puresil, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 40 NW. Viziagram.

Purfleet, v. Eng., in Essex, on N. side of the Thames; 4 W. Grays, 19 E. London. It is remarkable for extensive lime works; here is likewise a large magazine of gunpowder, and barracks for 100 men.

Purg, or *Forg*, (an. *Pura*), t. Persia, in the province of Laristan; 60 NE. Lar, 290 SSE. Ispahan. Lon. 54. 40. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Purglitz, or *Krziwoklad*, citadel, Bohemia, in Rakonitz, in which the royal treasures were anciently kept, and state prisoners confined; 7 SE. Rakonitz.

Purgatty, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 40 NW. Viziagram.

Purgot, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 35 W. Ardenelle.

Purgow, t. Hind., Baglana; 25 ENE. Basseen.

Purgstall, t. Austria; 4 N. Scheibs.

Purification, formerly *Capilla Nueva*, t. Buenos Ayres, in Monte Video. Pop. 3, or 4,000.

Purification, (*Villa de la*), t. Mexico, Guadalupe; 8 S. Compostella Nuova. Lon. 105. 46. W. Lat. 19. 58. N.

Purki, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 N. Ramgur.

Purley, see *Sanderstead*.

Purling, see *St. Barbe*.

Purmall, t. Hind.; 15 WSW. Allahabad.

Purmerent, t. North Holland, on a brook of the same name, governed by a council, bailey, and burgomasters; 10 N. Amsterdam, 13 SE. Alkmaar. Lon. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 2,562.

Purmerent Island, small isl. near the coast of

Java, on which is a hospital for the use of the diseased poor of Batavia.

Purmerent, small isl. situated in a large bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 12. E. Lat. 2. 16. S.

Purnah see *Pannah*.

Purneah, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Morung, E. by Dinagepour, S. by Rajemal, and W. by Bahar; about 80 miles long from NE. to SW., and 70 from NW. to SE. The capital bears the same name.

Purneah, t. Bengal, and capital of a circar on a river which runs into the Ganges; 122 E. Patna, 200 N. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 40. E. Lat. 25. 48. N.

Purnitz, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 7 SE. Iglau.

Purrongur, t. Hind., Bilsa; 20 SE. Bilsa.

Purrownah, t. Hind., in Oude; 28 E. Gooracpour. Lon. 84. 17. E. Lat. 26. 57. N.

Purruah, small circar, Bengal, about 16 m. in circumference; N. of Mauldah.

Purruah, or *Punduah*, t. Bengal, and chief town of a circar of the same name; 26 ESE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 25. E. Lat. 23. 4. N.

Pursah, t. Bahar; 18 NW. Chuprah.

Parsaummah, t. Bahar; 35 E. Durbungah.

Pursotem, see *Persotem*.

Pursottumpour, t. Bahar; 35 WSW. Arrah.

Pursoyah, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 WSW. Gayah.

Pursur, t. Hind., in Oude; 13 N. Mahomdy.

Puruz, r. which rises in the archbishopric of La Plata, about Lat. 17. 20., and is first called *Rio Beni*; it afterwards takes the name of *Amaru-Mayu*, or *The Serpent*; from Lat. 12. its course is not determined till it comes to Lat. 6. S.; after which it takes the name of *Puruz*, and runs into the Amazons, Lon. 45. 6. W. Lat. 3. 44. S. Its whole course is northerly about 800 miles.

Purwar, t. Hind., in Lahore; 4 S. Sealcot.

Purysburg, or *Purrysburg*, p-t. Beaufort district, S. C., on the Savannah; 17 N. Savannah, 94 SW. Charleston. It contains about 20 houses, and an Episcopal church.

Pusa, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 E. Hajypour.

Puschenga, r. Rus., which rises in lake Urus, in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Pinega, near Kevrol.

Puschiavo, or *Pusclav*, t. Switz., in Grisons, near a lake; 17 WSW. Bormio, 20 S. Chiavenna. Pop. 2,418.

Puschima, t. Rus., in Novgorod; 40 NNE. Bielozersk.

Pusciano, t. Aust., in Como, on a small lake of the same name.

Pushaw, see *Pooshaw*.

Pusheng, see *Kooshinje*.

Pusterthal, district, in Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia; very mountainous; about 50 m. long, and 18 broad. Chief town, Lienz. Pop. about 80,000.

Pusting, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 8 miles from Leopoldstadt.

Pustomerz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 16 ENE. Brunn.

Pustozirsk, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, near the Petchora. Lon. 51. 14. E. Lat. 67. 15. N. Pop. 600.

Pustvola, r. Natolia, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 16 W. Artaki.

Pusula, t. Finland ; 37 NNW. Helsingfors.

Putala, see *Pateli*.

Putamayo, see *Ica*.

Putawatamies, or *Poutootamies*, Indians, N. A., who inhabit a district between Joseph's river and Detroit.

Putange, t. France, Orne ; 9 NW. Argentan.

Putao, t. on S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123.28.E. Lat. 13. 6. S.

Putaux, t. France ; 3 W. Paris.

Putbus, t. & fort, Rugen ; 5 S. Bergen.

Putcabary, t. Bengal ; 45 SE. Moorshedabad.

Putelam, or *Portaloon*, t. on W. coast of Ceylon ; 45 NW. Candi.

Pulemahry, t. Bengal ; 16 N. Kishenagur.

Putelkaw, t. Prussia ; 6 SW. Prawenburg.

Puteoli, now *Pozzuolo*.

Puti, or *Poti*, t. Guriel, at the mouth of the Rione, on the Black sea ; 35 miles from Gonieh, 80 WSW. Cotatis. Lon. 41. 28. E. Lat. 42. N. This town has considerable trade with Odessa, Constantinople, and the ports of the Crimea.

Puthlose, or *Putlos*, t. Holstein ; 4 NW. Oldenburg.

Putignano, t. Naples, in Bari ; 33 SE. Bari. Pop. 8,017.

Put-in-bay, bay, formed by the island of Edwards, in SW. part of lake Erie ; 10 WNW. Sandusky bay. It affords the best harbour on the lake.

Putivli, or *Putivl*, t. Rus., in Kursk, on the Sem ; 72 WSW. Kursk. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 8,832. H. 1,123. It contains 19 churches, a monastery, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Putlach, r. Bav., which runs into the Wisent, near Gossweinstein.

Putlach, t. Bav. ; 5 E. Gossweinstein.

Putlitz, or *Pudlitz*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam ; 10 N. Perleberg, 62 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 3. E. Lat. 53. 16. N. Pop. 929.

Putna, t. Moldavia ; 32 W. Suczava.

Putna, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Milcow, at Foscani. In 1789, the Turks were defeated near this river by the Austrians and Russians.

Putnam, t. Lincoln co. Maine ; 30 N. Wiscasset, 190 NNE. Boston. Pop. 652.

Putnam, co. N. Y. ; bounded N. by Dutchess co., E. by Connecticut, S. by West Chester co., and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 10,293 ; in 1820, 11,268.

Putnam, formerly *Springfield*, p-t. Muskingum co., Ohio, opposite to Zanesville, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge ; W. 369. It is a flourishing town, and contains an academy, some mills, and about 400 inhabitants. A number of the dwelling houses are handsomely built of brick. The academy is a brick building of 2 stories.

Putnam, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. ; 28 N. Sandy Hill, W. 446. Pop. 892. It lies on lake Champlain.

Putnam, co. W. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 10,029 ; slaves 3,220. Pop. in 1820, 15,475. Chief town, Eatontown.

Putney, p-t. Windham co. Vt., on the west bank of the Connecticut, on S. side of Westminster ; 12 E. Newfane, 33 S. Windsor, 100 S. Montpelier, 100 N. Hartford, 100 WNW.

Boston, W. 437. Pop. 1,547. It is a pleasant and good agricultural township, and contains some of the finest meadows in the state, which are annually overflowed. It has a Congregational and a Baptist meeting house, and a paper mill.

Putney, v. Eng., in Surry, on the right bank of the Thames, with a bridge across to Fulham ; 4 WSW. London. Pop. 2,881. In 1647, Cromwell made it his head quarters, when the councils were held around the communion table — Thomas Cromwell was born at this place.

Putnok, t. Hungary ; 36 WNW. Tokay.

Putt, or *Pitne*, t. Pomerania ; 8 SW. Stralsund.

Putrine, t. Prussia ; 6 W. Passenheim.

Puttan Sumnaut, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 30 NW. Diu, 80 S. Noanagur. Lon. 69. 40. E. Lat. 21.1. N. Near this town, was a famous pagoda very much frequented by devotees from all parts of Hindoostan. This town and temple were taken in the year 1022, by Mahmood king of Ghisni, and plundered of immense riches. In the temple a large statue was found, which on being broken was found filled with precious stones. The Hindoos believed that the souls of the deceased went to this place to be transferred to other bodies.

Putten, t. Neth., in Guelderland ; 23 NW. Utrecht. Pop. 2,253.

Putten, small isl. Holland, in the Meuse, E. of Voorn.

Putterahee, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 27 ENE. Gohud.

Puttlitz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Stepenitz ; 9 NNW. Pritzwalk. Pop. 927.

Puttershock, or *Pietershock*, t. Neth., in South Holland ; 10 S. by E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

Puttyram, t. Bengal ; 18 ESE. Dinagepour.

Putuay, isl. on the coast of Bengal. Lon. 89. 28. E. Lat. 22. 41. N.

Putumayo, r. S. A., which rises about 80 S. Popayan, runs E., a little inclining to the S., about 400 miles, when, being joined by a branch of the Caquet, it takes the name of *Ica*, and after a course of SE. about 300 miles it joins the river of the Amazons, in Lon. 50. 40. W. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Putumayo, t. S. A., in Popayan, on a river of the same name ; 50 E. Pasto.

Putyajury, t. Bengal ; 30 SSW. Silhet.

Putzeinstorf, t. Austria ; 8 S. Aigen.

Putzig, see *Pauzk*.

Putzomerz, t. Moravia, Brunn ; 2 N. Wiskau.

Puviglio, t. Parma ; 9 NE. Parma.

Puxuanairo, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 25 NW. Mechoacan.

Puy Belliard, t. France, in Vendée ; 18 NW. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 300.

Puy, (*Le*), or *Puy en Velay*, t. France, cap. of the Upper Loire, on the Borne, not far from the Loire ; 40 NNE. Mende, 70 SW. Lyons. Lon. 3. 54. E. Lat. 45. 25. N. Pop. 12,069. H. 2,926. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 12 chh., a public library, and a cabinet of natural history, and has manufactures of blankets, linen, lace, and silk. It stands on the declivity of a hill, and has a picturesque appearance, but is ill built.

Puy Casquier, t. France, Gers ; 9 NE. Auch, 12 SSE. Lectoure.

Puy de Dôme, mt. France, which gives name to a department, in which it is situated, 2 m. W. Clermont en Ferrand. It is 5,200 feet above the sea.

Puy de Dôme, dep. France, bounded N. by Allier, E. by Loire, S. by Cantal and Upper-Loire, and W. by Correze and Creuse. About 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. This department is composed of the heretofore province of Auvergne. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Clermont, the capital, Riom, Thiers, Ambert, and Issoire. Pop. 542,834. Sq. m. 3,266.

Puy l'Evêque, t. France, in Lot; 14 W. Cahors, 17 SSW. Gourdon. Pop. 1,530.

Puy le Garde, t. France, Lot; 15 NE. Montauban.

Puy Guillaume, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 8 NE. Lezoux.

Puy Laurens, t. France, in Aude; 7 SE. Quillan.

Puy Laurens, t. France, in Tarn; 12 SE. Lavaur. Pop. 5,109. H. 595.

Puy Marin, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 17 N. St. Gaudens.

Puy Miclan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Marmande. Pop. 1,030.

Puy Mirol, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 E. Agen. Pop. 1,263.

Puy Moisson, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 15 S. Digne.

Puy Notre Dame, or *Puy en Anjou*, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 10 SW. Saumur, 12 ESE. Vihiers.

Puy de la Poix, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 18 E. Clermont.

Puy la Roque, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 14 SSE Cahors, 17 NE. Moutauban. Pop. 2,080.

Puy St. Martin, t. France, in Drôme; 6 S. Crest, 11 NE. Motelimart. Pop. 660.

Puy de Sauci, mt. France, the highest summit of the Sevennes. Its height is 6,300 feet above the level of the sea.

Puy Val d'Or, t. France, Eastern Pyrenees; 10 NW. Montlouis.

Puycerda, t. Spain, in Catalonia, & cap. of the county of Cerdagne; 19 ENE. Urgel, 45 NW. Gerona. Lon. 1. 48. E. Lat. 42. 30. N. P. 1,500. It is surrounded with walls and bastions, and defended by a castle.

Puyo, t. France, in Landes; 9 SW. Aire.

Puzzalo, t. Sicily, in Noto, near S. coast of the island; 10 S. Modica, 12 SW. Noto.

Puzzling Bay, in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 74. 28. W. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Puzzuoli, see *Pozzuoli*.

Pwllheli, s-p. N. Wales, in Caernarvonshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 20 SSW. Caernarvon, 243 NW. London. Lon. 4. 18. W. Lat. 52. 59. N. Pop. 717. It carries on a considerable coasting trade.

Pyapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 13 E. Bahar.

Pybolowo, t. Rus. Minsk; 25 E. Minsk.

Pydna, see *Chitro*.

Pye's Islands, cluster of small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. The southernmost of Pye's islands, in several points of view, forms a very conspicuous peak, and, although not remarkable for its great height, yet

from its singular appearance, it is not easily to be mistaken in this neighbourhood, as it descends with great regularity from its summit to the water's edge; its south extremity is situated Lon. 210. 21. E. Lat. 59. 19. N.

Pyha, large lake, Finland, in Savolax, NE. of lake Saima, with which it communicates.

Pyha, r. Finland, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Brahestad.

Pyhajocki, t. Finland, near the sea coast; 10 SSW. Brahestad.

Pyhajarvi, t. Finland; 34 NW. Helsingfors.

Pyhamaa, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, on a peninsula of the coast of Finland. Lon. 21. 12. E. Lat. 69. 59. N.

Pykehaus, t. Bengal; 52 SE. Pucculoe.

Pyla, r. Eng., in Monmouthshire, which runs into Olway, 2 NE. Usk.

Pylau, t. Prussia; 18 S. Königsberg.

Pyle Rudbar, t. Persia, Ghilan; 32 S. Reshd.

Pylstart, isl. in S. Pacific ocean, about 6 m. in circ. Lon. 175. 59. W. Lat. 22. 22. S. This isl. is more conspicuous in height than circuit, having in it two lofty hills, which seem separated from each other by a low valley. Maurelle called this island *La Sola*.

Pylus, or *Pylos*, now *Navdrin*.

Pymatuning, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 761.

Pynacker, t. Neth., in S. Holland; 7 NNW. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

Pyny, t. Coimbatore; 18 S. Daraporum.

Pyramids, rocks in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the isl. of Mysol. Lon. 130. 59. E. Lat. 1. 55. S.

Pyramids, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northwards from Cairo, but on the opposite or west side of the Nile. They are continued almost uninterruptedly for about 20 leagues, upon a plain occupying the lower slope of a ridge of hills, which runs parallel to the Nile. This plain is elevated about 80 feet above the ground inundated by the river, and consists of hard rock, forming a proper support for the immense weight of the structures erected upon it. The pyramids are distinguished by their form, which the name expresses, and still more by their great dimensions. The three largest are in the neighbourhood of the town of Gizeh, and are named from their founders. The following are their names and dimensions.

	Feet high.	Ft. sq. at base.
Cheops	499	693
Cephrenes	398	655
Mycerinus	162	280

The pyramids, at first view, present the appearance of solid masses; and it seems to have been the intention of the founders, that the few openings which they contain, should remain perpetually closed. The ingenuity of successive ages has traced the openings of the great pyramid, which were so studiously concealed. The exterior opening is 60 feet above the base, and leads into a passage 66 paces long. Beyond are successive galleries, one 120 feet, another 170, and another 180 feet long. The principal chamber, at the end of the longest gallery, is 36 feet long, 16 broad, and 18 high. At the farthest extremity is the sarcophagus, for the reception of which this enormous structure is

supposed to have been reared. This pyramid is ascended on the outside by an uninterrupted flight of steps, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, diminishing in height, as they approach the top. The breadth is so proportioned to the height, that a line stretched from the top to the bottom would touch the angle of every step. The external part is built of square stones, cut in the rock found along the Nile. They are compacted together solely by their own weight, without lime, lead, or cramps of any metal. In the body of the pyramid, however, which is full of irregular stones, it has been necessary to employ a mortar composed of lime, earth, and clay. The pyramid of Cephrenes was first opened by M. Belzoni, in 1818. The sarcophagus was found to contain bones, supposed to be human, which appeared to confirm the belief, that these stupendous monuments, as had been asserted by Strabo and Diodorus, were intended as sepulchres of the kings of Egypt. But a thigh-bone, which was carried to London, and examined by the royal college of physicians, was pronounced to belong to a cow, whence it has been inferred, that these structures were reared in honour of this favourite object of Egyptian worship.

Pyramus, now *Geihoun*.

Pyrbaum, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 7 NW. Freyestatt, 13 SE. Nuremberg. Pop. 609.

Pyrenees, range of mountains dividing France from Spain, extending, almost in a straight line, from St. Sebastian on the bay of Biscay, to Port Vendres on the Mediterranean, a distance of about 250 miles. From the principal chain proceed various inferior ridges. The acclivity of the Pyrenees on the side of Spain is often extremely steep, presenting a succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on the side of France the ascent is more gradual. Like the Alps, they present a great variety of climate and production, & the same rapid transitions from sterility to luxuriant vegetation. They yield great quantities of timber. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and the precious metals.—Some of the highest summits are Mont Perdu, Vignemale, Maladetta, Pic Blanc, and Pic Long.

There are upwards of 50 passages for pedestrians, and 5 for carriages, over the mountains from one country to the other. The most frequented carriage roads are from Junqueira to Perpignan on the east; from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz on the west; and from Pamplona to St. Jean de Pied de Port at some distance inland. The passes in the interior are over very high ground; that at Pineda being 8,248 feet above the sea.

Pyrenees, (*Eastern*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Arriege and Aude, E. by the Mediterranean, S. & W. by Spain; about 58 miles from E. to W., and from 18 to 25 from N. to S. It comprises the former provinces of Rousillon and Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. The surface is mountainous; the soil, where well watered, is fertile, producing excellent fruits. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Perpignan, the capital, Ceret, and Prades. Sq. m. 1,666. Pop. 126,626.

Pyrenees, (*Lower*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Landes and Gers, E. by Upper-Pyrenees, S. by Spain, and W. by the sea; 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It is composed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gascony. The face of the country is mountainous and very romantic; watered by the Adour. It is divided into five arrondissements, Pau, the capital, Oleron, Mauleon, Bayonne, and Orthes. Sq. m. 3,116. Pop. 383,502.

Pyrenees, (*Upper*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Gers, E. by Upper-Garonne, S. by Spain, & W. by Lower-Pyrenees; 53 miles in length, and from 25 to 38 in breadth; a small district towards the N. is scarcely more than 7 miles in breadth. This department is composed chiefly of the province of Bigorre. It is very mountainous; in the elevated regions, stony and unproductive, but very fertile in the valleys. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Tarbes, the capital, Bagneres de Bigorre, and Argelles. Sq. m. 1,793. Pop. 198,763.

Pyrgo, s-p. on SE. coast of the island of Santorin. Lon. 25. 38. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

Pyrgo, t. Morea, on N. side of the mouth of the Alfeo; 60 SSW. Lepanto. Pop. 2,000.

Pyritz, see *Piritz*.

Pyrmont, county and principality, Ger., belonging to the prince of Waldeck, and lying between Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and the Prussian government of Minden. Pop. 4,300. Sq. m. 36. The lower part of the county is a pleasant and beautiful valley, watered by the Emmer.

Pyrmont, t. Ger., capital of the above county; 12 SW. Hameln, 33 SSW. Hanover, 50 E. Munster. Lon. 9. 17. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 2,000. It is situated near some celebrated mineral springs, of a vinous acid taste, in great repute and well known all over Europe and America. The citadel of Pyrmont is fortified with a broad ditch, high ramparts, subterraneous passages and vaults.

Pyrna, see *Pirna*.

Pyrrhea, see *Thessaly*.

Pyrrstein, t. Austria; 10 NW. Lintz.

Pyxus, now *Policastro*.

Pzinenin, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 12 E. Jung Buntzlau.

Q.

QUA

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QUACHA, lake, Louisiana; 7 W. New Orleans.

Quackenbruck, t. Han., in Osnabruck, on the Hase, which runs through it in seven different channels, that unite in two below the town; 20 N. Osnabruck, 38 SW. Bremen. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 1,492. H. 218.

Quadendorf, t. Pru. Dantzic; 3 E. Dantzic.

Quadin, t. Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 32. 10. E. Lat. 25. 30. N. It is remarkable for a great number of ancient monuments.

Quadra and Vancouver's Island, the island of Nootka, so called in compliment to Signor Quadra, the Spanish commander at Nootka Sound, and captain Vancouver.

Quadrata, t. Naples, in Bari; 5 NW. Ruvo.

Quadrella, t. Naples, in Lavora; 20 ENE. Naples.

Quadrass Islands, islands on west coast of N. America, between Pintard's sound and the straits of De Fuca.

Quaernes, t. Norway; 55 N. Romsdal.

Quahu, district, on the Gold coast, in Acambou.

Quaicha, t. Abyssinia; 38 ESE. Giessim.

Quaker Hill, p-v. in Pawling, N. Y.; W. 323.

Quakertown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 33 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 174.

Quaku, or **Quaqua**, district, on the Gold coast.

Qualatche, t. Georgia; 40 WNW. Tugeloo.

Qualo, t. on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 40. E. Lat. 2. 45. N.

Qualuga, t. Africa, in Whidah; 18 NW. Sabi.

Quam, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 68 N. Drontheim.

Quam-tom, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 15 NE. Tchou-hiong.

Quan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 22 W. Tong-tchang.

Quanamora, t. Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Sherbro, said to contain 5,000 families. Lon. 10. 15. W. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Quang-ling, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 WSW. Ouei.

Quang-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 35 N. Tchao-king.

Quang-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li; 212 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 29. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Quang-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 17 NW. Tay-ming.

Quang-si, pr. China, bounded NW. by Se-tchuen, NE. by Hou-quang, S. & SE. by Quang-ong, SW. by Tonquin, and W. by Yun-nan;

about 360 miles from E. to W., and 230 from N. to S. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is so abundant in rice, that it supplies, for six months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which, without this assistance, could not subsist. This province contains 12 towns of the first class, and 80 of the second and third. Kouei-ling is the capital.

Quang-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 28 S. Ouei.

Quang-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, called by the Europeans Canton. See Canton.

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; it is bounded NE. by Fo-kien, N. by Kiang-si, and W. by Quang-si and the kingdom of Tonquin; the rest is washed by the sea. The country is diversified with plains and mountains, and the land is so fertile that it produces 2 crops every year. Trade and the fertility of the soil supply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleasures of life; it furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great request. This province is divided into 10 districts, which contain 10 cities of the first class, and 84 of the second and third. Canton, or Quang-tcheou, is the capital.

Quang-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 30 S. Tsuen.

Quang-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kialing; 50 N. Pao-king.

Quano, t. Japan, in Nippon, on S. coast; 70 E. Meaco. Lon. 136. 14. E. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Quannefiord, bay on W. coast of West-Greenland. Lon. 48. 5. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Quantalla, island, Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaire, celebrated for a silver idol, to which the neighbouring kings send presents, and offer sacrifices.

Quan-tao, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 WNW. Tong-tchang.

Quan-tchang, t. China, Chan-tong; 13 N. Po.

Quantico, r. Prince William co. Va.; which runs into the Potomac, 4 miles below Dumfries.

Quantico Mills, p-v. Somerset co. Md.; W. 136.

Quantock Hills, ridge of hills, Eng., in Somersetshire, about 12 miles in length, extending from 4 N. of Taunton almost to the Bristol channel.

Quan-tông, t. Birmah, in Ava, on the Irrawaddy, 25 miles from the frontiers of China.

Qnan-tsom, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 32 E. Charente.

Quarante, t. France, in Herault; 12 NW. Narbonne. Pop. 1,061.

Quarantaria, mt. Palestine, between Jerusalem and Jericho, which is supposed to be the mountain on which our LORD was tempted by the devil, and is, according to Mr. Maundrel, as St. Matthew styles it, *an exceeding high mountain*, and in its ascent not only difficult, but dangerous.

Quaritz, t. Pru. Silesia, Liegnitz; 8 W. Glogau, 22 E. Sagan. Pop. 1,171.

Quarken, or *Querken*, cluster of small isls. in the gulf of Bothnia, near E. coast. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 63. 16. N.

Quarlesville, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.; W. 195.

Quarnaro, or *Carnero*, (an. *Flanaticus Sinus*,) bay or gulf of the Adriatic, between Istria and Dalmatia, containing several islands, as Cherso, Veglia, Arbe, Pago, &c. It is subject to sudden storms, and of difficult navigation.

Quarnamala, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 23 S. Wexio.

Quarre les Tombes, t. France, in Yonne; 6 S. Avallon. Pop. 1,775.

Quarreltown, v. Scot., Renfrew; 4 W. Paisley.

Quarto, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro; 6 SE. Saragossa.

Quarto dell Torri, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 12 W. Salpe.

Quarto, (He,) t. Naples, in Capitanata; 12 W. Salpe.

Quarryhead, cape of Scotland, on N. coast of Aberdeenshire; 6 W. Fraserburg. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

Quas, see *Keish*.

Quasse, t. Africa, in Benin. Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

Quassitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch, on the Marsch; 22 SSE. Olmutz. Pop. 955.

Quatcheou, t. Asia, in Hami; 33 E. Tchetchou. Lon. 94. 27. E. Lat. 40. 28. N.

Quathlahpohle Indians, N. A., on the Columbia. No. 900.

Quatre Bras, v. Neth., in Namur; 7 W. Ligny, 8 S. Waterloo. It is remarkable for a conflict between the British and French, on the 16th June, 1815, before the battle of Waterloo.

Quatre Facardins, (Les,) four small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 140. 30. W. Lat. 18. 40. S.

Quatro Case, t. Italy; 17 SE. Mantua.

Quatrol, small isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Camboja. Lon. 103. 25. E. Lat. 10. 13. N.

Quatros, Coronados, (Los,) isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 18. 40. S.

Quauhrahuc, see *Cuernavaca*.

Queaga, t. Pegu, on the Ava; 18 S. Lundsey.

Queaux, t. France, Vienne; 21 SE. Poitiers.

Quebec, city, N. A. capital of Lower Canada, on a promontory, on NW. side of the St. Lawrence, 180 miles below Montreal, nearly 400 from the sea, 700 W. by N. Halifax. Lon. 71. 12. W. Lat. 46. 49. N. Pop. in 1818, 15,257; Catholics 11,991; Protestants 3,246. Catholics stated, in 1820, at 14,000. H. in 1818, 2,070. The promontory on which Quebec is built is

formed by the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and is the termination of a ridge of land, generally from 1 to 2 miles wide, which runs from east to west. On the north it has the bold promontory of Cape Diamond, rising almost perpendicularly 345 feet above the water; and across it, at the NE., or lower end, the city is built. The fortifications extending across the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the city stands, the circuit of which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is divided into 2 parts, Upper and Lower. The Upper town is situated on the side of Cape Diamond which slopes to the north, towards the river St. Charles. It is separated from the Lower town by a line of steep rocks, which run from the Cape to the west. The Lower town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond, on ground that may be termed artificial, as formerly, at flood tide, the water of the river used to wash the very foot of the rock. The streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the St. Charles, a distance of about half a mile; they are of considerable breadth, and the houses large and commodious; those next to the river have attached to them very extensive warehouses, and vessels come close to the wharfs to discharge their cargoes. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate.

The Upper town is the seat of government and the principal residence of the military. The peculiar situation occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets. Many of them are narrow, but most of them are well paved; the breadth of the principal ones is 32 feet; others only from 24 to 27 feet. The houses are mostly built of stone, of very unequal height, with high sloping roofs. Great improvement has of late years taken place in the mode of building; and many of the houses are modern and very handsome. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis, the Hotel Dieu, which includes a convent, hospital, &c.; the convent of Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now used for barracks; the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, the Scots church, the Lower town church, the court house, the jail, the artillery barracks, the armory, and the French seminary or college, containing usually about 200 pupils. Some of the public buildings are spacious and elegant; but they do not add very much to the general appearance of the city. The castle of St. Louis, the governor's residence, is a handsome stone building of three stories, situated on the summit of a rock near the edge of a precipice, upwards of 200 feet high. The armory contains small arms in complete repair for the equipment of 20,000 men.

Quebec is esteemed the strongest town in America, and ranks as a fortress of the first consequence. The citadel, on the highest point of Cape Diamond, presents a formidable combination of powerful works, from whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different directions, runs to the edge of the precipice, with which other batteries are connected. The basin, or harbour of Quebec, is very beautiful, safe, and spacious, being sufficient to contain 100

sail of the line. The depth of water is 28 fathoms, with a tide rising 17 or 18 feet, and at the springs, from 23 to 24 feet. The river St. Lawrence, which is about 12 miles wide above the town, here contracts itself suddenly to the width of one mile. From this, according to some, is derived the name *Quebec*, which in the Algonquin language signifies *contraction*; others derive it from the Norman language, "Quel bec," "what a point!" The exports consist of grain, flour, timber, ashes, furs, &c. The annual value of the exports and imports amounts to about £1,000,000 sterling. In 1821, the number of vessels entered was 434, carrying 102,786 tons; value of imports \$2,185,196.—*Quebec* was settled by the French in 1608. In 1759 it was taken by the English under general Wolfe, and ceded to them in 1763. In 1776, an unsuccessful attempt was made against the city by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, together with about 700 men.

The scenery exhibited to the view from various parts of the Upper town is wonderfully picturesque, beautiful, and sublime. In the variegated expanse that is laid open before the spectator stupendous rocks, immense rivers, trackless forests, and cultivated plains; mountains, lakes, towns, and villages in turn strike the attention, and the senses are almost bewildered in contemplating the vastness of the scene.—"Quebec," says professor Silliman, "for an American city, is certainly a very peculiar town: a military town—most compactly and permanently built—stone its sole material—environed, as to its most important parts, by walls and gates—and defended by numerous heavy cannon—garrisoned by troops, having the arms, the costume, the music, the discipline of Europe—foreign in language, features, and origin, from most of those whom they are sent to defend—founded upon a rock, and in its highest parts overlooking a great extent of country—between three and four hundred miles from the ocean—in the midst of a great continent—and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen, in its fine capacious bay—and shewing all the bustle of a crowded seaport—its streets narrow—populous and winding up and down almost mountainous declivities—situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe—exhibiting in its environs the beauty of a European capital—and yet in winter smarting with the cold of Siberia—governed by people of different language and habits from the mass of the population—opposed in religion, and yet leaving that population without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious; such are some of the important features which strike a stranger in the city of Quebec."

Quebrada, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 28. S.

Queçala, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 105 SSE. St. Luis de Potosi.

Queda, city & s-p. on W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca; 300 ENE. Acheen. Lon. 100. 18. E. Lat. 6. 20. N. It is the capital of a kingdom, tributary to Siam, with a good harbour, situated at the mouth of a river, that will admit a vessel of 12 or 14 feet water on the springs over the bar, which is gravel and mud. The

town contains about 400 houses, inhabited by Chinese and Malays. The environs are agreeable and fertile, the woods abound in elephants and other animals, and in some places are mines of lead, which supply large quantities of those metals for exportation to Hindoostan, Arabia, and Persia. At Queda there is a great plenty of rice, bullocks, buffaloes, and poultry; but not such abundance of fruit and vegetables as at Acheen. The territory of Queda is a flat country, favourable for the cultivation of rice; a hill north of the town and island, called the *Elephant*, favours the navigator's approach; also the small islands called *Peers*, 20 miles west of the bar, covered with trees, and good regular mud soundings, a great way off, even by night, indicate the distance to the mariner.

Quede, see *Kede*.

Quedenau, t. Prussia; 3 N. Königsberg.

Quedlinburg, a princely abbey, situated on a hill, near the town of Quedlinburg.

Quedlinburg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Bode, which divides it into Old and New Town; 20 W. Bernburg, 7 SSE. Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 10,630. H. 1,561. It contains an abbey church, 7 other churches, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium, and has some manufactures. In 1585, a conference was held here betwixt the divines of Saxony and the palatinate of Brandenburg.—Native, the poet Klopstock.

Quedlitz, t. Prussia; 4 S. Wartenburg.

Queechy, or *Waterqueechy*, r. Vt., which rises in Sherburne, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Hartland.

Queen Ann, co. Md.; bounded N. by Kent co., E. by Delaware, SE. by Caroline co., S. by Talbot co., and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1810, 16,648; slaves 6,381. Pop. in 1820, 14,952. Chief town, Centreville.

Queen Ann, p-t. Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent; 10 SW. Annapolis, W. 27.

Queenborough, t. Eng., situated at W. end of the island of Shepey, in the mouth of the Medway; 15 ENE. Rochester, 45 E. London. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 805. It sends 2 members to parliament. Its support is the oyster fishery.

Queen Camel, v. Eng., in Somersetshire; 5 NE. Ivelchester. It was once a large town with two weekly markets; but a great part of it was destroyed by fire, about 2 centuries past, since which it has never recovered itself.

Queen Catherine's Foreland, NE. point of Terra del Fuego, at E. entrance into the straits of Magellan.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, SE. extremity of New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 14. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, SW. point of New Hanover, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 148. 27. E. Lat. 2. 29. S. It is a high bluff point, and the land about remarkable for a great number of little hummocks or hills.

Queen Charlotte's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long, and 1 broad. Lon. 138. 4. W. Lat. 19. 18. S. It is described as sandy and level, full of trees, without underwood, abounding with scurvy grass. The inhabitants are of a middle stature, and dark complexion, with long black hair, which hangs

loose over their shoulders. The men are well made, and the women handsome.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, group of islands discovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, consisting of Egmont's island or New Guernsey, Lord Howe's island, or New Jersey, and several others. Lon. 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. Lat. 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, group of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near the west coast of America, the largest 170 miles long, and from 10 to 60 broad. There are three principal, besides many smaller; the largest is of a triangular shape. Captain Gray, of the United States, visited them in 1789, and examined them with attention, and found several ports and harbours. He called them *Washington's Islands*. Lon. 131. to 133. 30. W. Lat. 52. to 54. 26. N.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at N. end of the southern island of New Zealand, where captain Cook erected a post with an union flag, and took possession of the country in the name and for the use of king George III. The entrance is situated Lon. 184. 45. W. Lat. 41. S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, between the continent of America and the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 226. 40. to 228. E. Lat. 50. 32. to 51. 12. N.

Queen Elizabeth's Island, isl. in the straits of Magellan, about 36 miles in circ., separated from the coast of Patagonia by a strait navigable for small vessels. Lon. 71. 13. W. Lat. 52. 54. S.

Queen's County, co. N. Y., in W. part of Long island; bounded N. by Long island sound, E. by Suffolk co., S. by the Atlantic, and W. by King's co. Pop. in 1810, 19,336; in 1820, 21,519. Chief towns, Jamaica, and North Hempstead.

Queen's County, co. Ireland, Leinster, bounded N. by King's county, E. by Kildare and Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and W. by King's county and Tipperary, about 32 miles square. Pop. about 90,000. Sq. m. 590. Parishes 50. Chief towns, Maryborough, Portarlington, and Stradbelly. There are in this county extensive tracts of bog, and a good deal of cold, wet ground, especially near the mountains; yet the greater part is well cultivated, and some places rich and beautiful. It is a very level country, except in the SE. and on the borders of King's county.

Queen's County, co. Nova Scotia, on S. side of the bay of Fundy.

Queen's Creek, r. North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77. 28. W. Lat. 34. 37. N.

Queensbury, p-t. Pendleton co. S. C.; W. 572.

Queensbury, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., on N. side of the Hudson, just above the bend, on W. side of Kingsbury, 40 N. Waterford, 50 N. Albany, W. 402. Pop. in 1810, 1,949; in 1820, 2,433. The village of Glenville or Glenn's Falls, is situated at the falls of the Hudson in this township, and contains about 100 buildings. The river, in passing 8 rods, is said to fall about 70 feet; according to Mr. Spafford, only 35 feet. These falls are regarded as a great curiosity, and the village is much visited in connexion with Saratoga and lake George. The bed of the river here is of secondary limestone, in which are found, in a state of petrification, sea shells, sea plants, fishes, &c.

Queensferry, t. Scot., in Linlithgow, on S. side of the Forth; 8 WNW. Edinburgh, 7 E. Linlithgow. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 56. N. Pop. 558. It is a royal burgh, and derives its chief consequence from its ferry over the Frith of Forth.

Queen Fort, fort, Barbadoes; 1 N. Hole Town.

Queen's River, r. island of Dominica, which runs into the sea near Roseau.

Queenstadt, t. Ger., in Halberstadt; 3 NE. Halberstadt.

Queenstown, p-t. Queen Ann's co. Md. on S. side of Chester river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 24 NNW. Easton, W. 64.

Queenstown, t. Upper Canada, on the Niagara, opposite to Lewistown, 7 S. Newark, 7 m. below the falls, and at the head of ship navigation. It is pleasantly situated under a ridge called *Queenstown Heights*, and contains a court house, a church, and about 150 houses. Its harbour admits vessels of all descriptions, and during the season of navigation it is a place of commercial activity.

Quegasca Harbour, bay on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 22. W. Lat. 50. 7. N.

Queich, r. Ger., which passes by Landau, and runs into the Rhine, near Germersheim.

Quei-chun, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,162 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 44. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Queigè, t. Savoy; 4 NE. Conflans. P. 1,418.

Queigne, t. Africa, in Bambouk.

Quei-ling, or *Kouei-ling*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 587 S. Peking. Lon. 109. 51. E. Lat. 25. 12. N. It is situated on the banks of a river that runs into the Ta; and though this river is considerable, yet it is not navigable, on account of its narrowness and rapidity, and consequently unserviceable for trade. The name of this city, *Quei-ling*, signifies a forest of the flowers of Que.

Queios, r. Spain, in Navarre, which runs into the Ebro, near Tudella.

Queira, t. Africa, in Ludamar; 8 S. Benown.

Queis, or *Queiss*, r. which rises in Jauer in Silesia, divides Silesia from Lusatia, passes by Friedberg, Grieffenberg, &c. and joins the Bober, between Sprottau and Sagan.

Queis, see *Kás*.

Quei-le, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,125 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 4. E. Lat. 23. 18. N.

Quelaines, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 NW. Château-Gontier, 8 S. Laval.

Quelenes, mountains, Guatemala, between the province of Guaxaca and Chiapa, about 40 S. of the city of Chiapa. They are very lofty and craggy.

Quelpaert, island, in the sea of Corea. It is scarcely possible to find an island which affords a finer aspect; a peak of about 1,000 toises, which is visible at about the distance of 18 or 20 leagues, occupies the middle of the island; the land gradually slopes towards the sea, whence the habitations appear as an amphitheatre. The soil appears to be well cultivated to a very great height. Unfortunately it belongs to a people who are prohibited from all communication with strangers, and who detain in

slavery those, who have the misfortune to be wrecked on the coast. Lon. of the S. point 126. 19. E. Lat. 33. 8. N.

Quemado, s-p. Peru, 14 miles from Ica. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Quemahoning, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 586.

Quemary, t. Bootan; 20 E. Beyhar.

Quemenes, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4. 48. W. Lat. 48. 22. N.

Quemigny, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 SW. Dijon.

Quendal Bay, bay at S. extremity of the isl. of Shetland. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 59. 49. N.

Queneg, or *Quenena*, district, Africa, in Sughulmessa, near mount Atlas.

Quepo, t. Guatemala, in Costa Rica, on the Estrella; 70 SSW. Carthage.

Quera, t. Italy, Treviso; 15 W. Ceneda.

Queralos, t. Spain, Catalonia; 24 E. Urgel.

Querbach, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, not far from Lowenberg. Pop. 941.

Querceto, t. Tuscany; 9 SSW. Volterra.

Quercy, before the revolution, a province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded E. by Rouergue and Auvergne, S. by Upper Languedoc, W. by Perigord and Agenois, N. by Limosin; it contained 2 bishoprics, Cahors and Montauban: the air is good, and the land fertile. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the department of Lot.

Queretaro, city, Mexico; 80 NNW. Mexico. Lon. 110. 10. W. Lat. 20. 37. N. Pop. 35,000.

It is finely situated on the skirt of a mountain plain, 6,364 feet above the level of the sea; and is one of the most beautiful and opulent cities of Mexico. It contains some splendid churches, a royal hospital, a college, and several convents & monasteries. Its manufactures are fine cloths, woollen stuffs, and coarse linens. It contains many rich and noble families. At the city commences a celebrated glen, where delightful fields and shady groves are irrigated by a large river; the waters of which are introduced by means of hidden aqueducts, conveying the water to 2,000 houses, to which are attached gardens, abounding in a thousand kinds of fruits and flowers.

Querfurt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a small principality, on the little river Weite; 16 SW. Halle, 88 WNW. Dresden. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 2,479. The old castle belonging to it stands on a hill.

Querigut, t. France, in Arriege; 27 SE. Tarascon. Pop. 809.

Querimba, cluster of small islands, so called from the principal one, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 20. S. They are fertile in dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits and legumes. In the pastures are fed numbers of great and small cattle, and the coasts abound with fish. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were inhabited by Arabians; at present they are chiefly inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese.

Querimba, country, Africa, bordering on the coast. Lat. 9. to 13. S.

Querimba, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 12. 20. S.

Querkeiness, or *Kerkeiness*, 2 isls. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli; one of them about 10 miles long, & 5 wide, anciently called *Cercina*; the other, smaller, is united to the larger by a bridge; 15 SSE. Cape Oudia. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 34. 59. N.

Quero, t. S. A., in Riobamba.

Querrè, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 W. Châteauneuf; 12 N. Angers. Pop. 425.

Querrien, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 S. Le Faouet, 6 N. Quimperlè.

Querrieux, t. France, in Somme; 6 NE. Amiens.

Quers, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 3 SE. Luxeuil, 9 NW. Lure.

Quesada, t. Spain, in Jaen; 12 SE. Ubeda. Pop. 2,800.

Quesan, cluster of islands in the Chinese sea, near the coast of China; the most southerly of which is by the English seamen called *Patchcock*, and situated Lon. 120. 52. E. Lat. 29. 22. N.

Quesendorf, t. Prussia; 4 SE. Bretchen.

Quesne, (Fort du,) see *Pittsburg*.

Quesnoy, (Le,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in North; 20 m. E. by N. Cambray, 2 posts SE. Valenciennes, 26½ NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 2,960. In the year 1711, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French the year following. In the year 1793, it was taken by general Clairfait. In the year 1794, it surrendered at discretion to the French general Scherer.

Quesnoy, t. France, in North, on the Deule; 6 NW. Lille. Pop. 3,662.

Questembert, t. France, in Morbihan; 5 WSW. Rochefort, 12 E. Vannes. Pop. 3,468.

Quetehou, t. France, in Channel; 9 NE. Valognes, 18 N. Carentan. Pop. 1,357.

Quetreville, t. France, in Channel; 6 S. Coutances. Pop. 2,007.

Quellenbrun, t. Austria; 8 E. Laab.

Quetz, t. Sax., in Leipsic; 2 SSE. Zorbig.

Quervauvillers, t. France, in Somme; 8 SW. Amiens.

Quevilly, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 W. Rouen.

Queulen, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 39. 10. S.

Queypo, t. Guatemala, in Costa Rica, near the Pacific ocean.

Queyras, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 12 SE. Briançon.

Queylor, name sometimes given to the river Ava, at least to that part which runs between Ava and Prome.

Quiamare, t. S. A., Cumana; 27 S. Barcelona.

Quiberon, or *Qubron*, t. & fortress, France, in Morbihan; 17 SE. Port Louis, 20 SSE. Hennebont. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 47. 26. N. Pop. 1,948.

It is situated at the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name, opposite to the isl. of Belle Isle; remarkable for an unfortunate expedition against France of English troops and emigrants, in the year 1795.

Quiadkoua, t. Prussia; 9 SE. Allersburg.

Quevrain, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 9 ENE. Valenciennes, 13 WSW. Mons. Pop. 1,400.

Quibletown, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 6 N. New Brunswick.

Quibo, small isl. on the outer part of the bay of Panama. Lon. 71. 33. W. Lat. 10. 27. N. It is a beautiful island, covered with wood, but uninhabited.

Quibondo, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 8. 8. S.

Quibor, t. Caraccas; 15 SW. Segovia Nuova.

Quicaro, small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82. 42. W. Lat. 7. 54. N.

Quick, t. Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Quicksand, r. N. A., which runs N. into the Columbia, nearly opposite to Seal river.

Quicksand Bay, bay on west coast of N. A. Lon. 124. W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

Quickjock, t. Sweden, in the lapmark of Lulea; 150 NW. Lulea. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 67. 20. N.

Quickstad, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 42 N. Christiania.

Quicourre, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 1,000 miles from the Mississippi.

Quiddeinen, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 6 SE. Holland.

Quiebou, t. France, in Channel; SW. St. Lo.

Quieetsos Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 250.

Quienfiord, bay on the coast of Norway; 27 N. Christiansand.

Quiens, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, 18 N. Cape Lindesness.

Quierzy, v. France, in Aisne, near the Oise, where the kings of the second race had a palace; 3 SW. Chauny.

Quieto, r. Istria, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 W. Bastia.

Quiforo, district, Africa, on the Gold coast.

Quikne, t. Norway, in Bergen; 105 N. Christiania.

Quilca, s-p. Peru, near the Pacific ocean, which gives name to a fertile valley, in the jurisdiction of Arequipa; 40 WSW. Arequipa. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Quilimane, or *Quilimanic*, s-p. Mozambique, at the mouth of the Zambese. Lon. 37. 30. E. Lat. 18. 50. S. Here is a depot for merchandise.

Quilimancy, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, 20 S. Melinda. Lon. 40. 10. E. Lat. 3. 16. S.

Quilimancy, s-p. Africa, in Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the same name, belonging to the Portuguese. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Quillala, t. Chili, on the Aconcagua; 30 ENE. Valparaiso.

Quillan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aude; 10 S. Limoux, 21 S. Carcassonne. Lon. 2. 16. E. Lat. 42. 52. N. Pop. 1,568.

Quilla-Yacu, t. Peru, Lima; 60 ENE. Guano.

Quille, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 23 N. Uddevalla.

Quillebauf, t. France, in Eure, on the Seine; 8 N. Pont Audemur, 36 N. Evreux. Pop. 1,200.

Quilliga, country, Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the river Maqualbary.

Quilly, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 7 N. Savenay.

Quiloo, country and kingdom of Africa, situated near E. coast, near the mouth of the Coavo;

about 180 miles from N. to S., but the extent inland towards the W. is unknown. The king and his subjects are Mahometans; the latter are partly black and partly tawny. They all speak the Arabic and several other languages, which they learn from the nations they traffic with.

Quiloo, supposed to be the ancient *Rhapla*, capital of the kingdom of the same name. Lat. 8. 35. S. It is situated on an island near the mouth of the Coavo, and is said to be large, rich, and well built. The houses are of stone and mortar, handsome, and after the Spanish manner. They are several stories high, and have each a pleasant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of springs of fresh water. The houses are finely furnished within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the streets so narrow, that one may easily step from one side to the other. On one side of the town is the citadel, where resides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned with stately towers, and surrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It has 2 gates, one towards the port, whence one may see the ships sailing in and out; the other looking towards the land. Such was Quiloo many years since; but when visited by Capt. Beaver, in 1812, it retained no traces of its former splendour. The country about Quiloo, though low, is yet very pleasant and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good pasture. The climate is likewise affirmed by most travellers to be very temperate and healthy.

Quillonne, pr. Africa, in Sabia.

Quillota, t. Chili, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 71. 18. W. Lat. 32. 50. S. It contains 4 churches and a college. The province contains 14,000 inhabitants; and the towns of Petrorca, Plazza, Plazilla, Ingenio, and Casablanca. It is one of the most populous and richest in gold in Chili.

Quiltainen, t. Prussia; 8 SE. Holland.

Quillaon, one of the Laccadive isls. in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 12. N.

Quilovia, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 13. S.

Quiminatin, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Quimiri, t. Peru, in Lima; 40 NE. Nasca.

Quimo, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 51. 52. E. Lat. 63. 17. N.

Quimper, or *Quimper Corentin*, city, France, capital of Finisterre, on the river Oder; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSE. Brest, 26 NW. Nantes. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 47. 59. N. Pop. 6,639. H. 1,000. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches, a botanic garden, and a public library of 8,500 vols., and has some trade.

Quimperle, t. France, principal place of a district, Finisterre; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts NW. L'Orient, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Quimper. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 4,162.

Quinara, t. Quito, Loxa. Lat. 4. 18. S.

Quince Island, small island near SW. coast of Ireland, county of Cork; 5 W. Gally head.

Quinchac, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, between the isl. of Chiloe and the continent of Chili. Lat. 43. 30. S.

Quincy, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 8 S. Boston, W. 445. Pop. in 1810, 1,281; in 1820, 1,623. It is a pleasant town, and contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, but

large quantities of boots and shoes are manufactured here. This town is famous for being the residence of the Hon. John Adams, late president of the United States.

Quincy, t. France, Seine-and-Marne ; 6 SW. Meaux.

Quindiu, high, craggy mountains, New Grenada, in Popayan. By these mountains there is a passage between the provinces of Popayan and Santa Fé ; considered one of the most difficult of the Andes. The highest point of the road, the Garito del Paramo, is 11,489 feet above the sea.

Quingey, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Doubs ; 9 SW. Besançon, 11 W. Ornans. Lon. 5. 57. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 1,079.

Quinibaug, formerly *Mohegan*, r. Ct., which rises in Massachusetts, and joins the Shetucket, 3 miles above Norwich landing.

Quinilts Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 1,000.

Quinnechart Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 2,000.

Quinnipiack, r. Ct., which runs S., and flows into New Haven harbour. Length 30 miles.

Quinisdal, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 35 WNW. Christiansand.

Quinola, t. Mexico, in Culiacan ; 50 SE. Culiacan.

Quinquempoix, t. France, in Lower Seine ; 7 N. Rouen.

Quinsigamond, or *Long Pond*, lake, Massachusetts, between Worcester and Shrewsbury, chiefly in the latter. It is a beautiful piece of water, nearly 5 miles in length, and from 60 rods to 1 m. in breadth, and contains a number of small islands.

Quinson, t. France, in Lower Alps ; 20 SE. Forcalquier, 25 SSW. Digne. Pop. 1,011.

Quintanar, (*El*) t. Spain, in New Castile ; 37 S. Huete.

Quinte, bay & harbour, on lake Ontario, a little west of Kingston. Its length through various crooked turns is nearly 50 miles, and its breadth between 6 and 12 miles.

Quintin, t. France, North Coasts ; 9 SW. St. Briec, 14 SE. Guingamp. Pop. 3,976.

Quintiro, s-p. Chili, in Quillota ; 20 N. Valparaiso. It is a fine port, but inhabited by only a few fishermen.

Quinto, t. Spain, Aragon ; 20 SE. Saragossa.

Quinzano, t. Italy ; 18 SW. Brescia. P. 3,000.

Quirgurjana, t. Peru ; 28 SE. Cusco.

Quiroga, t. Spain, Galicia ; 24 NE. Orense.

Quiria, pr. Imiretta, along the Black sea.

Quirieu, t. France, in Isere ; 12 E. Belley, 24 E. Lyons. Pop. 222.

Quiriquina, isl. on the coast of Chili, near the entrance into the bay of Concepcion. Lat. 36. 35. S.

Quirpon, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, near N. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Quirswyck, t. Norway ; 60 NNE. Romsdal.

Quisbro, t. Sweden, Nericia ; 12 SW. Orebro.

Quisibi, t. Arabia, in Oman ; 180 W. Julfar.

Quisil Auren, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 15 W. Cogni.

Quisongala Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. S.

Quisongala Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 40. S.

Quispicanchi, jurisdiction, Peru, in the diocess of Cusco, beginning at the S. gate of the city of Cusco, and extending about 60 m. from E. to W. The lands belong, in general, to the richer inhabitants of Cusco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. The town lies 12 S. Cusco.

Quisquisana, t. Peru, Cusco ; 32 SSE. Cusco.

Quistello, t. Italy ; 15 SSE. Mantua. Near this place, the French and Sardinians, under the command of marshal Brøglie, were surprised by the Imperialists, in 1734, and driven from their entrenchments.

Quissac, t. France, in Gard, with a mineral spring ; 15 NW. Nismes, 20 N. Montpellier. Pop. 1,400.

Quistrum, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 9 NW. Uddevalla. In 1789, this town was taken by the Danes, but soon after evacuated.

Quiterva, see *Sofala*.

Quitewa, or *Kitea*, t. Africa, in Darah, defended by a castle ; 75 SE. Morocco. Lon. 5. 26. W. Lat. 28. 6. N.

Quitangone, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, 15 N. Mozambique, Lat. 14. 40. S.

Quila el Sueno, see *Guana Reef*.

Quitapahilla, r. Pa., a branch of the Swatara.

Quito, country, S. A., formerly independent ; afterwards attached to Peru ; since 1718, forming an audience of New Grenada ; bounded N. by Santa Fé and Popayan, E. by the Portuguese dominions, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific. Length from E. to W. 1,800 miles ; breadth from N. to S. 600. Pop. estimated, in 1822, at 550,000. It consists of 10 districts, San Miguel de Ibarra, Otabalo, Quito, Latacunga, Riobamba, Chimbo, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Quixos, & Loxa. In this immense extent, the population is chiefly confined to the valley, which is formed on the very ridge of the main chain of the Andes, by parallel summits, making a long series of small, narrow plains, extending from St. Miguel de Ibarra to Loxa, and to the country between those and Popayan, and from the western slope of the Cordillera to the ocean. The eastern parts are chiefly immense districts, thinly scattered with missionary villages.—The climate varies according to elevation ; the low plains have the heat of the torrid, and the elevated regions the cold of the frigid zone. The productions are various ; the champaigne country and deep ravines produce maize and sugar cane ; the elevated lands, wheat, barley, and other grains ; the mountain plains feed numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The commerce is mostly internal. No mines of importance are worked. The inhabitants consist mostly of Indians, some mestizoes, and a few Spaniards.

Quito, city, S. A., capital of the above country, situated on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equatorial Andes ; 35 leagues from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 0. 13. S. Pop. in 1802, 70,000 ; $\frac{1}{6}$ whites, $\frac{1}{3}$ mestizoes, $\frac{1}{6}$ Indians ; the other third different casts. Bp. see. Quito was rebuilt from the Indian town by Benalcazar, in 1534. It is situated on

the skirt of the volcanic mountain Pichinca, and is elevated 9,514 feet above the sea. Owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven, and so numerous are the crevices of the mountain in the environs, that many of the houses are built on arches. The principal square is very spacious, and in the centre is an elegant fountain. On one side stands the cathedral, on the opposite the episcopal palace, on the third side is the town house, and on the fourth the palace of the audience. Four streets, terminating at the angles of the square, are straight, broad, handsome, and well paved; but at the distance of 300 or 400 yards, the inequalities of the ground commence, which are so great as to deprive the inhabitants of the use of wheel carriages. The other streets are irregular, crooked, and unpaved. The principal houses are very large, and have a balcony towards the street, but are of only one story. The materials used for building are unburnt bricks and clay. The city contains a cathedral, 7 parish churches, a university, a hospital, numerous convents, nunneries, &c.

Clay and hot water, vomited from the volcano, diffuse such fertility, that a constant succession of fruits, flowers, and leaves, appears during the whole year, and even on the same tree. Grain is reaped and sown at the same time. Quito is so happily situated, that neither the heat nor cold is troublesome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood. But what renders this equality still more delightful is, that it is constant throughout the year, the difference between the seasons being scarcely perceivable. The common clothing, the whole year round, is nothing but a mixture of silk and wool. The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence. So that were it not for some disagreeable circumstances, this country might be considered as the most happy spot on the earth. But when these are known, all its beauties seem concealed under the cloud of disappointment; for here are dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning, and still more dreadful earthquakes, which often surprise the inhabitants in the midst of security. The whole morning, and generally till two in the afternoon, the weather is extremely delightful; a bright sun, with a serene and clear sky, are commonly seen; but afterwards the vapours begin to thicken, the whole atmosphere is filled with thick clouds, which bring on such

shocking tempests of thunder and lightning, that all the neighbouring mountains tremble, and the city too often feels their dreadful effects. —The perennial beauty and pleasantness of the country round the city of Quito can hardly be equalled in any other part of the known world. The remarkable fertility of the soil is naturally productive of a great plenty of fruits and corn of various kinds, and at the same time renders them uncommonly good; and this is evident from the delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry, of Quito.

Quitta, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 0. 8. E. Lat. 6. N.

Quivisa, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 SW. Bettiah.

Quixos, jurisdiction, New Grenada, in Quito, bounded N. by Popayan, S. and W. by the jurisdiction of Quito, and E. by the river Aquarico. The temperature of this government is very hot and moist, the rains being almost continual. The country is covered with thick woods, and in some parts are trees of a prodigious magnitude.

Quizama, pr. Africa, in south part of Angola. The country is very extensive, full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

Quiziba, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 30. S.

Quizimajugo, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 8. 50. S.

Quizina, or *Teusin*, chain of mountains, in Fez, 90 miles in extent.

Quizumgo, r. Africa, which runs into the straits of Mozambique, Lat. 17. 20. S.

Quoang, or *Koang-chien*, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 1,000 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 49. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Quoang-ping, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 917 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 27. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Quoja, country, Africa, situated about 100 m. from the coast of the Atlantic, between Lon. 8. and 10. W., and Lat. 7. and 9. N.

Quoin, small isl. in the Indian sea, near west coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 14. E. Lat. 14. S.

Quoin, isl. in the E. Indian sea, north of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 93. 23. E. Lat. 9. 56. N.

Quondanga, t. Birmah; 32 N. Prone.

Quorndon, township, Eng., in Leicestershire; 3 S. Loughborough. Pop. 1,281.

Quovedo, t. Istria; 4 E. Capo d'Istria.

R.

RAB

RAA, t. Norway ; 10 NE. Frederickstadt.

Raab, or *Gyor*, or *Nagy-Gyor*, or *Javarin*, t. Hungary, capital of a county of the same name ; 35 SSE. Presburg, 56 SE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 47. 42. N. Pop. 10,788. H. 1,620. Bp. see. It is situated in a pleasant, level country, at the conflux of the Danube, the Raab, and Rabnitz, by which it is surrounded, and contains a cathedral, 4 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 Greek, 1 synagogue, and a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. The houses are mostly of stone, and some of them handsome, and the streets are large and straight. The chief manufacture is cutlery. It is fortified with seven bastions, and has always a strong garrison, well provided with military stores. Here are to be seen some Roman antiquities.—Pop. of the county, 77,930. Sq. m. 600. Produce, grain, wine, &c.

Raab, (an. *Arabo*,) r. which rises near mount Rettlstein, in Stiria, and runs into the Danube, near the town of Raab, in Hungary.

Raagoe, small isl. Denmark, near N. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Raajegur, t. Hind., in the Malwa country, near the Nieunoudge ; 74 NE. Ougein, 214 SSW. Agra. Lon. 76. 56. E. Lat. 24. 2. N.

Raalbrunn, t. Austria ; 7 SE. Meissau.

Raan, t. Austria ; 4 ESE. Hooren.

Raass, t. Stiria ; 5 W. Marburg.

Raasay, see *Rasay*.

Raase, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau ; 20 W. Troppau. Pop. 1,795.

Raastorf, t. Austria ; 4 N. Entzerstorff.

Raat, t. Hind., in Agra ; 90. E. Narwa, 128 SSE. Agra. Lon. 79. 58. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

Raba, see *Rabba*.

Raba, (El,) see *Moab*.

Rabaçal, t. Portugal, Beira ; 12 S. Coimbra.

Rabasteins, t. France, in Tarn, on the Tarn ; 18 NE. Toulouse, 21 WSW. Alby. Pop. 6,076. The principal trade is in wine and woollen goods.

Rabastens, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees ; 4 E. Vic, 10 NNE. Tarbe. Pop. 622.

Rabat, t. Africa, in Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river, opposite to Sallée. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 34. 4. N. Pop. according to Hassel, 10,000 ; Jackson, 25,000. Rabat and Sallée are so near each other that they ought not to be separated. There has been formerly, and at intervals, a number of European factories at Rabat ; but the difficulty of navigating the river, the obstacles arising from the

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arbitrary power of the sovereign, and the disposition and prejudices of the Moors, have disgusted the Europeans. Rabat is, however, the most proper place for trade of any upon this coast, both for its vicinity to Europe, and the quantity of wool, leather, and wax it is capable of furnishing. The walls are near two miles round, and fortified by square towers. They enclose the castle, the town of Rabat, and a large space of ground, where Jacob Almansor built beautiful palaces, and laid out delightful gardens, watered by plentiful streams, which he brought from the neighbouring spring.

Rabat Assarmacan, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 120 E. Schiras.

Rabat Arveh, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 40 E. Kelveh.

Rabat al Cadi, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 40 E. Mastih.

Rabat Maabad, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 60 N. Kabis, 103 S. Kin.

Rabat al Nessi, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 60 NE. Mastih.

Rabat Sheharistan, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 170 W. Herat, 260 NE. Ispahan.

Rabba, see *Rahabeh*.

Rabbath-Ammon, now *Amman*.

Rabbath-Moab, now *Moab*.

Rabben, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 14. E. Lat. 65. 14. N.

Rabbit Island, small isl. at the mouth of the Dardanelles, near the coast of Natolia ; 7 N. Tenedos.

Rabbit Island, small isl. near N. coast of Scot. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Rabda, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 30 NW. Sana.

Rabelhorst, t. Holstein ; 5 WNW. Cismar.

Rabenau, t. Saxony, in Meissen ; 4 N. Dipoldiswalda, 8 SSW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 186.

Rabeneck, t. Bav. ; 3 SW. Weischenfeld.

Rabenspur, t. Austria ; 8 NE. Zistersdorf.

Rabenstein, t. Austria, on the river Bielach ; 8 S. St. Polten.

Rabenstein, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 20 S. Saatz, 40 E. Prague. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 50 N. Pop. 77.

Rabenstein, t. Stiria ; 11 NNW. Gratz.

Rabenstein, t. Bav. ; 2 S. Weischenfeld.

Rabenel, t. Guatimala, in Vera Paz ; 40 SSW. Vera Paz.

Rabishi, r. isl. of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, forming a bay on E. coast, near S. extremity. Lon. 61. 11. W. Lat. 13. 5. N.

Rablay, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 9 N. Vihiers.

Rabbles, (*Isles aux*,) number of small isls. at E. end of lake Superior.

Rabnabad, t. Hind., in Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges ; 90 SSE. Mahmudpour.

Rabnabad, small isl. on the coast of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges, 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 90. 30. E. Lat. 22. N.

Rabnabad, one of the mouths of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 90. 26. E. Lat. 22. N.

Rabnitz, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a little below Raab.

Rabogh, t. Arabia, in Yemen, near the coast of the Red sea, where the Arabs live in tents ; 78 N. Jidda, 105 SW. Medina.

Raboldshausen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Lower Hesse, near Neuenstein. Pop. 725.

Rabun, co. Georgia ; W. 609. Pop. 525.

Rabutab, t. Sennaar ; 35 SSW. Sennaar.

Raby, t. Bohemia, in Prachatzitz, containing a celebrated citadel, at the siege of which, Zisca, general of the Hussites, lost his only remaining eye ; 4 S. Horazdiowitz. H. 74.

Raby, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland ; 7 N. Nykoping.

Racaisbone, t. Hind., in Aurungabad ; 30 S. Aurungabad.

Racam, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui ; 60 SW. Riochico.

Racca, or *Racha*, or *Rika*, or *Racka Rica*, (an. *Nicephorium*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles and Euphrates ; 115 E. Aleppo, 215 ENE. Diarbekir. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 36. 5. N. Here the celebrated caliph, Haroun al Raschid had a palace.

Raccan, r. on N. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, Lon. 100. 15. E. Lat. 2. 30. N.

Raccanello, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 39. 47. N.

Raccoon, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina ; 9 miles long, and 1 wide. Lon. 79. 22. W. Lat. 33. 3. N.

Raccoon Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 6 miles below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens co., are extensive quarries of stone, from which burr millstones of excellent quality are manufactured. Length, 50 miles.

Raccoon Island, small isl. in Ossabaw sound, belonging to Georgia. Lon. 81. 12. W. Lat. 31. 47. N.

Raccoon Keys, cluster of small islands near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 79. 15. W. Lat. 24. 8. N.

Raccoon Key, small isl. or rock in the gulf of Mexico, near S. coast of Mississippi. Lon. 89. 21. W. Lat. 29. 46. N.

Race Point, cape on the coast of Mass., W. of Cape Cod. Lon. 70. 12. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.

Racha, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 8 E. Leitmeritz.

Rachal, t. Hind., in Soonda ; 16 SSE. Goa.

Rachelsdorf, t. Bavaria ; 15 N. Bamberg.

Rachia, t. Istria ; 7 NE. Pedena.

Rachonitz, see *Rakonitz*.

Rachore, circar, Hind., in Bejapour, bounded N. by the Kistnah, E. by Canoul, S. by Adoni, and W. by Sanore.

Rachore, t. Hind., Bejapour, capital of a circar,

on the Kistnah, belonging to the Nizam ; 70 SW. Hyderabad. Lon. 78. 2. E. Lat. 16. 24. N.

Rachour, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 20 SSW. Gurrah.

Rachoutre, t. Mysore ; 20 S. Gurramconda.

Rachow, t. Poland ; 36 SSW. Lublin.

Racitza, t. Bukowina ; 7 N. Czernauc.

Rack, small island near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 51. W. Lat. 37. 19. N.

Rack, (*Lower*,) small. island near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

Rack, (*Upper*,) small island near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 45. W. Lat. 37. 26. N.

Rackeby, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 40 NE. Uddevalla.

Racket, r. N. Y., which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N. into the St. Lawrence, 2 miles above St. Regis.

Rackelon, v. in Louisville, N. Y., at the head of batteaux navigation, on Racket river, 20 m. from its confluence with the St. Lawrence ; 25 E. Ogdensburg.

Rackibirn Island, small island of the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal. Lon. 8. 42. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Racklia, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. It is little better than a rock, and uninhabited, except by 2 or 3 poor monks, who take care of a few sheep and goats. Lon. 25. 38. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Racknitz, t. Carinthia ; 3 S. Saxenburg.

Rackwitz, t. Pru. Posen ; 24 N. Fraustadt. Pop. 1,206.

Raclergunge, t. Bengal ; 50 NW. Burdwan.

Raconigi, or *Raconis*, t. Piedmont, in Saluzzo, on the Grana, near its junction with the Maira ; 6 N. Savigliano, 8 NE. Saluzzo. Pop. 10,536. It contains 4 gates, with as many fauxbourgs, well peopled. It has two parishes, and several religious houses. The inhabitants are industrious, and much employed in making gauzes and silk stuffs. The chief ornament of the town is a magnificent castle and park, belonging to the prince of Carignano.

Racson-com-pou, mt. Thibet. Lon. 86. 14. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Racz-Kevi, t. Hungary on the isl. of Csepel, in the Danube ; 24 S. Pest. 3 chh.

Raczki, t. Poland, in Augustowo ; 13 S. Augustowo. Pop. 766.

Rada, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 33 N. Carlstadt.

Rada, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 35 SE. Carlstadt.

Rada, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 5 W. Gottenburg.

Rada, r. Germany, which runs into the Ocker ; 5 NE. Goslar.

Radanagur, t. Bahar ; 32 E. Ramgur.

Radane, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 16 N. Uddevalla.

Radar, t. Persia, Chorasani ; 48 N. Meschid.

Radasalmi, t. Finland ; 20 NNW. Nyslot.

Radaszyce, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 10 S. by W. Konskie. Pop. 1,100.

Radavitza, t. Prussia ; 22 ESE. Culm.

Radaun, t. Austria ; 6 WSW. Vienna.

Radautz, or *Radentz*, t. Bukowina ; 22 WSW. Suczava.

Radawair, t. Hind., Candeish ; 14 SW. Burhanpour.

Radbuza, r. Bohemia, which rises in SW. part of the circle of Pilsen, and runs into the Miza, near the town of Pilsen.

Radcliffe, see *Rodcliffe*.

Raddele, t. Ceylon, on east coast; 5 NE. Trinkamaly.

Raddinsdorp, t. Holstein; 6 ESE. Eutyn.

Rade vor dem Walde, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 24 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,645. A mercantile academy.

Radeburg, t. Saxony, Meissen; 8 NW. Stolpen, 10 NE. Dresden. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

Radeburg, t. Meissen; 12 E. Meissen.

Radechau, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 9 SE. Trautenau.

Radegatz, t. Ger., Anhalt Dessau; 13 SSW. Dessau.

Radegurry, t. Hind., in Canara; 24 SSE. Mangalore.

Radepont, v. France, in Eure, formerly a place of consequence; 10 SE. Rouen.

Radenthal, t. Carinthia; 13 E. Saxenburg.

Raderan, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 3 NE. Kaurzim.

Radersberg, t. Bavaria; 7 E. Bayreuth.

Radesche, or *Ratschach*, t. Lower Carniola, on the Save; 10 NW. Gurckfeld.

Rades, t. Tunis, on NE. coast; 5 SE. Tunis.

Radford, manufacturing town, Eng., in Nottinghamshire; 2 NW. Nottingham. Pop. 3,447.

Radhost, mt. Moravia, in the circle of Prerau; 12 E. Meseritsch.

Radhua, mt. Arabia; 30 W. Medina.

Radicofani, t. Tuscany; 11 S. Monte Pulciano, 55 S. Florence. It is near the summit of a mountain 3,000 feet in height, and has a strong citadel.

Radicondoli, t. Tuscany; 24 NE. Florence.

Radkersburg, or *Rakesburg*, t. Stiria, district of Gratz, on an island, in the Muehr; 36 SSE. Gratz, 95 S. by W. Vienna. Lon. 16. 0. E. Lat. 46. 41. N. Pop. 2,360. It has a brisk trade in corn and wine.

Radl, mt. Stiria; 8 SSW. Landsperg.

Radler See, lake, Carinthia; 6 N. Saxenburg.

Radlstein, t. Carniola; 6 W. Landstrass.

Radlthal, t. Austria; 9 E. Krottan.

Radmanso, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 18. 44. E. Lat. 59. 45. N.

Radmar, t. Stiria, district of Bruck, among high mountains. Pop. 968.

Radmore-Plain, see *Redmore-Plain*.

Radnagur, t. Bengal; 32 S. Burdwan.

Radnitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 10 NE. Pilsen. Pop. 900.

Radnor, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 1,059.

Radnor, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 523.

Radnor, (*New*,) t. S. Wales, in Radnorshire; 55 NE. Caermarthen, 156 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. of New Radnor 1,917; of Old 354. It is a very ancient borough town. Though it is the county town, it is a poor place; and the assizes are now held at Presteign. Market on Saturday.—About two miles to the E. is *Old Radnor*, whose market was lost before Leland's time.

Radnorshire, co. S. Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire, E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, SW. by Brecknockshire from which it is separated by the Wye, and NW. by Car-

diganshire; about 25 miles in length from E. to W., and 22 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain 4 towns and 52 parishes. The towns are Radnor, Presteign, Knighton, and Rhayadergovy. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and town of New Radnor, one each. Pop. 20,900.

Radnoth, t. Transylvania, on the river Maros; 23 W. Scherburg.

Radøe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Radoffin, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 21 E. Iglau.

Radolfzell, or *Ratolfzell*, or *Zell*, t. Baden, circle of Lake Constance, on the Untersee, or lake of Zelle; 10 NW. Constance, 14 E. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,059.

Radom, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 50 NNW. Sandomirz; 60 S. Warsaw. Pop. 1,505.

Radomischl, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 4 N. Strakonitz.

Radomisl, t. Poland, in Lublin; 45 S. Lublin.

Radomisl, t. Russia, in Kiev; 56 NW. Kiev.

Radomsk, or *Radomiski*, t. Poland, Kalisch; 32 SE. Siradia. Pop. 1,080.

Radonitz, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 13 WSW. Saatz.

Radosku, t. Prussia; 10 W. Lautenburg.

Radoviste, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Radoviste; 60 N. by W. Salonica. Pop. 2,000.

Radstadt, t. Aust. Salzburg; 36 SSE. Salzburg, 82 E. Innsbruck. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 810.

Radunpour, or *Radimpour*, or *Rahdunpore*, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the river Puddar; 171 N. Surat, 250 SW. Agimere. Lon. 71. 48. E. Lat. 23. 58. N. H. about 6,000. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with a ditch, and has a citadel, and carries on considerable trade in grain and butter.

Radymno, t. Aust. Galicia, on the San; 7 ESE. Jaroslav, 10 N. by E. Przemysl. P. 1,500.

Radzanow, t. Poland; 30 NE. Plock. P. 510.

Radziejow, or *Rodschora*, t. Poland, Kalisch; 25 W. Brzestye. Pop. 823.

Radzionz, t. Poland, Plock; 20 NW. Plock. Pop. 900.

Radzivilov, t. Eu. Russia, Volhynia; 7 NW. Brody, in Galicia.

Radzivilow, t. Russia; 50 ENE. Minsk.

Radzin, see *Reden*.

Radzyn, t. Poland; 38 N. Lublin. Pop. 1,000.

Rae, see *Rai*.

Raemsdonck, or *Ramsdonck*, small but strong place, Brabant; 3 E. Gertrudenberg.

Raepour, t. Hind., in Gohud, on the Jumnah; 38 ENE. Lahaar.

Raerdorp, t. Holland; 5 NE. Amsterdam.

Rafah, t. Egypt; 57 NE. Catieh.

Rafalso, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 12. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Rafica, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 3 S. Raca.

Raflunda, t. Sweden, in Skone; 17 S. Christianstadt.

Rafsund, t. Sweden, in Jamptland; 28 SE. Froson.

Rafso, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 12. E. Lat. 61. 37. N.

Ragalbuto, t. Sicily, Demona; 23 S. Cefalu.

Ragalmuto, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 8 N. Naro. Pop. 6,000.

Ragammee, t. Ceylon, near W. coast; 58 S. Columbo.

Raganello, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

Ragapilly, t. Hind., in Golconda, near the left bank of the Godavery; 5 SE. Badrachillum.

Ragatz, t. Switz., St. Gall; 5 SSE. Sargans.

Ragay, t. on S. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 122. 40. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Rage, or *Ratæ*, now *Leicester*.

Rages, or *Ragæ*, now *Rai*.

Ragged Helmet, small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 9. N.

Ragged Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119. 30. E. Lat. 11. 24. N.

Ragged Island, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 16. W. Lat. 22. 27. N.

Ragged Harbour, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 40. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Ragged Point, cape on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 40. E. Lat. 2. 13. S.

Ragged Point, cape on N. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 42. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Raggivolo, t. Italy; 19 S. Mantua.

Ragian, t. Persia, Farsistan; 130 NW. Schiras. Lon. 50. 8. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Ragland, v. Eng., in Monmouthshire; 8 W. Monmouth. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

Ragnit, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, on the Memel; 56 ENE. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 55. 5. N. Pop. 2,083. The castle is one of the most ancient in the country.

Ragogna, t. Italy, Friuli; 16 NW. Udina.

Ragoogur, t. Hind., in Malwa, and circar of Kitchwara; 116 NE. Ougein, 256 S. Delhi. Lon. 77. 30. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Raguhn, t. Ger., in Anhalt Dessau, on the Mulda; 9 S. Dessau, 22 ESE. Bernburg. Pop. 1,050.

Ragunda, r. Sweden, which rises in lake Storsjö, and in the province of Medelpadia changes its name to *Indal*.

Ragusa, s-p. Aust. Dalmatia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, formerly capital of a small republic; 90 SE. Spalatro, 110 S. Serajo, 248 NW. Saloniki. Lon. 18. 31. E. Lat. 42. 50. N. Pop. 10,000. Abp. see. It was founded in the 7th century by fugitives from Epidaurus, and called *Epidaurus*, *Rausis*, or *Rausa*, but at present is styled *Pabrovica*, by the Turks, and *Dobronieh* by the Slavonians. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with old towers. The streets, except the principal one, are narrow. The town extends towards the sea, and is defended by Fort St. Lorenzo. Were the rock of Chiroma, which lies in the sea, and belonged to the Venetians, fortified, it might be considered as impregnable. The air is wholesome, but the soil barren. The circumjacent islands are all fertile, pleasant, well inhabited, and embellished with fine towns, stately palaces, and beautiful gardens. The city is very subject to earthquakes, from which it has suffered incredible damages, especially in the years 1634 and 1667, in the latter of which 6,000 men were destroyed.—Native, Boscovich. Pop. of the circle, 37,022. Sq. m. 602. The soil is generally fertile, and the climate good.

Ragusa, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, on Mauli; 5 N. Modica, 28 SW. Syracuse. Lon.

14. 52. E. Lat. 36. 17. N. Pop. stated at nearly 20,000. The inhabitants are industrious, and the vicinity produces vines, olives, and other fruits, and is noted for its horses and mules.

Raha, see *Jericho*.

Rahabeh, or *Rabba*, t. Arabia Deserta, near the Euphrates, in the road which the caravans travel from Syria to the Arabian Irak; 110 SW. Mosul. Lon. 40. 21. E. Lat. 35. 5. N.

Rahabeh Melik ben Tauk, (an. *Gadirtha*), t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 50 S. Kerksieh.

Rahaly, t. desert of Syria, in a plain surrounded with date trees; 10 W. the Euphrates, 70 NW. Mesghid Ali. Pop. 5, or 6,000.

Rahapa, small island in the East Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 119. 4. E. Lat. 4. 58. N.

Rahanpour, t. Bengal; 42 NW. Nattore.

Rahdunpore, see *Radunpour*.

Raheina, bay on W. coast of Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands. Lon. 203. 19. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

Rahemat, large lake, in the Arabian Irak, 90 miles in circ., near Mesghid Ali.

Rahenstein, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 19 SW. Saatz, 40 W. Prague.

Rahmanieh, Egypt, on the Nile; 9 S. Faoua, 42 ESE. Alexandria. The canal of Alexandria commences at this place. In flood time it is filled with water, at other times dry. In 1801, this place was garrisoned by the French, who surrendered to the British.

Rahmetabad, t. Persia, Irak; 20 NE. Consar.

Rahnis, or *Ranis*, t. Ger. Weimar; 10 SW. Neustadt, 54 SSW. Leipsic. Pop. 350.

Rahny, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Dinagepour.

Rahon, t. France, in Jura; 6 S. Dôle.

Rahoon, t. Hind., in Lahore; 108 SE. Lahore. Lon. 75. 42. E. Lat. 31. 7. N.

Rahova, see *Rakova*.

Rahway, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 1 mile from Bridgetown, 5 SW. Elizabethtown, W. 206. Pop. 1,945. Here is a considerable, but scattered village, containing a Presbyterian and a Quaker meeting house.

Rai, or *Rae*, or *Rey*, city, Persia, in Irak; 6 S. Teheran, 36 N. Kom, 75 SE. Casbin, 186 N. Ispahan. Lon. 51. 40. E. Lat. 35. 25. N. Under the Macedonian kings, it was called *Europus*; afterwards *Arsacia*; and in scripture *Rages*. It was, before Ispahan, the capital of Persia; once a grand and proud city, containing 100,000 houses, a great number of mosques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incursion of the Tartars, under Jenghiz Khan. The ruins now cover a great extent of country.

Rajabarry, t. Bengal; 10° S. Dacca. Lon. 90. 36. E. Lat. 23. 24. N.

Rajacotty, t. Thibet; 60 NNW. Sirinagur.

Rajagunge, t. Assam; 16 S. Gentiah.

Rajagur, t. Bahar; 35 WSW. Gayah.

Rajagur, t. Guzerat; 10 NE. Champaneer.

Rajahum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 12 W. Cicacole.

Rajakera, t. Hind., in Agra; 30 S. Agra.

Rajamundry, circar, Hind.; bounded N. by the circar of Cicacole and Golconda, E. by the bay of Bengal, S. by the circar of Ellore, and

W. by Golconda. The Bain Gonga crosses it from N. to S. Rajamundry is the capital.

Rajamundry, t. Hind., cap. of a circar, between Ellore and Cicacole, on the Godavery. The principal riches consist in forests of teak wood. Lon. 81. 57. E. Lat. 17. N.

Rajanagur, t. Bengal; 25 S. Dacca.

Rajanagur, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 7 NE.

Rajamunhry.

Rajapilla, t. Mysore; 16 NNE. Anantpour.

Rajaporum, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 35 S. Dairempoury.

Rajapour, t. Hind., in Hissar; 48 W. Hissar.

Rajapour, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 W. Jansi.

Rajapour, s-p. Hind., in Concan; 6 N. Geriah.

The French and English had formerly factories here. The place has a good harbour, but is now not frequented.

Rajapour, t. Bengal; 16 S. Silhet.

Rajapour, t. Bengal; 50 NW. Burdwan.

Rajapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 W. Arrah.

Rajasee, t. Hind., Gohud; 10 SW. Datteah.

Rajaserai, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 17 ESE. Sirhind.

Raibach, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Rothenburg.

Raibaug, t. Hind., Visiapour; 23 S. Merritch, 50 NW. Baddammy. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Rajbulhaut, t. Bengal; 30 S. Burdwan.

Raican, t. Persia, Irak; 15 NE. Hamadan.

Raicz, t. Hungary; 6 SSE. Bolesko.

Raidurgam, t. Carnatic; 15 W. Tricolore.

Raidy, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Doesa.

Raie, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 118 SW.

Diarbekir.

Rajee Beduroo, t. Hind., in Lahore; 27 E. Jummo.

Rajeeata, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 78 W. Gogo.

Rajegaut, t. Bengal; 24 SSE. Islamabad.

Rajegur, t. Bengal; 26 S. Burdwan.

Rajegur, t. Hind., Gangpour; 22 SW. Gangpour.

Rajegur, t. Hind., Mewat; 20 E. Cotputly.

Rajegur, t. Hind., Gohud; 27 SW. Narwa.

Rajegur, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 22 SE. Chatterpour.

Rajegur, t. Hind.; 20 ESE. Allahabad.

Rajegusdar, t. Hind., in Lahore; 35 ENE. Behnbur.

Rajehaut, t. Bengal; 16 NW. Bissunpour.

Rajemal, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Purneah, E. by Purneah, Mauldah, Dinagepour, & Rajeshy, S. by Sultanabad, and W. by Hendooa, and Boglipour. Rajemal is the capital.

Rajemal, or *Rajemahal*, t. Hind., and capital of a circar, in Bengal, on the Ganges; 142 ESE. Patna, 150 N. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 56. E. Lat. 25. 2. N. It was formerly the residence of the governor of Bengal. Here are the remains of a palace, built by the emperor Achar, but in a ruinous state, and the town itself decaying.

Rajematchy, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 37 NW. Poonah.

Rajemungalum, t. Hind.; 16 S. Tinevelly.

Rajetpour, t. Bengal; 15 S. Rogonatpour.

Rajetz, t. Hungary, in Trentsin; 116 NE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 39. E. Lat. 49. 6. N. Pop.

4,360. H. 480. About 2 miles distant are 2 warm baths, the temperature of one of which is 93°.

Rajgiri, t. Hind., Golconda; 10 SE. Beder.

Raigny, see Erraine.

Raigur, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour; 15 N. Sumbulpour.

Rajik, t. Syria, on the Euphrates; 18 S. Membig.

Rajka, or *Rakendorf*, t. Hungary, near the Danube; 11 SSE. Presburg. Pop. 5,265.

Raimalpour, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 15 E. Sattara.

Raimpour, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 30 S. Be-reilly.

Rain, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cutch; 45 W. Noanagur.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 8 SE. Inverary. Pop. 1,228. It has a weekly market. Near it are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Aberdeen.

Rain, t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube; 16 N. Augsburg, 24 W. Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 52. E. Lat. 48. 37. N. Pop. 1,122.

Rain, t. Stiria, in Cilley, on the Save; 26 SSE. Cilley. Pop. 749.

Rain River, r. Indiana, which runs NW. into the Illinois.

Rainangbong, t. Birmah. Lon. 94. 46. E. Lat. 20. 26. N. It is situated on the side of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are several wells of petroleum, from whence its name, which literally signifies the town through which flows a river of earth oil.

Rainfelden, t. Austria; 2 W. Hainfelden.

Rainford, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 6 S. Orms-kirk. Pop. 1,315.

Rainham, v. & parish, Eng., in Kent; 3 ESE. Chatham. Pop. 877.

Rainham, t. Upper Canada; near lake Erie.

Rainow, t. Eng., Cheshire; 4 NE. Maccles-field. Pop. 1,595.

Rainy River, r. Illinois, which rises near the W. border of Indiana, flows WNW., and joins the Illinois, Lon. 88. 5. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

Rainy Lake, lake, N. A., divided by an isthmus near the middle, into two parts. The W. part is called the *Great Rainy Lake*, the E. the *Little Rainy Lake*, being the least division. It is in general very shallow in its depth. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 m.; its length, including both, about 300 miles. In the W. part, the water is very clear and good, and some excellent fish are taken in it. A great many fowl resort here at the fall of the year. Moose deer are to be found in great plenty, and likewise the carraboo, whose skin, for breeches or gloves, exceeds by far any other to be met with in N. America. The land on the borders of this lake is esteemed in some places very good, but rather too thickly covered with wood. Here reside a considerable band of the Chippe-ways. Rainy lake river runs from the lake of the Woods into Rainy lake. It is about 120 long, and 12 or 15 rods broad.

Rajode, t. Hind., in Malwa; 30 E. Tandla.

Rajoora, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 WNW. Kondur.

Rajoora, t. Bengal; 65 N. Dacca.

Rajour, t. Hind., Lahore; 36 NW. Jummo.

Rajowly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 ESE. Hajy-pour.

Rajowly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 S. Bahar.

Rajpour, t. Bengal, on the bank of the Ganges; 10 NNE. Curruckdeah.

Rairy, celebrated fortress, Hind., Bejapore, on the top of a hill. Lon. 73.45.E. Lat. 18.16.N.

Rajpooor, see *Rajapoor*.

Raiseen, t. Hind., Malwa; 15 S. Bilsah, 20 E. Bopaltol. Lon. 77. 49. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

Raisin, r. Michigan Territory, which flows into the W. end of lake Erie, 12 N. Maumee bay. It is navigable for small craft 6 miles, to Monroe, where are rapids, above which it is navigable nearly to its source. Length 60 miles. The country watered by it is very fertile.

Raisin, r. Michigan Territory, which flows into lake Michigan, 16 N. Barbice.

Raisin Island, small isl. in lake St. Francis. Lon. 74. 27. W. Lat. 45. 6. N.

Raisin Market, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, market on Thursday; 16 NNE. Lincoln, 171 N. London. Lon. 1. 21. W. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 964. There are two villages adjoining, of the same name, with about 463 inhabitants.

Raismes, t. France, in North; 3 N. Valenciennes.

Raitapour, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 12 N. Rajamundry.

Raitenbuch, t. Bav.; 8 N. Aichstatt.

Raitenburg, t. Carniola; 3 N. Rudolfswerth.

Rajuapour, t. Mocaumpour; 18 S. Batgao.

Rajya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 ESE. Bahar.

Rakan, r. Sumatra, in NE. part, the largest in the island, and navigable for sloops to a great distance.

Rakaporah, t. Hind., in Jushpour; 10 NE. Odeypour.

Rakas, t. Transylvania, on the Alaut; 16 NW. Cronstadt.

Rakesburg, or *Rakelspur*, see *Radkersburg*.

Rakokie, one of the smaller Kurile islands, North Pacific ocean. Lon. 153. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Rakonitz, or *Rukownitz*, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name; 22 W. Prague, 58 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 57. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 2,009. The circle is mountainous and covered with forests, but fertile in corn, & feeds some excellent horses. Pop. 133,015. Sq. m. 1,060.

Rakova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 40 SSE. Viddin.

Rakow, t. Poland, Sandomirz, on the Czarna; 40 W. Sandomirz, 60 ENE. Cracow. Pop. 700. H. 126. It was formerly one of the chief settlements of the Polish Unitarians or Socinians, who composed here their celebrated manual, called the *Racovian catechism*. They had here a college and a printing office; but in 1643, they were expelled from this place, and emigrated into Transylvania.

Rakoweena, harbour on the coast of Kamtschatka, at Avatcha bay; above 3 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with water from 13 to 3 fathoms, and a bar at its entrance; 3 S. St. Peter and St. Paul.

Rakulskoi, t. Rus., in Ustiug, on the Dwina; 20 N. Krasnoborsk.

Raleigh, city, & metropolis of N. Carolina, in Wake co. It is situated 6 miles W. of Neuse river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Crab-tree creek, 10 from Wake court house, 27 NW. Smithfield, 57 S. Warren-ton, 60 N. Fayetteville, 140 NW. Newbern, 164 SSW. Richmond, W. 288. Lon. 78. 48. W. Lat. 35. 47. N. Pop. 2,674; whites 1,177; slaves

1,320; free people of colour 177. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, in a healthy country. It contains a state house, a court house, a jail, the governor's house, the secretary of state's office, a theatre, a market house, 2 banks, 2 museums, 2 printing offices, 2 academies, one for males and one for females, and 4 houses of public worship, of which 1 is for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. In the centre of the town is union square, containing 10 acres, from which extend 4 streets, dividing the city into 4 quarters. The 4 large streets are 99 feet wide; the others 66. The state house stands in the centre of union square; it is a large and handsome brick edifice, and contains an elegant marble statue of Washington, by Canova, the celebrated Italian sculptor. The two academies are respectable and flourishing seminaries, usually containing together from 120 to 140 students. The trade of Raleigh is chiefly with Fayetteville, Newbern, and Petersburg. Boats have sometimes ascended the Neuse to within 8 miles of Raleigh. Near the town is a quarry of excellent granite, and 12 miles distant one of handsome soap stone.

Raleigh, t. U. Canada, on N. coast of lake Erie.

Raleigh, or *Rayleigh*, t. & parish, Eng., in Essex; 10 SE. Billerica, 33 SE. London. Pop. 1,131.

Ralemo, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 37. 55. S.

Ralendorf, t. Carinthia; 12 S. Saxenburg.

Ralestede, t. Holstein; 8 E. Hamburg.

Ralicotta, t. Visiapour; 30 N. Anamsagur.

Ralphsville, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, at the mouth of the Ashtabula; 11 N. Jefferson.

Ram, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on S. side of the Danube; 10 E. Passarowitz.

Ram Head, cape on S. coast of Ireland, and county of Waterford; 4 E. Youghal bay. Lon. 7. 44. W. Lat. 51. 56. N.

Ram Head, cape on SE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 149. 35. E. Lat. 36. 56. S.

Ram Head, or *Rame Head*, cape, Eng., on S. coast of Cornwall, in the English channel, between Whitesand bay, and Plymouth sound. Lon. 4. 12. W. Lat. 50. 19. N.

Ram Hormuz, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 65 SE. Suster.

Ram Island, isl. in Long Island sound, near Southold, on Long Island.

Ram Island, small isl. in Lough Neagh; 8 S. Antrim.

Rama, or *Ramla*, or *Ramah*, (an. *Arimathea*.) t. Palestine, in the pachalic of Damascus; 10 ESE. Jaffa, 25 WNW. Jerusalem. Pop. according to Connor, in 1820, 7,000, mostly Turks and Arabs. It is situated on a beautiful plain, and contains a Greek church, 3 convents, and 5 mosques, and is the usual halting place for travellers in their way to Jerusalem. It was in the time of the Crusades a magnificent and populous city, filled with wealth and the luxuries of the east, and defended with strong walls. It is celebrated as the place where St. Paul cured Æneas. The Musselmans reverence here the tomb of Locman the Wise, and the sepulchres of 70 prophets, said to have been buried here. The only thing at present worth notice, is the church of St. George. Here is a kind of market for

gall-nuts, sena, & gum arabic, which the Arabs bring for sale, and also a manufacture of soap.

Rama, t. Dalmatia ; 20 NW. Mostar.

Ramada, or *New Salamanca*, t. S. America, in the province of St. Martha ; 90 E. St. Martha. Lon. 72. 20. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Ramagurry, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 30 W. Trichinopoly.

Ramah, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed ; 120 NW. Jammama.

Ramalinga, t. Hind., in Coimbatore ; 16 SSW. Erroad.

Ramapo, or *Ringwood*, r. in N. Y., and N. J., a branch of the Passaic. Length 23 miles.

Ramapo Works, p-v. in Hampstead, N. Y., on Ramapo river ; 40 N. New York, W. 260. This is a considerable village, containing extensive iron works, and some mills.

Ramanadporum, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 54 SW. Madura, 88 S. Tanjore. Lon. 78. 56. E. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Ramas, cape on W. coast of Hindoostan ; 21 S. Goa.

Ramases, ancient city or district, Egypt. The situation is not known.

Ramasseram, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 35 SSE. Rajamundry.

Rabacia, now *Ermagil*.

Rambang, see *Rembang*.

Ramberviller, see *Rembervillers*.

Rambin, t. Pomerania ; 10 WSW. Bergen.

Rambla, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 7 NW. Montilla. Pop. 4,836.

Rambla, t. on W. coast of the island of Teneriffe ; 3 W. Laguna.

Rambouillet, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Seine-and-Oise ; 12 NW. Dourdan, 27 SW. Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. Lat. 48. 39. N. Pop. 2,588. Here is a national farm, and the sheep are celebrated for the fineness of their wool.

Rambure, t. France, in Somme ; 3 W. Oisemont.

Ramburelles, t. France, in Somme ; 9 S. Abbeville.

Ramchundapour, t. Bengal ; 30 NE. Calcutta.

Ramchundra, t. Hind., in Mohurbunge ; 23 SSE. Harriopour.

Ramchunpour, t. Bengal ; 60 N. Dacca.

Ramcotta, t. Thibet ; 18 SW. Sirinagur.

Ramcouly, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 28 NE. Goo-rackpour. Lon. 84. 8. E. Lat. 26. 51. N.

Ramdilly, t. Hind., Nays ; 25 NNW. Tillichery.

Ramedega, t. Hind., in Gangpour ; 15 SW. Pada.

Ramee, t. Bengal ; 5 S. Islamabad.

Rameeapatam, t. Carnatic ; 30 S. Ongole.

Rameepour, t. Hind., in Allahabad ; 35 ENE. Gazypour.

Ramelspach, t. Austria ; 5 SE. Meissai.

Ramenapilly, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 42 E. Rajamundry.

Ramerup, t. France, in Aube ; 6 E. Arcis sur Aube, 24 N. Bar sur Aube. Pop. 525.

Rameseram, t. Hind., in Cuddapa ; 16 E. Gandicotta.

Rametta, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 6 W. Messina. Pop. 2,000.

Ramgary, t. Hind., in the country of the Nays ; 19 WNW. Palicaudchery.

Ramgad, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 10 W. Bahar.

Ramgaut, t. Hind., Delhi ; 37 SE. Secundara.

Ramgonga, r. Asia, which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 10 N. Canoge, in Oude.

Ramgot, t. Hind., in Concan ; 25 N. Goa.

Ramgur, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Bahar, NE. by Curruckdeah, SE. by Pachete, S. by Nagpour, and W. by Koonda and Toree ; about 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Ramgur is the capital.

Ramgur, t. Hind., and capital of a circar in Bengal ; 120 S. Patna, 175 WNW. Calcutta. Lon. 85. 42. E. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Ramgur, or *Ramurch*, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 35 S. Neermul, 76 N. Hyderabad. Lon. 79 11. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Ramgur, t. Hind., Malwa ; 8 S. Ragoogur.

Ramgur, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 5 N. Coel.

Ramgur, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 50 ESE. Surat.

Ramgur, t. Bengal ; 23 NW. Midnapour.

Ramgur, see *Sesvah*.

Ramgurra, t. Mysore ; 42 NE. Seringapatam.

Ramhytte, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 86 miles from Stroemsholm.

Ramjavenpour, fort, Bengal ; 27 SSW. Burdwan.

Ramillies, v. Neth., in S. Brabant, near the source of the Geete ; 13 N. Namur, 26 SE. Brussels. Pop. 523. It is memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, between the allies commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French under Marechal Villeroy. The confederates took the whole of the enemy's baggage and artillery, and about 120 standards, 600 officers, and 6,000 private soldiers ; about 8,000 were killed or wounded. The loss of the allies did not exceed 3,000 men. The number engaged on each side was about 60,000.

Raming, t. Austria ; 11 S. Steyr.

Raming, t. Persia, in Irak ; 40 E. Consar.

Ramingam, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 10 N. Oudighir.

Ramingsdorf, t. Austria ; 2 E. Steyr.

Ramiquiri, t. New Grenada, in Tunja.

Ramisseram, isl. in the Indian sea, between the island of Ceylon and the coast of Madura ; about 80 miles in circ. The soil is sandy, but produces some beautiful trees. On it are a few villages, and a celebrated pagoda. Lon. 79. 22. E. Lat. 9. 18. N.

Ramla, see *Rama*.

Ramleah, mt. Arabia, in Nedsjed, extending from SW. to NE., about 250 miles ; the SW. extremity 80 E. Kalaat el Moilah.

Ramlösa, v. Sweden, in Schonen, celebrated for a medicinal spring ; 3 N. Helsingborg.

Ramme, r. duchy of Bremen, which joins the Oste, near its source.

Rammekens, s-p. Holland, in the isle of Walcheren, formerly one of the best harbours in Zealand ; 3 E. Flushing.

Rammelsberg, large and lofty mountain, in Germany, belonging partly to Hanover and partly to Brunswick, forming a part of the Hartz, lying SE. of Goslar ; and celebrated for its mines. The Rammelsberg mine-works yield lead, copper, silver, some gold, borax, lapis calaminaris, zinc, sulphur, jet, vitriol, and yellow ochre.

Ramna, mt. Bosnia ; 16 N. Orach.

Ramnad, t. Carnatic, capital of a district, with considerable trade. Lon. 78. 49. E. Lat. 9. 24. N.

Ramnagur, t. Bahar; 42 NE. Durbungah.

Ramnagur, t. Bengal; 10 NE. Kishenagur.

Ramnagur, t. Oude; 27 NE. Lucknow.

Ramonchamp, t. France, in Vosges, on the Moselle; 11 SE. Remiremont. Pop. 2,385.

Ramoo, t. Bengal, in Chittagong, on a river, and on the road from Islamabad to Aracan. Lon. 92. 15. E. Lat. 21. 27. N.

Ramos, or *Lamos*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 60 NW. Cape Formosa. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Ramos, (*Dos*), isl. in the river of the Amazons, about 70 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad; 60 miles above Pauxis.

Ramoth, or *Ramoth-Gilead*, city, Syria, on the Jabbok; about 46 NE. Jerusalem.

Ramou, t. Aracan; 60 NNW. Aracan.

Ramouch, r. Thibet, which runs into Dewa, Lat. 30. 20. N.

Ramoury, t. Hind., Hindia; 20 E. Hurdah.

Rampah, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 40 N. Rajamundry.

Rampara, t. Hind., Concan; 20 N. Gheriah.

Ramparts, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Rungpour.

Rampfersgrube, t. Ger.; 6 W. Meinungen.

Rampicherla, t. Hind., in Guntoor; 12 NE. Junaconda.

Rampoor, t. Hind., Delhi, in Bareilly, on the Cossilla or Soosey river; 40 NNW. Bareilly, 100 E. Delhi. Lon. 78. 58. E. Lat. 28. 50. N. In 1774, the town was very flourishing, about 4 miles in circ., and contained about 100,000 inhabitants, since reduced to about one fifth of the number.

Rampour, t. Bengal; 13 N. Curruckpour.

Rampour, t. Bahar; 35 NW. Bettiah.

Rampour, t. Almora; 30 NNW. Bereilly, 90 E. Delhi. Lon. 79. 22. E. Lat. 28. 45. N.

Rampour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Ganges; 34 NW. Manickpour.

Rampour, t. Hind., in Oude, on an island formed by the divided stream of the Dewah; 35 NE. Lucknow.

Rampour, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 ESE. Goo-rackpour.

Rampour, t. Oude; 30 NE. Goorackpour.

Rampour, t. Carnatic; 30 SW. Nellore.

Rampour, t. Boggilcund; 20 W. Rewah.

Rampour, t. Benares; 20 NW. Bidzigur.

Rampour, t. Hind., Sehaunpour; 23 SSW. Sehaunpour.

Rampour, t. Hind., in Oudipour; 40 ENE. Oudipour.

Ramquilla, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 5 NW. Calmar.

Ramsay, or *Ramsey*, s-p. Isle of Man, situated in a large bay, on NE. coast, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the NE.; 10 N. Douglass. Lon. 4. 26. W. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 1,610.

Ramsay Island, isl. in the Irish channel, near the coast of Wales separated from the coast of Pembroke by a narrow channel called *Ramsay Sound*; it is on N. side of St. Bride's bay, about 6 miles in circumference. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

Ramsay, t. Eng., in Huntingdonshire; 10 N.

Huntingdon, 69 N. London. Lon. 0. 7. W. Lat. 52. 24. N. Pop. 2,390. It was once called *Ramsay the Rich*, from a celebrated abbey, whose abbots were mitred and sat in parliament. North of the town is a lake called *Ramsay Mere*, abounding in fish.

Ramsay Point, cape on SE. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 36. W. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Ramsdal, see *Rimsdal*.

Ramsbury, v. Eng., in Wiltshire; 4 NE. Marlborough, 70 W. London. Pop. 2,095. It was anciently a city of note; and in 909 erected into a bishopric, which in 1050 was united to Salisbury.

Ramseil, t. Hind., Baglana; 10 N. Nassuck.

Ramsele, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 70 NW. Hernosand.

Ramsey's Ferry, p-v. Livingston co. Ken., W. 843.

Ramsgate, s-p. Eng., in Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland; 6 S. Margate, 73 E. London. Lon. 1. 24. E. Lat. 51. 21. N. Pop. 4,221. Ramsgate has an excellent artificial harbour, begun in 1748, and is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in England. It consists of 2 immense piers, extending from the coast about 800 feet into the sea. The town is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has, within these few years, been much resorted to for sea bathing. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

Ramshagur, t. Bengal; 5 S. Dinagepour.

Ramshyda, t. Sweden, Nericia; 28 N. Orebro.

Ramsin, t. Saxony; 3 W. Bitterfeld.

Ramstadt, t. Hesse; 3 SE. Darmstadt.

Ramteak, or *Ramtegh*, t. Hind., Goondwana; 15 NE. Nagpour, 110 S. Gurrah. Lon. 79. 57. E. Lat. 21. 23. N. It is held sacred by the Hindoos, who pretend that Ram collected his army here prior to his expedition against Rawun at Lenka, or Ceylon. The Hindoos believe all the Europeans to be descendants from Rawun, and Ceylon to be an immense mountain of gold, invisible to them. Near the town is a temple where they offer up their sacrifices and devotion.

Ramurch, see *Ramgur*.

Rana, t. Austria; 12 S. Aigen.

Rana, t. Austria; 13 SSW. Zwettl.

Ranai, or *Cratai*, one of the Sandwich islands, in N. Pacific ocean, 9 W. Mowee. The country to the S. is high and craggy; but the other parts of the island had a better aspect, and appeared to be well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but it abounds in roots, such as yams, sweet potatoes, and tarrow. Pop. estimated at 20,400. Lon. 156. 53. W. Lat. 20. 51. N.

Ranaridl, t. Austria; 11 S. Aigen.

Ranas, see *Morant Keys*.

Ranasagur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 W. Arrahr. Lon. 84. 31. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

Rancagua, jurisdiction, Chili, between the rivers Maypo and Cachapoal, extending from the Andes to the sea; from 8 to 17 leagues broad. It has mines of gold; but is very thinly inhabited. Pop. about 12,000, Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians.

Rancagua, t. Chili, capital of the jurisdiction of the same name, on the Cachapoal; 50 S. St. Jago. Lon. 70. 42. W. Lat. 34. 18. S. It con-

tains a parish church, 2 convents, and about 50 houses.

Rance, r. France, which runs into the sea, near St. Malo.

Rancheno, small isl. near the coast of Darien, in the Pacific ocean.

Rancheria, t. S. A., in New Grenada, and province of St. Martha; 20 NE. Hacha. Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 11. N.

Rancheria, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82. 16. W. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Ranchos, fort, Buenos Ayres, near a small lake; 55 S. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 58. 16. W. Lat. 35. 30. S.

Rancocus, see *Ancocus*.

Rançon, r. France, in dep. of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Seine, at Caudebec.

Rançon, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 8 E. Bellac. Pop. 2,010.

Rançonnières, t. France, in Upper Marne; 9 W. Bourbonne.

Randalstown, t. Ireland, in Antrim; 4 WNW. Antrim, 38 SE. Londonderry.

Randan, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 SE. Gannat, 12 NE. Riom. Pop. 1,079.

Randasalmi, t. Finland; 52 S. Kuopio.

Randazzo, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 20 N. Catania, 25 W. Taormina. Lon. 15. 4. E. Lat. 37. 57. N. Pop. about 12,000. It is situated on the Alcantara, in a district abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk.

Randeer, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the Taptee, opposite to Surat.

Randegg, t. Austria; 8 NNE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Randeradt, t. Pru. Aix-la-Chapelle; 10 NW. Juliers. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 622.

Randers, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a district, on the Gulden; 18 NNW. Aarhus, 20 E. Viborg. Lon. 10. 3. E. Lat. 56. 28. N. Pop. 4,570. H. 515. It contains a Latin school, and has considerable trade in corn, leather gloves, salmon, earthen ware, and strong beer. It was formerly extremely well fortified. Pop. of the district 34,000. Sq. m. 780.

Randersacker, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine; 2 S. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,085.

Randnitz, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 12 NNE. Schlan, 20 N. Prague. Lat. 50. 23. N.

Randolph, p-t. Orange co. Vt.; 12 WSW. Chelsea, 23 S. Montpelier, 38 N. Windsor, W. 501. Pop. 2,487. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural township, and has near the centre a small, pleasant village, containing a Congregational meeting house and an academy; and 3 miles to the east, on a branch of White river, is a larger village, which contains a Baptist meeting house, and has considerable business. The township contains a large bed of iron ore.

Randolph, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 15 S. Boston, W. 445. Pop. 1,546.

Randolph, p-v. in Sandford, Broome co. N. Y.; 127 W. Albany.

Randolph, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,252.

Randolph, co. NW. part of Va., bounded N. by Monongalia co., E. and SE. by Pendleton co., SW. by Greenbrier and Kenhawa cos., and W. by Harrison co. It is watered by the head waters of the Monongahela. Pop. in 1810,

2,854; slaves 111. Pop. in 1820, 3,357. Chief town, Beverly.

Randolph, co. Central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,112; slaves 799. Pop. in 1820, 11,331.

Randolph, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 167 NE. Columbus, W. 335.

Randolph, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. P. 1,404.

Randolph, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 328.

Randolph, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,808. Chief town, Winchester.

Randolph, co. Illinois. Pop. 3,492. Chief town, Kaskaskia.

Randolph, see *Jasper*, co. Georgia.

Random, t. Essex co. Vt.; 60 NE. Montpelier.

Random Island, small isl. in Trinity bay, near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 40. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Randow, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Ucker, 3 S. Uckermunde.

Rands, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus, 85 miles long, and 2 broad; 20 N. Christiania.

Randsberg, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 76 E. Uddevalla.

Randyehoar, t. Bootan; 18 N. Beyhar.

Ranea, t. West Bothnia; 60 W. Tornea.

Ranes, t. France, Orne; 10 SW. Argentan.

Ranestad, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 50 NNE. Hernosand.

Rang, t. Sweden, Skonen; 11 SSW. Lund.

Rangalore, t. & fortress, Hind., in Cicacole; 38 W. Cicacole.

Rangamatty, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Bootan and Assam, E. and S. by Assam, and W. by Baharbund, Bittrebund, and Goollah; about 40 miles long, and from 10 to 40 broad. Rangamatty is the capital.

Rangamatty, t. Hind., capital of a circar in Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda; 128 NNE. Moorshedabad, 260 E. Patna. Lon. 90. 6. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Ranganja, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Chittigong.

Rangapaleam, t. Hind., Coimbetore; 8 NNE. Daraporum.

Rangapilla, t. Carnatic; 6 NE. Pondicherry.

Rangasundrum, t. Hind.; 15 W. Tinevelly.

Range, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 529.

Rangendingen, t. Ger., Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Sturrel; 7 E. Hechingen. Pop. 400.

Rangoon, or *Rangon*, formerly called *Dagoon*, city, Birmah, in Pegu; 600 SE. Calcutta. Lon. 96. 9. E. Lat. 16. 47. N. Pop. 30, or 40,000. It is the principal port of the Birman empire, situated on a branch of the Irrawaddy, or Ava, called the Rangoon river, 30 miles from the sea, and founded in the year 1755, by Alompra, king of Birmah, who had taken the country from the king of Pegu. It contains about 5,000 taxable houses in the city and suburbs; the inhabitants consist of a mixture of many nations, Malabars, Moguls, Persians, Parsees, Armenians, Portuguese, French, and English. The river is very commodious for building ships, and the forests of Birmah and Pegu yield plenty of teak wood, the most durable wood that is known, and the best adapted for the construction of ships. The spring tides rise 20 feet in perpendicular height; the banks are soft, and so flat that but little trouble is required in the formation of docks; and the Birmah shipwrights are excellent workmen. The chief ex-

ports are wax, ivory, and timber. It is the only port in the empire which the Birmanis allow Europeans to trade with or settle at. It is the residence of a mayoon or viceroy, and considered the second city of the empire.—The American Baptist missionary society have 2 missionaries here.

Ranguana, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 52. W. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Rangsis, t. Sweden, Helsingland; 15 WNW. Soderhamn.

Ranhados, t. Portugal, Beira; 18 NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Ranienburg, t. Russia, in Riazan, at the confluence of the Ras and Jagodnoi; 13 SSE. Riazan. Lon. 57. 40. E. Lat. 33. 23. N. Pop. 1,200.

Ranis, see *Rahnis*.

Ranish, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Rankah, t. Bengal; 25 WNW. Palamow.

Rankerah, t. Hind., in Candeish; 25 S. Burhanpour.

Rankpore, t. Guzerat; 45 NE. Radunpour.

Rankweil, t. Tyrol; 1 N. Feldkirch. Pop. 900.

Ranee, t. Orissa; 30 SSW. Balasore.

Rannigunge, t. Bengal; 76 NNE. Dacca.

Rannutsch, t. Thibet; 36 E. Jemlah.

Ranny Bednore, t. Hind., in Sanore; 20 W. Bisnagar, 100 NNE. Bednore.

Rannycotta t. Thibet; 35 S. Gangotri.

Rannydee, t. Bengal; 11 S. Curruckdeah.

Rannygong, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 15 SSW. Amednagar.

Rannygunge, t. Bengal; 35 N. Dinagepour.

Rannypookra, t. Bengal; 30 WNW. Rogonatpour.

Ranniserai, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 35 NW. Gazypour.

Rano, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 52. E. Lat. 65. 43. N.

Ranran, t. Cochinchina, and capital of a province. Lon. 108. 56. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Ransom's Bridge, p-v. Halifax co. N.C.; W. 251.

Randstadt, *Alt*, or *Old*, v. Saxony, in Leipsic; 2 W. Mark Ranstadt. It is remarkable for a treaty here in 1706, between Charles XII., king of Sweden, and Augustus king of Poland.

Ranstadt, or *Mark Ranstadt*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 7 SW. Leipsic, 10 SSE. Merseburg. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 558.

Rantampour, circar, Hind., Agimere, bounded N. by Jyenagur, E. by Agra, S. by Kottah, and W. by Oudipour and Sirowy. Rantampour is the chief town.

Rantampour, t. & fortress, Hind., and capital of a district or circar of the same name, in the Agimere country; 86 E. Agimere, 90 SE. Agra. Lon. 76. 58. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

Rantzenbach, t. Austria; 6 SSW. St. Polten.

Rantzen, t. Stiria; 6 NW. Muehrau.

Ranville, t. France, Calvados; 5 NE. Caen.

Ranuzzo, see *Randazzo*.

Ranzau, or *Barmstadt*, co. Holstein, consisting of the castle of Ranzau, the town of Bannstadt, and several villages. Pop. 9,000. Sq. m. 45.

Raolconda, t. Hind., Golconda, near which are some diamond mines; 60 NW. Rachore.

Raon l'Etape, t. France, in Vosges, on the Meurte; 6 N. St. Diey, 9 E. Remberviller. Pop. 2,528.

Raouda, isl. Egypt, in the river Nile, in which is a mekias, or nilometer, to mark the rising of the waters of the Nile; near Cairo.

Raoutty, t. Hind., Malwa; 20 NNE. Tandla.

Rapallo, t. Genoa, in a bay to which it gives name; 12 ESE. Genoa. Pop. 2,500.

Rapel, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 34. 8. S.

Rapel, t. Chili, on a river of the same name; 70 S. Valparaiso.

Raperlah, t. Carnatic; 13 NE. Ongole.

Raphael, see *St. Raphael*.

Raphia, now *Refah*.

Raphoe, t. Lancaster co. Pa.; E. of Mount Joy. Pop. 3,216.

Raphoe, t. Ireland, in Donegal; 11 SW. Londonderry, 21 NE. Donegal. Bp. see. It is a decayed village, and the cathedral serves as a parish church.

Rapid Ann, r. Va., which runs into the Rappahannock, 8 NW. Fredericksburg.

Rapid Plat, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 12. W. Lat. 44. 56. N.

Rapid River, r. N. A., which runs into Hudson's bay.

Rapide, parish, Louisiana, on Red river. Pop. in 1810, 2,200; in 1820, 6,065. Chief town, Alexandria.

Rapina, t. Morea, on the gulf of Colokythia, at the foot of a hill, on which is a fortress.

Rapino, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 S. Civita di Chieti.

Rapolla, t. Naples, Basilicata; 6 W. Venosa, 22 NE. Conza. Lon. 15. 44. E. Lat. 40. 58. N. Bp. see.

Rapone, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 E. Conza.

Rapoltstein, t. Austria; 3 SW. Zwettl.

Raposo, t. S. A., in Popayan.

Raposo, r. Popayan, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 3. 48. N.

Raposo, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Popayan. Lon. 4. N.

Rappahannock, navigable river, Va., which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs ESE. about 130 miles, and flows into the Chesapeake, 25 S. of the Potomac. It passes by the towns of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It has 4 fathoms water to Hobb's hole, and is navigable for vessels of 130 or 140 tons to Fredericksburg, 110 miles from its mouth.

Rappahannock Academy, p-v. Caroline co. Va.; W. 75. See *Port Royal*.

Rapperschweil, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 15 SE. Zurich, 31 SW. St. Gall. Pop. 3,000. It is situated at the narrowest part of lake Zurich, on N. side, over which is a bridge 1,850 paces in length.

Rappin, t. Pomerania; 7 N. Bergen.

Rappo-rappo, bay on the coast of Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands.

Rappolskirchen, t. Austria; 5 S. Tulln.

Rapps, t. Austria, on the river Taya; 4 SW. Drosendorf. H. 75.

Rapsiane, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus; 1½ mile from the Peneus, 18 Larissa. Pop. about 4,000.

Rapso, t. Istria; 52 SE. Capo d'Istria.

Raptee, r. Hind., which runs into the Dewah, 5 SW. Sellumpour.

Rarakit, t. isl. of Ceram, at the foot of a mountain covered with trees, which serves as a harbour for pirates.

Rarecourt, t. France, Meuse; 3 SE. Clermont en Argonne, 10 SW. Verdun.

Raree, t. Hind., in Concan; 20 NNW. Goa.

Raree, t. Bahar; 15 NNW. Durbungah.

Raren, or *Raron*, t. Switz., in Valais; 21 E. Sion. Churches 2.

Rargiara, t. Bahar; 32 SW. Bahar.

Raritan, r. N. J., formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It becomes navigable 2 miles above that city, at a place called *Brunswick Landing*. Flowing by New Brunswick, and gradually becoming broader and deeper, it passes Amboy, and then widens into Raritan bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons, as far as New Brunswick, 17 miles. The general course of the Raritan is S. of E.—It is intended to connect this river with the Delaware by a canal, which is to commence between New Brunswick and Washington, and join the Delaware, at Crosswick's creek. The distance is 29 miles. The probable expense is estimated at \$836,824.—Raritan bay lies S. of Staten island, and W. of Sandy hook.

Raritan, t. Somerset co. N. J., on the Raritan; 12 WNW. New Brunswick.

Raro, t. Hungary; 8 ESE. Altenburg.

Raronghacon, large lake, Thibet. Lon. 85. 52. E. Lat. 31. 4. N.

Ras, (an. *Conna*,) t. Syria, near the source of the Orontes; 24 N. Balbec, 50 N. Damascus.

Ras Abad, or *Ras Badea*, cape, Arabia, in the Red sea; 10 SSW. Jiddah.

Ras Acon-natter, see *Cape Caxines*.

Ras Adder, see *Cape Bon*.

Ras Ahehaz, (an. *Ptolemais*,) cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red sea. Lon. 37. 48. E. Lat. 18. 19. N.

Ras-ain, or *Ain Verdeh*, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 80 S. Diarbekir, 100 W. Mosul.

Ras el Amoushe, cape of Africa, on the coast of Algiers; 42 E. Cape Tennes. Lon. 2. 48. E. Lat. 36. 41. N.

Ras el Anf, see *Ras el Enf*.

Ras Assab, cape on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red sea. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 13. 8. N.

Ras Badea, see *Ras Abad*.

Ras Badaud, see *Cape Kuriat*.

Ras Berdistan, see *Cape Bardiston*.

Ras Calhat, see *Cape Kalhat*.

Ras el Cansir, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, near a cape so called, on the sea coast; 16 WSW. Alexandretta.

Ras el Chan, see *Cape Sarta*.

Ras Curiat, see *Kuriat*.

Ras el Doar, cape on the coast of Nubia, in the Red sea. Lon. 36. 19. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Ras el Enf, or *Ras el Anf*, cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red sea. The meaning of *Ras el Enf* is the *Cape of the Nose*. Here is no high land, but a large plain without tree or herb. In front of the point stands the remains of a large temple. Lat. 23. 57. N.

Ras Fartach, see *Cape Fartach*.

Ras Fillam, cape on E. coast of Arabia; 18 SSE. Cape Mozendum. Lat. 29. 59. N.

Ras el Gat, see *Cape Rasalgate*.

Ras Hadeed, see *Cape of Iron*.

Ras el Hamrah, see *Cape Hamrah*.

Ras el Harsh, see *Cape Falcon*.

Ras el Hhad, see *Cape Rasalgate*.

Ras Hunneine, see *Cape Hone*.

Ras Ibrahim, cape, Arabia, in the Red sea; 6 S. Ghunfude.

Ras Iggidid, or *Ras el Jidid*, cape of Nubia, in the Red sea; near it is a harbour. Half a league inland is a well of brackish water. Lon. 36. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Ras Kalhat, see *Cape Kalhat*.

Ras el Khyma, or *Kimch*, or *Kheraim*, t. Arabia, on the Persian gulf, capital of the Pirate coast. Lon. 55. 30. E. Lat. 25. 49. N. It is situated on a sandy peninsula, the isthmus of which is defended by a well flanked battery, while the sea line is fortified for the space of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by batteries. There is a suburb of bamboo huts, roofed with date trees. It is defended by several castles, one of which is the residence of a chief.

Kas al Mahbees, cape on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 11. 49. E. Lat. 32. 18. N.

Ras Mohammed, (an. *Phara*, or *Posodium*,) cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red sea. Lat. 27. 54. N.

Ras al Mar, t. Persia, in Segestan; 200 SSW. Zareng.

Ras Mussendom, see *Cape Mozendum*.

Ras Nabend, see *Cape Nabend*.

Ras al Nashef, cape of Egypt, in the Red sea. Lat. 23. 16. N.

Ras Rouze, cape on E. coast of Arabia. Lat. 21. 55. N.

Ras Sem, place on the coast of Barca, where there are a few remains of antiquity.

Ras Vire, cape on the coast of Arabia, forming S. point of the gulf of Curia Muria. Lat. 17. 25. N.

Ras Zafrane, cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red sea; 32 SSE. Suez. Lat. 29. 14. N.

Rasa, small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 8. S.

Rusain, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 110 NW. Schiras.

Rasalema, r. Africa, which waters the city of Fez.

Rasay, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 11 miles long, and 2 broad; rough, rocky, and barren; 4 E. Skye. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 57. 25. N. Pop. with the adjoining island of Ronay, about 1,000.

Rasca, r. Servia, which joins the Ibar, 16 NE. Jenibasar.

Rasch, t. Bavaria; 2 SSE. Altorf.

Raschach, see *Radesche*.

Raschna, or *Rezena*, t. Servia; 8 S. Parakin, 24 NNW. Nissa.

Raschowitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 E. Ausche.

Rascia, part of Servia, watered by the Rasca. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Rascians, or *Raitzen*, or *Serbi*, a numerous tribe of Slavonic descent, inhabiting Croatia, part of Servia, Slavonia, the Bannat, and other parts of the south of Hungary. They live in great simplicity and poverty, in a backward state of civilization.

Rascines, t. Spain, in Biscay; 21 SE. Santander.

Raseb, (*Al*), fortified pass in the mountains of Grand Bukharia; 60 N. Vashgherd, 165 E. Samarcand.

Raseborg, s-p. Finland, in the gulf of Finland; 30 SE. Abo.

Rasenc, t. Persia, Segestan; 60 SW. Zareng.

Rasec, see *Dizec*.

Rasgrad, see *Hrasgrad*.

Rashaua, one of the Kurile islands. Lon. 154. 14. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Rashed, t. Sennaar; 15 N. Giessim.

Rasilita, t. Italy, in Friuli; 26 SSE. Friuli.

Rasin, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 WSW. Carnullah.

Rasiuta, t. Italy, in Friuli; 14 N. Udina.

Rasman, isl. in Red sea. Lat. 13. 58. N.

Rasmend, mt. Persia, in Irak; 60 NE. Nehavend.

Rasne, island in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Rasnes, t. France, in Orne; 12 SW. Argentan, 23 NW. Alençon. Pop. 2,230.

Raspach, t. Austria; 8 E. Zwetl.

Raspugly, t. Bengal; 4 S. Calcutta.

Rassades, cluster of small islands, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 68. 48. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Rassoolpour, t. Hind., in Nagore; 22 NW. Didwana.

Rassoolpour, t. Hind., Gohud, on the Jumnah; 40 E. Gohud.

Rassovat, or *Axiopoli*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 24 NE. Dristra. Lat. 44. 25. N.

Rastadt, t. Baden, capital of the circle of the Murg, on the Murg; 16 SW. Durlach, 20 NNE. Strasburg, 33 WNW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 48. 52. N. Pop. 4,204. H. 568. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, is well built, and has a castle, with a garden, 4 Cath. chh., 1 Luth. ch., 2 chapels, 1 hospital, 1 gymnasium, and a variety of manufactures.—In 1714, a peace was negotiated here between France and the empire; and in 1798, a congress was held here by negotiators from these two states.

Rastadt, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Bamberg.

Rastagara, t. Egypt; 90 E. Cairo.

Rastede, t. Ger., in Oldenburg; 11 N. Oldenburg. Pop. 396.

Rastenbergl, t. Ger., in Weimar, on the Losse; 12 N. by E. Weimar. Pop. 878.

Rastenburg, t. Pru., Königsberg, on the Guber; 30 E. Heilsberg, 46 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 27. E. Lat. 53. 58. N. Pop. 2,202. It is enclosed with a wall. In 1531, a conference was held here between the Lutherans and the Anabaptists.

Rastico Harbour, (*Grand*), bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on N. coast of the isl. of St. John. Lon. 62. 50. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Rastof, t. Russia, country of the Don Cosacs, on the Don; about 28 miles from its mouth.

Rastorff, t. Austria; 7 E. Ehrnsprunn.

Rastowica, r. Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, on the borders of Russia.

Rastrick, t. Eng., in the west riding of Yorkshire; 4 SE. Halifax. Pop. 2,053.

Raszna, t. Servia; 24 N. Nissa.

Rat Island, small isl. in Milford haven.

Rat Island, isl. in Red sea. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Rat Island, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 181. 55. E. Lat. 3. 57. S.

Rat Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, SW. of Olive island.

Ratabon, see *Massacre River*.

Ratan, harbour, Sweden, in Umea, with an island of the same name, at the entrance, on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 39. E. Lat. 63. 58. N.

Rataneum, or *Retinum*, now *Marasca*.

Ratchin Lopa, large lake of Thibet. Lon. 82. 27. E. Lat. 30. 43. N.

Rate, t. Hind., Mysore; 25 E. Rettinghery.

Ratenstadt, t. Hungary; 11 SE. Bacs.

Ratesponte de Mulber, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 15 NE. Villa de Conde.

Rathcormuck, t. Ireland, Cork; 14 N. Cork.

Rathenow, or *Rathanau*, or *Ratema*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel; 14 NNW. Brandenburg, 38 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 4,112.

Rather, or *Neither*, r. Eng., which runs into the Lune, 4 N. Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.

Rath-hauss-berg, mt. Salzburg, one of the Noric Alps; 8,650 feet high.

Rathlin Island, isl. about 7 m. from N. coast of Ireland, 6 m. long, and scarcely in any part a mile wide, with a considerable bend to the SW., forming a large bay, called *Church Bay*, which affords an excellent and safe harbour, with good anchorage; 13 S. from the island of Ila, 15 W. from the Mull of Kintyre. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Rathmansdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, Neisse; 4 NNW. Weidenau.

Rathmines, v. Ireland, near the city of Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the castle, where the royalists, under the command of the duke of Ormond, were surprised by the troops of the parliament, and entirely routed, with the loss of their tents, baggage, and ammunition, 4,000 men killed, and 2,200 taken prisoners.

Ratho, v. & parish, Scot., in Mid-Lothian; 8 W. by S. Edinburgh.

Rathsach, or *Radexche*, t. Carniola, on the Save; 9 WNW. Gurckfeld.

Rati, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near S. coast of Nicaria.

Ratibor, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the Oder, which here becomes navigable; 36 SSE. Oppeln, 70 SE. Breslau. Lon. 18. 5. E. Lat. 50. N. Pop. 3,429.

Ratingen, or *Rattingen*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 4 NE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 47. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 3,807.

Ratino, t. Naples, in Molise; 6 SE. Molise.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg*, (an. *Regina*), city, Bav., capital of the circle of the Regen, on S. side of the Danube, opposite to the influx of the Regen; 56 NNE. Munich, 62 NE. Augsburg, 110 SW. Prague. Lon. 12. 3. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 21,433; $\frac{2}{3}$ Catholics. H. 1,539. Bp. see. It is an ancient town, surrounded by an earthen mound, though not tenable against an enemy. It is built of stone, but the streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old fashioned. It contains a cathedral, 27 chh. and chapels, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium, a drawing school, and 2 public libraries.

Ratisbon has considerable traffic on the Dan-

ube, upwards towards Ulm, and downwards towards Vienna. It has a number of breweries and distilleries, and extensive dockyards for building boats, but few manufactures. It is famous for having been the place of meeting for the diet of the German empire from 1662 till the extinction of that body, in 1805. It was long the see of an archbishop, who had a considerable territory, but was reduced, in 1817, to a bishopric.

Ratisha, t. Imiretta; 35 NE. Cotatis.

Ratho, or *Ratkova*, t. Hungary; 43 E. by S. Neusohl.

Ratmanskorf, see *Retmanskorf*.

Ratoath, t. Ireland, in Meath; 12 E. Trim.

Ratolfzell, see *Radolfzell*.

Ratoly, t. Hind., in Gohud; 25 SE. Raat.

Ratones, small isl. in the river La Plata, near Monte Video.

Ratostathybius, now *Wye*.

Ratschitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 10 NE. Brunn. Pop. 538.

Ratscha, or *Ratzka*, fortress, Slavonia, on N. side of the Save, opposite to the mouth of the Drin; 35 SW. Peterwardein.

Ratschach, see *Radesche*.

Ratsur, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 65 E. Aurungabad.

Rattah, t. Bengal; 14 SSE. Curruckpour.

Rattan, see *Rualan*.

Rattelsdorf, t. Bavaria, at the conflux of the Ilz with the Maine; 9 N. Bamberg. Pop. 700.

Rattenberg, t. Tyrol, with a citadel, on the Inn; 26 ENE. Inspruck, 44 SW. Salzburg. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 47. 25. N. Pop. 800.

Rattkow, t. Holstein; 6 NNE. Lubeck.

Rattlesnake Islands, cluster of small islands at W. extremity of lake Erie.

Rattlesnake Mountain, mt. Mass., in N. part of Stockbridge, about 1,000 feet high.

Rattlesnake Fork, a branch of Paint creek, Ohio.

Rattonneau, small isl. at the entrance of the harbour of Marseilles, on which is a fortress, erected in the 17th century by the duke of Guise.

Ratray Head, cape of Scot., on NE. coast of the county of Aberdeen; 7 N. Peterhead. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 57. 32. N.

Ratulah, t. Hind., Oude; 15 NE. Fyzabad.

Ratwah, t. Hind., in Gohud; 27 E. Gwalior.

Ratyb, (supposed to be *Rata* of Antoninus,) v. Eng., in Leicestershire; 3 miles from Leicester.

Ratzebur, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 14 S. New Stettin, 60 E. Stargard. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 1,059.

Ratzeburg, small principality, Ger., belonging to the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and adjacent to the territory of Lubeck. It is intersected by the Trave, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. 11,000. Sq. m. 130.

Ratzeburg, t. Ger., in Lauenburg, belonging chiefly to Denmark, and partly to Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated on an island in a large lake; 10 S. Lubeck, 30 NE. Lauenburg. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 2,009. This lake is 30 miles in length, and 9 broad; on it, boats go to Lubeck with goods and passengers.

Ratzenstein, t. Stiria; 5 S. Windisch Gratz.

Ratzkanitscha, t. Hungary; 10 NNW. Csakathurn.

Ratykeve, (*Ratzenmarkt*), t. Hungary, Pest; on an island in the Danube; 17 SW. Buda.

Rava, see *Rawa*.

Rava, t. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates, about midway between Kerkesieh and Anna. H. 200.

Rava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 38 W. Nicopolis, 45 E. by S. Viddin. Pop. 2,000.

Ravalshe t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 24 NW. Uddevalla.

Ravanak, t. Macedonia; 16 ESE. Saloniki.

Rauand, t. Persia, Kerman; 105 E. Sirgian.

Raubsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 129.

Rauchenegg, t. Austria; 2 W. Baden.

Raucht, t. Rus., in Viborg, near lake Ladoga; 44 SE. Viborg.

Rauda, now *Roa*.

Raudanagur, t. Bengal; 30 E. Ramgur.

Rauden, t. Pru. Silesia; 20 SE. Glogau. Pop. 1,129.

Rauden, t. Pru. Silesia; 12 NE. Ratibor. Pop. 800.

Raudii, now *Rho*.

Raudnitz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz, cap. of a duchy, on the Elbe; 23 NNW. Prague. Pop. 1,063.

Raudten, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 12 SSE. Gros Glogau, 18 NW. Wohlau. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 51. 30. E. Pop. 800.

Ravel Water, r. Ireland, which runs into the Maine, 5 N. Ballymenagh, in Antrim.

Ravello, s-p. Naples, Principato Citra, united to Scala; 11 WSW. Salerno. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 10. 39. N. Pop. 1,628. Bp. see.

Rauenbach, t. Bav.; 4 SSW. Anspach.

Ravenglass, s-p. Eng., in Cumberland; 21 SE. Whitehaven, 284 NNW. Londorf. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 54. 18. N. It is situated at the united mouths of the Irt and Esk, with a good harbour opening into St. George's channel. The oyster fishery is its chief support.

Ravenna, p-t. & cap. Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga; 25 N. Canton, 35 SE. Cleveland, W. 339. Lat. 41. 11. N. Pop. 418. It contains the county buildings, a woollen manufactory, which is situated on the waters of the Cuyahoga.

Ravenna, city, Italy, in States-of-the-Church, capital of a delegation comprising the west part of Romagna, on the Montone, not far from its entrance into the Adriatic; 42 E. Bologna, 65 NE. Florence, 155 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 11. E. Lat. 44. 25. N. Pop. 10,148. Abp. see. It is encircled by a mound, but is not a place of strength. The situation is pleasant, but the air is unhealthy, owing to the marshy nature of the ground. The streets are tolerably straight and broad, but gloomy, the houses of antiquated structure, and many of them ruinous, and the city has a deserted aspect. It contains a fine cathedral, 21 parish churches, and 17 convents. Its manufactures, chiefly of silk, are inconsiderable, but it has a great annual fair.

Ravenna is an ancient city, was the seat of the emperors Honorius and Theodoric, and formerly much larger than at present. It formerly stood on a bay of the Adriatic, and had a considerable port; but this is now filled up with mud, which has accumulated to such a degree, that the city, still occupying the same

site, is 3 or 4 miles from the sea.—Pop. of the delegation 123,767.

Ravenpoint, headland, at north side of the entrance into Wexford haven; 4 E. Wexford. Lon. 6. 38. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

Ravensberg, co. Pru. Westphalia, now forming the middle part of the government of Minden. It took its name from a castle not far from Bielfeld. Pop. about 90,000. Sq. m. 670.

Ravensburg, t. Wurt., on the Schuss; 21 NE. Constance, 38 ENE. Schaffhausen. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 3,235. H. 850.

Ravensburg, t. Baden, on the Elsass; 15 S. Heidelberg, 16 W. Heilbronn.

Ravensburn, r. England, which runs into the Thames, between Greenwich and Deptford.

Ravenspur, small s-p. Eng., in Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber. Here Henry IV. landed in 1399, and Edward IV. in 1470.

Ravenstein, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 8 NNW. Wolkenstein.

Ravenstein, t. Pomerania; 7 ESE. Zachan.

Ravenstonedale, v. & parish, Eng., in Westmoreland; 5 SSW. Kirkby Stephen.

Ravestein, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on S. side of the Meuse; 5 WNW. Grave, 15 NE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,355.

Ravey, or *Rauvee*, (an. *Hydroates*,) r. Asia, which rises in the eastern mountains of Cashmere, passes by Lahore; approaching within 28 miles of the city of Moulton, it is joined by the Chunaub and Jhylum, and 20 miles below Moulton, it flows into the Indus. It is navigable for boats. Length about 500 miles.

Ravieres, t. France, in Yonne; 12 SE. Tonnerre, 22 E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,080.

Raujeshi, circar, Bengal; bounded N. by Rajemal, E. by Bettorial, S. by Mahmudshi, Shahjole, and Kishenagur, and W. by Birboom and Hendooa; about 55 miles long, and 18 broad. Moorshedabad is the capital.

Raville, t. France, in Moselle; 5 S. Bouly, 11 NNW. Morhange.

Ravilpandy, t. Hind., in Punjab, between the Indus and Jhylum; a large and populous place.

Ravina, t. Albania; 52 E. Valona.

Ravitz, or *Rawisch*, t. Pru. Posen; 54 S. Posen. Pop. 7,377. H. 1,049. Jews 1,200. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, is regularly built, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, linen, hats, and leather.

Raumo, s-p. Finland, on E. coast of the gulf of Bothnia; 30 S. Biorneborg, 50 N. Abo. Pop. 1,673.

Raurah, t. Thibet; 26 N. Jemlah. Lon. 81. 40. E. Lat. 31. 2. N.

Rauris, t. Aust. Salzburg; 20 W. Radstadt, 32 S. Salzburg. Pop. 1,638.

Rauschenberg, t. Hesse Cassel; 4 N. Marburg, 32 SSW. Cassel. Lon. 8. 53. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 1,178.

Rausnitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 10 E. Brunn.

Rautenburg, t. Prussia; 27 W. Tilsit.

Rautenburg, t. Prussia; 36 NE. Königsberg.

Rautern, t. Austria; 6 WNW. Drosendorf.

Rautio, t. Finland; 36 S. Brahestad.

Rautpour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 18 NNW. Corah.

Rauty Dungaree, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 50 SW. Noanagur.

Rauzan, t. France, Gironde; 20 ESE. Bordeaux. Pop. 412.

Rawa, or *Rava*, t. Poland, in Masovia, on a river of the same name; 45 SW. Warsaw, 132 S. Dantzie. Lon. 20. 17. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,858. It has a castle.

Rawa, see *Rava*.

Rawak, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near N. coast of Waygoo, with which it forms a harbour. Lon. 131. 15. E. Lat. 0. 3. N.

Rawankrad, lake, Thibet, north of the great Himmaleh range; long and narrow, connected with lake Mansorwar; giving rise to the river Setledge.

Rawcliffe, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 N. Thorne. Pop. 1,143.

Rawdon, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 NW. Leeds. Pop. 1,450.

Rawdon, t. Nova Scotia; 40 Halifax. H. 60.

Rawdon, t. Upper Canada, near lake Erie.

Rawlinsburg, p-t. Rockingham co. N. C.; 130 Raleigh, W. 310.

Rawllow, t. Hind., in Palnaud; 27 WSW. Timerycotta.

Ray, t. France, Upper Saône; 12 E. Champplitte, 12 NNE. Gray. Pop. 523.

Raya, r. on W. coast of Java, which runs into the sea, Lon. 107. 30. E. Lat. 7. 27. S.

Raybaugh, t. Hind., in Bejapore, capital of a district. Lon. 75. E. Lat. 16. 46. N.

Raygern, or *Rayhrad*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 8 S. Brunn. Pop. 1,637.

Raygrood, t. Poland, in Augustow; 14 SE. Augustow. Pop. 889.

Rayleigh, see *Raleigh*.

Raymangur, fortress, Hind., in Mysore; 15 E. Nundydroog.

Raynalla, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 88. 49. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Raymon, t. France, in Cher; 14 SE. Bourges.

Raymond, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 24 NNW. Portland, 140 NNE. Boston, W. 576. Pop. 1,388.

Raymond, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 27 W. Portsmouth, W. 506. Pop. 961.

Raynham, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on Taunton river; 3 E. Taunton, 32 S. Boston, W. 440. Pop. 1,071. Large quantities of excellent iron ore are found in this town; and considerable quantities of bar iron, hollow ware, nails, shovels, &c. are manufactured here. The first forge in America, was set up in this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652. There are many ponds in the township, one of which, Nippaniquit, or Nippahonset, is 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

Raynangong, see *Rainangbong*.

Raynpour, t. Bahar; 40 NW. Chuprah.

Raynullah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 E. Bahar.

Raypour, t. Bengal; 55 WSW. Burdwan.

Raypour, large commercial town, Hind., in Ruttunpour; 55 S. Ruttunpour, 156 E. Nagpour. Lon. 82. 28. E. Lat. 21. 24. N.

Razboinikova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 56 NW. Balaganskoi.

Razboinoi, fort, Russia, on the Ural; 92 E. Orenburg.

Raze, see *Tumb*.

Raziculmo, cape on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 43. E. Lat. 38. 19. N.

Raznipnaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 56 W. Orenburg.

Razor Island, small isl. on the coast of Brazil; 12 S. Rio Janeiro.

Razula, t. Guzerat; 40 ESE. Chitpour.

Rè, isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of France, about 14 miles in length, and three in breadth, separated from the coast of Vendée by the straits of Breton, about 7 miles wide. The principal town is St. Martin de Ré. Here is a light house, in Lon. 1. 33. W. Lat. 46. 15. N. Pop. 17,186. Sq. m. 61. It produces little corn, pasture, or wood; vines, fruit, and hemp are the chief objects of cultivation; bay salt is also made in large quantities.

Rea, r. Eng., which runs into the Tame, 3 NE. Birmingham, in Warwickshire.

Read, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, 10 N. Hexham.

Read Head, cape on E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Readfield, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 12 W. Augusta, 165 NNE. Boston, W. 625. Pop. 1,511.

Reading, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 12 W. Windsor, W. 470. Pop. 1,603.

Reading, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 11 WSW. Salem, 12 N. Boston, W. 448. Pop., including South Reading, 2,797. It contains 2 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house. Large quantities of shoes are manufactured here.

Reading, (South,) p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 11 N. Boston, W. 447.

Reading, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; on S. side of Danbury; 15 NNW. Fairfield; 60 SW. Hartford, W. 285. Pop. 1,678. It is a good agricultural township.—Joel Barlow was born here about 1755.

Reading, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 23 NE. Bath, W. 331. Pop. 3,009. It lies on W. side of Seneca lake.

Reading, bor. & cap. Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; 54 NW. Philadelphia, W. 143. Pop. in 1810, 3,463; in 1820, 4,332. It is a very pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, a large edifice for the public offices, and 4 houses of public worship; 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Calvinists, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Friends. It contains many elegant houses, is surrounded by fine scenery, and has in its vicinity many valuable mill seats. It is settled chiefly by Germans, and is remarkable for the manufacture of hats. Near the town there is a large and remarkable spring of pure water.

Reading, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 833.

Reading, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 8 N. Cincinnati, W. 535.

Reading, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1,821.

Reading, t. Eng., in Berkshire, of which it is chief town, on the Kennet, near its union with the Thames; 39 W. London, 68 E. Bath. Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 10,788. It is pleasantly situated, the surrounding country is agreeably diversified; the principal streets of the town are spacious and well paved; the houses mostly of brick and well built. It contains 3 churches, meeting for the different denominations of dissenters, a tower, a jail, and grammar school. It carries on a considerable

trade with London in the export of the produce of the surrounding country, especially in flour and corn. The principal manufactures are sack-ing, sail-cloth, gauze, ribbands, and pins. There are markets on Wednesday, and Saturday. The Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions are held here, and two members returned by the town to parliament.—Native, abp. Laud.

Readingtown, or *Riddenton*, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 11 SE. Lebanon. Pop. 1,964.

Read's Bay, bay on W. coast of Barbadoes, between Old town and Speights town.

Readsborough, p-t. Clearfield co. Pa.; W. 227.

Readyville, p-t. Rutherford co. Ten.; W. 760.

Reah, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 36 SSW. Aleppo. It is situated in a country abounding in olives, considerable quantities of which are prepared, and sent to Persia and other parts. It is the residence of an aga.

Real, t. Brazil, in St. Paul; 220 NE. Assumption. Lat. 23. 35. S.

Real el Novita, see *Novita*.

Real, see *Sergipo*, and *Calabar*.

Real Nuevo, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 130 NW. Parral. Lon. 107. 20. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

Real del Rosario, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan, on the Spiritu Santo; 24 N. Chiametlan.

Real del Frayles, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 60 miles from Santa Cruz. Lon. 110. 22. W. Lat. 27. 44. N.

Real de la Jara, (El,) t. Spain, in Seville; 25 NW. Carmona.

Realejo, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, situated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of a river, both of the same name; 18 NW. Leon. Lon. 87. 50. W. Lat. 12. 35. N. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable of receiving 200 sail of ships, and the ships intended for the South seas were some years ago built here. It is a pretty large town, has 3 churches, and a hospital, surrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is sickly, from the creeks and fetid swamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage.

Realejo, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Popayan. Lat. 4. 16. N.

Realmont, t. France, in Tarn; 9 S. Alby, 10 N. Castres. Pop. 2,247.

Realville, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, on the Aveiron; 8 NE. Montauban, 20 S. Cahors. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 44. 6. N. Pop. 2,500.

Reamla, t. Arabian Irak; 50 W. Bassora.

Reamo, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 6 WNW. Teramo.

Reamstown, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 16 NE. Lancaster, W. 128.

Reamur, t. France, in Vendée; 18 N. Fontenay le Comte.

Reang, t. Bengal; 45 S. Silhet.

Reate, now *Rieti*.

Reay, t. Scot., in Caithness; 6 W. Thurso.

Rebach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, nearly opposite to Mannheim.

Rebais, t. France, Seine-and-Marne; 6 ENE. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,256.

Rebat, see *Rabal*.

Rebeceo, t. Italy; 19 SW. Modena.

Rebeque, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, on the Senne. Pop. 1,187.

Rebnitz, see *Ribnitz*, and *Ribnick*.

Rebensoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 70. N.

Rebordaos, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 2 S. Bragança.

Reboux, t. Savoy; 9 NW. Chamberry.

Rebtorf, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Aichstatt.

Rec, r. France, which runs into the Sarre, at Sarre Alb.

Recardains, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 E. Bragança Nova.

Recanati, t. (an. *Recinetum*), t. Italy, Ecclesiastical State, delegation of Ancona, on an eminence, near the Mucone; 3 W. Loreto, 8 NNE. Macerata. Lon. 13. 31. E. Lat. 43. 26. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, and 12 convents.

Reccan, see *Aracan*.

Recco, t. Genoa, near the sea coast; 11 SE. Genoa. Pop. 2,000. In 1799, the Austrians under general Klenau, in attempting to take this place as a post of importance, were defeated by the French.

Recey, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 15 SE. Châtillon sur Seine, 21 NW. Is sur Tille. Pop. 822.

Rechberg, t. Austria; 8 NW. Grein.

Reche, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Ambleve, near Malmedy.

Reche, t. Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the Cam; 5 W. Newmarket, 66 NNE. London. It was formerly a place of great trade, and before the draining of the fens a port for vessels of considerable burthen.

Rechenburg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 SE. Frauenstein, 14 SSE. Freyberg.

Rechia, t. Servia; 100 W. Nissa. Lon. 19. 3. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Sechecourt, t. France, in Meurte; 5 N. Blamont, 9 SW. Sarburg. Pop. 1,000.

Rechnitz, t. Hungary; 6 SSW. Guntz. Pop. 2,200. Here is a castle.

Rechperg, t. Austria; 2 N. Stain.

Recicourt, t. France, in Meuse; 3 NE. Clermont, 8 W. Verdun.

Recife, see *Pernambuco*.

Recina, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 3 NW. Macerata.

Recinetum, now *Recanati*.

Reciv, (La,) t. Brazil, in Pernambuco; well fortified.

Reckem, t. Neth., in W. Flanders. Pop. 1,432.

Reckenitz, r. which separates the duchy of Mecklenburg from Pomerania, and runs into a lake, which communicates with the Baltic, near Ribnitz.

Reckheim, or *Rekum*, or *Reckem*, t. Neth., in Limburg; 7 N. Maestricht. Pop. 863.

Recklinhausen, t. Pru. Westphalia, Munster, on the Lippe, capital of a county to which it gives name; 26 SSW. Munster, 44 N. Cologne. P. 1,200. Pop. of the county 27,250. Sq. m. 264.

Reckson, t. Bengal; 6 E. Calcutta.

Recoara, v. Italy, in Vicenza; celebrated for its medicinal springs; 24 W. Vicenza.

Recologne, t. France, in Doubs; 8 W. Besançon, 14 SE. Gray.

Recreation Island, fertile isl. in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722. Lon. 148. W. Lat. 16. S. The land is elevated and fertile, producing sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, Indian figs,

&c. The inhabitants are straight, well made, robust, and full of vivacity; their bodies are painted, and they are armed.

Rectortown, p-t. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 52.

Reculet, mt. France, the most elevated summit of Mount Jura.

Reculver, v. & parish, Eng., on N. coast of Kent, called by the Romans *Regalbium*, and by the Saxons *Reaculv*; 10 NE. Canterbury. Lon. 1. 11. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 265. Roman antiquities and coins are found here. Ethelbert king of Kent had a palace here. It is now a mean village, and the two spires of the church serve as a sea mark.

Recumpado, t. Hind., Rajamundry; 23 NW. Rajamundry.

Red Bank, fort, Gloucester co. N. J., on the Delaware; 9 S. Philadelphia.

Red Bank, p-v. Colleton, S. C.; W. 593.

Red Bay, bay on N. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 79. 44. N.

Red Bay, bay on SE. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 10. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Red Bluff, p-v. Claiborne co. Mis.; W. 1,192.

Red Cedar Lake, see *Cassina Lake*.

Red Crab Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Aracan. Lon. 91. 50. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Red Creek, p-v. Seneca co. N. Y.; W. 390.

Red Deer Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 112. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Red Deer River, r. N. A., which flows into Little Winnepeg lake.

Red Flaggy Bay, bay on N. coast of the isl. of St. Christopher, a little E. Ragged point.

Red Haven, bay of Scotland, on N. coast of the county of Banff; 3 E. Cullen. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Red Head, cape, Scotland, on E. coast of Angus; 6 S. Montrose. Lon. 2. 26. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Red Head, N. point of the island of Eda. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 59. 6. N.

Red Hook, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on N. side of Rhinebeck, on E. bank of the Hudson; 47 S. Albany, W. 317. Pop. 2,714. It contains 3 post offices, called *Red Hook*, *Upper Red Hook*, and *Upper Red Hook Landing*.

Red Hills, rocks in the German sea, near the coast of Northumberland. Lon. 1. 17. W. Lat. 55. 26. N.

Red Horse, (Vale of,) district, Eng., in Warwickshire, which takes its name from a horse cut in a hill of reddish soil.

Red House, p-v. Caswell co. N. C.; W. 313.

Red Island, isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 50. W. Lat. 43. 45. N.

Red Island, isl. near W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 47. 24. N.

Red Lake, lake, N. America. This is comparatively a small lake, at the head of a branch of the Bourbon or *Red River*; its form is nearly round, and about 60 miles in circumference. On one side of it is a tolerably large island, close by which a small river enters. It is almost SE. from lake Winnipeg, and SW. of lake of the Woods. Lon. 95. 10. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Red Lake, lake, N. America, situated Lon. 95. 15. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Red Lick, salt spring in the state of Kentucky; 32 E. Stamford.

Red Lion, hundred, in Newcastle co. Delaware. Pop. 929.

Red Point, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 208. 45. W. Lat. 34. 29. N.

Red River, r. which rises in Kentucky, and runs into the Cumberland in Tennessee, a little below Clarksville.

Red River, r. Kentucky, which runs W. into the Kentucky, 9 miles above Boonsborough.

Red River, or *Natchitoches*, r. N. A., which rises about 100 NE. Santa Fé, in Mexico, Lon. 105. W. Lat. 35. N., and after a very serpentine course of about 1,500 miles in Mexico, between Mexico and Arkansas, and through Louisiana, flows into the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans, in Lon. 91. 48. W. Lat. 31. 15. N. The navigation of Red river is interrupted at a place called *Rapide*, 135 miles from its mouth, by a ledge of soft rock of the consistence of pipe clay, which extends across the river, but might be easily removed. No difficulty, however, is experienced at present, except in low water. A more formidable obstruction is found in those natural bridges, formed by the accumulation of drift wood, under which the current of this great river passes for several miles. They have remained unbroken for so long a period that they have acquired a soil and a growth of timber similar to the surrounding country.

Red River, r. North America. The eastern branch rises from Red lake, flows W. by N. about 150 miles, and is then joined by the west branch. It then changes its direction to E. of N., and after a course below its junction of about 180 miles, flows into lake Winnipeg. About 70 miles above the lake it is joined by the Assiniboine.

Red River, (*Little*), r. Arkansas, which rises near the sources of Buffalo Fork, and runs parallel for a great distance with the Arkansas, and joins white river 200 miles above its mouth.

Red River, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 85. 48. W. Lat. 47. 51. N.

Red River, r. N. A., which rises from Red lake, in Lat. 47. 40., and runs into the Winnipeg lake.

Red River, r. Canada, which runs into the Utawas, 60 W. Montreal.

Red Sea, or *Arabian Gulf*, (an. *Arabicus Sinus*), an extensive gulf of the Indian ocean, dividing Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa, extending in a NW. direction from the straits of Babelmandel to the isthmus of Suez, where it approaches to within 60 miles of the Mediterranean. Lat. 12. to 30. N. Length about 1,400 miles; breadth, where greatest, about 200. This sea was anciently a greater channel of commerce than in modern times. Its navigation is rendered difficult by frequent obstructions from coral rocks either above or under water, by storms, and by the paucity of safe harbours. The principal harbours are Suez, at its head; Cosseir, Suakem, and Massuah on west side; Jidda, Jambo, Ghunfude, Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha on the east side.

Red Shoal, p-v. Stokes co. N. C.; W. 365.

Reda, t. Armenia, in Erzerum; 36 N. Ispira.

Redarides, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 7 N. Avignon, 16 SSE. Orange.

Redbank, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 2,042.

Redbridge, t. Eng., in Hampshire, on the Tese

or Test, anciently, by Bede, called *Vadum Arundinis*, i. e. *Reedford* or *Redford*, which changed its name on the erection of a bridge; 3 W. Southampton, 80 SW. London. Here is a considerable timber wharf.

Redburn, t. Eng., in Herts, consisting of one street nearly a mile in length; 26 N. London.

Redear Rocks, rocks in the German Ocean, near N. coast of the county of York, E. of the mouth of the Tees.

Reden, or *Radzyn*, t. Prussia; 20 NE. Culm.

Redfield, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y.; 35 NNW. Rome, 148 NW. Albany, W. 440. Pop. 336.

Redford, or *Retford*, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire, on E. side of the river Idle; 22 N. Nottingham, 144 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 53. 24. N. Pop. 2,030. It has a weekly market on Saturday; it is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. It is usually called *East Redford*, to distinguish it from *West Redford*, which is situated on the opposite side of the river.

Redgrave, parish, Eng., in Suffolk; 2 NE. Buddesdale. Pop. 646.

Redigoodan, t. Hind., Ellore; 25 W. Ellore.

Redipatnam, t. Hind., in Marawar; 18 N. Ramadporam.

Redes, r. S. A., which runs into the gulf of Darien, Lon. 76. 49. W. Lat. 7. 57. N.

Redegaste, r. Mecklenburg, which runs into the Stepenitz, 3 W. Gravesmuhlen.

Redfield, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y.; 35; NNW. Rome, 148 NW. Albany, W. 440. Pop. 336.

Redinha, t. Portugal, in Beira; 14 S. Coimbra. Pop. 2,000.

Redmore Plain, field, Eng., in the county of Leicester; 3 miles from Bosworth. Here the decisive battle was fought between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which the former lost his life.

Rednitz, r. Ger., formed by the union of the Upper and Lower Retztat, about 5 S. of Roth in Franconia. It meets with several considerable streams in its course, and near Furth is joined by the Pegnitz, after which it takes the name of *Regnitz*, passes by Erlangen and Forchheim, and falls into the Maine a little below Bamberg; being navigable in the latter part of its course.

Redolesco, t. Italy; 14 WSW. Mantua.

Redon, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 N. Rieux, 32 SSW, Rennes. Pop. 3,783.

Redonda, isl. in the West-Indies, about 10 m. in circumference, without ports, rivers, or towns. Lon. 62. 20. W. Lat. 16. 55. N.

Redondela, or *Redondillo*, t. Spain, in Galicia, near W. coast, defended by a strong castle; 15 N. Tuy, 32 WSW. Orense. Pop. 1,200.

Redondo, rock in the West Indies, between the islands of Montserrat and Nevis, about 3 miles in circ. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 6. N.

Redondo Novo, t. Benguela. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 11. 22. S.

Redondo, (O,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 S. Estremoz, 14 ENE. Evora. Pop. 2,697.

Redondos, t. Portugal, Beira; 17 S. Coimbra.

Redones, now *Rennes*.

Redoute de Tournalville, fortress, France, in Channel; 2 E. Cherbourg.

Redruth, t. Eng., in Cornwall, in the midst of extensive tin works, with two markets weekly; 8 W. Truro, 262 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 50. 14. N. Pop. 5,903.

Redstone River, see *Alempigon*.

Redstone, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,207.

Reductionos Quelmes, fortress, Buenos Ayres, S. A.; 10 SE. Buenos Ayres.

Reducto da Mangaveira, fort on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 32. 40. S.

Redwaeth Bay, or *Traeth Coch*, bay on N. coast of the island of Anglesea. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Redwitz, t. Bavaria; 4 N. Bayreuth.

Redwood River, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash.

Reed Point, cape on West coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 36. W. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Reedham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, on the Yare; 6 SW. Yarmouth.

Reedsborough, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 15 SE. Bennington. Pop. 530.

Reedstown, see *Strong*.

Reedy Creek, r. New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Reedy Island, isl. in the river Delaware, 20 miles from Bombay hook, and 50 below Philadelphia; 3 m. long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad. See *Port Penn*.

Reedy River, see *Saluda*.

Reedy River Shoals, see *Fork Shoals*.

Reef Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 miles from W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 3. Lat. 4. S.

Reef Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 48. E. Lat. 0. 8. N.

Reel Foot, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi, about 35 S. of the Ohio.

Reen, r. Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Glomme, 20 N. Opsal.

Reensklosser, t. Norway; 12 NNW. Drontheim.

Reephram, t. Eng., in Norfolk, on the Eyre; 11 NE. Dereham; 112 N. by E. London. Pop. 299.

Reersoe, small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 7. E. Lat. 55. 32. N.

Rees, t. Pru. Cleves, on the Rhine; 8 E. Cleves. Lon. 6. 20. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. P. 2,311.

Rees ul Ain, or *Resaina*, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 80 S. Diarbekir.

Rees, see *Rens*.

Reesville, p-v. Montgomery co. Pa.; W. 150.

Reetz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 50 NE. Custrin, 100 NE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 36. E. Lat. 53. 18. N. Pop. 1,347.

Refah, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, anciently called *Raphia*; 18 NE. El Arish, 57 ENE. Catieh. It is memorable for a bloody battle fought about 217 years before the Christian æra, between Antiochus, king of Syria, and Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt, in which the latter was victorious.

Refirth Voe, bay on E. coast of the island of Yell. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 60. 58. N.

Refugio, (*El*) harbour in one of the islands of Mayorga. Lon. 177. 32. E. Lat. 18. 36. S. A safe shelter is to be found here from the most furious winds.

Refvinge, t. Sweden, in Halland; 9 NNW. Halmstad.

Rega, r. Pomerania, which rises 3 NW. Dramburg, passes by Regenwalde, Plate, Greiffenberg, Treptow, &c. and runs into the sea, 12 SW. Colberg.

Regah, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 N. Atfieh.

Regan, t. Persia, in Kerman; 89 E. Bumm. It is a neat little town, surrounded by a mud wall, and has a good fort.

Regrau, t. Austria; 12 W. Steyr.

Regelsbrun, t. Austria; 7 N. Brugg.

Regen, r. which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, near Ratisbon.

Regen, (*Circle of the*) circle, Bav., bounded N. by the circle of the Upper Maine, E. by Bohemia, S. by the circles of the Lower Danube and the Iser, and W. by the Upper Danube and the Rezat. Pop. 357,717. Sq. m. 3,784. Ratisbon and Amberg are the chief towns. It is generally hilly, or mountainous, including a part of the rugged districts of the Fichtelberg and Bohemian forest, but has some plains of considerable extent and fertility.

Regen, t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube, on a river of the same name; 12 NNE. Deckendorf, 40 E. Ratisbon. Pop. 998.

Regen, or *Szasz Regen*, or *Reenmarkt*, t. Transylvania, in co. Thorda, on the Maros, with 4 annual fairs.

Regensberg, t. Switz., in Zurich, on a mountain; surrounded with walls in 1687; 6 E. Baden, 7 NNW. Zurich. Pop. 280.

Regensberg, see *Ratisbon*.

Regenstauf, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 7 N. Ratisbon, 21 E. Dietfurt. Pop. 1,125.

Regent's Town, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone, formed in 1813, and in 1816 it contained 1,100 captured negroes, living in a state of the utmost barbarism. In 1816, Mr. Johnson, a missionary teacher, began his labours here, which have been attended with the happiest effects. The town is regularly laid out, has 19 streets, a large stone church, a government house, parsonage house, school houses, &c. Not less than 1,200 or 1,300 negroes regularly attend public worship, of whom 250 are communicants; and 432 children attend the schools. Pop. 1,218. It is the residence of a missionary.

Regenwalde, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the Rega; 36 NNE. Stargard, 44 W. New Stettin. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 1,119.

Regelz, t. Hungary; 18 S. Caschau.

Regge, r. Holland, which rises near Enschede, and after passing by Ghoer, Rysen, &c., joins the Vecht near Ommens.

Reggio, (an. *Rhegium*, or *Regium Lepide*) t. Italy, capital of a small duchy belonging to Modena, on the Tessone; 14 WNW. Modena, 15 ESE. Parma. Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 44. 41. N. Pop. 13,276. Bp. see. It is situated in a delightful tract, surrounded by a rampart, the streets regular, the houses tolerably built; contains a cathedral, 22 churches, 26 convents, a library of 30,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history; has but little trade.—Native, Ariosto.

Reggio, (an. *Regio*, and *Rhegium Julii*) s-p. Naples, capital of Calabria Ultra, on the straits of Messina; 10 SE. Messina. Lon. 16. 53. E.

Lat. 38. 6. N. Pop. 16,439. Abp. see. It contains a cathedral, 11 churches, 7 convents, and 2 colleges. Here are some manufactures of stockings, gloves, waistcoats of thread or silk. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, mulberries, and grapes, with some sugar-canes.—This town was called by the Greeks *Rhegion*. The apostle St. Paul, on his journey to Rome, passed through this city. In the year 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Reggiolo, t. Italy ; 6 E. Guastalla.

Regheville, t. Africa, in Wangara, on a lake. Lon. 18. 19. E. Lat. 12. 47. N.

Regia, now *Armagh*, and *Limerick*.

Regiæ, now *Tremecen*.

Regina, now *Ratisbon*.

Regina, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 7 SW. Bisignano, 12 N. Cosenza.

Regiomagus, now *Rheinmagen*.

Regis, t. Sax., in Leipsic ; 13 ENE. Zeitz, 14 S. Leipsic.

Registan, name given to the great sandy desert, which forms the W. boundary of Hindoostan, between the country of Agimere and the Indus.

Regmalard, t. France, in Orne ; 9 ENE. Bellesme, 9 SE. Mortagne. Pop. 1,702.

Regno, t. Sweden, in East Gothland ; 28 N. Nordkiöping.

Regnano, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 16 m. from Manfredonia.

Regnavadsoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 69. 50. N.

Regnitz, see *Rednitz*.

Regnum, now *Chichester*.

Regny, t. France, in Loire ; 7 E. Roanne, 27 NW. Lyons. Pop. 1,420.

Regolets, passage from the gulf of Mexico into lake Pontchartrain ; about 10 m. long, and 3, or 400 yards wide.

Reguiny, t. France, in Morbihan ; 5 NW. Josselin.

Regulbium, now *Reculver*.

Regusse, t. France, in Var ; 9 NE. Barjols.

Regya, r. Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 16 E. Algiers.

Rehan, see *Resau*.

Rehburg, t. Han., in Calenberg ; 18 WNW. Hanover. Pop. 1,185.

Rehda, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden ; 25 WNW. Paderborn. Pop. 1,183.

Reher, v. Han., in Calenberg, near Ergen. Pop. 563.

Reher, t. Hind., Delhi, in Bareilly, capital of a district. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 29. 23. N.

Rehna, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Radegast ; 18 E. by S. Lubec. Pop. 1,480.

Rehoboth, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on E. side of the Seekhonk ; 15 WSW. Taunton, 37 SW. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 2,740.

Rehoboth, hundred, in Sussex co. Delaware ; W. of Rehoboth bay.

Rehut, t. Hind., Gohud ; 20 SSW. Gualior.

Reich, t. Austria ; 7 NW. Schwanastadt.

Reichelsdorf, t. Bavaria ; 7 S. Nuremberg.

Reichelsheim, t. Ger., in Nassau ; 24 ESE. Weilburg, 30 S. Marburg. Pop. 729.

Reichelswand, t. Bav. ; 3 E. Lauf.

Reichenau, isl. Baden, in the lake of Constance, about 4 m. long, abounding with vines,

and other fruit trees, with a celebrated abbey, and the villages of *Upper* and *Lower Zell* ; 4 W. Constance. Pop. 1,364.

Reichenau, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 9 WNW. Politka.

Reichenau, t. Sax., in Lusatia, on the Ostritz ; 4 SW. Camenz. Pop. 3,200.

Reichenau, or *Richnau*, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz ; 18 ENE. Königgratz. Pop. 3,222.

Reichenau, t. Austria ; 5 SW. Freystatt.

Reichenau, t. Sax., Vogtland ; near Pausa.

Reichenau, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 6 E. Rosenberg.

Reichenau, (*New*), t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 8 ESE. Pilgram.

Reichenau, t. Prussia ; 8 SE. Osterrod.

Reichenau, t. Prussia, on the Ossa ; 22 ENE. Culm.

Reichenbach, t. Sax., in Vogtland ; 10 SW. Zwickau, 58 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 16. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 3,261.

Reichenbach, gov. Pru. Silesia, formed in 1815, of the county of Glatz, the principalities of Munsterberg, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, and a part of Jauer ; divided into 10 circles, viz. Frankenstein, Glatz, Hirschberg, Jauer, Nimptsch, Munsterberg, Reichenbach, Schweidnitz, Striegau, and Bolkenhayn-Landshut. Pop. 466,101. Sq. m. 2,416. The surface is diversified, in most parts hilly, with beautiful and fertile plains, and the country very populous.

Reichenbach, t. Pru. Silesia, capital of the government and circle of the same name, on the Peile ; 10 SE. Schweidnitz, 30 SW. Breslau. Lon. 16. 37. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 3,236. H. 450.

Reichenbach, t. Pru. ; 7 SSW. Holland, 21 E. Marienburg.

Reichenberg, mt. Swabia ; 6 NW. Huiffingen.

Reichenberg, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Neisse ; 25 NNE. Jung Buntzlau, 50 NNE. Prague. Pop. 8,059. H. 1,115. It is the capital of a lordship belonging to the count of Clam-Galla, and is one of the most flourishing towns in Bohemia, and has extensive manufactures of woollens and linen, with a traffic in wool and yarn.—On the 21st of April, 1757, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the Prussians, in which the former were defeated.

Reichenberg, t. Prussia ; 3 SW. Heilsberg.

Reichenburg, t. Stiria ; 12 SSE. Cilley. H. 80.

Reicheneck, citadel, Bavaria, in Rezat ; 4 SE. Hersbruck.

Reicheneck, t. Stiria ; 5 ESE. Cilley.

Reichenfels, t. Carinthia ; 24 NE. Clagenfurt, 24 E. Muhrau.

Reichenhall, t. Bav., in Iser, on the Sala ; 9 SW. Salzburg, 64 SW. Munich. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 47. 44. N. Pop. 2,395. Here is a rich salt spring, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel 36 feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty house, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the distance of 12 m. over mountains, towards Traunstein, and there boiled ; the latter of these two places abounding more in wood, and having also greater conveniences for exportation. The quantity of salt made annually is 16,000 tons.

Reichenstein, t. Austria ; 10 NE. Steyregg.
Reichenstein, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau ; 16 W. Neisse. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 1,285.

Reichenstein, castle, Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblentz, seat of the county of Nesselrode.

Reichenstein, (*Upper*,) t. Bohemia, in Prachatz ; 3 WSW. Berg Reichenstein.

Reichenstein Berg, see *Berg Reichenstein*.

Reichental, t. Austria ; 3 E. Hadersdorf.

Reichenwallt, or *Reicherswalde*, t. Prussia, in Oberland ; 4 NW. Liebstat.

Reichenweyer, or *Riguewir*, t. France, Upper Rhine ; 6 NNW. Colmar. Pop. 1,758.

Reichersdorf, t. Transylvania ; 4 E. Medies.

Reichnaw, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 17 ESE. Konigingratz.

Reichenaw, t. Pru. Lusatia ; 6 W. Gorlitz.

Reichnich, t. Stiria ; 6 NE. Windisch Gratz.

Reichshofen, t. France, in Lower-Rhine ; 9 N. Haguenu. Pop. 1,542.

Reichstadt, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau ; 40 NNE. Prague. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle, and gives the title of duke to the son of Bonaparte.

Reichstadt, t. Saxony, Meissen ; 2 SW. Dippoldiswalda.

Reichthal, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau ; 30 N. Oppeln, 32 S. Breslau. Pop. 983.

Reiden, t. Switz., in Lucerne ; 18 NNW. Lucerne.

Reiff, see *Riva*.

Reifferscheid, t. Pru. Treves ; 32 SW. Cologne, 42 W. Coblentz. Lon. 6. 27. E. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 312.

Reiffing, t. Stiria, on the river Enns ; 20 N. Judenburg, 28 NW. Pruck.

Reiffnitz, t. Carniola ; 4 NW. Gottschee.

Reiftenberg, t. Austria ; 9 SE. Goritz.

Reignac, t. France, Gironde ; 9 NE. Blaye.

Reignier, t. Savoy, on the Arve ; 9 SE. Geneva. Pop. 1,300.

Reikness, cape on S. coast of Iceland. Lat. 63. 43. N.

Reikiavik, s-p. Iceland, capital of the island, situated on the SW. coast. Lon. 21. 45. W. Lat. 64. 10. N. Pop. about 500. The houses are in 2 streets, which form a right angle, the longest extending along the beach. It contains a cathedral, a house of correction, an astronomical observatory, a bible society, and some merchants' ware houses. It is a miserable place, and the houses are mean.

Reillanne, t. France, in Lower Alps ; 6 NW. Manosque, 7 S. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,239.

Reily, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,451.

Reims, or *Rheims*, (an. *Durocortorium*, and *Remi*,) city, France, in Marne, capital of a district, on the small river Vesle ; 26 NNW. Chalons sur Marne, 100 E. by N. Paris. Lon. 4. 6. E. Lat. 49. 15. N. Pop. 30,225. H. 2,500. It is an ancient city, situated in a fine plain, surrounded at a distance with a chain of low hills, covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen mound, planted on both sides by double rows of trees, now serving only the purpose of embellishment. The space enclosed is extensive, and a considerable part of it is occupied by gardens and walks. The houses, in general, are well built, but are rather low ; the streets mostly wide and straight, but some are narrow and crooked.

Before the French revolution, Rheims was the see of an archbishop, who was the primate of France. It contains a vast Gothic cathedral, an edifice of the 12th century, one of the finest in the kingdom, where the French kings were formerly crowned. It contains 17 churches, 3 hospitals, and a royal college. Its chief manufactures are cottons, woollens, hats, and stockings.—Natives, Colbert, Burigny, and Linguet.

Rein, t. Stiria ; 9 NW. Gratz.

Rein, t. Stiria, on the Save ; 20 SE. Cilley.

Rein, see *Rhein*.

Reindorf, t. Bavaria ; 4 SSW. Bamberg.

Reineck, t. Pru. Lower Rhine ; 14 NNW. Coblentz.

Reinen, see *Rheine*.

Reinertz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on the borders of Bohemia ; 11 W. Glatz, 28 S. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 50. 14. N. Pop. 1,560. Here are manufactures of cloth and paper. Adjoining to the town is a celebrated medicinal spring.

Reinfeldt, t. Prussia ; 12 SW. Dantzig.

Reingers, t. Austria ; 12 NNW. Waidhoven.

Reinhartsbrunn, t. Ger., in Gotha ; 10 SSW. Gotha.

Reinhartz, t. Saxony ; 2 W. Schmeidelberg.

Reinheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 5 SE. Darmstadt.

Reinischdorf, t. Silesia ; 5 N. Neisse.

Reinosa, see *Reynosa*.

Reinsberg, or *Rhynsberg*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Rhyn ; 10 NNE. New Ruppin, 35 NNW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 58. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 1,356.

Reinschnick, (*Der*,) mt. Stiria ; 12 SE. Landsperg.

Reinsdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 2 ESE. Zwickau.

Reinspur, t. Bav. ; 6 SSW. Rothenburg.

Reinstein, see *Regenstein*.

Reintal, t. Austria ; 4 ESE. Feldsburg.

Reipoltzkirchen, Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 5 E. Lautereck, 23 N. Deux Ponts. Pop. 530.

Reisbach, t. Bavaria, on the Vils ; 4 SE. Dingelfingen, 35 W. Passau. Pop. 577.

Reisch, t. Moravia, in Iglau ; 18 S. Iglau.

Reischstadt, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 2 NW. Nimes.

Reisenberg, t. Austria, on the Reisenpach river ; 11 WSW. Brugg, 12 SE. Vienna.

Reisenburg, t. Prussia ; 78 SW. Konigsberg.

Reisengeberg, mt. Bohemia, in Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Reisenpach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

Reishaffen, t. France, Lower Rhine ; 7 NNW. Haguenu, 21 N. Strasburg.

Reisjarvi, t. Finland ; 47 E. Gamla Karleby.

Reismarkt, or *Szerdahely*, t. Transylvania, capital of a small district ; 32 W. Hermanstadt.

Reisnitz, t. Carniola ; 4 NW. Gottschee.

Reissen, or *Ridzyn*, t. Pru. Posen, on the borders of Silesia ; 40 S. Posen. Pop. 1,256.

Reissenburg, or *Prabutha*, see *Reisenburg*.

Reissendorf, t. Silesia ; 4 N. Patschkau.

Reistertown, p-t. Baltimore co. Md. ; 15 NW. Baltimore, W. 54.

Reith, t. Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire ; 8 W. Richmond. Pop. 1,128.

Reitlingen, see *Reutlingen*.

Reittereck, t. Stiria; 7 E. Voitsberg.

Reitti, t. Tyrol, on the Lech; near is a remarkable mountain pass; 6 S. Fusser, in Bavaria.

Reitnau, t. Stiria; 2 N. Hardeberg.

Reitz, t. Portugal, in Beira; 3 N. Viseu.

Rekek, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 128. 40. E. Lat. 1. 33. S.

Reling, t. France, in Moselle, on the Sarre; 5 miles below Sar Louis.

Relling, t. Holstein; 2 SSE. Pinnenberg.

Rellinghusen, t. Holstein; 9 E. Itzehoa.

Remaighian, t. Persia, in Laristan; 10 NW. Tarem.

Remal, t. Hind.; 13 NW. Agimere.

Remalard, t. France, in Orne; 16 SSE. Mortagne. Pop. 1,700.

Remanso, t. S. A., Cordova; 170 N. Cordova.

Rembang, t. on N. coast of Java; 45 NE. Samarang, 230 E. Batavia. Pop. about 11,000, mostly Chinese and Javanese. It contains many good houses, has a fort, and is advantageously situated for trade. The Dutch formerly built their principal vessels here. Salt is manufactured in the vicinity.

Remberston, p-t. Sumpter district, S. Carolina; W. 519.

Rembervillers, or *Ramberviller*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vosges; 13 WSW. St. Diey, 19 E. Mirecourt. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 43. 21. N. Pop. 4,926.

Remda, t. Ger., in Weimar; 11 SSW. Jena, 18 SE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 587.

Remedios, t. New Grenada, in Popayan; 70 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia, 210 N. Popayan. Pop. 500 housekeepers.

Remedios, or *Nostra Señora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo*, t. Guatemala, Veragua; 90 WNW. St. Yago. Lat. 8. 44. N.

Remedios, or *Payasal*, t. Guatemala, in Yucatan, in lake Pue. Lon. 91. 46. W. Lat. 17. 3. N.

Remedios, or *Nuestra Señora de los Remedios*, t. New Grenada, capital of Rio del Hacha; on the Rio del Hacha; 73 E. by N. St. Martha, 104 NW. Maracaybo. Lon. 72. 55. W. Lat. 11. 30. N. It is defended by a castle, and was formerly considerable for its pearl fishery.

Remedios, a celebrated sanctuary of *Nuestra Señora*, (Our Lady,) Mexico, in a dry mountain plain; 15 N. by W. Mexico.

Remee, t. Bengal; 16 S. Koonda.

Remi, now *Reims*.

Remich, or *Remigen*, t. Neth., Luxemburg, on the Moselle; 12 E. Luxemburg, 12 NNE. Thionville. Pop. 1,603.

Remilly, t. France, Ardennes; 7 W. Charleville.

Remiremont, t. France, and principal of a district, in Vosges; 10 SSE. Epinal, 21 SW. St. Diey. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 48. 1. N. Pop. 3,950. It has considerable trade.

Remissau, see *Remsa*.

Remlingen, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg. Pop. 814.

Remlingen, t. Ger., Bavaria; 9 E. Wertheim, 12 SW. Wurzburg. Pop. 900.

Remney, or *Rumpney*, r. Wales, which rises in Becknockshire, and after separating the coun-

ties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

Remollon, t. France, in Higher Alps, on the Durance; 15 SW. Embrun.

Remomilo, see *Antimilo*.

Remou, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Removille, t. France, Vosges; 4 W. Vichery, 5 E. Neufchâteau.

Remoulins, t. France, in Gard; 7 SE. Uzès, 12 W. Avignon, 13 NE. Nimes. Pop. 808.

Remporetty, t. Hind.; 30 NE. Travancore.

Rems, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 4 NW. Waiblingen.

Remsa, or *Remissau*, t. Sax., in Schonburg, on the Mulda; 2 NNE. Glauchau. Pop. 600.

Remscheid, v. Pru. Dusseldorf; 2 SW. Lennep. The village is small, containing only about 100 houses, but the environs engaged in manufactures contain 7,145 inhabitants; employed in manufacturing hardware, linen, cottons and ribbons.

Remsen, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 107 NW. Albany, W. 409. Pop. 912.

Remungul, t. France, in Morbihan; 7 S. Pontivy.

Remusat, t. France, Drôme; 6 NE. Nions.

Remy, t. France, in Oise; 6 N. Clermont.

Ren, t. Russia, Novgorod; 16 SE. Ustiuza.

Renaion, t. France, in Loire; 6 W. Roanne. Pop. 1,700.

Renapour, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 76 E. Perinda, 124 NW. Hydrabad. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Renathia, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 10 SW. Satalia.

Renay, or *Renaix*, or *Ronse*, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 7 S. Oudenarde, 10 NNE. Tournay. Pop. 9,906. It has a magnificent chateau, a hospital, and 3 churches, with extensive woollen manufactures.

Renchen, t. Baden, on the Rensch; 4 NNW. Oberkirch, 10 E. Strasburg. Pop. 1,913. Near this town the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1796.

Rensch, r. Baden, which rises in the Orlnau, and runs into the Rhine, 10 N. Oberkirch.

Rendall, t. Scot., on E. coast of Pomona; 5 NNW. Kirkwall. Lat. 58. 55. N.

Rende, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 NNW. Cosenza.

Rendlesham, v. & parish, Eng., in Suffolk; 3 SE. Market Wickham. Pop. 225.

Rendezvous Bay, bay on S. coast of Antigua, W. of Falmouth harbour.

Rendezvous, (Island of,) isl. or rock in the S. Indian ocean, discovered in 1773, by Mons de Kerguelen, near the N. coast of Kerguelen's land, and called by captain Cook, *Bligh's Night Cap*.

Rendezvous Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 16. 59. N.

Rendsburg, t. Holstein; 15 W. Kiel, 46 N. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 54. 19. N. Pop. 4,287; including the military, 7,563. It is situated on the Eyder, at its junction with the canal of Kiel, divided by the river into 3 parts, one being on an island. It is a strong town, and contains a Latin school, a hospital, and 2 churches. Its chief manufacture is pottery.—Native, Gudius.

René, t. France, in Sarte; 15 N. Le Mans.

Renegado Reef, rocky shoal in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 16. 16. N.

Renelle, r. France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Reneshoua, r. America, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 81. 55. W. Lat. 41. 47. N.

Renfrew, t. Scot., and capital of a county to which it gives name, on S. side of the Clyde; 6 W. Glasgow, 51 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 21. W. Lat. 55. 55. N. Pop. 2,305. It is pleasantly situated, but meanly built.

Renfrewshire, sometimes called *Strathgryfe* co. Scot., bounded NE. by Dumbartonshire and Lanerkshire, from the former of which it is separated by the Clyde, E. by Lanerkshire, SW. by the county of Ayr, and W. by the Frith of Clyde; about 30 miles in length from NW. to SE., and from 5 to 10 in breadth. In N. part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile; the S. parts are mountainous, and more barren. The principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Pop. 92,596. Sq. m. 241.

Rengab, t. Sweden, West Bothnia; 30 NNW. Umea.

Rengersdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, with a castle. Pop. 943.

Rengo, t. Finland; 8 SSW. Tavasthus.

Reni, t. Bessarabia, on the Danube; 40 W. Ismail. Lon. 28. 44. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.

Reninghe, t. Neth., in West Flanders; 8 N. by W. Ypres. Pop. 1,902.

Renneho, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 36 S. Drontheim.

Rennel's Sound, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 133. W. Lat. 53. 28. N.

Rennershofen, t. Bav., near Neuburg. P. 700.

Rennes, (an. *Condate* and *Redones*), city, France, cap. of Ille-and-Vilaine, formerly capital of Brittany, at the conflux of the Ille and the Vilaine; 80 N. Nantes, 220 W. Paris. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 47. 7. N. Pop. 28,601. H. 4,000. Bp. see. It is situated on an extensive plain; the streets are generally broad and straight, and the houses well built; some of the old streets yet remaining are narrow, with high antiquated houses. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, an academy or provincial university with 2 faculties, a royal college, a school of medicine and surgery, a public library of 30,000 vols., a museum, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, &c.—Barges of considerable burden ascend the Vilaine as far as Rennes. The trade of the town consists in corn, cattle, hemp, flax, timber, lead, wax, butter, &c.; the manufactures are sail cloth, blankets, hats, thread, stockings, gloves, and hardware, all which are exported.—Native, Guesclin.

Renno, t. Corsica; 3 NE. Vico. Pop. 809.

Reno, (an. *Rhenus*), r. Italy, which rises a little N. of Pistoia, and runs into the Po, 4 miles above Ferrara.

Renogrund, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 3. E. Lat. 63. 59. N.

Renouse Harbour, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 25. W. Lat. 47. N.

Rens, *Rense*, or *Rees*, t. Pru. Coblenz; 5 S.

Coblenz, 46 SSE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 37. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 1,325. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be seen the *Königstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, consisting of a round vault, built of free-stone.

Rensen, lake, Prussia; 10 NNE. Culm.

Rensselaer, co. N. Y.; bounded N. by Washington co., E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia co., and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 36,309; in 1820, 40,153. Chief towns, Troy and Lansingburgh.

Rensselaer, v. in Sand lake, N. Y.; 12 E. Albany. Here is an extensive manufacture of glass.

Rensselaerville, p-t. Albany co. N. Y.; 24 SW. Albany, W. 380. Pop. 3,435.

Renta, lake, Albania, near Scutari.

Renterbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Renteria, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 3 SE. St. Sebastian.

Rentershausen, t. Bav.; 7 E. Luringen.

Rentown, t. Scot., in Dumbartonshire, considerable for its manufactures; 3 NW. Dumbarton.

Renty, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on the Aa; 9 SW. St. Omer, 18 ENE. Boulogne. Pop. 503. Near this town a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1554.

Rentz, t. Rugen; 11 SSW. Bergen.

Renwez, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 SE. Rocroy. Pop. 1,167.

Reolle, (*La*), t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gironde; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts SE. Bourdeaux, 9 NW. Agen. Lon. 0. 2. E. Lat. 44. 35. 9 N. Pop. 3,308.

Reorthe, (*La*) t. France, Vendée; 10 NNW. Luçon, 13 W. Châtaigneraye.

Reparo, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 29. 23. S.

Repeham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday; 14 NW. Norwich, 109 NNE. London. Lat. 52. 45. N.

Reounzeik, t. Burmah, on the Irrawaddy. Lon. 95. 25. E. Lat. 17. 45. N. It carries on considerable trade with Rangoon in teak timber, &c.

Repentigny, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 15. E. Lat. 45. 48. N.

Repin, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Replot, one of the Quarken islands, in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 63. 15. N.

Repolovskoi, t. Rus., Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 171 N. Tobolsk.

Reposo, small island near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 19. 36. S.

Reppeli, t. Pomerania; 7 WSW. Zachan.

Reppen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Eylang; 6 SSW. Drossen, 16 SSE. Custrin. Lon. 15. 2. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 2,121.

Reps, or *Kohalom*, t. Transylvania, cap. of a district; 16 N. Fogaras. Pop. 2,200. The district of Reps, or Kahalom-Szek, is elevated and mountainous, inhabited by the descendants of Saxon settlers. Pop. about 26,000. Sq. m. 210.

Repulse Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 148. 33. W. Lat. 20. 36. S.

Repulse Bay, bay on the coast of Kerguelen's land.

Repulse Bay, bay, N. A., N. of Hudson's bay. Lon. 85. W. Lat. 66. 40. N.

Requena, t. Spain, New Castile, situated on the top of a hill, near the Oljana, on the borders of Valencia; 55 SE. Cuenca. Pop. 6,000. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, with straight streets, tolerably built; the inhabitants are industrious; many of them employed in weaving silk. Briet supposes it to be the *Salaria*, which Ptolemy places in the country of the Bastitani.

Requisat, t. France, in Aveiron; 13 SE. Sauveterre, 18 S. Rhodéz. Pop. 2,980.

Requiny, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 NW. Josselin.

Rerhultan, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 30 SSW. Gefle.

Rerone, r. Italy, which rises in the Vicentin, and runs into the Brenta.

Reerre, r. France, which runs into the Soudre, about a league above Romorantin.

Resafa ebn Hesham, see *Arsoffa*.

Resau, or *Rehau*, t. Bav., Upper Maine, on the Gruna; 7 ESE. Hoff. Pop. 1,035.

Reseva, r. Servia, which runs into the Morava, 14 S. Passarowitz.

Reschouet, t. Prussia; 7 NNE. Zarnowitz.

Reze, or *Reze*, r. France, which runs into the Soudre, at Romorantin.

Resele, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 55 NNE. Hernosand.

Reshd, city, Persia, and cap. of the province of Ghilan; 300 N. Ispahan. Lon. 49. 50. E. Lat. 37. 20. N. It is situated on a river, a branch of the Kizil Ozan, about 6 miles from the Caspian sea, containing 2, or 3,000 houses, but dispersed without regularity. It is populous and commercial, and was formerly surrounded with trees, but these were principally destroyed by the Russians, when they made an incursion into the country. A considerable quantity of rice grows in the environs. The heat in summer is almost insupportable, and dangerous when a certain wind blows, but fortunately it seldom continues above a quarter of an hour.

Resina, t. Naples, close to Portici, from which it is separated by the royal palace; 5 E. Naples. Pop. 7,745.

Resite, t. Naples, Capitanata; 16 NNW. Viesti.

Reslau, r. which rises in Bavaria, & runs into the Egra, in Bohemia.

Resolis, t. Scot., in Cromartyshire; 7 W. Cromarty.

Resolution Bay, bay on W. coast of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas islands, in the South Pacific ocean. It has sometimes been called the *Port of Menaana*. This bay is under the highest land of the island, in Lon. 139. 9. W. Lat. 9. 55. S.

Resolution Island, one of the new discovered Society's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 45. W. Lat. 17. 24. S.

Resolution Island, isl. in N. Atlantic ocean, 60 miles in circ., on N. side of the entrance into Hudson's straits. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 61. 40. N.

Resolution Port, bay or harbour of the isl. of Tanna, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 19. 32. S.

Resouze, r. France, which runs into the Saône, near Pont de Vaux, in Ain.

Ressava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 46 SE. Belgrade.

Ressel, or *Roessel*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 50 S. Königsberg, 65 E. Elbing. Pop. 2,399. It has a castle and a gymnasium.

Ressons, t. France, Oise; 10 WSW. Noyon.

Restain, see *Arrestan*.

Restinclières, t. France, in Herault; 4 NW. Lunel, 9 NE. Montpellier.

Restoration Cove, bay on W. coast of N. A., in Burke's canal. Lon. 232. 20. E. Lat. 52. 1. N.

Restoration Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 12 39. S. It is about 3 m. in circumference.

Restoration Point, cape on W. coast of Vashon's island. Lon. 237. 46. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Restoun, (an. *Arethusa*), t. Syria; 12 SE. Hamah.

Restow, t. Aust. Galicia; 72 W. Lemberg.

Retchani, t. Russia, in Pskov; 16 S. Tropetz.

Retchna, circar, Hind., situated between the rivers Rauvee and Chunaub; in it are the cities of Lahore, Ameenabad, Sealcot, and several other towns.

Reteh, or *Arratama*, district, Africa, in Sugul-messa.

Retford, see *Redford*.

Rethel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ardennes; 7 posts SW. Sedan, 23 ENE. Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 4,862. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country, called the *Retelois*.

Rethem, t. Han., Luneburg, on the Aller; 12 SW. Verden, 32 W. Zelle. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 52. 51. N. Pop. 938.

Rethondes, t. France, in Oise; 5 NE. Compeigne.

Rethwische, t. Holstein; 16 W. Lubeck, 25 NE. Hamburg.

Retiers, t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 WSW. La Guerche, 30 SE. Rennes. Pop. 3,047.

Retimo, or *Rhetzmo*, (an. *Rhitymnæ*), s-p. Candia; 40 W. Candia. Lon. 24. 21. E. Lat. 35. 20. N. Pop. 6,000; $\frac{1}{2}$ Turks, $\frac{1}{2}$ Greeks. It extends along the haven, and has walls. The citadel commands a fort, which is built at the other end of the town to guard the haven. The fort is at present ruinous, and the haven utterly neglected. Ships of war used formerly to be laid up here below the citadel; at present there is scarcely depth enough for small craft.

Retmansdorf, or *Radovelza*, t. Carniola, on the Save; 22 S. Clagenfurt, 52 W. Cilley. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Retonviller, t. France, Somme; NE. Roye.

Retorbio, t. Italy, in Pavia; 14 S. Pavia.

Retow, t. Samogitia; 12 W. Medniki.

Retschitz Kardasch, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 15 SW. Tabor.

Retschitz Rot, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 5 N. Pilgram.

Retteg, t. Transsylvania, in Inner Szolnok, on the Samos; 35 N. by E. Clausenburg.

Retten, t. Stiria; 12 W. Friedberg.

Rettenbach, t. Bav.; 4 E. Ottenbeuren. Pop. 1000.

Retterheim, t. Bavaria; 16 W. Wurzburg.

Retterswald, t. Prussia; 7 SE. Marienburg.

Rettinghery, t. Hind., in Mysore; 38 E. Chitteldroog, 70 NNW. Bangalore. Lon. 77. 4. E. Lat. 14. 5. N.

Rettlstein, t. Stiria, on the Muehr; 6 SE. Pruck.

Rettlstein, mt. Stiria ; 8 E. Pruck.

Retuerto, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 18 S. Burgos.

Retusari, small island, Russia, in the gulf of Finland ; 20 W. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 14. E. Lat. 60. N. On this island the town of Cronstadt stands.

Retweyer, lake, Bavaria ; 6 NE. Vilseck.

Rety, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, district of Boulogne. Pop. 1,002.

Retz, t. Bavaria, on the Schwarza ; 22 SE. Amberg, 26 NNE. Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

Retz, see *Reetz*.

Retz, or *Roetz*, t. Austria, on the Theya ; 6 WSW. Znaym, 44 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 2,200.

Retzat, see *Rezat*.

Retzstadt, t. Bav. ; 4 SSE. Carlstadt. P. 860.

Reva, t. Natolia ; 10 E. Constantinople.

Reuden, t. Saxony ; 5 NW. Bitterfeld.

Reudzel r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 18 W. Eloreszti, in Moldavia.

Revel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper Garonne ; 21 NW. Carcassonne, 27 ESE. Toulouse. Pop. 3,743.

Revel, t. France, in Isere ; 15 SE. Vienne.

Revel, or *Kolyvan*, t. Russia, capital of Esthonia, or government of Revel, on a small bay of the gulf of Finland ; 150 N. Riga, 170 W. by S. Petersburg. Lon. 24. 39. E. Lat. 59. 27. N. Pop. 13,000. H. 1,763. It has an excellent harbour, well secured against winds, and defended by batteries on some islands at its mouth. The town is fortified by a mound and ditch, and by a citadel on a rock. It is divided into 3 parts, the town, the suburb, and Domberg ; and contains 7 Lutheran and 6 Greek churches, a military academy, a public library, schools, &c. The houses are of brick, tolerably built, but the streets are generally narrow and irregular. The exports consist of corn, timber, hemp, and spirituous liquors. About 200 merchant vessels arrive here yearly. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Revel's Island, small isl. near the coast of Va. Lon. 75. 43. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Revello, t. Piedmont, near the Po, on the declivity of a high mountain ; fortified by art and nature ; 3 NW. Saluzzo. Pop. 5,001. It contains 1 parochial and 3 other churches, a castle, a palace, and a convent of Dominicans.

Revera, small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

Revere, t. Italy, in Mantua, on south side of the Po, opposite to Ostiglia ; 12 ESE. Mantua. Pop. 7,527.

Reversio, now *St. Paulim*.

Revez, t. Portugal, Tras-os-Montes ; 10 NE. Lamego, 18 W. Mirandela.

Revez, t. Brabant ; 8 N. Charles sur Sambre, 20 S. Brussels.

Reugny, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 6 S. Château Regnauld, 9 NE. Tours.

Reviere, t. France, in Calvados ; 8 N. Caen.

Revigny aux Vaches, t. France, in Meuse ; 7 WNW. Bar le Duc, 15 S. St. Menehould. Pop. 1,687.

Revilla Gigedo, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, nearly of an oval form, 50 miles in length from N. to S., and 23 in breadth. Lon. 228. 27. to 229. 15. E. Lat. 55. 6. to 55. 55. N.

Revilla Gigedo, (Canal of,) strait of the N.

Pacific ocean, between the island of Revilla Gigedo and the island of Gravina.

Reuilly, t. France, in Indre ; 9 N. Issoudun, 9 S. Vierzon. Pop. 1,712.

Revin, t. France, Ardennes, on the Meuse ; 6 NE. Rocroy, 12 N. Charleville. Pop. 1,787.

Revinghein, t. France, North ; 5 N. Bailleul.

Reunion, isle of Bourbon, see *Bourbon*.

Revolax, t. Finland ; 13 E. Brahestad.

Revolskoi, t. Russia, in Viborg ; 128 NW. Povenetz.

Revucra, t. Hungary ; 13 N. Neusohl. Pop. 1,300.

Reus, t. Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles from the sea ; 9 W. Tarragona. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 41. 9. N. Pop. upwards of 20,000. H. 3,000. Its port is at Salon, and is joined to the town by a canal. In the middle of the 18th century, it was little more than a village, but has been flourishing, having manufactures of silks, cottons, leather, hats, brandy, &c.

Reuss, principality, Ger., in Upper Saxony, bordering on Bavaria, Saxony, Weimar, Gotha, and the Prussian province of Saxony. The surface is hilly, better adapted to pasture than tillage ; the mines are copper and lead, some iron, silver, alum, and vitriol ; the manufactures, woollens and linens, with some leather, cottons, and hard-ware. The religion is Lutheran.

The princes of Reuss are a very old family, now consisting of two principal lines, the elder and younger.—Pop. of the territories of Reuss elder line, or Reuss-Greiz, 19,850. Sq. m. 148. Chief town, Greitz.—The territories of Reuss younger line, or Reuss-Lobenstein, are divided into 4 districts, viz. Schleitz, Lobenstein, Ebersdorf, and Gera. Pop. 54,731. Sq. m. 455. Lobenstein is the residence of the prince.

Reuss, r. which rises from a lake on Mount St. Gothard, crosses the canton of Uri, passes through the Lake of the Four Cantons, by Lucerne, from whence it takes a N. course, and joins the Aar near Bruck. It has numerous water falls. See *St. Gothard*.

Reut, t. Bavaria ; 3 E. Forcheim.

Reut, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Dniester, near Ustia, in Moldavia.

Reuth, t. Sax., Vogtland ; 6 WSW. Plauen.

Reutlingen, t. Wurtemberg, capital of the circle of Schwarzwald, on the Echetz, a small river which runs into the Neckar ; 19 S. by E. Stutgard, 32 W. Ulm, 56 E. Strasburg. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 8,292. H. 1,200. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, a hospital, and a lyceum, and has a variety of manufactures.—Native, S. Gryphius. Near it, in the year 1716, was discovered a sulphurous spring.

Reutten, or *Reita*, t. Tyrol ; 32 NW. Inspruck.

Reutendorf, t. Austria ; 4 ENE. Entzerstorff.

Rewah, t. Hind., Allahabad ; 57 SSW. Allahabad, 116 NNE. Gurrah. Lon. 81. 36. E. Lat. 24. 35. N.

Rewari, circar, Hind., in Delhi, between Ballowistan on the N., and Mewat on the S.

Rewari, t. Hind., capital of a circar of the same name ; 48 SW. Delhi, 100 NW. Agra. Lon. 76. 52. E. Lat. 28. 13. N.

Rey, see *Rai*.

Rey, r. Eng., in Wiltshire, which runs into the Thames, near Cricklade.

Rey Isle, small island in the bay of Panama. Lon. 79. 46. W. Lat. 8. N.

Reyes, t. New Navarre; 64 S. Casa Grande.

Reyes, t. Peru, in Lima; 12 N. Tarma.

Reyes, see *St. Sebastian de los Reyes*.

Reyes, (*Los*,) t. New Grenada, in St. Martha; 80 SSE. St. Martha, 140 W. Maracaybo. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 10. 15. N. It has in its vicinity mines of silver, copper, and lead.

Reyes, (*Los*,) small isl. near the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of Port Desire. Lat. 47. 50. S.

Reyes le Yapey, (*Los*,) t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres; 180 SE. Corrientes.

Reygada, t. Portugal, Beira; 6 NNE. Pinhel.

Reygny, t. France, in Loire; 7 E. Roanne.

Reykiavik, see *Reikiavik*.

Reynards, Indians, N. A., residing in 3 villages, one on the Mississippi, 6 miles above the rapids of Rock river; the 2d, 12 miles behind the lead mines; and the 3d, on Turkey river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its entrance. No. 1,750.

Reynel, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 W. Bourmont, 13 NE. Chaumont. Pop. 480.

Reynesburch, t. Holland; 3 NW. Leyden.

Reynosa, t. Spain, Old Castile; 35 NW. Frias. Pop. 1,500.

Reynold's Island, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 80. W. Lat. 24. N.

Reynoldsburg, p-v. Humphrey co. Ten.; W. 823.

Reyoor, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 15 SE. Condapilly.

Rez, r. Russia, which runs into the Irbit, Lon. 62. 34. E. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Rezat, or *Retzat*, (*Upper & Lower*,) two rivers, Bav. The latter rises near Burg-Bernheim, passes by Anspach, and 5 miles NE. Spalt, joins the former, to form the Rednitz.

Rezat, circle, Bav., bounded N. by the circle of the Upper-Maine, E. by the circle of the Regen, S. by the circle of the Upper-Danube, and W. by Wurtemberg. Pop. 518,026. Sq. m. 3,386. The capital is Anspach; the largest town, Nuremberg; other principal towns, Furth & Schwabach. It produces abundance of wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and some madder, tobacco, and wine.

Rezbach, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Maine; 8 N. Wurtzburg. Pop. 956.

Rezemico, t. Italy; 20 N. Como.

Rezi, castle, Hungary; 6 SSE. St. Crot.

Reziza, t. Russia, in Polotsk; 72 NNW. Polotsk. Lon. 27. 4. E. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Rezzato, t. Italy; 4 E. Brescia. Pop. 2,000.

Rha, now *Volga*.

Rhacotis, see *Alexandria*.

Rhaden, t. Pru. Westphalia, Minden; 15 NW. Minden. Pop. 1,473.

Rhades, (an. *Ades*,) t. Tunis; 6 SE. Tunis.

Rhædestus, now *Rodosto*.

Rhætia, now *Tyrol*, and the *canton of the Grisons*.

Rhætian Alps, a subdivision of the Alps, consisting 1st, of the High Alps, reaching from St. Gothard to Lago Maggiore, including St. Gothard, Vogelsberg, Furca, &c.; 2d, of the Lepontine Alps, which extend from Lago Maggiore westerly to Great St. Bernard and the sources of the Rhone; 3d, of the Rhætian Alps, properly

so called, extending between the Grisons and Milan.

Rhaidr, r. which rises in E. part of Merionethshire, and runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropshire.

Rhamnietz, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 20 N. Stroemsholm.

Rhamnus, now *Tauro-Castro*.

Rhapta, see *Quiloe*.

Rhayadergowy, t. S. Wales, in Radnorshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 25 E. Aberystwith, 177 NW. London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 446. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been rebuilt by Rhees, prince of S. Wales, in the reign of Richard I.

Rhea, co. East Tennessee; W. 611. Pop. in 1810, 2,504. Slaves, 214. Pop. in 1820, 4,215. Chief town, Washington.

Rhede, or *Rheeden*, t. Neth., in Guelderland, on the Issel; 7 N. Arnheim, 8 SW. Doesburg. Pop. 3,400.

Rheenen, see *Rhenen*.

Rhegio, or *Rhegium*, now *Reggio*.

Rheidt, or *Rheydt*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on the Niers; 2 E. Gladbeck. Pop. 3,579.

Rheims, see *Reims*.

Rhein, t. Prussia, on a lake which communicates with Spirding lake; 68 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 42. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. It has a large, fortified castle. Pop. 1,269.

Rheina, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, capital of the principality of *Rheina Wolbeck*, on the Ems; 22 N. Munster. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 2,080.—The principality was given in 1802 to the prince of Looz and Corswaren, subject since 1815, to Prussia and Hanover. Pop. 9,160. Sq. m. 256.

Rheinau, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, on the Rhine; 5 S. Strasburg, 11 NE. Schlettstat.

Rheinau, t. Switz., in the Thurgau, on an isl. formed by the Rhine, with a convent; 5 SSW. Schaffhausen. Pop. 600.

Rheinbach, r. Saxony, which joins the Loderbach, near Bitterfeld.

Rheinbeck, t. Holstein; 10 E. Hamburg.

Rheinberg, t. Pru. Cleves; 22 NNW. Dusseldorf, 44 NNW. Cologne. Pop. 1,706.

Rheine, or *Reinen*, see *Rheina*.

Rheineck, or *Rheinegg*, t. Switz., in St. Gall, capital of the Rheinthal, on the Rhine, near its union with the lake of Constance; 8 SW. Bregentz, 26 SE. Constance.

Rheinfels, see *Rhinfels*.

Rheinfeld, t. Switz., in Aargau, on the Rhine; 9 E. Bâle, 25 NNE. Soleure. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 47. 35. N. Pop. 1,213. Here is a covered wooden bridge over the river.—This was one of the 4 forest towns of Austrian Swabia.

Rheingau, or *Rhingau*, district, Ger., in Nassau, extending along the Rhine from Biberack to Rudesheim; 12 miles long, and 4 broad; celebrated for producing the best Rhenish wine.

Rheinhausen, t. Baden, on east side of the Rhine; 2 N. Philipsburg. Pop. 900.

Rheinheim, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 7 ESE. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,579.

Rheinmagen, or *Remagen*, (an. *Regiomagus*,) t. Pru. Coblenz, near the Rhine; 19 NNW. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 16. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,435.

Rheinsdorf, see *Ronsdorf*.

Rheinthal, i. e. the Valley of the Rhine, district, Switz., in St. Gall, lying along the Rhine from lake Constance to the lordship of Sax; about 16 miles long, and 4 broad. Pop. about 15,000. Chief town, Rheineck.

Rheinwald, valley, Switz., Grisons, about 20 miles in length, which takes its name from a branch of the Rhine passing through it.

Rheinzabern, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 8 SE. Landau, 14 NE. Weissenburg. Pop. 1,004.

Rhena, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg; 22 WSW. Wismar, 42 NE. Hamburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Rhenea, or *Great Delos*, island in the Grecian Archipelago, 17 or 18 miles in circ., about 4 m. long, but of an irregular form, and unequally broad; in the centre not half a mile, but towards the S. it increases to near 3 miles; northward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is uninhabited, but produces vines, olives, and corn, cultivated by the Greeks of the neighbouring island of Myconi.—The name *Sdilles* is sometimes applied to this island and Little Delos. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Rhenen, t. Neth., in Utrecht, on the Leck; 20 NNE. Bois le Duc, 20 SE. Utrecht. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 2,177.

Rhense, or *Rhees*, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Rhine; 5 S. Coblenz. Pop. 986.

Rhenus, now *Rhine* & *Reno*.

Rheu, (*La*,) t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 5 WSW Rennes, 6 ESE. Montfort.

Rhinberg, see *Rheinberg*.

Rhine, (an. *Rhenus*,) the greatest river in Europe after the Volga and Danube. It rises in the Grison Alps, in three branches that unite into one stream. The principal branch descends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and runs into the lake of Constance, near Rheineck; passing through the lake of Constance and Zell, it passes by, or near to Stein, Schaffhausen, Eglisau, Keiserstuhl, Seckingen, Rheinfelden, Bâle, Hunningue, Strasburg, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, Bingen, Mentz, St. Goar, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Zons, Nuys, Dusseldorf, Duisburg, Rees, Emmeric, a little below which a large branch separates to the left, and takes the name of *Wahal*; to Huissen and Arnheim, near which another branch, which joins the Issel, breaks off to the right. The stream, which still keeps the name of the Rhine, passes on to Wageningen, and Wyck le Duerstede, where it again divides; the larger part to the left takes the name of the *Leck*, and joins the Meuse; the smaller, which is the less, passes by Utrecht, Voerden, Leyden, &c., and loses itself at last in the sand, just before it reaches the German sea, a few miles after it has left Leyden. It becomes navigable at Schaffhausen; at Cologne the vessels are from 100 to 150 tons. It receives the Neckar at Mannheim, the Maine at Mentz, the Moselle at Coblenz, &c. Length 700 miles.

Rhine, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 10 miles above Havelburg.

Rhine, r. France, which runs into the Loire, near Roanne.

Rhine, (*circle of the Lower*,) one of the 10 circles into which the German empire was divided till 1806; bounded by the circles of Westphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Swabia; by Lux-

emburg and France. The princes who had the most considerable possessions here, were the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the elector palatine. It is now divided among the states of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Prussia, and Hanover.

Rhine, (*circle of the Upper*,) another of the divisions of Germany, abolished in 1806; bounded by the circles of the Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Swabia & Franconia, and France. It was divided into numerous parts, bishoprics, palatinates, margravates, provostships, &c. It is now distributed among Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and other states.—Sq. miles of the two circles, about 20,000.

Rhine, (*circle of the*,) pr. Bavaria, separated and at considerable distance from the rest of the kingdom, on W. side of the Rhine; bounded N. by Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by the Rhine, S. by France, and W. chiefly by the Pru. government of Treves. Pop. 308,000. Sq. m. 1,808. It is divided into 4 districts, Frankenthal, Landau, Kaiserslautern, and Deux Ponts. It consists of a tract included in the late circle of the Upper Rhine; being intersected by branches of the Vosges, its surface is uneven, and its scenery often wild and beautifully varied. Chief town, Spire.

Rhine, pr. Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded N. & E. by the Rhine, S. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, and W. by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 155,233. Sq. m. 1,022. Chief town, Mentz. It is divided into 10 cantons, Mentz, Upper Niederholm, Ingelheim, Bingen, Wilstein, Worstadt, Oppenheim, Bechtheim, Alzey, and Worms. The surface is hilly and romantic, being intersected by branches of the Vosges and Mont Tonnere. The valleys and small plains are very fertile, producing corn, flax, tobacco, vines, &c.

Rhine, *Lower*, (*grand duchy of*,) pr. Prussian states, composed of territories taken in 1814 from France and the grand duchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna; bounded N. by Juliers-Cleves-Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, S. by France, and W. by the Netherlands. Pop. 971,597. Sq. m. 6,423. It is divided into 3 governments, viz. Aix la Chapelle, Coblenz, and Treves, each named from its chief town. The capital of the whole is Aix la Chapelle. The country is generally hilly, but has extensive valleys, yet there is no great extent of fertile soil. The lower ranks subsist in great measure upon potatoes, corn being but partially cultivated; other products are hops, tobacco, flax, wine, potash, &c. The rivers are the Rhine, Moselle, Aar, Erft, Lahn, Sieg, Boer, and Nette. The great majority of the inhabitants are Catholics, and are in general poor and ignorant.

Rhine, (*Lower*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Germany and dep. Moselle, E. by the Rhine, S. by Lower Rhine, and W. by Vosges, Meurte, and Moselle; 70 miles in length from N. to S., and 22 in its mean breadth. This department was, before the revolution, the northern part of Alsace. It is divided into 4 arrondissements; Strasburg the capital, Saverne, Weisseburg, and Schelestadt. It is one of the most fertile

and best cultivated departments of France. Sq. m. 1,865. Pop. 239,200. Lutherans 160,000. Calvinists 25,000.

Rhine, (Upper,) dep. France, bounded N. by Lower Rhine, S. by Switzerland, and W. by Upper Saone and Vosges; about 50 miles from N. to S., and 27 from E. to W. Before the revolution it was the S. part of Alsace. It is pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Colmar, the capital, Befort, and Altkirch. Sq. m. 1,631. P. 336,940. Lutherans 40,000. Calvinists 11,000. Jews 10,000 Mennonists 3,180.

Rhine, (Confederation of the,) an association of princes, for the security of Southern Germany, formed in 1806, under the protection of the emperor of France. The number of inhabitants under the several princes, that originally entered into this alliance, was 7,034,500. The most important of these states were the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Afterwards the kingdoms of Saxony and Westphalia, and various smaller states were annexed; and the whole population of the countries included under the Confederation, in 1811, was 12,361,400. This alliance was abolished in 1814.

Rhine-and-Moselle, late dep. France, composed of a part of Treves and Cologne.

Rhinebeck, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 18 N. Poughkeepsie; 67 S. Albany, W. 311. Pop. 2,729. It has a landing on the Hudson, and some trade. Here is a large cavern.

Rhines town, t. Cumberland co. Pa; 20 W. Petersburg.

Rhinfels, fortress, Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on an island in the Rhine, at St. Goar, between Coblenz and Bacherach, and opposite to the fortress of New Catzenelnbogen.

Rhinocorura, now *El Arisch*.

Rhinheim, see *Reinheim*.

Rhinow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Potsdam, on the Rhine; 20 N. Brandenburg. Pop. 460.

Rhinsberg, see *Reinsberg*.

Rhitymnæ, see *Retimo*.

Rhiwaedog, or *Ruedog*, v. North Wales, in Merionethshire; 2 E. Bala. Here a battle was fought between the Welch under Llowarch Hen, and the Saxons.

Rhizeum, now *Rizeh*.

Rhizinium, now *Risano*.

Rho, (an. *Raudii*,) t. Italy, in Milan, on the Clona; 8 W. Milan.

Rhoda, and *Rhodope*, now *Rosas*.

Rhodanus, now *Rhone*.

Rhode Island, or more properly, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, one of the U. S. bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Lon. 71. 6. to 71. 38. W. Lat. 41. 22. to 42. 3. N.; 49 miles long, and 29 broad. Sq. m. 1,350. Pop. in 1730, 17,935; in 1774, 59,678; in 1782, 52,442; in 1790, 58,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931; in 1820, 83,059. Slaves 48. Persons engaged in agriculture 12,559; in manufactures 6,091; in commerce 1,162. Militia 8,567.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Cos.	Towns.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Bristol	3	5,637	Bristol
Kent	4	10,228	E. Greenwich

Newport	7	15,771	NEWPORT
Providence	10	35,786	PROVIDENCE
Washington	7	15,687	S. Kingston
	31	83,059	

Towns. The most considerable towns are Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Smithfield, and the villages of Pawtucket, and Pawtuxet. The principal harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Pawtuxet, Bristol, and Warren.

Education. Brown university is established at Providence; also a large Friends' boarding school. There are 8 academies in the state. Public and private schools are supported in a in various places. The whole number of primary schools is upwards of 250. Public schools, however, are not supported by law in Rhode Island, as in the other New England states.

Religion. The number of congregations of the several denominations of Christians in this state is as follows; Baptists 57; Friends 18; Congregationalists 11; Episcopalians 6; Moravians 1; Jews 1.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate of 12, including the governor and lieutenant governor, all chosen annually, and a house of representatives, consisting of 72 members, chosen twice a year; viz. on the 3d Wednesday in April, and on the 4th Tuesday in August. Judges and other civil officers, and also military officers are appointed yearly. The legislature meets at Newport twice a year, at Providence once, and once a year alternately at East Greenwich and South Kingston.

Rivers, bay and islands. The rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river. Narraganset bay extends up from S. to N. between the mainland on the E. and W., and embosoms many pleasant and fertile islands; among which are Rhode Island, from which the state derives its name, Conanicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog islands. Block island, off the coast in the Atlantic, is the most southerly land belonging to the state.

Face of the country, soil, &c. The face of the country is mostly level, except in the north-west part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. A large proportion of the western and northwestern part of the state has a thin and lean soil; but the islands and the country bordering on Narraganset bay, are of great fertility, and are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the abundance and excellence of their butter and cheese. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England. Cider is made for exportation. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat are produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, culinary roots and plants in great abundance and perfection. The rivers and bays swarm with a variety of excellent fish.

Minerals. Iron ore is found in large quantities in several parts, and some copper; there is also an abundance of limestone, particularly in the county of Providence.

Exports. The exports consist chiefly of flaxseed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish,

poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, and cotton and linen goods. They amounted, in 1816, to 612,794 dollars.

Climate. The climate of this state is as healthy as that of any part of America; and it is more temperate than the climate of any of the other New England states, particularly on the islands, where the breezes from the sea have the effect not only to mitigate the heat in summer, but to moderate the cold in winter. The summers are delightful, especially on the island of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island, Indian name *Aquedneck*, or *Aquidnick*, isl. from which the state takes its name, situated in Narraganset bay. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 41. 25. N. It is about 15 miles from N. to S., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and is divided into 3 townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. It is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. The island is exceedingly pleasant and healthful. Travellers, with propriety call it the *Eden of America*. It suffered much by the revolutionary war. Some of its most ornamental country seats were destroyed; and the fine groves, orchards, and fruit trees, wantonly cut down. The soil is of a superior quality. Between 30, and 40,000 sheep are fed on the isl.; besides neat cattle and horses. There is a valuable coal mine on NW. part of the island.

Rhode River, r. S. Carolina, which runs into the NW. branch of Cape Fear river.

Rhoden, t. Ger., in Waldeck; 20 SSE. Paderborn, 24 NNW. Waldeck.

Rhodes, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia, much celebrated in ancient history. The island was formerly known by the names of *Ophiusa*, *Asteria*, *Jethraea*, *Trinacria*, *Corymbia*, *Poessa*, *Atabyria*, *Macria*, *Oloessa*, *Stadia*, *Telchinis*, *Pelagia*, and *Rhodus*. It lies in the Mediterranean, over against the coast of Natolia, from which it is distant about 20 miles. This island is about 120 miles in compass, and blessed with a most fruitful soil, which gave occasion to the fable of those golden showers that were once said to have fallen upon it. It formerly produced in great plenty all sorts of delicious fruits, and wines of so exquisite a taste, that they were used by the Romans chiefly in their sacrifices; and thought, as Virgil informs us, too good for mortals. The air here is said to be so serene that no day ever passes without sunshine; whence the poets feigned Phœbus to be in love with this island.

A pacha is the governor-general of the island: he possesses absolute power. The soil of Rhodes is dry and sandy; but the numerous springs which water it render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as snow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of yielding it, were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than sufficient for their consumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole island was estimated, by Savary, at 4,700 Turks, 2,500 Greeks, and 100 Jews; in all 7,300, or about 36,500 inhabitants; a small population for an island 40 leagues in circumference. Pop., according to Turner, only 20,000; Greeks 14,000. Mr. Connor states the

Greek population, in 1820, at about 18,000. Jews 1,000. Lon. 27. 32. E. Lat. 36. 18. N.

Rhodes, city, Asia, capital of the island of Rhodes. Lon. 28. 30. E. Lat. 36. 25. N. Pop. 10,000, of whom 4,000 are Greeks. Greek abp. see. It was built by Hippodamus, and is 9 m. in circumference: "the beauty of its harbour," says Strabo, "of its streets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it so much superior to all other cities, as to admit of no comparison." The celebrated *Colossus of Rhodes*, a brazen statue of Apollo, dedicated to the sun, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus, and was 105 feet high; it was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after it was first erected, and 224 B. C. Its feet stood upon two moles which formed an entrance of the harbour, and ships passed in full sail between its legs. It lay neglected 894 years after it was thrown down. It was then sold to a Jewish merchant. The metal weighed 720,000 pounds. It is said to have cost 300 talents. The arts flourished greatly in this renowned city. Their schools, too, attained so high a degree of celebrity, that they were resorted to by some of the greatest men in Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Cassius, Cæsar, and Pompey.

The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and possesses no remarkable antiquities. Not even the smallest remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be discovered. Statues, colossuses, paintings, have all been destroyed, or carried off. To wide and skillfully disposed streets, to those regularly ranged edifices, where each front presented the same order of architecture, have succeeded narrow and winding lanes, and houses without taste, regularity, or decoration. Rhodes has only 2 harbours; the smallest faces the E. and is called *Darca*; the other is large, and bears the name of *Rhodes*.

Rhodes, t. Africa, in Tunis, situated on an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the sea, at a distance from some hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus.

Rhodesz, or *Rodez*, (an. *Segodunum*, and *Ruteni*.) city, France, capital of Aveiron; 32 NNE. Alby, 273 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 34. E. Lat. 44. 21. N. Pop. 6,416. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, a hospital, a public library, and a royal college or lycee, and has some manufactures.

Rhodope, mt. Turkey, between Romania and Macedonia.

Rhodope, S. province of ancient Thrace.

Rhodt, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, near Edencoben, and between Landau and Neustadt. Pop. 1,300.

Rhætico, mt. Tyrol; 6 S. Pludentz.

Rhoen, mountain range, Ger., Hesse Cassel and Weimar; the highest parts are cold and barren. Kreuzberg, the most elevated summit, is about 3,800 feet above the sea.

Roonde, see *Ronde*.

Rhône, (an. *Rhodanus*.) r. France, which rises in the highest and central part of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, within 5 m. of the

source of the Rhine. It flows through the Valais, & through the lake of Geneva to Seissel, &c., and thence to Lyons, where it joins the Saone, and after passing by Vienne, Valence, Viziers, Avignon, Arles, &c., empties itself by several mouths into the Mediterranean. It is the most rapid river not only in France, but in Europe; the navigation down the stream is easy, but the upward navigation can be performed only by draught or steam. The stream is largest in summer, being swelled by the melting of the snow on the Alps. Its length is nearly 500 m.; not so long as the Loire, though exceeding it in size.

Rhone, dep. France, bounded N. by Saone-and-Loire, E. by Ain, and Isere, S. by Ardèche, and Upper Loire, and W. by Loire; about 60 miles from N. to S., and 45 from E. to W.; the river Rhône bounds it to the E. This department is composed of the Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. It is divided into 2 arrondissements, Lyons, the capital, & Villefranche. Pop. 341,000. Sq. m. 1,139.

Rhône, (*Mouths of the*,) [*Bouches de Rhône*,] dep. France, bounded N. by the county of Venaissin, NE. by Lower Alps, E. by Var, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Gard; about 55 miles from E. to W., and 45 from N. to S. This was heretofore the SW. part of Provence. The climate is as mild as that of Italy. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Marseilles, the capital, Aix, and Arles. Pop. 293,230. Sq. m. 2,020.

Rhonhouse, or *Ronenhouse*, v. Scot., in Kircudbright.

Rhossus, see *Cape Hog*.

Rhot, r. Switz., which runs into the Aar, 5 W. Zossingen.

Rhotas, see *Rotas*.

Rhuddlan, t. North Wales, in Denbighshire, situated on an eminence, at N. extremity of the vale of Clwyd, 3 miles from Disert; once a place of respectable consequence. Pop. 831.

Rhula, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, famous for its manufacture of knives; 4 SSE. Eisenach.

Rhun, or *Pulo Rhun*, see *Poolaron*.

Rhuthen, or *Ruthen*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 11 NNW. Brilon, 64 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,600.

Rhune, r. which rises in the Harz forest, and runs into the Seine, 2 NW. Nordheim.

Rhutupia, now *Richborough*.

Rhyndus, see *Mikalidi*.

Rhynland, district, Neth., of which Leyden is the capital.

Rhystrom, r. Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, at Gluckstadt.

Rialejo, or *Ria Lexa*, see *Realejo*.

Riaca, or *Riaza*, r. Spain, which rises in the mountains which separate Old and New Castile, and runs into the Duero, near Roa.

Riader, r. Wales, which rises in Denbighshire, and runs into the Tanot, on the borders of Montgomeryshire.

Riaille, t. France, in Lower Loire; 12 N. Ancenis.

Rialejo, t. on W. coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Rialp, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 18 WNW. Urgel.

Rianantla, t. Mexico, Tlascala; 60 S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Rianjo, t. Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Ulla; 23 SW. Compostella.

Riano, t. Poppedom; 13 N. Rome.

Riano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 8 W. Teramo.

Rians, t. France, Var; 10 NW. St. Maximin, 14 NE. Aix. Pop. 3,153.

Riao, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 25 miles in circ., near W. coast of Morty. Lon. 128.2.E. Lat. 2. 25. N.

Riavia, mt. Africa; 60 W. Tripoli.

Riazan, t. Russia, capital of a government, on the Oka; 80 SSE. Moscow, 428 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 38. 54. E. Lat. 54. 45. N. P. 4,500. H. 763. Bp. see. It contains 20 chh., and has some manufactures.

Riazan, or *Riazanskoe*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Vladimirskaia, E. and S. by Tambovskoi, and W. by Moskovskaia and Tulskaia; 108 miles from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W. Lon. 38. to 41. E. Lat. 54. 40. to 55. 20. N. Pop. 1,050,000. Sq. m. 13,050. The surface is generally level; there are marshes and forests; but the soil is generally fertile, producing wheat, oats, barley, hemp, flax, &c.

Riazsk, t. Russia, in Riazan; 56 SE. Riazan. Lon. 40. 4. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 890.

Riba, or *Ribas*, t. Spain, New Castile, on the Xaramo; 9 m. from Madrid. It was founded by William de Ribas, of Segovia, a celebrated commander, in 1100.

Riba de Sella, small s-p. Spain, in Asturia, on the coast of the Atlantic; 36 ENE. Oviedo. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 43. 28. N.

Ribadavia, t. Spain, Galicia; 15 SW. Orense, 23 NE. Tuy. Pop. 2,400. It is celebrated for its vineyards, which are supposed to produce some of the best wine in Spain.

Ribadeo, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo, with a good harbour, defended by 2 castles; 15 NE. Mondonedo. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 43. 33. N. Pop. 2,000.

Ribagnac, t. France, in Dordogne; 5 S. Bergerac.

Ribagorza, district, Spain, with the title of comté, bordering on E. part of Aragon, and W. part of Catalonia; watered by the river Noguera de Ribagorza; about 40 miles long, and 18 wide; N. of Balagner.

Riban, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Ribatua, t. Portugal, in Entre Minho-e-Duero. Pop. 2,000.

Ribaud, (*Grand*,) isl. France, in the Mediterranean, not far from Toulon.—*Petit Ribaud* is not far distant.

Ribay, t. France, in Mayenne. Pop. 1,022.

Ribble, r. Eng., which rises in Yorkshire, and runs into the Irish sea, a few miles below Preston, in Lancashire.

Ribchester, (an. *Coccium*, or *Regodunum*,) v. & par. Eng., in Lancashire, abounding in Roman antiquities, which show it to have been a place of note; 4 N. Blackburn, 28 N. Manchester. Pop. 2,762.

Ribe, see *Ripen*.

Ribeauviller, or *Rappolzweiler*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 7 N. by W. Colmar, 8 SSW. Schlestadt. Pop. 4,714.

Ribecourt, t. France, North; 5 SSW. Cambrai, 17 SE. Arras.

Ribeira Grande, t. on N. side of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Pop. 5,076. H. 1,424.

Ribeira, or *St. Jago*, t. St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, situated on the side of the only river of the isl., which runs only about a league in its whole course, about a bow-shot from the sea. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 15. N. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor, and contains between 4, and 500 houses, a cathedral, and 2 convents. Except the governor's, the houses are only of 1 story, & covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa nut tree.

Ribemont, t. France, in Aisne, on the Oise; 6 SE. St. Quentin, 15 NW. Laon. Pop. 2,345.—Condorcet was born here 1743.

Ribenskoi, t. Rus., on the Tunguska; 72 ESE. Eniseisk.

Ribenitz, see *Ribnitz*.

Ribera de Muria, t. Portugal, Estramadura; 6 N. Thomar.

Riberac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Dordogne, on the river Isle; 17 E. Perigueux, 27 SSE. Angoulesme. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 45. 14. N. Pop. 2,985.

Riberainy, t. Abyssinia; 25 ENE. Axum.

Ribiers, t. France, in Higher Alps; 4 NW. Sisteron. Pop. 1,320.

Riblah, an. city, Palestine, near lake Merom.

Ribna, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on a river of the same name; 112 SE. Krasnoïarsk.

Ribnik, t. Pru. Silesia, Ratibor; 13 E. Ratibor, 21 N. Teschin. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 1,400.

Ribnik, t. Eu. Turkey, Walachia, on the Alaut; 44 S. Hermanstadt, 180 SW. Jassy. Lon. 24. 3. E. Lat. 45. 19. N.

Ribnik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the Ribnik, otherwise Rymnik, so called by the Russians; 100 S. Jassy, 112 W. Ismail. Lon. 27. 4. E. Lat. 45. 36. N. Greek bp. see. Here a bloody battle was fought, in September 1789, by the combined troops of Austria, under the prince of Coburg, and Russia, under Suwarrow, against the Turks, in which the latter were defeated. They lost 5,000 men, left dead on the field, 2,000 killed in the pursuit, and 3,000 drowned in the rivers Ribnik and Buseo. The victors suffered but little.

Ribnik, r. Walachia, which runs into the Siret, near Dubravitz, on the borders of Moldavia.

Ribnitz, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a large lake, near the mouth of the Reckenitz; 12 NNE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 54. 17. N. Pop. 1,844. H. 348.

Ribno, t. Prussia; 15 NNE. Ortelsburg.

Ribnoi, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 40 WNW. Jaroslavl. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Ricara Indians, N. A., on the Missouri and Wetarhoo. No. 3,000.

Riccia, (La,) t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 1 SE. Albano.

Riccia, t. Naples, in Molise; 15 E. Boiano. Pop. 4,268.

Richaw, t. Prussia; 7 S. Liebstat.

Rice Lake, lake, Canada; 6 N. from lake Ontario, with a portage between them.

Rice River, r. NW. Territory, which flows northeasterly into Winebago lake. It is connected with the Manitowacky by a portage.

Riceborough, p-t. & cap. Liberty co. Georgia, on Newport river; 32 SW. Savannah, W. 692. It contains about 30 houses.

Riceys, (Les,) t. France, in Aube, on the Laigne; 8 S. Bar-sur-Seine, 26 Troyes. Pop. 3,968. It consists of 3 distinct, but adjacent places, viz. *Ricey-Haut*, *Ricey-Hauterive*, and *Ricey-Bas*.

Richardson's Bay, bay on SE. coast of Jamaica.

Rich Inlet, narrow channel between 2 small islands, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77. 52. W. Lat. 34. 14. N.

Richborough, (an. *Rutupium*, *Rhutupia*, *Portus Trutulensis*, or rather *Portus Rhutupensis*, *Rhitupsis Portus*, *Rhutupia Statio*, and *Rhutubi Civitas et Portus*, among the Greek and Roman writers; by the Saxons, *Reptacester*; by others *Ruptimuth*, and *Richberg*,) ancient city, Eng., in Kent; 2 N. Sandwich. It is situated at the mouth of the Stour; of great consequence as a seaport to the Romans. It has long since fallen to decay, and the plough now passes over the streets of the city; and there are only some small remains of the castle.

Richelieu, t. France, Indre-and-Loire, founded by cardinal Richelieu; 9 E. Loudon, 11 S. Chinon. Pop. 3,202.

Richelieu, or *Sorelle*, r. Canada. It comes from lake Champlain, and is first called *Chamblee*, which it changes into *Richelieu*, at Fort Chamblee, and runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 72. 56. W. Lat. 46. 1. N. See *Sorelle*.

Richelieu Islands, cluster of small islands in the river St. Lawrence, near 100 in number; 36 miles above Trois Rivières. Lon. 71. 7. W. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Richelsdorf, v. Hesse Cassel, near Sontra, with manufactures of hardware.

Richemont, t. France, Moselle, on the Orne; 10 S. Thionville, 12 N. Metz.

Richen, v. Hesse Darmstadt, near Umstadt. Pop. 900.

Richenburg, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 10 SE. Chrudim.

Richenweir, t. France, Upper Rhine; 6 NNW. Colmar, 8 SSW. Schlettstatt.

Richfield, p-t. Otsego co. New York; 13 NW. Cooperstown, 72 W. Albany, W. 396. P. 1,772.

Richfield, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, south of Austinburg. Pop. 193.

Richfield, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 357.

Richford, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 48 N. Montpelier, W. 545. Pop. 440.

Richhill, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 687.

Richhill, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 706.

Richland, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on east end of lake Ontario; 26 NE. Oswego, 55 NW. Utica, W. 487. Pop. 2,728. It is the half shire town of Oswego co., and has 2 post villages, Pulaski and Sandy creek. Salmon river flows into the lake, in the south part of Richland and Sandy creek, further north.—The village of *Pulaski* is situated on Salmon river, four miles above its mouth, and contains a court house, a jail, and about 40 dwelling houses. At the mouth of the river is a commodious harbour, which has a bar that will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 or 8 feet. A dock and warehouse are erected here.

Richland, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,385.

Richland, p-t. Venango co. Pa., W. 295. Pop. 1,031.

Richland, co. in N. part of Ohio. Chief town, Mansfield. Pop. 9,169.

Richland, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 2,738.

Richland, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,066.

Richland, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,071.

Richland, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 860.

Richland, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 225.

Richland, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 139.

Richland, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 182.

Richland, district, central part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 9,027; slaves 5,238. Pop. in 1820, 12,321. Chief town, Columbia.

Richland, r. Tennessee. It passes by Pulaski, and is navigable from that town to its junction with Elk river, 12 miles. Length 70 miles.

Richland, p-t. Giles co. Ten.; W. 775.

Richland, p-t. New Madrid co. Missouri; 140 St. Louis, W. 916.

Richelieu, see *Richlieu* and *Sorel*.

Richman's Island, small island, on the coast of Maine; 3 N. Portland.

Richmond, t. U. Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario.

Richmond, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 28 WNW. Montpelier, W. 499. Pop. 1,014.

Richmond, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 12 S. Keene, 88 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 445. P. 1,391.

Richmond, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 7 W. Lenox, 7 WSW. Pittsfield, 143 W. Boston, W. 372. Pop. 923.

Richmond, p-t. Washington co. R. I., on west side of South Kingston; 18 W. Newport, W. 506. Pop. 1,423.

Richmond, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 16 SW. Canandaigua, 225 W. Albany, W. 363. Pop. 2,765. The north end of Honeoye lake lies in the south part of this township.

Richmond, v. in Southfield, N. Y.; 12 S. New York. Here are 2 churches, a court house, and about 15 houses.

Richmond, co. N. Y., comprising all Staten island. Pop. in 1810, 5,347; in 1820, 6,135. Chief town, Southfield.

Richmond, p-t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,135.

Richmond, (*New*), p-t. Clermont co. Ohio; 55 Columbus, W. 436.

Richmond, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 249.

Richmond, p-t. Ross co. Ohio, on Salt creek; 14 SE. Chillicothe, W. 417. It was laid out in 1811, and contained, in 1817, between 30 and 40 dwelling houses.

Richmond, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio; W. 287.

Richmond, p-t. Wayne co. Indiana; 63 Indianapolis, W. 584.

Richmond, p-t. Howard co. Missouri; 185 W. St. Louis, W. 1,079.

Richmond, co. Va., bounded N. by Westmoreland co., NE. by Westmoreland and Northumberland cos., SE. by Lancaster co., and SW. by the Rappahannock, W. 122. Pop. in 1810, 6,214; slaves 3,178. Pop. in 1820, 5,706.

Richmond, city, port of entry, & metropolis of Virginia, in Henrico co., on N. side of James river, between 50 and 60 miles, by the course of the river, above City Point, and 150 miles from its mouth, immediately below the Falls, at the head of tide water, and opposite to Manchester,

with which it is connected by 2 bridges; 25 N. Petersburg, 123 S. by W. Washington. Lon. 77. 31. W. Lat. 37. 30. N. Pop. in 1800, 5,537; in 1810, 9,735; in 1817, 14,338; in 1820, 12,046. The city was formerly divided into 2 sections, the upper or western part, called *Shockoe hill*, and the lower part, *Richmond*, separated by Shockoe creek, a small rivulet; but these distinctions are now going out of use, and the sections are united together. The situation is highly picturesque, beautiful, and healthy; and Richmond is a flourishing, wealthy, and commercial city.

It contains about 800 houses built of brick, many of them elegant, and about 600 built of wood; a glass house, a sugar refinery, an iron foundry, a rolling and slitting mill, a cotton manufactory, 8 tobacco ware houses, 2 insurance offices, 3 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, a capitol or state house, a house for the governor, an armory, a penitentiary, a court house, a jail, an almshouse, 2 market houses, a public library, containing about 3,000 volumes, a museum, a Lancasterian school, and 8 houses of public worship; 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Friends, & a Jews' synagogue.

The falls extend nearly 6 miles, in which distance the river descends 80 feet. A canal with 3 locks is cut on the N. side of the river, terminating at the town in a basin of about 2 acres. Few cities, situated so far from the sea, possess better commercial advantages than Richmond, being at the head of tide water, on a river navigable for batteaux 220 miles above the city, and having an extensive and fertile back country, abundant in the production of tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, coal, &c. It has an extensive inland trade, and its foreign commerce is considerable. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 9,943 tons. James river is navigable to Warwick, for vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet water, and to Rockets, just below Richmond, for vessels drawing 10 feet. The exports of the city consist of tobacco, flour, coal, and various articles of produce.—There are 5 newspapers published in this city; 2 daily, 1 three times a week, and 2 twice a week.

The Virginia armory is an extensive establishment, and there are annually manufactured in it upwards of 4,000 stands of arms, 300 rifles, and 1,000 cavalry swords and pistols. The penitentiary is under good regulations, and contained, in 1818, 170 prisoners. The new court house is a very spacious and elegant edifice. The capitol is built on a commanding situation on Shockoe hill, and is a very conspicuous object to the surrounding country. The design was taken from La Maison Quarée, at Nismes, and the model was obtained by Mr. Jefferson, while minister there. The edifice, however, falls greatly short of the model.

In 1811, on the 26th of December, the theatre at Richmond took fire during an exhibition, and in the conflagration 72 persons lost their lives, among whom were George William Smith Esq. governor of the state, and other persons of respectability. An elegant Episcopal church of

brick, styled the *Monumental Church*, has since been erected on the spot, with a monument in front, commemorative of the melancholy event.

Richmond, p-t. & cap. Madison co. Ken., about 25 SE. Lexington, W. 572. Pop. 366.

Richmond, co. S. part of N. C.; W. 403. Pop. in 1810, 6,695; slaves, 1,391. Pop. 7,537. Chief town, Rockingham.

Richmond, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 6,189; slaves, 3,536. Pop. in 1820, 8,608. Chief town, Augusta.

Richmond, v. Eng., in Surry, situated on the side of the Thames; 9 WSW. London. Lon. 0. 19. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 5,219. H. 875. The manor was anciently called *Shene* or *Sheen*. The spot is greatly celebrated for its beauty, and for its being the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. The palace is now demolished; but the great park is kept in its proper state, and well stocked with deer: it is inclosed by a brick wall, 8 miles in compass. The rich scenery of Richmond has been the theme of general admiration, and has attracted a number of families of distinction, whose seats render the village and neighbourhood remarkably gay and splendid. The village extends about a mile up the hill from the Thames, and is skirted and intermingled with gardens. The view from Richmond hill is much celebrated. In the palace here Edward I., II., and III. resided. Henry VII. died here, and here also his grand-daughter, queen Elizabeth, breathed her last.

Richmond, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the Swale, which gives name to a tract of country, called *Richmondshire*, which belongs to the duchy of Lancaster; 230 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 54. 26. N. Pop. 3,056. It is delightfully situated on a lofty eminence, and the surrounding country is greatly distinguished for its picturesque and grand scenery. The town is large, surrounded with a wall, and contains 2 churches. It sends two members to parliament. Market on Saturday.

Richmond, t. Upper Canada, on the river Trent, near its mouth.

Richmond, t. on W. coast of the isl. of St. Vincent, at the mouth of the Châteaubelair river, and bottom of Châteaubelair bay; 13 N. Kingston.

Richmond Bay, bay on N. coast of the isl. of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 35. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Richmond Bay, see *Hazard*.

Richtenberg, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stralsund; 28 ENE. Rostock. Lat. 54. 11. N. Pop. 781.

Richterswyl, or *Richtenschweil*, t. Switz., in Zurich, situated on SW. side of the lake of Zurich, with a convenient harbour; 11 S. Zurich. Pop. 2,400.

Richvald, t. Hungary; 15 W. by S. Eperies. Pop. 844.

Ricilosa, t. Moldavia; 20 W. Birlat.

Rickbad, t. Hind., Oude; 20 NW. Lucknow.

Ricklingen, t. Han., in Calenburg, on the Leine, with a castle. Pop. 476.

Rickmansworth, t. Eng., in Hertfordshire, on a small river, which runs into the Coln; with a weekly market on Saturday; 11 S. St. Albans, 18 NW. London. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 3,230.

Ricla, (an. *Nertobriga*), t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca; 14 NE. Calataiud.

Ricote, t. Spain, Murcia; 20 NW. Murcia.

Rida, t. Switz., Valais; 4 SE. Sion.

Rida, t. Sweden, in Upland; 24 NE. Stockholm.

Ridale, or *Risdale*, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

Ridal Head, mt. Eng., in Cumberland; 2 N. Ambleside.

Ridderhude, t. Bremen; 8 N. Bremen.

Ridderkerk, t. Neth., in S. Holland; 6 SE. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,651.

Ride, small town on N. coast of the Isle of Wight; 6 S. Portsmouth, 6 ENE. Newport. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 50. 44. N. In ancient rolls it is called *La Rye*. This place is of late much increased both in building and trade.

Rideau, r. Canada, which runs into the Utawas, Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 45. 15. N. It falls in one sheet over a perpendicular rock, 40 feet high.

Rider, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut.

Ridge, p-v. St. Mary's co. Md.; W. 97.

Ridge, p-v. Edgefield, in South Carolina; W. 539.

Ridge Road, see *Alluvial Way*, N. Y.

Ridgefield, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 13 N. Norwalk, W. 282. Pop. 2,301. It has an elevated situation, and affords a good view of Long Island sound, which is 14 miles distant.

Ridgefield, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 335.

Ridgeville, p-t. Warren co. Ohio; W. 376.

Ridgeville, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio; W. 395. Pop. 295.

Ridgeway, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y., on lake Ontario; 28 N. by W. Batavia, 284 W. by N. Albany, W. 441. Pop. 1,496.

Ridgway Hill, hill, Eng., in Dorsetshire, between Dorchester and Weymouth.

Ridl, t. Austria; 10 SSW. Aigen.

Ridland, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridley, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 893.

Ridley, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridol, r. N. Wales, which runs into the sea, near Aberystwith.

Ridolly, t. Hind., in Agra; 35 S. Agra.

Riduna, now *Alderney*.

Ridzin, see *Reissin*.

Reichenau, t. Grisons; 9 SSW. Coire.

Ried, or *Riedt*, t. Upper Austria, in the quarter of the Inn; 18 E. Braunau, 18 S. Passau. Pop. 3,000. H. 324. The Austrians were worsted here by the French, in Oct. 1805.

Riedegg, t. Austria; 8 N. Steyregg.

Rieden, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 9 S. Amberg, 22 N. Ratisbon. Pop. 479.

Riedenburg, t. Bav., on the Inn; 12 SSW. Passau, 12 ENE. Brannau.

Riedenburg, t. Bavaria, on the Altmühl; 14 WSW. Ratisbon, 17 NE. Ingolstadt. Pop. 750.

Riederer, v. Switz., in Glaris; 1 W. Glaris. In March, 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians.

Riedesel, principality, Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt, in the mountainous district of Vogelsberg; mediatised and deprived of its sovereignty in 1806. Pop. 9,200. Sq. m. 70.

Riedlingen, t. Wurt., on the Danube; 27 SW. Ulm, 35 SSE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 48. 11. N. Pop. 1,467.

Rieff, see *Riva*.

Riegel, t. Baden, on the Elz; 14 NNW. Freyburg. Pop. 1,707.

Riehen, t. Switz., in Bâle, on the Rhine; 3 E. Bâle.

Rielves, t. Spain, in New Castile; 11 NW. Toledo.

Rieneck, v. & citadel, Bav., on the Sinn; 22 NW. Würzburg, 36 E. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 9. 47. E. Lat. 50. 11. N.

Rientz, r. Tyrol, which joins the Eysach, at Brixen.

Riersdorff, t. Austria; 3 W. Mauttern.

Riesa, t. Sax., in Meissen, on the Elbe; 12 NW. Meissen, 24 NW. Dresden. Pop. 1,098.

Riesenburg, or *Prabudka*, t. West Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Liebe; 40 NE. Culm, 81 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 2. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 2,360.

Riesengebirge, i. e. the *Giant's Mountains*, part of the Sudetic chain, separating Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia, till it joins the Carpathians; but the term is properly applied to that part of this range which lies between the sources of the Neisse and the Bober. It contains the loftiest mountains of the north or central part of Germany. Some of the principal summits are Schneeberge, 5,270 feet high; Great Sturmhaube, 5,030 feet high; and Lesser Sturmhaube, nearly as high.

Rietberg, see *Rittberg*.

Rieti, (an. *Reate*,) t. Italy, in the States of the Church, capital of a delegation, on the Velino; 25 SSE. Spoleto, 37 NNE. Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 42. 44. N. Pop. 6,500. Bp. see. Besides the cathedral, it contains 3 collegiate, 6 parish churches, and 12 convents. It has some manufactures, but is old, not well built, nor accounted healthy. In 1785, this town was much damaged by an earthquake. Pop. of the delegation, 65,734.

Riev Volodimerov, t. Russia, in Tver; 64 SW. Tver. Lon. 34. 44. E. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Rieumes, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 9 SW. Muret, 10 NNW. Rieux. Pop. 1,108.

Rieutort de Randon, t. France, in Lozere; 9 N. Mende.

Rieux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper-Garonne, on the Reze; 24 S. Toulouse, 24 NE. St. Gaudens. Lon. 1. 12. E. Lat. 43. 15. N. Pop. 1,689.

Rieux, t. France, Morbihan; 9 ENE. Roche Bernard, 10 SE. Rochefort. Pop. 2,178.

Rieux, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; on the Vilaine; 6 S. Redon.

Rieux, t. France, Aube; 10 E. Carcassonne.

Rieux, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 18 S. Digne, 19 SW. Castellane.

Rieuxpeyroux, t. France, in Aveyron; 6 NW. Sauveterre, 15 W. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,759.

Reixingen, (Upper,) t. Wurt., on the Enz; 12 NNW. Stutgard. Pop. 914.

Riez, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 18 S. Digne, 18 W. Castellane. Pop. 2,875.

Rieze, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, near Saverdun.

Rif, see *Bahira*.

Rif Dyke, one of the smaller Orkney islands, E. of North Ronaldsha. Lon. 2. 17. W. Lat. 59. 13. N.

Riferbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Inn, 2 N. Kuffstain.

Riga, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee; 20 NE. Batavia, W. 400. Pop. 3,139.

Riga, city, Eu. Russia, capital of Livonia, or government of Riga, on the Dwina, or Duna, 7 miles above its entrance into the gulf of Livonia, or Riga; 160 NE. Königsberg, 210 SSE. Stockholm, 250 WSW. St. Petersburg. Lon. 24. 8. E. Lat. 56. 56. N. Pop. 36,000. Till the rapid increase of Odessa, Riga was the 2d commercial town in the Russian empire. It has a safe and capacious port, and though not a regular fortress, it is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by an earthen mound and moat, having also a citadel.

It contains 8 Greek churches, 6 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, 1 Reformed, an arsenal, exchange, hospital, lyceum, gymnasium, public library, cabinet of natural history, &c. The houses are generally of stone, some of them neat, but the streets are narrow and crooked, and the city not handsome. Its situation on a plain exposes it to frequent inundations.—The shipping in the river, and the bustle in the streets, indicate commercial activity. The exports consist of timber, flax, hemp, and corn, all brought from a distance by water communication. The export trade is chiefly in the hands of English and Scotch houses. The number of vessels arriving yearly at Riga, is between 700 and 800.—The gulf of Riga or Livonia was anciently the *Cylius Sinus*.

Riga, (government of,) see *Livonia*.

Rignac, t. France, in Aveyron; 9 S. Albin, 12 WNW. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,969.

Rignano, t. Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of Monte Garnano; 18 WNW. Manfredonia. Pop. 1,920.

Rigney, t. France, in Doubs; 10 NE. Besançon, 12 W. Clerval.

Rigny le Feron, t. France, Aube; 6 NW. Ervy, 18 SW. Troyes. Lon. 3. 43. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 1,016.

Rigny, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 6 NNE. Chinon. Pop. 640.

Rigo, small isl. in the West-Indies, near NW. coast of Porto Rico.

Rigodunum, now *Warrington*.

Rigolet de Bon Dieu, r. Louisiana, which is formed by the junction of the Sabine and Black Lake river, and unites with the Red river, about 25 NW. Alexandria.

Rigolets, r. or channel, which forms a communication between lake Pontchartrain and Borgne. Length 8 or 10 miles.

Riisoer, see *Risoer*.

Rik, t. Persia, in Irak; 12 N. Ispahan.

Rikikes, t. Thibet; 35 S. Deuprag.

Ril, t. Africa, in Dar Fur; 60 SSE. Cobbè. It is situated in a fertile plain, commands the eastern and southeastern roads, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Dar Fur.

Rilanda, t. Sweden, in Upland; 28 NE. Stockholm.

Rille, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 9 E. Baugé.

Rille, r. France, which runs into the Seine, 6 miles below Quilbœuf.

Rilly, t. France, Marne; 6 S. Reims. P. 673.

Rilsk, t. Russia, in Kursk, on the Sem; 52 WSW. Kursk. Lon. 34. 54. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 4,648.

Rima-Szombath, or *Gross-Steffelsdorf*, t. Hungary, on the Rima; 14 ESE. Altsohl. Lon. 20. 2. E. Lat. 48. 23. N. Pop. 3,138. H. 500.

Rima, r. Hungary, which runs into the Teisse, near Bolgar.

Rimac, r. Peru, which passes by Lima, in a valley to which it gives name, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 12. S.

Rimac, valley, Peru, in which the city of Lima is built.

Rimachuma, lake, Quito; 19 miles long, and 6 broad. It has a channel 10 miles long, by which it empties itself into the river Pastaca.

Rimagione, t. Genoa; 5 SSW. Spezza.

Rimaszombat, t. Hungary; 14 ESE. Altsohl.

Rimba, pr. Benguela, on the banks of the Moreno.

Rimbu, t. Thibet; 72 W. Lassa, 176 NNE. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 50. E. Lat. 30. 35. N.

Rimenant, t. Brabant; 2 E. Malines. In 1578, the Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, were defeated here by the States.

Rimforsa, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 17 S. Linköping.

Rimington, t. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire; 14 WSW Skipton. Pop. 598.

Rimini, (an. *Ariminum*), t. Italy, States of the Church, in the delegation of Ravenna, on the Marecchia, near its entrance into the Adriatic; 28 SSE. Ravenna, 50 NW. Ancona, 150 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 33. E. Lat. 44. 4. N. Pop. 8,074. Bp. see. It is a very ancient town, once much larger than at present, and formerly had a good harbour, but the sea is now retired to the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is situated on a plain, open to the Adriatic, and bounded on the other side by a range of hills. The town is extensive, has straight streets with several squares, and a number of handsome churches and convents, but it has a dull and deserted appearance. It contains some interesting old Roman remains. At the entrance, on the side of the Pesaro, stands a triumphal arch of Augustus, adorned with Corinthian columns, and said to be the best preserved extant.

Rimis, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 54. 11. N.

Rimmertsheyde, t. Pru. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 ENE. Neisse.

Rimnik, see *Ribnik*.

Rimonciero, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 NW. Monte St. Angelo.

Rimont, t. France, in Arriege; 6 E. St. Giron, 18 WNW. Tarascon. Pop. 1,771.

Rimpar, t. Bav.; 4 N. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,007.

Rinaur, t. Hind., in Mysore; 25 E. Chinna Balabaram.

Rincadrolean Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland, Kerry. Lon. 10. 13. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Rinco, t. Piedmont; 8 N. Asti.

Rinde, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 15 SE. Corah.

Rindge, or *Ringe*, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on W. side of New Ipswich; 18 SE. Keene, 55 NW. Boston, W. 429. Pop. 1,298. There are in this township 13 ponds, the largest of which contains 200 acres.

Rindoms, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 11 NW. Tarragona. Pop. 2,400.

Rindsaker, t. Norway; 60 NNE. Christiania.

Rinekenberg, t. Carinthia; 6 E. Wolkenmarck.

Ring Island, small isl. near the coast of Mass., a little to the E. of Newburyport.

Ringandee, t. Bengal; 30 W. Rogonatpour.

Ringelsloff, t. Austria; 4 ENE. Zistersdorff.

Ringen, t. Russia, in Livonia; the native place of the empress Catherine I.; near Dorpat.

Ringendorf, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 7 W. Haguenau.

Ringenthal, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 1 N. Mitweyda.

Ringerike, t. Norway; 24. NNE. Christiania.

Ringham, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 336.

Ringiöbing, t. Denmark, in Jutland, situated on the coast of a large gulf of the North sea, to which it gives name; 43 SW. Viborg, 48 NW. Ripen. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 56. 2. N. Pop. 771.

Ringleben, t. Saxe-Weimar, in Eisenach; 6 N. Erfurt, 26 ENE. Eisenach. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 577.

Ringo's Town, p-v. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 15 NW. Trenton, W. 177.

Ringsheim, t. Baden; 2 W. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,080.

Ringsted, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand; 29 SW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 55. 28. N. Pop. 700. It was anciently a large city; and in it lie buried several kings, queens, &c.

Ringwood, see *Ramapo River*.

Ringwood, supposed to be the *Regnum* of the Romans, t. Eng., in Hants, near the Avon, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 14 NNE. Poole, 91 SW. London. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 3,269.

Rinne, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Saale, 2 miles below Rudolstadt.

Rinteln, t. Ger., capital of that part of the county of Schauenburg, which belongs to Hesse Cassel, on S. side of the Weser; 9 SSE. Minden. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 2,666. Here was formerly a small Protestant university, now discontinued, but there is in its stead a gymnasium, instituted in 1816.

Rinveel Point, cape of Ireland, on W. coast of Galway. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Rinum, t. Persia, in Segestan; 60 ENE. Zareng.

Rio, t. Elba, near Porto Longone. Pop. 1,800.

Rio de los Anzuelos, r. Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Rio dos Apostolos, r. N. America, which runs into the N. part of the gulf of California.

Rio Blanco, t. Mexico, New Leon; 57 SSE. Monterey.

Rio Bueno, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, on N. coast. Lon. 77. 19. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Rio Bueno, see *Bueno*.

Rio de Cedros, r. S. America, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 2. 30. N.

Rio Cobre, r. Jamaica, which passes by Spanish Town, and runs into the sea, 4 NW. Kingston.

Rio del Conches, or *de Salinas*, r. Mexico, which joins the Bravo, at its mouth.

Rio Doce, or *Freshwater River*, r. Brazil, which

rises near Villa Rica, and after a course of about 500 miles, runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. 20. S.

Rio Dolce, or *Dulce*, r. S. America, in Tucuman, formed by the union of several rivers. It passes by St. Jago del Estero, &c., and after a course of about 300 miles, loses itself in a salt lake, Lat. 30. 40. S.

Rio de los Doraces, r. Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lat. 9. 45. N.

Rio dos Esmeraldos, r. America, on the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 2. 42. N.

Rio dos Esmeraldos, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 0. 57. N.

Rio Florido, r. Mexico, which runs into the Conchos, Lat. 26. 30. N.

Rio Frisco, r. Africa, which runs from the Ivory coast into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 5. 8. N.

Rio dos Galinas, see *Magualbari*.

Rio Grande, r. Mexico, which runs into the del Norte.

Rio Grande, t. Cogquilla, on the Rio Grande.

Rio Grande, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 21. N.

Rio Grande, r. S. America, which runs into the Spanish Main, between Carthagen and St. Martha.

Rio Grande, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, on North Coast, Lon. 76. 14. W. Lat. 18. 13. N.

Rio Grande, r. Brazil, which flows into the Atlantic, about Lat. 32. S. It has however no claim to the pompous title, though it has water enough near its mouth to bear ships of considerable bulk; but its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough farther in.

Rio Grande, s-p. Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, at the mouth of the river Rio Grande. Lat. about 32. S. Pop. 5,000. The town is defended by many forts, but the harbour is dangerous to enter. The climate is very fine, and the soil of the district so fertile that it may be called the granary of Brazil. The wheat grown here is shipped to all the ports on the coast. The vicinity of the town is very populous; in a circuit of 20 leagues, the inhabitants, including the troops, are estimated at 100,000.

Rio Grande, r. Africa, which passes the coast of Zanguebar, and runs into the Indian sea, forming the islands of Patta and Lamo, at its mouth, Lon. 41. 30. E. Lat. 2. 5. S.

Rio Grande, r. Africa, navigable for boats, near 400 miles from the mouth which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 14. 36. W. Lat. 11. N.

Rio Grande, r. America, which rises in the isthmus of Darien, and runs into the Pacific ocean, 3 W. Panama.

Rio Grande, see *Parana*.

Rio Grande, see *Vermejo*.

Rio Grande, see *Patixa*.

Rio Grande, see *Barania*.

Rio de la Hacha, see *Hacha*.

Rio Hondo, r. Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras.

Rio de Janeiro, pr. or captania, Brazil, which has its name from the river Janeiro, that runs through the middle of it; bounded N. by Espi-

ritu Santo, E. & S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Minas Geraes. The country is mountainous, well wooded and watered; the climate excellent; the soil extremely fertile, producing sugar in great abundance, and abounding in the richest pasture; but the cultivation greatly neglected; the inhabitants poor and indolent, and intent on making their fortunes by hunting after gold and silver, to the neglect of agriculture. There are gold workings in different parts, principally on the banks of the rivers.

Rio de Janeiro, city, S. A., capital of Brazil and of a province of the same name, on a river of the same name, at the head of a large bay. Lon. 43. 18. W. Lat. 22. 54. S. Pop. variously estimated; by some, below 100,000; by Mawe, at 100,000; by Ellis, at 120,000; and by a visiter from Massachusetts in 1819, at upwards of 200,000. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are slaves. The city stands on a plain close to the shore, on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains, which rise behind it. The citadel, called *St. Sebastian*, stands on the top of a hill that commands the town. The streets are generally straight, well paved, and have foot paths, but are for the most part extremely dirty. Most of them are terminated by a chapel, whither the people flock every evening to offer up their devotions. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, two stories high; they were formerly furnished with latticed balconies, which had a heavy appearance, and obstructed the circulation of the air; these have been removed. The cathedral is in a superior style of architecture. The most of the state and splendour that belongs to the city, is to be found in the churches, some of which are well built; they are loaded with ornaments, not generally executed in good taste. There is said to be more religious parade in this city than in any Catholic city in Europe; there being a procession in some parish every day, with various insignia, splendid and costly in a high degree. The state of morals and education is extremely low. There were, a few years since, no public schools, or colleges, or literary societies, but a few indifferent booksellers' shops, but 1 printing press, and 1 newspaper. The state of manners is very free and unrestrained. All classes display an unbounded propensity to mirth and pleasure; nor do their religious ceremonies impart to their manners any portion of gloom or austerity. Operas, plays, and masquerades, are in great repute. There is a public garden, situated on the sea shore, laid out in grass plots, shrubberies, and parterres, and is much frequented.

Rio de Janeiro was the residence of the royal family of Portugal from 1807 to 1821. The royal palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing place. The king's library, consisting of 70,000 volumes, was opened to the public.—Good water for the use of the inhabitants, is conveyed from the neighbouring hills by means of aqueducts. The public inns are destitute of accommodation and comfort. House rent is as high as in London. Provisions are plentiful, but not of the best quality.—The harbour is one of the finest in the world; spacious and secure; and easy of ac-

cess, as there is a daily alternation of sea and land breeze. The entrance is about a mile wide, and is intersected in every direction with heavy batteries. The city is the chief mart of Brazil. The exports consist of gold, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones, cotton, sugar, rum, ship timber, fine cabinet woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths. The trade is carried on between this city and the mining districts in the interior, by innumerable troops of mules. Their common burden is about 3 cwt. each, which they carry to the almost incredible distance of 1,500 or 2,000 miles. The principal articles which they carry to the mining districts, are salt and iron. Within a few years the city has been improved and extended by the erection of public and private buildings, and its commerce increased.—Fahrenheit's thermometer usually stands between 70° and 86°.

Rio de Liomones, r. Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 78. W. Lat. 20. 21. N.

Rio Mino, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, on W. side of Carlisle bay.

Rio das Mortes, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Parana.

Rio Nassas, r. Mexico, which runs into the Conchos.

Rio Negro, considerable river S. A., which runs from the river Orinoco, in Grenada, and enters the river of the Amazons, near Fort Rio Negro. Lon. 61. 31. W. Lat. 3. 15. S.

Rio Negro, see *Fort Rio Negro*.

Rio Nuevo Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 46. W. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Rio de Oro, r. Chiloe, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 42. 45. S.

Rio de Ouro, (an. *Linx*, and *Lixus Salathi*.) r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 16. W. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Rio de las Palmas, see *Palmas*.

Rio de las Palmas, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Rio das Palmas, see *Sherbro*.

Rio de la Plata, see *Plata*.

Rio des Patos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 28. 30. S.

Rio das Pedras, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 9. 10. N.

Rio de Pinos, r. Isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 80. 25. W. Lat. 9. 12. N.

Rio de Puercos, harbour on N. coast of Cuba, SW. of Bahia Honda.

Rio de los Rabados, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 45. 10. S.

Rio dos Ramos, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 14. 37. S.

Rio Real, r. Brazil, which divides the captainship of Sergippe from that of All-Saints.

Rio del Rey, or *River Real*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 4. 30. N. The river, which comes far from the N., is wide a considerable way up the country; it receives several considerable rivers in its course. The neighbouring lands are populous, and full of villages. The principal trade is in slaves and large elephant's teeth, and akkori or blue coral.

Rio dos Reyes Magos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. 10. S.

Rio St. Andre, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 45. 40. S.

Rio St. Balardo, r. New Albion, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 34. 44. N.

Rio St. Maria, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 51. 36. S.

Rio de Sal, r. Mexico, which rises in Culiacan, on the borders of New Biscay, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 23. 40. N.

Rio Salado, r. S. A., in Tucuman, which rises about 60 W. Salta, and is first called *Rio del Passage*; being joined by several smaller streams, it changes its name to Salado, and runs into the Parana at Santa Fé, in the province of Buenos Ayres. Its whole course is about 500 miles.

Rio Salado, or *Rio des Apachos*, r. N. America, one of the branches of the river Bravo, which joins the main stream, about Lon. 86. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Rio Salado, r. S. A., which at the latter part of its course divides Chili from Peru; it runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 26. 15. S.

Rio Salado, see *Chacanza*.

Rio de los Sauces, r. S. America, which rises in Patagonia, and runs into the Atlantic, by two streams, forming a considerable island between them and the southern mouth of the bay of Anegada, Lat. 39. 45. S.

Rio Seco, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain; 7 SSE. Almeida.

Rio Seco, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 7. 6. S.

Rio Secundo, t. S. A., in Cordova, on the river Secundo; 30 S. Cordova.

Rio Selbola, see *Sherbro*.

Rio Sin Fondo, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 43. 50. S.

Rio del Spiritu Santo, see *Manica*.

Rio das Trombetas, r. Brazil, which runs into the river of the Amazons at Pauxi.

Rio de Vacas, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 14. N.

Rio Verde, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 1. N.

Rio Verde, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 90 NW. St. Yago de los Valles.

Riobamba, jurisdiction, S. A., in New Grenada, and audience of Quito. The productions are cochineal, cotton, flax, wheat, sugar, barley, &c. Several parts of it also are full of mines of gold and silver, some of them remarkably rich.

Riobamba, t. S. A., cap. of a jurisdiction, in New Grenada, and audience of Quito; 90 S. Quito. Lon. 78. 48. W. Lat. 1. 42. S. P. in 1802, 20,000. It is situated at the extremity of an extensive valley, at the foot of a mountain, and opposite to the snowy mountain of Chimborazo, which renders the temperature cold, but healthy. The town is large and handsome, the streets wide and straight, the buildings of stone and mortar, but are low on account of earthquakes. It has manufactures of cloths, baizes, and particularly stockings. This town has been twice (in the years 1698 and 1746) almost ruined by the eruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi.

Riochico, t. New Mexico, on the Hiaqui; 800 NW. Mexico. Lon. 111. 36. W. Lat. 29. 4. N.

Rioclaro, r. Chili, which runs into the Maule.

Riofrio, t. Spain, Old Castile; 7 S. Segovia.
Rioja, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 240 WSW. St. Jago del Esteros, 250 NE. Valparaiso. Lon. 70. W. Lat. 29. 15. N.

Rioli, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 11 S. Manfredonia.

Riolo, t. Italy; 9 W. Faenza.

Riom, t. France, principal place of a district, in Puy-de-Dôme; 8 N. Clermont Ferrand. Lon. 3. 11. E. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 13,328. H. 1,950. It is pleasantly situated, regularly built, with a coloured stone, but its trade is inconsiderable.

Riom les Montaignes, t. France, in Cantal; 15 ENE. Mauriac, 24 NW. St. Flour. Pop. 714.

Rione, or *Rioni*, (an. *Phasis*,) r. Asia, which rises in the principality of Georgia, and forming the southern boundary of Mingrelia, runs into the Black sea, Lon. 41. 25. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

Rionero, t. Naples, in Molise. Pop. 1,381.

Rions, t. France, in Gironde; 3 NW. Cadillac, 15 SE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,420.

Riopar, t. Spain, New Castile; 15 S. Alcaraz. Pop. 4,575. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of calamine.

Rios, t. Chili; 90 NNE. Valparaiso.

Rioseco, t. Spain, Leon; 50 SSE. Leon, 96 NNW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 7. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

Riou, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 11. N.

Riou's Island, or *Rooahooga*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 24 miles in circ. Lon. 139. 30. W. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Rioxa, pr. Spain, situated in the Old Castile, on the borders of Biscay, on the banks of the Ebro.

Ripa Condita, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 6 SW. Venosa.

Ripa Limosana, t. Naples, in Molise; 9 E. Molise. Pop. 3,190.

Ripa Transone, t. Italy, States-of-the-Church, in Ancona; 12 NE. Ascoli. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 43. 0. N. Bp. see.

Ripabattoni, t. Naples, in Molise. Pop. 2,516.

Ripaille, t. Savoy, on S. side of the lake of Geneva; 1 N. Thonon. Here is a convent, celebrated for the retreat of duke Amadeus, in the year 1440.

Ripen, or *Rypen*, or *Ribe*, s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gram; 77 S. Viborg, 108 N. Hamburg. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. Pop. 2,000. It is the sea of a bishop, and capital of the diocess. Ripen was formerly one of the most celebrated and flourishing cities in the N.; it had 4 parish churches and 5 chapels, besides the cathedral, 4 convents, with their churches, a strong castle, and between 600 and 700 free burghers. But an end was put to all its grandeur and opulence, partly by several conflagrations, (particularly a dreadful fire in 1580,) and partly by inundations, and the ravages of war. The merchants' old exchange is now converted into a town-house. Here is still some little trade carried on in grain, horned cattle, horses, &c. but the shallowness of the river will admit of none but small vessels to come up to the city, and these only at high water.

Ripera, t. Hind., Berar; 25 NE. Notchegong.

Ripley, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 118 Portland, W. 674. Pop. 325.

Ripley, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, on SW. side of Portland; 370 W. Albany, W. 377. Pop. 1,110.

Ripley, p-t. Brown co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the mouth of White Oak creek, 12 miles below Maysville, W. 487. Pop. 421.

Ripley, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; W. 472.

Ripley, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,822. Chief town, Versailles.

Ripley, t. Bond co. Illinois, on Shoal creek, 10 miles from Perrysville, 20 from Edwardsville. Here are valuable mills. Near the town there is a salt spring, and a coal mine is 7 miles distant.

Ripley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 18 N. Leeds, 211 N. London. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. of the parish 1,053.

Ripoll, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 14 N. Vique, 50 N. by E. Barcelona. Pop. 2,400.

Ripour, t. Gohud; 20 SSW. Gwalior.

Rappacanot Creek, the W. branch of the Wabash.

Rippin, or *Rupuian*, t. Hungary; 8 NNE. Leopoldstadt.

Rippinica, t. Poland; 25 N. Wladislaw.

Rippon, t. Eng., Yorkshire, on the Ure, over which are two stone bridges; 23 NW. York, 218 N. London. Lon. 1. 31. W. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 3,633. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. A navigable canal comes up to the town; the market is on Thursday. The manufacture of spurs, for which this town was once famous, is now neglected. It was proverbially said of a man of integrity, that "he is as true steel as Rippon spurs."

Riprapps, narrow shoal in the English channel, between Folkstone and Boulogne, lying SW. and NE. about 10 miles; the bottom is stony, and at a low spring tide, not covered above 14 feet with the sea.

Rip Raps, see *Point Comfort*, (Old.)

Ripsa, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 13 N. Nykoping.

Ripton, t. Addison co. Vt.; 34 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 15.

Ripton, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; W. 298.

Riqueville, see *Richenveir*.

Riquewyr, see *Reichenweyer*.

Ris, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near the Allier; 9 N. Thiers, 18 ENE. Riom. Pop. 1,399.

Risano, (an. *Rhisinium*,) t. Dalmatia, in the bay of Cataro; 20 NNW. Ragusa.

Risano, r. Istria, which runs into the gulf of Trieste, about 3 miles from Capo d'Istria.

Risborough, (Prince's) t. Eng., in Buckinghamshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; near it is another place, called *Monk's Risborough*, with 899 inhabitants; 7 S. Aylesbury, 37 W. London. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 43. N. P. 1,684.

Risby, t. Finland, near the Gulf of Bothnia; 32 N. Biorneborg.

Rischähhr, see *Bender Risher*.

Rischebach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Rischin, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 30 SE. Rakonitz.

Riscle, t. France, in Gers; 6 S. Nogaro, 28 W. Auch. Pop. 1,150.

- Riseberga*, t. Sweden, in Skone; 28 N. Lund.
- Risenburg*, t. Prussia; 12 E. Marienwerder.
- Risenkirck*, t. Prussia; 14 E. Marienwerder.
- Risenvall*, t. Prussia; 14 E. Marienwerder.
- Rishton*, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 NE. Blackburn. Pop. 1,084.
- Rishworth*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in West Riding; 2 SSW. Halifax. Pop. 1,211.
- Rising Sun*, p-v. Cecil co. Md.; W. 106.
- Rising Sun*, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana, finely situated on the second bank of the Ohio, with a gradual descent to the river, W. 547. It is half way between Vevay and Lawrenceburg, and contained, in 1817, about 40 houses.
- Riskupitz*, t. Moravia, Znaym; 9 W. Krumau.
- Risoer*, s-p. Norway, in Christiansand, on a peninsula, which runs into the North sea; 52 NE. Christiansand. Lat. 58. 43. N.
- Riss*, or *Russ*, r. Ger., which passes by Biberrach, and runs into the Danube, about 6 miles above Ulm.
- Risti*, t. Finland; 25 NE. Cajanaborg.
- Ristigouche River*, r. Canada, which runs into Chaleur bay; navigable for ships 20 miles from its mouth.
- Ristorff*, t. Austria, near Schwannastatt.
- Risum*, t. East Friesland; 6 W. Emden.
- Riszow*, t. Rus. Kiev; 30 NE. Bialacerkiev.
- Rita*, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 80 E. Villaboa.
- Ritchel*, one of the branches of the river Indus, which branches off a little above Tatta, and runs into the Arabian sea, Lon. 66. 43. E. Lat. 24. 15. N.
- Ritscha*, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 12 SE. Prague.
- Ritschien*, r. Stiria, which runs into the Lauffnitz, 4 SE. Furstenfeld.
- Rittberg*, or *Rietberg*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, capital of a small principality, on the Ems; 9 N. by E. Lippestadt, 38 SSW. Minden. Pop. 1,342. The principality contains 11,359 inhabitants, 1,991 houses, and 65 sq. m. and belongs to the count of Kaunitz.
- Rittenhouse*, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; W. 118.
- Ritzebuttel*, t. Ger., capital of a bailiwick, belonging to the city of Hamburg, near the mouth of the Elbe; 1 S. Cuxhaven, 59 WNW. Hamburg. Pop. 1,451.—The bailiwick lies on the North sea, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Pop. 3,905. Sq. m. 21.
- Ritzlihorn*, mt. Switz., Berne; 10,500 feet high.
- Riva*, or *Rieff*, t. Tyrol. at the end of the Garda lake; 16 WSW. Trent, 45 S. Tyrol. Pop. 3,079.
- Riva*, r. Tyrol, which runs into lake Garda, near the town of Riva.
- Riva di Chieri*, t. Piedmont; 2 E. Chieri, 3 W. Villanova. Pop. 2,275. It is built on an eminence, in the midst of a plain.
- Riva*, t. Switz., in Tesin; 8 S. Lugano.
- Riva*, t. Italy, Sondrio; 6 S. Chiavenna.
- Riva*, t. Italy; 14 NNW. Brescia.
- Rivadavia*, see *Ribadavia*.
- Rivadeo*, see *Ribadeo*.
- Rivalta*, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, at the influx of the Minicio into the lake of Mantua; 5 W. Mantua. Pop. 1,500.
- Rivalta*, t. Italy, Montferrat, in Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. 1,408.
- Rivalta*, t. Piedmont, on the Sangon; 6 SW. Turin, 19 SSE. Susa. Pop. 1,002.
- Rivanna*, r. Va., which runs SE. into the river James, at Columbia. It is navigable for batteaux upwards of 20 miles.
- Rivara*, t. Piedmont; 14 W. by N. Chivasso. Pop. 1,200.
- Rivarolo*, t. Piedmont, on the Orco; 12 NW. Carmagnola, 15 N. Turin. Pop. 5,170.
- Rivaroli de Fuori*, t. Italy; 20 SW. Mantua.
- Rivarossa*, t. Piedmont, in Turin, between the river Malone, and the forest of Cice. P. 1,416.
- Rive de Gyer*, t. France, in Loire; 4 NE. St. Etienne, 6 SSW. Lyons. Pop. 4,263.
- Rivel de las Semals*, t. France, in Aube; 9 WNW. Quillan. Pop. 1,000.
- Rivelles*, t. Spain, Catalonia; 12 N. Cervera.
- Rivello*, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 12 SE. Lauria. Pop. 5,345.
- River Bay*, bay on NE. coast of Barbadoes; 2 NW. Cuckold's point.
- River of the Mountains*, r. N. A., which runs N. into Mackenzie's river, Lon. 122. 30. W. Lat. 62. N.
- River of the West*, see *Columbia*.
- River's Canal*, opening or inlet on W. coast of N. America. This canal extends from S. to N. about 16 miles, and terminates in Lon. 232. 22. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.
- Riverhead*, p-t. & cap. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long island sound; 90 E. New York. Pop. 1,857. It contains several villages, which are distinguished by local names, the county buildings, some manufactures, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Presbyterians. Great quantities of wood are sent from this town to the city of New York.
- Rives*, t. France, in Isere; 14 NW. Grenoble. Pop. 1,530.
- Rives Altes*, t. France, in East Pyrenees; 6 NNW. Perpignan, 18 SSE. La Grasse. P. 1,818.
- Riviera di Levante*, name given to that part of Genoa, which extends from the city of Genoa, which it includes, to Tuscany.
- Riviera di Ponente*, that part of the Genoese territory, which extends westward from the city of Genoa.
- Riviera*, (La,) t. France, in Doubs; 10 S. Ornans.
- Riviere Pilote*, t. on S. coast of Martinico.
- Riviere Salee*, t. on S. coast of Martinico.
- Riviere Grande*, see *Grand River*.
- Riviere Mahaut*, (La,) t. Guadaloupe, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 61. 46. W. Lat. 16. 27. N.
- Rivière de Theyrargues*, t. France, in Gard; 14 NNW. Uzès.
- Rivière de Thibouville*, t. France, in Eure; 18 NW. Eure.
- Rivington*, v. Eng., in Lancashire, 5 from Bolton. Near it is a hill 1,545 feet high.
- Rivirie*, t. France, Rhone; 12 N. St. Etienne, 15 SSW. Lyons. Pop. 375.
- Rivisondoli*, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 SE. Sulmona.
- Riuku*, see *Licou Kieou*.
- Riuli*, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 16 NNE. Cassano.
- Rivoli*, t. Piedmont, in Turin; 6 W. Turin, 17 E. Susa. Pop. 5,070. It is situated at the foot or declivity of a hill, in the road from France into Italy, by the Cottian Alps, in a fertile coun-

try. On an eminence near it stands a royal castle, in which Victor Amadeus II, of Sardinia, after having abdicated his throne in favour of his son, and endeavoured to secure it, died a state prisoner, in 1732. The prospect from this place, in particular the view of Turin, is almost unrivalled.

Rivoli, t. Aust. Italy, Verona, on the Adige; 12 NW. Verona. On the 14th and 15th of January, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 13,000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon.

Riut, Russian settlement on west coast of America. Lon. 209. 36. E. Lat. 65. 25. N.

Rixas, mine, Brazil, Goyas; 80 N. Villa Boa.

Rixi, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 S. Palamow.

Rixieville, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 67.

Rixouse, t. France, Jura; 6 N. St. Claude.

Rixtorn, t. Holstein; 7 SW. Lutkenborg.

Rizeh, or *Irizeh*, (an. *Rhizeum*), t. A. Turkey, in Trebisond, on the Black sea; 45 ENE. Trebisond. Lon. 40. 20. E. Lat. 48. 9. N. Pop. about 30,000, of whom 3,000 are Armenians and Greeks.

Rizkoi, or *Government of Riga*, see *Livonia*.

Roa, (an. *Rauda*), t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 25 N. Segovia. Pop. 2,500.—Cardinal Ximenes died here in 1517.

Roaita, or *Rouaita*, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 56 S. Medina.

Roan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 125. 3. E. Lat. 2. 19. N.

Roan, small isl. in the North sea, near N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 11. W. Lat. 58. 35. N.

Roancarrick Rocks, rocks in Bantry bay, on S. coast of Ireland; 3 NE. Bear island.

Roan's Creek, p-v. Carter co. Ten.; W. 516.

Roane, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 5,581; slaves 670. Pop. in 1820, 7,895. Chief town, Kingston.

Roanne, t. France, in Loire, capital of a district, on the Loire, which here becomes navigable, and renders it a convenient staple for all goods sent from Lyons to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c.; 10 posts NNW. Lyons, 47½ S. Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 6,992. It is well built, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Roanoke, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle sound, with a town of the same name. Lon. 76. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

Roanoke, r. N. C., which is formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, the former of which rises in Virginia, and the latter in N. C., and flows into Albemarle sound, Lon. 76. 56. W. Lat. 35. 58. N. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden 30 or 40 miles, and for boats of 30 or 40 tons to the falls, 70 miles, and for boats of 5 tons for the distance of 200 miles above the falls.

The country watered by this river is extremely fertile. Below the falls towards the mouth, vast quantities of Indian corn are raised; and the planters are among the wealthiest in the state. Improvements have lately been made in the navigation of this river by constructing canals around the falls; opening a water communication between Norfolk, Va., and

the interior of N. C., and the southern part of Virginia. See *Dan* and *Danville*.

Roanoke, (Little,) r. Va., which runs into the Staunton, Lon. 78. 55. W. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Roanoke Inlet, channel on the coast of N. C., which leads into Albemarle sound, Lon. 75. 35. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

Roanpour, t. Bengal; 17 SSE. Mauldah.

Roaragur, t. Visiapour; 22 N. Sattarah.

Roaring Bull Island, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, near E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 60. 44. W. Lat. 45. 17. N.

Roaring River, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, below Obeds.

Roaring Water Bay, bay on S. coast of Ireland, with a number of small islands; 6 SW. Skibbereen. Lon. 9. 22. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Roaring Water, r. Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water bay; 5 WSW. Skibbereen.

Roaschia, t. Piedmont; 8 SW. Coni.

Roatan, see *Ruatan*.

Roato, t. Piedmont; 10 NW. Asti.

Robali, t. Abyssinia; 75 S. Miné.

Robares, rocks near S. coast of Ireland; 3 SE. Gally head. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Robasome, t. Piedmont; 8 NNW. Turin.

Robben Island, or *Seal Island*, barren island on the coast of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay, about 6 miles in circ. It serves as a place of exile for criminals sent from the Cape or the Indies who are compelled to labour, and are guarded by 24 soldiers under the command of a serjeant. No woman is allowed to live on the island. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 33. 40. S.

Robbinston, p-t. Washington co. Me., on W. side of St. Croix river; 12 NNW. Eastport, W. 831. Pop. 424.

Robbstown, p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 217.

Robe, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 12 W. Ballinrobe.

Robec, r. France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Rouen.

Robek, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Meuse, near Stevenswaert.

Robek, r. France, formed by the union of the Clarence and the Navez, which after a short course runs into the Lys, 2 E. St. Venant.

Robek, or *Robec*, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 3 S. St. Venant. Pop. 2,248.

Röbel, t. Mecklenburgh-Schwerin; 9 S. Wahren, 52 S. Rostock. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 1,808.

Rober, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle, at Treves.

Robert Bay, bay on east coast of Newfoundland.

Robert Bay, see *Cul de sac Robert*.

Robert's Island, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 33. W. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Robert's Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, the largest 8 miles long, and from 2 to 3 wide; four others are very small. Lon. 219. 50. E. Lat. 7. 53. S.

Robertson, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 7,270; slaves, 1,608. Pop. in 1820, 9,938. Chief town, Springfield.

Robertville, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C., in a tract of country called Black Swamp, 5 miles from Savannah river, 40. N. by W. Savannah,

85 W. by S. Charleston, W. 596. It contains an academy, a Baptist meeting house, and 10 dwelling houses.

Robeson, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 2,065.

Robeson, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 7,528. Slaves, 1,340. Pop. in 1820, 8,204. Chief town, Lumberton.

Robiessou, t. Aust. Poland; 22 S. Chelm.

Robillante, t. Piedmont; 6 S. Coni.

Robin Hood's Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland, frequented by small vessels.

Robin Hood's Bay, bay on E. coast of England, in the German sea, between Scarborough and Whitby, in Yorkshire. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 54. 26. N.

Robinal, t. Guatemala, in the province of Vera Paz; 40 SSW. Vera Paz. Pop. 800.

Robin's Island, island near Southold, on Long island.

Robinson, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 925.

Robinson, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,392.

Robinson's Island, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 35. W. Lat. 24. 43. N.

Robion, or *Roubion*, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Montelimart.

Robledo, t. Spain, New Castile, in La Mancha; 33 S. by E. Ciudad Real, 57 N. Jaen. Pop. 6,400. The inhabitants own large flocks of Merino sheep, and carry on a brisk trade in wool.

Roblinson, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 770.

Robo, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 ENE. Zebid.

Roboan, see *Rubin*.

Roboretum, now *Roveredo*.

Roca, or *Rocca*, cluster of desert islands in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 66. 6. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Roca Point, cape on E. coast of England, in Durham. Lon. 1. 21. W. Lat. 55. 1. N.

Rocab, t. Arabia Hadramaut; 30 SSW. Sahar.

Rocabigliera, v. Italy, in Nice; 16 N. Nice.

Rocaiba, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 120 ENE. Mecca.

Rocaiba, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 17 E. Mecca.

Rocamadour, t. France, in Lot; 12 WSW. St. Ceré, 22 N. Cahors. Pop. 1,055.

Rocapartida, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 92. 14. W. Lat. 16. N.

Rocas, t. Arabia, in Oman, near the sea; 30 WNW. Oman.

Rocavion, t. Piedmont; 5 SSW. Coni.

Rocca, t. Istria; 1 N. Monfalcone.

Rocca, t. Naples, in Lavora; 19 N. Sezza.

Rocca, small isl. in the West-Indies; 24 W. Orchilla.

Rocca, t. Italy, on E. bank of lake Maggiore; 30 NW. Milan.

Rocca, t. Piedmont, in Turin, on a hill near the source of the Malone. Pop. 2,150.

Rocca, (La,) t. on SW. coast of the island of Canary; 15 SW. Ciudad de los Palmas.

Rocca d'Anfo, v. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on W. side of lake Idro; 20 NNE. Brescia. The Austrians were defeated here by the French, in August, 1796.

Rocca d'Arrazzo, t. Italy, Montferrat, in Casale, near the Tanaro; 6 E. Asti. Pop. 1,991.

Rocca d'Aspide, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, 15 WSW. Cangiano. Pop. 2,892.

Rocca d'Baldi, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Pesio; 6 NW. Mondovi. Pop. 2,138.

Rocca Bianca, t. Italy, in Parma, on the Po; 12 NNW. Parma. Pop. 1,800.

Rocca Bruno, t. Italy, in Monaco, near the Mediterranean; 3 ENE. Monaco. Pop. 1,700.

Rocca del Este, rocky islet among the Canaries; 8 E. Gratiola.

Rocca Gloriosa, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 7 W. Policastro.

Rocca Imperiale, t. & fortress, Naples, in Basilicata; 8 SSE. Tursi.

Rocca Lanzone, t. Parma; 9 WSW. Parma.

Rocca Minelfa, t. Naples, in Molise; 8 S. Molise. Pop. 2,358.

Rocca di Mondragone, fortress, Naples, in Lavora, built on the site of the ancient *Sinuessa*, to defend the coast from pirates; 12 W. Capua.

Rocca Monfina, t. Naples, in Lavora; 3 N. Sezza. Pop. 2,906.

Rocca di Neto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 SSW. Strongoli.

Rocca del Oeste, or *West Rock*, rocky islet, among the Canaries; 6 SW. Alegranza.

Rocca Romana, t. Naples, in Lavora; 6 N. Capua.

Rocca Secca, t. Naples, in Lavora; 7 SSE. Arpino. Pop. 2,407.

Rocca Vallé Oscura, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 5 S. Sulmona.

Rocca Vecchia, t. Naples, in Lavora; 14 NE. Sezza.

Roccacontrada, t. Italy, Ecclesiastical States, in Ancona; 24 ESE. Urbino.

Roccaforte, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Ellero. Pop. 2,517.

Roccavione, t. Piedmont, in Cuneo, on a hill between the Gesso & Germagnana. Pop. 1,700.

Rocchetta, see *Rochetta*.

Rocchetta, t. Italy, Montferrat, in Casale, near the Tanaro. Pop. 2,511.

Rocella, t. Naples, on the coast of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fishery; 10 NE. Gierace.

Rocester, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, at the union of the Churnet and Dove; 5 N. Uttoxeter.

Roch, t. Eng., in Worcestershire; 4 SSW. Bewdley. Pop. 835.

Rocha, t. Buenos Ayres; 35 NE. Moldonado.

Rochdale, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 11 N. Manchester, 195 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 53. 38. N. Pop. 10,823. It stands on the river Roche, at the foot of the Blackstone-Edge hills, surrounded by coal, built of brick or stone, and is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and has also considerable cotton manufactures. Market on Monday and Saturday. The Rochdale canal extends from Manchester to Halifax.

Roche, (La,) t. Savoy; 10 SE. Monstier.

Roche, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 2 S. Delmont.

Roche, or *Stony River*, see *Rocky River*.

Roche, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell, 3 SE. Bolton.

Roche, t. Switz., in Vaud; 3 NNW. Aigle, 40 E. by N. Geneva. Here are extensive salt works.

Roche, (La,) or *Roche en Ardennes*, or *Roche en Famie*, t. Neth., in Liege, on the Ourthe; 28 S. Liege, 35 NNW. Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 33. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 1,376. It was formerly one of the best fortified towns in the province.

Roche, (La,) t. Savoy, in Genevois, near the river Borne, so called from a large rock near it; 12 NE. Annecy, 12 S. by E. Geneva. Pop. 2,233.

Roche l'Abeille, (La,) t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 6 N. St. Yriex. Pop. 818.

Roche des Arnauds, (La,) t. France, Higher-Alps; 6 W. Gap.

Roche Beaucourt, (La,) t. France, Dordogne; 12 SW. Nontron, 24 NW. Perigueux. Pop. 329.

Roche en Breme, t. France, in Côte d'Or; 6 NW. Saulieu. Pop. 1,700.

Roche Bernard, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Morbihan, on the Vilaine; 21 SE. Vannes, 36 NW. Nantes. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 47. 31. N. Pop. 1,300.

Roche les Beaupré, t. France, in Doubs; 5 NE. Besançon.

Roche Blanche, (La,) t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 5 S. Clermont.

Roche Bonnet, small island near W. coast of France, in the bay of Bourg Neuf.

Roche Canillac, (La,) t. France, in Correze; 9 SE. Tulle.

Roche Chalais, (La,) t. France, in Dordogne, on the Drome; 15 SW. Ribérac, 30 W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,015.

Roche d'Eriens, (La,) or *Roche Derien*, (La,) t. France, in North-Coasts, on the Treguier; 3 S. Treguier, 5 NW. Pontrieu. Pop. 812.

Roche Guyon, (La,) t. France, Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine; 8 NNW. Mantes. Pop. 926.

Roche Melon, (La,) mt. Piedmont, near Suzza, 11,977 feet high, from whence it is said that Hannibal shewed to his army the fertile country before them, to animate them to conquest.

Roche Millay, (La,) t. France, in Nievre; 12 SE. Moulins, 13 SE. Autun. Pop. 1,580.

Roche Posay, (La,) t. France, in Vienne, on the Creuse, with a medicinal spring; 11 E. Châtellerault, 21 N. Montmorillon. Pop. 339.

Roche en Reignier, (La,) t. France, in Upper-Loire; 12 SW. Monestrol, 12 N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,430.

Roche St. Michael, summit of mount Cenis; 9,250 feet high.

Roche Servière, (La,) t. France, in Vendee; 9 WSW. Montague.

Roche sur Yon, (La,) see *Bourbon-Vendee*.

Rochechouart, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Upper-Vienne; 18 W. Limoges, 30 ENE. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,440.

Rochefort, t. Neufchâtel; 5 SW. Neufchâtel.

Rochefort, t. Luxemburg; 33 SSW. Liege, 50 NW. Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 5. E. Lat. 50. 9. N.

It is surrounded on all sides by rocks, and was the capital of an ancient & considerable comté; it has a castle, said to have been built by the Romans.

Rochefort, t. France, in Jura, on the Doubs; 4 ENE. Dôle, 19 SW. Besançon.

Rochefort, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 4 N. Dourdan, 22 SW. Paris.

Rochefort, s-p. France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower-Charente, on the Charente, about 8 leagues S. Rochelle; 5 posts NW. Saintes, 21 N. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 45. 56. N. Pop. 15,024. H. 2,300. It is situated in a marshy tract, about 5 miles above the influx of the Charente into the

Atlantic. The streets are broad and straight, and the interior of the town is pleasant. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the barracks, the cannon foundry, the magazines for naval stores, the docks, the civil and marine hospital, and the navigation school. The harbour is one of the naval stations for the kingdom, is capable of admitting vessels of great size, and is protected by 5 forts.—The town is not healthy, fevers being very common in summer and autumn.

Rochefort, t. France, in Morbihan; 16 E. Vannes, 38 SW. Rennes. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 47. 42. N. Pop. 615.

Rochefort, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 13 SW. Clermont, 21 WNW. Issoire. Pop. 1,329.

Rochefort sur Loire, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on S. side of the Loire; 13 SSW. Angers, 15 E. St. Florent. Pop. 2,404.

Rochefort Samson, t. France, in Drôme; 12 ENE. Valence. Pop. 1,000.

Rochefoucault, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Charente; 12 NE. Angoulesme, 37 N. Perigueux. Lon. 0. 28. E. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 2,586.

Rochesjaune, see *Yellowstone*.

Rochelle, (New,) p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y., on Long Island sound; 21 NNE. New-York. Pop. 1,135. Here is an academy.

Rochelle, (La,) s-p. France, capital of Lower-Charente; 8½ posts NNW. Saintes, 52½ WSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 46. 9. N. Pop. 17,512.

H. 2,200. Bp. see. It is strongly fortified; the streets generally broad and straight; the houses spacious, well built, and most of them supported in front by arcades. The harbour, though not large, is secure, and capable, at high water, of admitting vessels of great burden. The trade is considerable, both to the colonies and European ports. The exports consist of wine, brandy, flour, linen, and salt. Before the revolution, it was capital of Aunis. The air here is no better than at Rochefort, and from the same cause.—Natives, Reaumur, Desaguliers, Bernier.

Rochemaure, t. France, in Ardèche; 9 SE. Privas, 14 E. Aubenas. Pop. 1,025.

Rochester, t. U. Canada, on lake St. Clair.

Rochester, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 44 NW. Windsor, W. 480. Pop. 1,143.

Rochester, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on W. side of Salmon Fall river; 22 NW. Portsmouth, W. 517. Pop. 2,471. Near the centre of the town there is a village called *Norway Plains*, containing a meeting house, a court house, about 40 dwelling houses, and several retail stores. There is also a cotton manufactory in the town.

Rochester, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., on Buzzard's bay; 20 SW. Plymouth, 48 S. Boston, W. 468. Lon. 70. 40. W. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. 3,034. Here are some iron works.

Rochester, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 20 SW. Kingston, W. 283. Pop. 2,062.

Rochester, or *Rochesterville*, p-v. in Gates, Monroe co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee, at the falls; 6 or 7 miles from the mouth of the river, W. 395. Pop. 1,502. It is a very flourishing village, and a place of considerable trade. The exports of this place are considerable, and consist of flour, pot and pearl ashes, pork, whis-

key, slates, butter, lard, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Rochester, (an. *Durobrivæ*, and *Durobabis*,) city, Eng., in Kent, situated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of stone; 26 WNW. Canterbury, 29 SE. London. Lon. 0. 32. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Bp. see. Pop. 9,070, and including the adjoining town of Chatham, 21,722. H. 3,838. The Romans had a station here, and it is probable a fortress, on which a castle was afterwards built. Rochester was erected into a bishopric in the beginning of the 7th century, and a church was built by king Ethelbert for Justus, the first bishop. It was very early encompassed by a wall, which is yet entire in some places, but none of the gates are standing. The city consists chiefly of one main street, which is spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; inhabited generally by gentry, clergy, tradesmen, and innkeepers; no sort of manufactures or business of consequence being carried on here. It contains a hospital, a grammar school, and an almshouse. Besides the cathedral, there is one other parish church. There is a weekly market on Friday, and a market for cattle the last Tuesday in every month. The city sends 2 members to parliament.

Rochester, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 25 NNW. Hexham.

Rochetta, t. Italy, Nice; 5 NE. Vintimiglia.

Rochetta, (La.) t. Savoy, on the Gelon; 10 SE. Chambery. Pop. 737.

Rochford, t. Eng., in Essex, with a weekly market on Thursday; 11 S. Malden, 44 E. London. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,214. This place is remarkable for a court till recently held here on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas, on a hill, called *King's hill*, in the open air, by twilight, where all the business was transacted in whispers, and a coal was used instead of a pen and ink.

Rochlitz, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, on the Mulda; 20 SE. Leipsic, 36 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 41. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 2,052. It contains 3 chh. and a citadel; in it is a manufacture of cloth, stuffs, and linen.—Native, Carpzoy.

Rochlitz, t. Bohemia, in Biczow, among the Sudetic mountains. Pop. 2,840.

Rochsburg, t. Sax. Erzgebirg, in Schonburg; 1 E. Penig. Pop. 270.

Rocito, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 S. Volturara.

Rock, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 700.

Rock Fish Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into James river, Lon. 78. 54. W. Lat. 37. 37. N.

Rock Castle, r. Ken., which runs SW. into the Cumberland, near the Long shoals.

Rock Hill, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 38.

Rock Hall, p-v. Kent co. Md.; W. 68.

Rock Point, see *Punta de Calenduras*.

Rock Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 35. E. Lat. 8. 8. S.

Rock Landing, p-v. Halifax co. N. C., at the head of the Great Falls of the Roanoke, 12 miles above Halifax, W. 223.

Rock River, r. N. A., which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 83. 35. W. Lat. 37. 37. N.

Rock Town, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat. 4. 35. N.

Rockaway, p-t. Morris co. N. J., on Rockaway

river, which runs into the Passaic; 7 NNW. Morristown, W. 241.

Rockbridge, co. central part of Va. Pop. in 1810, 10,318, slaves 1,724. Pop. in 1820, 11,945. Chief town, Lexington.

Rockcastle, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 1,731, slaves 163. Pop. in 1820, 2,249.

Rockdale, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 401.

Rocken, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 50. 32. N.

Rocken End Race, shoal near S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 13. W. Lat. 50. 34. N.

Rockenberg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, district of Butzbach. Pop. 698.

Rockenhausen, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 10 N. Lautern. Pop. 940.

Rockford, p-v. Surry co. N. C.; W. 402.

Rockhage, see *Arokhage*.

Rockhill, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,567.

Rockingham, p-t. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite to Charlestown and Walpole; 18 S. Windsor, 20 NE. Newfane, W. 455. Pop. 2,155. There are in the township 3 post villages of considerable business, at Bellows Falls, on Saxon's river, and 1 in the north part. At Bellows Falls there is an Episcopal church, at Saxon's village a Baptist meeting house, and at the north village a Congregational meeting house.

Rockingham, co. SE. part of N. H., bounded NE. by Strafford co., E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Hillsborough co. Pop. in 1810, 50,175; in 1820, 55,245. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

Rockingham, co. central part of Va., bounded NE. by Hardy and Shenandoah cos., SE. by Orange and Albemarle cos., SW. by Augusta co., and WNW. by Pendleton co. Pop. in 1810, 12,753, slaves 1,491. Pop. in 1820, 14,784.

Rockingham, co. N. side of N. C.; W. 319. Pop. in 1810, 10,316, slaves 2,114. Pop. in 1820, 11,474. It lies in west part of Caswell co., and is watered by the Dan. There is a mineral spring in this county, which is much resorted to.

Rockingham, p-t. & cap. Richmond co. N. C.; 6 E. the Yadkin, 55 WSW. Fayetteville, W. 341. It contains about 25 houses.

Rockingham, t. Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the Welland; 12 S. Okeham, 84 N. London. Lon. 0. 44. W. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 230. William the Conqueror built a castle here, in which Henry III. and Edward III. frequently resided. In the civil wars it was garrisoned by Charles I.

Rockingham Bay, bay on NE. coast of New-Holland, lying NW. of Cape Sandwich.

Rockland, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by Orange co., E. by the Hudson, and SW. by New Jersey. Pop. in 1810, 7,758; in 1820, 8,837. Chief town, Clarkstown.

Rockland, t. Sullivan co. N. Y.; W. of Kingston. Pop. 406.

Rockland, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,131.

Rockland, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 373.

Rockmanstall, t. Bav.; 5 SW. Weismain.

Rockville, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 15.

Rockville, p-v. Frederick co. Va.; W. 75.

Rockport, p-t. & cap. Spencer co. Indiana.

Rockport, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio; 130 NE. Columbus, W. 379.

Rocky Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 10. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Rocky Bay, bay on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in straits of Magellan ; 6 SE. Dolphin bay.

Rocky Bay, bay on SE. coast of Nova Scotia, a little NE. of Halifax harbour.

Rocky Hill, p-v. & parish, in Wethersfield, Ct. ; 4 S. Wethersfield, W. 338. The business of ship building is carried on here to some extent.

Rocky Hill Mills, p-v. Fauquier co. Va. ; W. 39.

Rocky Island, large rock in the river Detroit, composed of lime stone.

Rocky Meadow, see *Prairie du Rocher*.

Rocky Mount, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Va. ; 25 N. Martinsville, W. 282.

Rocky Mount, see *Beckhamsville*.

Rocky Mount, p-v. Nash co. N. C. ; W. 279.

Rocky Mountains, or *Stony Mountains*, long and broad range of mountains, N. A. Lon. 112. W. They divide the waters, which flow east into the Missouri and Mississippi, from those which flow west into the Pacific ocean, and are a continuation of the Cordilleras of Mexico ; terminating about Lat. 70. N.

Rocky Point, cape on NW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo ; 34 SW. Cape Farewell.

Rocky Point, cape on S. coast of Jamaica, a little S. of Carlisle bay.

Rocky Point, cape on S. shore of lake Erie.

Rocky Point, cape on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 236. 5. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Rocky Point, cape on SE. coast of Alashka. Lon. 198. 50. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Rocky Ridge, p-v. Trigg co. Ken. ; W. 770.

Rocky River, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 9 W. of the Cuyahoga.

Rocky, or *Rock River*, or *Roche*, r. which rises in the NW. Territory, runs through NW. part of Illinois, and flows into the Mississippi, 160 miles above the Illinois. Length about 200 m.

Rocky River, r. N. C., which runs into the Yadkin.

Rocky River, or *Granger*, p-v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio ; W. 397.

Rocky Spring, p-v. Claiborne co. Mississippi ; W. 1,182.

Rocky Springs, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C. ; W. 339.

Rocoux, v. Neth., in Liege ; 2 NW. Liege.

Rocquigny, t. France, Ardennes ; 12 N. Rethel. Pop. 1,200.

Rocroy, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Ardennes ; 4½ posts SSW. Givet, 28 NE. Paris. Lon. 4. 35. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 2,875. In the year 1643, a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards near this town, in which the latter were defeated ; 9,000 Spaniards and Walloons are said to have fallen in the battle.

Roda, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 20 S. Ainsa.

Roda, t. Spain, Catalonia, on the Ter ; 6 NNE. Vicque. Pop. 2,400.

Roda, t. Gotha, in Altenburg ; 8 SE. Jena, 28 WSW. Altenburg. Pop. 800.

Roda, (La,) t. Spain, in New Castile ; 19 S. Alarcon. Pop. 2,400.

Roda, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, 2 miles below Hanau.

Roda, t. Egypt, on the Nile ; 3 E. Ashmunein.

Rodach, t. Ger., in Coburg, on a river of the same name ; 6 WNW. Coburg. Lon. 10. 57. E. Lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 1,296.

Rodach, r. Ger., which runs into the Itsch, 6 S. Coburg.

Rodak, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 50 E. Hissar, 60 WNW. Delhi. Lon. 76. 35. E. Lat. 29. N.

Rodansee, lake, Brandenburg ; S. of Templin.

Rodas, t. S. A., in Popayan ; 65 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Rodau, t. Saxony, Vogtland ; 6 W. Plauen.

Rodau, r. Ger., which runs into the Wumme, 2 W. Rotenburg, in Verden.

Rodaun, r. Prussia, which joins the Motlau, at Dantzic, near which they both together fall into the Vistula.

Rodaw, t. Prussia ; 14 ENE. Marienwerder.

Rodborough, manufacturing village, Eng., in Gloucestershire ; 2 SW. Stroud. Pop. 1,658.

Rodbye, or *Roedbye*, s-p. Denmark, in the isl. of Laland, with a convenient harbour ; the principal trade is in corn ; 10 SE. Naskov. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 54. 42. N. Pop. 800.

Rodcliffe, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 4 N. Manchester. Pop. 2,792.

Rodda, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 4 NW. Sana.

Rodda, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 52 SSE. Sana.

Rodda, t. Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of one of the branches of the canal of Joseph ; 115 S. Cairo.

Rodden, r. Eng., in Salop, which runs into the Tern, 3 W. Wellington.

Rodebeck, t. Holstein ; 10 ENE. Braemsted.

Rodelheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 3 W. Frankfort on the Maine, 5 SE. Cronenburg. P. 903.

Rodemack, or *Rodemacheren*, t. France, Moselle ; 7 N. Thionville, 10 S. Luxemburg. Pop. 934.

Roden, t. Prussia ; 4 NW. Bretchen.

Rodenburg, t. Ger., in Schauenburg, belonging to Hesse Cassel ; 4 S. Hagenburg. P. 816. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Rodenburg, see *Ardenburg*.

Rodenthalt, t. Sax., Erzgebirg ; 6 E. Chemnitz.

Rodeo de Tala, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 100 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Roder, (Gros,) r. Sax., which runs into the Schwartz Elster, 2 m. below Elsterwerda.

Roder, (Klein,) r. Sax., which runs into the Schwartz Elster, near Hertzberg.

Roderiche, t. Switz., in Berne ; 3 S. Aarburg.

Roderloo, t. Neth., in Guelderland ; 6 SW. Borkulo. Pop. 1,700.

Rodersdorf, t. Saxony ; 4 SW. Plauen.

Rodez, see *Rhodes*.

Rodezand, t. S. part of Africa ; 40 N. Cape of Good Hope.

Rodheim, t. Ger., in Hesse ; 9 N. Frankfort on the Maine, 10 NW. Hainau.

Rodi, t. Naples, Capitanata, on the coast of the Adriatic ; 14 WNW. Vieste. Pop. 2,986.

Rodialowitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 12 SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Rodiga, t. Italy, in Mantua ; 9 NW. Mantua.

Roding, or *Roden*, r. Eng., in Essex, which runs into the Thames, below Barking.

Roding, t. Bav., in Regen, on the Regen ; 20 NE. Ratisbon. Pop. 942.

Rodman, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. ; 12 S. Wattertown, W. 467. Pop. 1,735.

Rodoe, small isl. near the coast of Norway ; 4 ENE. Christiansand.

Rodoldesco, t. Italy ; 10 W. Mantua.

Rodome, t. France, in Aude ; 9 SW. Quillan. Pop. 417.

Rodon, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on lake Storsio ; 7 NW. Ostersund.

Rodon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 62. 23. N.

Rodonda, small isl. at the entrance of the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

Rodoni, cape, Albania ; 14 N. Durazzo.

Rodope, mt. Romania ; 50 S. Filippopoli.

Rodosto, or *Rodosdschig*, or *Tchiri-daghi*, (an. *Bizanthe* and *Rhædestus*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on N. coast of the sea of Marmora ; 53 NE. Gallipoli, 60 W. Constantinople. Pop. 16,000. H. 4000. Greek abp. see. It is fortified, tolerably built, and contains 5 Greek and 2 Armenian chh., and has a good harbour and considerable trade, particularly in the export of corn, wine, fish, and oil.

Rodostopus, v. Albania ; 12 N. Joannina.

Rodrigo, see *Ciudad Rodrigo*.

Rodriguez, see *Diego Ruis*.

Rodriguez Key, small isl. on the coast of Florida. Lat. 25. N.

Rodschowa, see *Rodziejow*.

Rodseg, t. Istria ; 16 NNE. Pedena.

Roe, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, 2 NW. Limavaddy.

Roe, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, in Clew bay ; 7 W. Newport Pratt.

Roe, (La,) t. France, Mayenne ; 7 NW. Craon.

Roebel, see *Robel*.

Roebuck Island, small isl. at E. extremity of lake Ontario.

Roebuck Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 44. W. Lat. 30. 17. N.

Roedbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Zons.

Roehrsburg, p-t. Berks co. Pa. ; W. 152.

Roenberg, t. Pru. Bradenburg, in Frankfort ; 8 E. Zulichau.

Roensel, r. county of Mark, which runs into the Wipper, about a mile above Wipperfurt.

Roer, or *Ruhr*, r. Ger., which rises near Winterburg, passes by or near to Eversburg, Arensberg, Nehem, Mangel, Schwiert, Blackenstein, Hettingen, Steyll, Worden, Kelwick, &c., and runs into the Rhine, at Roerort.

Roer, or *Ruhr*, r. Ger., which rises a little S. of Monjoe, passes by Hermbach, Dueren, Juliers, Linnich, &c., and runs into the Meuse, at Ruremond.

Roerort, or *Ruhrort*, t. Pru. Cleves, at the conflux of the Roer and the Rhine ; 2 NW. Duisburg, 15 N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 931.

Roesbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, at Dusseldorf.

Roeschild, or *Roschild*, or *Roeskild*, t. Denmark, in Zealand ; 16 W. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 55. 39. N. Pop. 2,000. It is situated in the deep gulf called *Roeschild Fiord*, branching off from the bay of Ise-fiord, and was once a large town. The kings of Denmark were formerly elected and crowned in this city, and also made it the place of their residence. In 1658, the famous peace of Roeschild was concluded here.

Roeschull, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; remarka-

ble as the native place of Linnæus, the celebrated naturalist.

Roessel, see *Ressel*.

Roevaert, r. Brabant, which runs from Breda into the sea.

Roelx, (Le,) t. Neth., Hainaut ; 8 NE. Mons. 15 NW. Charles sur Sambre. Pop. 2,507.

Roeux, t. France, Straits-of-Calais ; 9 E. Arras.

Rofani, cape, Eu. Turkey, on S. coast of Romania. Lon. 24. 14. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Rofrano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 9 NW. Policastro, 44 SE. Salerno. Pop. 1,938.

Roga, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 7 N. Otranto.

Roganello, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mendrino.

Rogasen, t. Pru. Posen, on a lake ; 24 N. by E. Posen. Pop. 3,446.

Rogaz, t. Pru. Saxony ; on the Elbe ; 14 N. by E. Magdeburg. Pop. 800.

Rogatchev, t. Russia, in Mogilev, on the Dnieper ; 76 S. Mogilev. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 52. 36. N.

Roge, t. Sweden, in Skone ; 28 NW. Christianstadt.

Rogehausen, t. Prussia ; 21 NE. Culm.

Rogelgrube, t. Prussia, on the Frische Nering ; 15 NW. Elbing.

Roger's Port, a good harbour on Thompson's island, or West Key, off the southwest coast of Florida. See *West Key*.

Roger's Point, cape on W. side of lake Huron. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 44. 19. N.

Rogersville, p-t & cap. Hawkins co. Ten., on the Holston ; 65 ENE. Knoxville, W. 472. It is pleasantly situated in Carter's Valley, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, and a printing office. 9 m. SW. of the town there are extensive salt works.

Rogersville, p-t. Pendleton, S. C. ; W. 580.

Roggenburg, Bav., on the Gunz ; 14 ESE. Ulm, 20 W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,800.

Roggendorf, t. Austria ; 8 W. Aggspach.

Rogiers, t. France, in Var ; 4 S. St. Maximim.

Rogliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 9 SSE. Cosenza. Pop. 3,408.

Rogliano, t. Corsica ; 20 N. Bastia. Pop. 1,294.

Rognes, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 9 S. Apt, 13 NW. Aix. Pop. 2,000.

Rogo, isl. Sweden, near E. coast. in the Baltic. Lon. 16. 36. E. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Rogonalgunge, t. Bengal, 30 SW. Rogonatpour. Lon. 86. 21. E. Lat. 23. 17. N.

Rogonatpour, t. Bengal, capital of the circar of Pachete ; 110 NW. Calcutta, 150 SSE. Patna. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

Rogonaltpour, t. Bengal ; 31 NE. Kishenagur.

Rogowa, t. Prussia ; 7 E. Thorn. Pop. 168.

Rogsta, t. Sweden, in Helsingland ; 4 NE. Hudwickswall.

Roguins, t. France, Loire ; 6 E. Roanne.

Rogun, t. Albania ; 6 WNW. Arta.

Roha, see *Ourfa*.

Rohaczow, t. Russia, in Minsk, on the Dnieper ; 85 SE. Minsk, 144 E. Novogrodek.

Rohale, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 49. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Rohan, t. France, in Morbihan ; 8 E. Pontivy, 10 NW. Josselin. Lat. 48. 6. N. Pop. 1,450.

Rohan Rohan, t. France, in Two-Sevres ; 6 SSW. Niort. Pop. 1,832.

Rohatyn, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Lipagnita ; 13 W. by S. Brzerzany. Pop. 1,900.

Rohba, t. Arabia Hedsjas; 10 S. Vadelkora.

Roheeta, t. Hind., in Gohud; 20 SE. Gohud.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, circar or pr. Hind., situated on E. side of the Ganges, and NW. of the subah of Oude. This country is said to have yielded to the Rohillas £1,000,000 sterling, which is now reduced, by the injudicious management of the Nair, to £300, or at most, 400,000 Bareilly is the capital.

Rohitz, t. Stiria; 20 E. Cilley. H. 100. Here is a medicinal spring.

Rohillamow, t. Oude; 21 SSE. Kairabad.

Rohl, small island in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 26. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Rohla, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, near Carlsbad.

Rohnd, t. Bengal; 15 N. Toree.

Rohossitz, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 8 NW. Tur-nau.

Rohr, t. Bav., circle of the Regen, on the Labar; 7 ESE. Abensberg, 16 S. Ratisbon. Pop. 564.

Rohr, t. Stiria; 9 W. Gnau.

Rohr, (Im,) t. Austria; 10 NW. Neustatt.

Rohr, r. Bremen, which runs into the Weser, near Carlsburg.

Rohr, t. Ger.; 2 E. Meinungen.

Rohrdach, t. Baden; 2 S. Heidelberg. P. 1,000.

Rohrkopf, mt. Baden, in the Black Forest; 3,750 feet high.

Rohrheim, or *Great Rohrheim*, t. Ger., Hesse; 13 SSW. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,000.

Rohrsdorf, t. Sax.; 11 NE. Dresden. P. 2,000.

Rohrsdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Riechenbach, on the Bober; 57 W. by S. Breslau. Pop. 1,517.

Roibon, t. France, in Isere; on the Galaure; 22 WNW. Grenoble. Pop. 2,268.

Roidalk, t. Norway; 48 NNE Stavanger.

Roiha, see *Ourfa*.

Roiselle, t. France, in Somme; 6 ENE. Peronne. Pop. 1,204.

Roketniz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 7 N. Geyersberg.

Rokho, see *Cuadag*.

Rokitany, or *Rokitzan*, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 8 E. Pilsen. Pop. 2,226.

Rolas, small isl. in the Atlantic, near SW. coast of the island of St. Thomas.

Rolduc, t. Neth., Limburg, formerly well fortified; 10 SW. Juliers, 25 NE. Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 455.

Role, t. Bengal; 25 SSE. Palamow.

Rolepara, t. Hind., in Orissa; 25 SE. Boad.

Roltand, isl. in the S. Indian Sea; about 9 miles in circ. Lon. 68. 43. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

Rolle, t. Switz., in Vaud, on NW. side of the lake of Geneva; 14 SW. Lausanne, 18 NNE. Geneva. Pop. 2,329.

Rolling Fork, the SW. branch of Salt river, Kentucky.

Rollo, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 15. N.

Rollo's Head, cape on W. coast of Dominica; 3 S. Prince Rupert's head.

Rolpach, t. Thibet, capital of a district; 150 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 5. E. Lat. 29. 21. N.

Rolshugarde, t. Norway; 46 SSE. Drontheim.

Rom., Danish isl. in the North sea, near the coast of North Jutland, about 8 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 8. 31. E. Lat. 55. 9. N. P. 1,500.

Rom, t. France, in Vienne; 10 S. Lusignan. Pop. 1,300.

Roma, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 20 miles long, and from 6 to 12 broad. Lon. 127. 12 E. Lat. 7. 12. S.

Romagnano, t. Piedmont, on the Sesia; 15 NNW. Novara.

Romagna, ci-devant pr. Italy, in States of the Church, bounded N. by the Ferrarese, E. by the Adriatic, S. by the duchy of Urbino and Tuscany, and W. by Bologna, about 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth. This country is a part of the ancient *Flaminia*. Chief town, *Ravenna*.

Romagne, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and Loire; 6 W. Chollet, 6 NW. Mortagne.

Romagne sous les Cotes, t. France, in Meuse; 9 NW. Estain, 14 SE. Stenay.

Romagnese, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Bobbio, on the Ridone. Pop. 3,161.

Romagno, t. Italy, in the Feltrin; 6 NE. Feltri.

Romagno, t. Sardinia; 12 NNE. Sassari.

Romahie, t. Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates; 100 S. Bagdad, 210 NW. Bassora. Lon. 44. 15. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Romainmoutiers, t. Switz., in Vaud; capital of a bailiwick; 11 SW. Yverdun. Pop. of the bailiwick 2,345.

Romainville, t. France, Seine; 5 E. Paris.

Roman, (an. *Prætoria Augusta*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Siret; 45 WSW. Jassy, 145 W. Bender. Greek bp. see.

Romanche (La,) r. France, which runs into the Drac, a little above Grenoble.

Romale, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 35 WSW. Skara.

Romania, *Rumelia*, or *Rum-Ili*, (an. *Thrace*,) pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Bulgaria, E. by the Black sea, S. by the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W. by Macedonia. Pop. about 2,200,000. Sq. m. about 36,000. Chief cities Constantinople and Adrianople. The country is mostly level, interspersed with some mountains, the most considerable of which are Hæmus, Rhodope, and Pangæus. Among the mountains the soil is poor; toward the sea coast it is fertile, producing grain and other necessaries, especially rice, in great abundance.

Romania, or *Rumelia*, includes not only the above province of Romania proper, but also Bulgaria, Albania, Servia, Macedonia, Livadia, Morea, and the island of Negropont, comprising all European Turkey with the exception of Moldavia, Bosnia, and Wallachia. It is divided into 28 sandgiacats or districts, viz. Visa, Kir-killissa, Silistria, Nicopoli, Vidin, Csirmen, Sophia, Gallipoli, Salonica, Kostendil, Uskub, Tirhala, Negropont, Tripolizza, Misitra, Aina-bachte, Karli-Ili, Joannina, Delvino, Avlona, Ilbessan, Scutari, Ochri, Perserim, Usiterna, Du-Kagin, Aladschahissar, and Semendria. Pop. about 6,000,000. Sq. m. about 118,000.

Romano, t. Aust. Italy, in Bergamo; 11 SSE. Bergamo. Pop. 3,167.

Romano, t. Piedmont, on an eminence, with a bridge across the Chiusella; 5 S. Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.

Romanov, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl, on the Volga; 16 WNW. Jaroslavl. Lon. 39. 40. E. Lat. 57. 46. N. Pop. 2,087.

Romanova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 60 WSW. Ilimsk.

Romanova, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Oronetz; 16 S. Lipetzk.

Romanovka, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don ; 116 ENE. Asoph.

Romanovka, t. Russia, in Upha ; 64 NE. Orenburg.

Romanow, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 8 NE. Zytomiers.

Romanow, t. Austrian Galicia ; 33 W. Przemyśl.

Romanow, or *Romanowo*, t. Russia, in Minsk ; 18 N. Sluck.

Romans, t. France, principal place of a district, in Drôme, on the Isère ; 2 posts NE. Valence, $9\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Grenoble. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 45. 2. N. Pop. 6,473. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather, and a number of presses for making oil. The environs are fertile, and the wine called Hermitage.

Romantrino, t. Sardinian Milanese ; 4 ENE. Novara.

Romblon, or *Romblino*, one of the smaller Philippine islands ; about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 121. 58. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Rome, t. Kennebec co. Maine ; 22 NNW. Augusta. Pop. 533.

Rome, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. ; 13 WNW. Utica, 108 WNW. Albany, W. 407. Lon. 75. 27. W. Lat. 43. 12. N. Pop. 3,569. It is situated on the Erie canal, is a pleasant and flourishing town, contains a court house, a jail, and an arsenal, some manufactures, and has considerable trade. The courts of the county are held alternately here, and at Whitesborough.

Rome, p-t. Ashtabula, co. Ohio ; 12 Windsor, W. 357.

Rome, p-t. & cap. Perry co. Indiana ; 145 Indianapolis, W. 677.

Rome, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 399.

Rome, city, Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of the States of the Church, on the Tiber, mostly on the east side, 15 m. from its mouth ; 100 NW. Naples, 380 SSW. Vienna, 600 SE, Paris, 730 E. by N. Madrid, 760 W. Constantinople. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 41. 54. N. Pop. in 1797, 163,034 ; in 1800, 153,300, of whom 1,585 were secular priests, 1,337 monks, and 1,338 nuns : in 1807, 134,973 ; in 1809, 138,568 ; in 1816, 129,997. (Jews, 4,034 ; Families, 32,587 ;) in 1817, 131,356.

This city, anciently the capital of the Roman empire, the mistress of the world, and the seat of arts and arms, in later times the residence of the pope, and the centre of ecclesiastical power and tyranny, was founded by Romulus, in the year 752 before Christ, built on 7 hills, Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Cœlius, Esquilinus, and Quirinalis. Though in its origin it was one of the most humble of cities, yet it was destined to become the capital of the largest empire of antiquity. No city can compare with it in regard to its fame, the extent and duration of its power, the singularity of its historical events, and the magnificence of its edifices and antiquities. In the time of Trajan, when the dominions of the Roman empire were the most extensive, the city is said to have been 50 miles in circuit, and to have contained 6,800,000 inhabitants. This is, however, thought to be a great exaggeration. The returns mentioned in Roman history are to be understood not of the inhabitants of the city, but of persons possessing the privileges of Roman citizens.

There were no less than 420 temples, crowded with statues ; the priests were numerous, and each divinity had a particular college of sacerdotal servants. It now contains numerous monuments of the ancients, such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, circuses, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and a vast number of statues.

The space inclosed by walls, approaches to the form of a square, of a little upwards of 3 miles on a side, the walls being about 13 miles in circuit. The 7 eminences on which the ancient city was built, are now covered with vineyards, cornfields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level tract between the eminences and the river. The length of this part is less than 2 miles, and its breadth from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. It possesses many features of the ancient city. The same roads lead to the gates ; the same aqueducts pour the same streams into the fountains ; the same great churches that received the masters of the world under the emperors, are still open to their descendants ; and the same venerable walls that enclosed so many temples and palaces in the reign of Aurelian, still exist. The streets are paved, narrower than those in London, and wider than those in Paris. The houses are low, built of stone and brick, but plastered or stuccoed, as at Vienna, Berlin, &c. The gates, for the most part, are triumphal arches. The number of monasteries in 1819, was 37, containing 1,236 monks ; of nunneries, 40, containing 1,463 nuns. Many of the religious institutions were suppressed by Bonaparte. The city contains 46 squares, 20 gates, 5 monumental pillars, 10 obelisks, 13 fountains, 22 mausoleums, 30 hospitals, and 346 churches.

The wall that surrounded Rome in the time of the emperors, is in many places in good preservation, and forms part of the present boundary between the town and country. The squares are small ; they are in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, and other monuments. Among the ancient edifices, is conspicuous the *Pantheon*, or *Rotonda*, originally dedicated to all the gods, now a Christian temple, dedicated to all the saints by Gregory IV. It is distinguished for its solidity, and the beauty of its proportions, and is the most perfect of the Roman temples now remaining. It is 200 palms in height, and 218 in diameter, with a spacious dome receiving the light from one great aperture in the middle. It was built in the reign of Augustus, and is called *Rotonda*, from its circular form. A still more imposing object is the *Coliseum*, or amphitheatre of Vespasian, constructed for the combats of gladiators and public spectacles, a structure of oval form, 581 feet in length, 481 in breadth, 1,616 in circumference, being the largest amphitheatre ever known. About half of its external circuit still remains, and it is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire, is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas reliefs, all of the finest marble. *Trajan's pillar*, one of the most remarkable of the ancient monuments, is of marble, with a diameter of 11 feet at the base, 10 at the top ; its height, 133 feet. It is still covered with admirable bas re-

liefs, containing 2,500 figures of men, besides a number of elephants, horses, and trophies. It represents the expedition of Trajan against the Dacians. Of the ancient aqueducts, only three remain.

No city in Europe is superior to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The most remarkable are St. Peter's, the Pantheon, and the 7 patriarchal *basilicæ*, or cathedrals, all distinguished for their architecture. The cathedral church of *St. Peter* is the chef d'œuvre of Italy, the largest and most beautiful church in the world, and in magnitude of outlines and variety of parts, far exceeds any of the edifices constructed by the Greeks or the Romans. It is 720 feet long, 510 broad, and 500 high, from the pavement to the top of the cross. It was projected by pope Nicholas V.; Julius II. laid the first stone in 1506; but it was not finished till 1621. The most celebrated architects, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Maderno, and Bernini, have displayed their talents in this great work; and no less than 18 successive popes were employed in its construction. The total expense has been estimated at £12,000,000 sterling. The hall is the most spacious ever constructed by human art, extending upwards of 600 feet in length. But of all objects of this admirable edifice, the most surprising is the dome, the vault of which rises to the height of 400 feet, and extends over the spectator like a firmament.

The 3 palaces of the pope are the *Lateran*, *Quirini*, and *Vatican*. The Lateran is of great extent, but the main body of the building has been long converted into a hospital for orphans. The Quirinal palace, from its height and salubrity, is become the summer residence of the popes. The Vatican, situated on an eminence near St. Peter's, is a vast irregular pile of building, erected by different architects at different eras, and forming not one, but an assemblage of edifices. It is of immense extent, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 10,000. The library is composed of the ancient collections of the popes and several princes, and is one of the largest in the world; though it contains very few books published within the last 50 years. "The number of volumes," says Eustace, "has never been accurately stated; some confine it to 200,000, others raise it to 400,000, and many swell it to 1,000,000. The mean is probably the most correct." The number of MSS. is stated at 50,000.—There are several other extensive libraries in the city; that of the Barberini contains 60,000 printed volumes, and several thousand MSS. Rome contains a university, a Greek, a German, and a Jesuit college. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing youths from different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty different languages. There is one monthly and one weekly literary publication here, and one newspaper, the only one in the States of the Church: but the fame of modern Rome lies not in literature, but in the fine arts. The family mansions, or as they are termed, palaces, are numerous, and the size and height of many of them, their spacious courts and por-

ticoes, their halls and lofty apartments, with the pillars, marbles, statues, and the paintings, place them on a level with the royal residences, in the north of Europe. The Tiber at Rome is deep, but only about 200 feet wide, and its water is of a dingy yellow. It is crossed at Rome by 4 bridges.

Romé, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 85 E. Villa Boa.

Romelia, or *Rumelia*, see *Romania*.

Romelshausen, t. Wurt., near Cannstadt. Pop. 1,000.

Romelso, cluster of small islands on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 64. 55. N.

Romen, or *Romni*, t. Eu. Russia, in Poltava; 100 NNW. Poltava, 112 ESE. Czernigov.

Romenay, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 7 SE. Tournus, 15 NNE. Macon.

Romeno, t. Tyrol; 13 SW. Bolzano.

Romersberg, mt. Bavaria; 5 W. Aichstatt.

Romerstadt, or *Rymarow*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines; 20 NNE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 1,010.

Romesamps, t. France, Oise; 6 NW. Grand Villiers.

Rometta, t. Sicily, in Demona; 5 NW. Messina.

Romford, see *Rumford*.

Romhild, t. Ger., Saxe-Meinungen, in the Unterland, capital of a small domain; 8 SE. Meinungen, 22 NE. Schweinfurt. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 1,548.

Romi, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 45 S. Kerkisieh.

Romieu, (*La*), t. France, in Gers; 5 E. Condom, 6 NW. Lectoure.

Romilly, t. France, near the Seine, in Aube; 9 ENE. Nogent sur Seine. Pop. 2,019.

Romishorn, t. Switz., in Thurgau; 9 ESE. Constance.

Romkala, ruined castle, A. Turkey, Marasch, on the right bank of the Euphrates, where the river Simeren runs into it; 50 NE. Aleppo, 75 SE. Marasch. Lon. 37. 45. E. Lat. 36. 35. N. The castle, though much ruined, is worthy of notice; it was probably the work of the Greek emperors; and is situated at the north end of a chain of mountains over the river. It is about half a mile in circuit, and includes within it 2 churches of Grecian architecture. The mountain here is narrow, and the path on which the castle stands is separated from the mountains, to the south, by a very extraordinary deep fossée cut in the rock. The ascent is on the west side, where there are four terraces cut in the rock, one over another, with a gateway to each of them, some of which are double; many of them are entirely cut out of the rock, and others only in part. The terraces are made with a gentle ascent, and steps from one terrace to another; there is also a great ascent within the castle walls.

Romkera, t. Visiapour; 28 NE. Poonah.

Romkint, t. Karasm; 230 NW. Samarcand.

Rommen, t. Prussia; 8 SE. Lautenburg.

Rommendal, t. Norway; 24 N. Berga.

Rommerswaal, once a town in the island of South Beveland, 9 E. Goes, but now entirely destroyed by several inundations of the sea.

Romna, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 88 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 33. 24. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

Romney, p-t. & cap. Hampshire co. Va., on E. side of the south branch of the Potomac, 45 W. by N. Winchester, 190 NW. Richmond, W. 116.

Romney, see *Rumney*.

Romont, t. Switz., Friburg; 9 NW. Friburg.

Romopack, r. N. J. A branch of the Passaic.

Romorantin, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loir-and-Cher, containing manufactures of cloth and fine serges; 7 SSE. Blois, 11 S. Orleans. Lat. 47. 22. N. Pop. 6,105.

Romorswalde, t. Prussia; 5 NNW. Heilsberg.

Rompney, see *Remney*.

Romponesco, t. Italy, on the Po; 20 S. Mantua.

Romra, t. on W. coast of the island of Lombock. Lon. 115. 54. E. Lat. 8. 15. S.

Romrod, or *Rumroth*, t. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt; 16 E. Marburg, 22 NW. Fulda. Pop. 937.

Romsdal, t. Norway, capital of a district, in Drontheim; 100 SSW. Drontheim. Lon. 7. 54. E. Lat. 62. 28. N.

Romsdal Bay, bay or arm of the North sea, on the coast of Norway, 20 miles long, with several branches. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 62. 40. N.

Romsoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coast of Funen. Lon. 10. 48. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Romulus, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y., on W. side of Cayuga lake; 10 N. Ovid, 200 W. Albany, W. 340. Pop. 3,698. It is a valuable agricultural township, and has some manufactures.

Romunda, mt. Carinthia; 6 S. Mautten.

Ron, small rocky isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Ron, (*Lynder*), cluster of small islands in the Categat; 12 S. island of Lesoe.

Rona, small isl. among the Western islands of Scotland, about 4 miles long, and 1 wide; 6 E. Skye. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 58. 32. N.

Rona, small isl. among the Western islands of Scotland; 1 N. North Uist. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 27. N.

Rona, small isl. in the North sea; 40 WNW. Cape Wrath. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 58. 52. N. 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

Ronalsay, (*North*), the most northerly of the Orkney islands, about 3 miles long, and 1 wide. It is low and flat; and the soil a sandy black earth and clay, principally manured with sea weed. A light house has been lately erected on NE. point of the island. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 59. 14. N. Pop. 384.

Ronaldsay, (*South*), one of the Orkney islands, and most southerly of the group, separated from the county of Caithness, in Scotland, by the Pentland Frith; about 6 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 58. 40. N. Pop. 1,600.

Ronca de Scaglia, t. Italy; 20 S. Modena.

Roncador, isl. in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 13. 45. N.

Roncador, or *Rum Key*, one of the smaller Bahama islands. Lon. 75. 3. W. Lat. 23. 26. N.

Roncaglia, t. Italy, Piacenza; 8 E. Piacenza.

Roncaglia, t. Tyrol; 14 NE. Trent.

Roncau, t. on the island of Dominica.

Roncevalles, t. Spain, in Navarre, in a valley to which it gives name, between Pamplona

and St. Jean Pie de Porte; 14 NNE. Pamplona, 15 SSW. St. Jean Pie de Porte. This valley is celebrated in romance for the defeat of the emperor Charlemagne, and the death of Roland.

Ronchamps, t. France, in Upper Saone; 5 E. Eure, 9 NNW. Hericourt.

Ronchaux, t. France, in Doubs; 3 S. Quingey, 10 WSW. Ornans.

Ronciglione, t. Italy, States-of-the-Church, in Viterbo; 10 S. Viterbo, 25 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 8. E. Lat. 42. N. See *Castro*.

Roncina, t. Austria, in Goritz; 5 N. Goritz.

Roncoferrato, t. Aust. Italy; 7 E. Mantua.

Ronda, t. Spain, in Grenada; 35 W. Malaga, 47 SE. Seville. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 36. 45. N. Pop. about 20,000. It contains 5 convents with splendid churches, and makes a beautiful appearance at a distance, but like other Spanish cities is disgusting on a near inspection. Its chief manufactures are leather and silk stuffs. It is elevated 1,500 yards above the sea, but is so surrounded with high mountains that it appears to be situated in a valley. The country about Ronda is remarkably fertile, and supplies Cadiz with all kinds of fruit and vegetables; the soil is of a reddish colour, with pebbles, and resists the heat of the fire; for which reason it is much used in furnaces for fusing iron. Here is a bridge 280 feet above the water.

Ronde Haye, (*La*), t. France, in Channel; 6 N. Coutances. Pop. 1,000.

Ronde, or *Rhonde*, small isl. in the West Indies, near N. coast of the island of Grenada.

Rondenche, t. Russia, Riga; 28 SW. Narva.

Rondero Bay, bay on NE. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 26. W. Lat. 17. 15. N.

Rondizone, t. Piedmont, on the Doria Baltea; 20 NNE. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

Rone, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 58. 26. N.

Ronea, see *Ranea*.

Roneby, t. Sweden, Blekingen; 10 W. Carls-crona.

Rones, cape on W. coast of the island of Jersey; 6 NNW. St. Helier.

Ronkonkama, small lake in the central part of Long island, between Brookhaven and Islip; 55 E. New York; about 3 miles in circ., and very deep. It is remarkable for being subject to a regular rise and fall, each of which continues 7 years. It abounds in fish.

Ronne, r. Flanders, which rises about 3 N. Leuze, and runs into the Scheldt, between Tournay and Oudenarde.

Ronne, or *Ronde*, s-p. Denmark, in Bornholm, where the governor resides, 90 ESE. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,422. The harbour is well fortified, but not deep.

Ronneburg, t. Saxe-Gotha, in Altenburg; 12 SW. Altenburg, 60 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 2,600.

Ronnen, small isl. Denmark, near NW. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Ronneby, see *Rotneby*.

Ronnow, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau, on the Dom-brawka; 7 SE. Czaslau. Pop. 900.

Ronnskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 2. E. Lat. 63. 29. N.

Ronnskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 21. E. Lat. 65. 3. N.

Rono, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 24. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Ronobo, r. Celebes, which runs into Sewa bay, Lon. 120. 46. E. Lat. 1. 33. N.

Ronoumena, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea, at Port St. James

Ronsberg, t. Bohemia; 8 W. Teinitz. Pop. 1,262.

Ronsdorf, or *Rheinsdorf*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 12 SSE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,348.

Ronse, see *Renay*.

Ronsenac, t. France, in Charente; 18 E. Angoulesme.

Ronscar, cluster of small islands on E. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 35. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Roohaoga, or *Jefferson's Island*, see *Riou's Island*.

Roohah, see *Rewah*.

Roopooah, see *Trevennen Island*.

Roodaun, t. Oude; 22 NW. Allahabad.

Rooe, (*Little*), small isl. among the Shetlands. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Roogen, t. Courland; 36 ENE. Piltyn.

Rookpour, t. Bengal; 6 N. Kishenagur.

Roonay, t. Bengal; 33 SE. Ghidore. Lon. 86. 46. E. Lat. 24. 28. N.

Roopapour, t. Oude; 31 ENE. Manickpour.

Roopat, t. on E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 12. E. Lat. 1. 3. N.

Roopgunge, t. Bengal; 34 NNW. Dinagepour.

Roopgur, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 5 S. Surat.

Roopnagur, t. Hind., in Agimere; 30 E. Agimere, 40 WSW. Jyegur. Lon. 75. 52. E. Lat. 26. 39. N.

Roopour, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 58 N. Sirhind.

Roosand, t. Norway; 48 NNE. Romsdal.

Roosenbecke, t. Neth., in W. Flanders; 8 N. Coutray, 20 SW. Ghent. Pop. 3,822.

Rootstown, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 172 NE. Columbus, W. 340.

Roozenburg, isl. S. Holland, in the Meuse, opposite to Briel. Pop. 435.

Roozdendaal, t. Neth., in N. Brabant; 7 ENE. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 4,574.

Ropi, t. S. America, in Guamanga.

Ropica, r. Silesia, which runs into the Olsa, near Teschen.

Roppen, t. Tyrol; 4 SW. Stams.

Roque, (*La*), t. France, in Var; 6 SW. Brignoles. Pop. 108.

Roquebroue, (*La*), t. France, in Cantal; 12 W. Aurillac, 18 S. Mauriac. Pop. 1,275.

Roque Timbaut, (*La*), t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 NE. Agen. Pop. 1,140.

Roque d' Olmes, t. France, in Arriege; 7 S. Mirepoix, 13 NE. Tarascon.

Roquebrune, t. France, in Var; 4 W. Frejus. Pop. 1,629.

Roquecort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 SSW. Tournon, 15 ENE. Agen. Pop. 1,500.

Roquecourbe, t. France, in Tarn; 4 NNE. Castres, 18 W. La Caune. Pop. 1,433.

Roquefeuil, t. France, in Aube; 15 SW. Alet. Pop. 855.

Roquefort, t. France, in Aude; 7 S. Quillan, 11 E. Belcaire.

Roquefort, t. France, in Aveiron, district of St. Afrique. Pop. 247.

Roquefort de Marsan, t. France, in Landes, on the Douze; 12 NE. Mont de Marsan, 31 W. Condom. Pop. 1,370.

Roquelaure, t. France, in Gers; 3 miles from Auch. Pop. 1,800.

Roquemadour, t. France, Dordogne; 12 SE. Sarlat.

Roquemaure, t. France, in Gard, on W. side of the Rhône; 6 N. Avignon, 13 SSE. Pont St. Esprit. Pop. 3,182.

Roquepic, isl. in the Indian sea, covered with cocoa and other trees, flowers, and odoriferous plants. Lon. 65. 14. E. Lat. 9. 56. N.

Roqueseil, t. France, Aude; 7 SW. Quillan.

Roquetas, t. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 10 SW. Almeira.

Roquevaire, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 12 SSE. Aix, 12 ENE. Marseilles. Pop. 3,091.

Roquite, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 7 SE. Cape Bojador.

Ror, t. Bavaria; 4 SW. Abensperg.

Roraus, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 58 SSE. Drontheim. Pop. 3,000. H. 620. It stands on a mountain of great height, and is the most elevated inhabited situation in Norway. Frost & snow prevail almost the whole year. Its chief support is derived from the copper mines in the vicinity, which employ 200 workmen, and bring to the crown £7,000 yearly.

Rorbach, t. Austria; 5 S. Aigen.

Rorbach, t. France, in Moselle; 6 W. Bitche. Pop. 634.

Rorentzberg, mt. Brisgau; 2 S. Triberg.

Rorhau, t. Austria; 8 WSW. Hainburg.

Roriche, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 3 NW. Königsberg.

Rorshach, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 6 E. St. Gall. Pop. 2,800. It is very pleasantly situated on lake Constance, having the best harbour on the lake. It contains a gymnasium, & its trade in corn is considerable.

Ros sur Couesnon, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 ENE. Dol.

Rosa, small isl. near south coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Rosa, t. Spain, in Seville; 8 S. San Lucar.

Rosa, mt. of the Alps, between the Swiss canton of Valais, and Piedmont, east of Mont Cervin. Its shape is remarkable, a number of lofty peaks rising from a centre somewhat like the leaves of a rose, from which it derives its name. It is 15,552 feet in height, and next to Mont Blanc, the greatest elevation in Europe.

Rosa, see *St. Rosa*.

Rosaie, t. Persia, Farsistan; 15 W. Kazerou.

Rosalgate, see *Cape Rasalgat*.

Rosamarina, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 10 NE. Mistretta, 18 E. Patti.

Rosamarina, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 NE. Mistretta.

Rosana, r. Ger., which runs into the Inn, near Landeck, in Tyrol.

Rosanna, t. Russia, in Grodno; 36 W. Novogrodek.

Rosario, small isl. in the Spanish main, near the coast of Carthage. Lon. 75. 56. W. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Rosario, t. New Navarre; 30 SW. Casa Grande.

Rosario, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 78 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Rosario, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 220 N. Villa Rica.

Rosario, (*El*), t. Guatemala, in Chiapa ; 140 SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Rosario, or *Neustra Senhora del Rosario*, canal of a strait in the gulf of Georgia, which separates the island of Fávda from west coast of the continent of N. America ; about 30 miles in length. At the SE. extremity, the canal is 6 m. broad ; but as it tends to NW. the breadth gradually lessens to 2 miles, in its narrowest part.

Rosario, t. Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the river Tercero ; 75 S. Santa Fé. Lon. 60. 21. W. Lat. 32. 56. S.

Rosario, (*El*), t. Mexico, in Sonora ; 400 NW. Mexico. Lon. 106. 9. W. Lat. 23. 28. N. Pop. 5,600. It is situated near the rich mines of Copala, formerly a source of wealth, but now for the most part filled with water.

Rosario, t. California ; 30 SW. Loreto.

Rosario, t. Cuba ; 45 S. Havannah.

Rosarno, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 5 SSE. Nicotera, 30 N. by E. Reggio. Pop. 2,500.

Rosaruolo, t. Istria ; 8 E. Capo d'Istria.

Rosas, (an. *Rhoda*, and *Rhodope*), s-p. Spain, in Catalonia, on N. side of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, with a good harbour, defended by a fort ; 22 NE. Gerona. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 42. 17. N. Pop. 2,800.

Rosate, t. Aust. Italy ; 9 SW. Milan.

Rosbach, see *Rosbach*.

Rosbegh Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 52. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

Roschach, see *Rorshach*.

Roschild, see *Roeschild*.

Roschitz, t. Austria ; 2 SW. Schrottentaal.

Roschitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn ; 8 W. Brunn.

Roscoff, or *Roscou*, t. France, Finisterre, on the coast ; 4 N. St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 2,507.

Roscommon, p-v. in Wayne, Steuben co. N.Y. ; 228 W. Albany.

Roscommon, co. Ireland, Connaught, bounded N. by Sligo and Leitrim, E. by Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath, S. by King's co., and W. by Galway and Mayo ; 47 miles long from N. to S., and from 9 to 29 broad from E. to W. It contains 50 parishes. It is, in general, a flat, open country, and the soil fertile, with some extensive bogs, and but few hills ; coal & iron ore are found in a small district, in the N. part of the county, on the borders of Sligo. Chief towns, Roscommon and Boyle. Pop. estimated at 86,000. Sq. m. 541.

Roscommon, t. Ireland, in the county of the same name ; 36 NE. Galway, 68 WNW. Dublin. Lon. 8. 8. W. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Roscotty, t. Thibet ; 18 W. Sirinagur.

Roscrea, t. Ireland, in Tipperary ; 26 W. Cashel, 26 NW. Kilkenny.

Rose, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 380.

Rose, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 9 NNE. Cosenza.

Rose Island, (*Great and Little*), two small islands among the Bahamas ; 12 N. Providence.

Rose Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of America. Lon. 146. 50. W. Lat. 59. 35. N.

Rose Mills, p-v. Amherst co. Va. ; W. 190.

Roseau, or *Charlotte Town*, t. on W. coast of Dominica, and capital of the island, situated on a point of land, which forms 2 bays. Lon. 61.

27. W. Lat. 15. 25. N. Pop. about 5,000. H. 1,000. It is situated about 7 leagues from Prince Rupert's bay, on a point of land, having Woodbridge on N. side, and Charlotteville bay on S. side. It is about half a mile long, & 2 furlongs broad.

Rosebeck, v. Flanders ; 4 E. Oudenarde. In 1382, the Flemings were defeated here by the French.

Roseburg, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa. ; W. 264. ,

Roseck, t. Carniola ; 8 E. Gottschee.

Roseheartly, fishing-town, Scot., in Aberdeenshire, with a tolerable harbour ; 4 W. Fraserburg. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. 213.

Roselle, (an. *Rosellæ*), t. Tuscany ; 2 N. Grosseto.

Rosemarkie, see *Fortrose*.

Rosenberg, t. Pru. Dantzic ; 10 S. Dantzic.

Rosenau, t. Prussia ; 16 E. Marienwerder.

Rosenau, or *Rosnyo*, t. Transylvania, in Cronstadt ; 7 SW. Cronstadt. Pop. 3,211. H. 687.

Rosenau, t. Moravia, in Prerau ; 8 E. Mese-ritsch.

Rosenau, or *Rosnau*, t. Hungary, in Gomer, on the Sajo ; 9 NE. Jomer, 24 N. Caschau. Pop. 4,935. Bp. see. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, cinibar, and particularly antimony.

Rosenberg, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder ; 17 E. Marienwerder, 82 SSW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 10. E. Lat. 53. 39. N. Pop. 1,067.

Rosenberg, t. Hungary, on the Waag ; the chief trade is in salt ; 18 N. Libeten, 112 ENE. Vienna. Pop. 2,072.

Rosenberg, t. Baden ; 37 E. by N. Heidelberg. Pop. 807.

Rosenberg, t. Bohemia, in Budweis ; 26 SSE. Prachatitz, 37 S. Bechin. Lon. 14. 18. E. Lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. 1,200.

Rosenberg, or *Olesno*, t. Pru. Silesia, Oppeln ; 26 NE. Oppeln, 35 E. Brieg. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 1,412.

Rosenburg, (*Great*), t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale ; 16 SSE. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,000.

Rosenburg, small Dutch island, at the mouth of the Meuse ; 3 E. Briel.

Rosendorf, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz ; 6 W. Kamnitz. Pop. 1,000.

Rosemarket, t. Wales, in Pembrokeshire ; 4 miles from Haverford-West.

Rosemeath, t. Scot., in Dumbartonshire ; 9 WNW. Dumbarton.

Roseness, cape on S. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 58. 45. N.

Rosenfeld, t. Wurtemberg ; 8 SE. Sulz, 38 SSW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 43. E. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 994.

Rosengyn, one of the Banda isles ; 7 SE. Lantore.

Rosenheim, t. Bavaria, in Iser, at the conflux of the Inn and the Manguald ; 13 S. Wasserburg, 38 W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,622.

Rosenhof, t. Holstein ; 5 N. Cismar.

Rosenou, t. Pomerania ; 8 SSE. Cosslin.

Rosenthal, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper Hesse ; 8 NNW. Marburg, 31 SW. Cassel. Pop. 1,082.

Rosenthal, t. Bohemia, in Prachim, on the Lomnitz ; 40 SSW. Prague. Pop. 1,100.

Rosenthal, t. Pru. Silesia ; 14 S. Glatz. Pop. 850.

Rosenthal, t. Bohemia, in Budweiss ; 3 N. Rosenbergl. Pop. 1,200.

Roses, (*Islands of Two*), two small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17. S.

Roses, see *Rosas*.

Roseto, t. Naples, Principato Ultra ; 13 WSW. Lucera. Pop. 2,800.

Roseto, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 40. 2. N.

Rosetta, city, Egypt, on the west side of that branch of the Nile, called by the ancients the *Bolbitine* ; 35 E. by N. Alexandria, 80 W. Damietta, 90 NNW. Cairo. Lon. 30. 28. E. Lat. 31. 25. N. Pop. stated by Hassel at 40,000 ; by others as low as 10,000. It was built at the mouth of the river, but is now about 2 leagues distant from it, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ league from the site of the ancient *Bolbitinum*. It forms the medium of communication between Cairo and Alexandria. The navigation between Rosetta and Alexandria is not devoid of danger, and is carried on by boats of 4 or 5 tons. It spreads along the Nile nearly a league. The houses are built of dingy red brick, the principal ones, as well as the mosques and minarets, are white-washed ; the streets are narrow and gloomy, yet it is one of the most agreeable towns in Egypt. It is distinguished by the beauty and fertility of its environs, being surrounded with groves of date, banana, sycamore, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and other trees. The quay is extensive and well built. The exportation of rice is considerable.

Roseville, p-v. in Stamford, Delaware co. N.Y. ; W. 385.

Roseway, small island near SE. coast of Nova Scotia.

Roshaan, country, Asia, situated between Meckley and Aracan, between Lon. 92. and 95. E., and Lat. 21. and 23. N. ; about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

Rosheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, on the Mogel ; 10 NW. Benfelden, 15 SW. Strasburg. Pop. 3,355.

Rosienne, t. Russia, in Wilna, formerly the capital of Samogitia, now decayed, on the Dobisza ; 76 S. Mittaw, 100 NE. Königsberg. Lon. 41. 57. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Rosiére, (*La*), small isl. near SW. coast of the isl. of Jersey ; 1 ESE. Noirmont point.

Rosières aux Salines, t. France, in Meurte, on the Meurte, formerly celebrated for its salt-works ; 5 SE. Nancy, 6 W. Luneville. P. 2,125.

Rosiers, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Loire ; 7 NW. Saumur, 15 SE. Angers. Pop. 2,793.

Rosignano, t. Italy, Montferrat, in Casale ; 4 S. Casale. Pop. 2,020.

Rosilly Bay, bay on S. coast of Wales. Lon. 4. 16. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

Rosingyn Island, one of the smaller Banda islands, in the E. Indian sea. See *Rosyngan*.

Rosito, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 16 NE. Cassano.

Roskopf, mt., Ger. Swabia ; 1 SE. Schonau.

Roslavl, t. Russia, in Smolenskoe ; 60 SSE. Smolensk. Lon. 32. 50. E. Lat. 54. N. P. 3,996.

Rosla, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Helm ; 36 W. Halle, 10 SSE. Stolberg. Pop.

1,358. It has a castle, and is the residence of the counts of Stolberg-Rosla.

Roslau, t. Ger., in Anhalt-Cothen, near the Elbe, 4 or 5 NE. Dessau. Pop. 730.

Roslaw, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, opposite to Dessau.

Rosldorf, t. Austria ; 6 SW. Ehrnsprunn.

Roslin, or *Rosslyn*, v. Scot., in Mid-Lothian ; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Laswade, 7 W. Edinburgh. It is remarkable for an ancient castle and chapel. Near it the English were thrice defeated by the Scots in one day, A. D. 1302.

Rosmalen, t. Neth., in N. Brabant ; 3 NE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,100.

Rosmarilhal, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain ; 8 W. Alcantara in Spain, 51 E. Abrantes. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 39. 33. N.

Rosmihal, t. Bohemia, Prachatitz ; 11 N. Blatna.

Rosnay, t. France, in Indre ; 8 NE. Le Blanc, 14 NW. Agenton.

Rosny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, near the Seine ; 3 W. Mantes. Pop. 536.—The duke of Sully was born here.

Rosny, t. France, in Seine ; 5 E. Paris.

Rosocz, t. Poland, Podlachia ; 40 SE. Siedlce.

Rosoy, t. France, in Aisne, on the Serre ; 25 NE. Laon. Pop. 1,357.

Rosoy, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Marne ; 15 NNE. Melun, 27 SE. Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 1,504.

Rosporden, t. France, in Finisterre ; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts ESE. Quimper, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. Brest. Pop. 730.

Ross, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,997.

Ross, co. Ohio, watered by the Scioto. Pop. 20,619. Chief town, Chillicothe.

Ross, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 873.

Ross, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,665.

Ross, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 814.

Ross, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 738.

Ross, (an. *Ariconium*), t. Eng., in Herefordshire, on the Wye, with a weekly market on Thursday ; 15 SSE. Hereford, 115 NW. London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 2,261. This town has long been famous for its iron works ; opposite to the town on the other side of the river, is Wilton Castle, which belonged to the Greys, in the reign of Edward I.—Native, John Kyrle, who died 1724 ; celebrated by Pope as " the Man of Ross."

Ross, s-p., Ireland, in Cork, on a bay to which it gives name ; 25 SW. Cork. The harbour is a little to the S. in Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 51. 34. N. It is the see of a bishop, united to the see of Cork. The harbour of Ross was formerly very famous ; so that Ross-Carbery became both a bishop's see, and a celebrated university. But the port being gradually filled up with sand, the place sunk from its former grandeur ; and though it still retains the title of a bishopric, it is in reality no more than a decayed or decaying monument of its deserted harbour.

Ross, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle ; 6 NNE. Cambeltown.

Ross Island, peninsula of Ireland, on SW. part of Killala Bay.

Ross, (*New*), s-p., Ireland, in Wexford ; 11 NE. Waterford, 17 W. Wexford. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 52. 22. N. It is situated on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quays. This of course brings a considerable

trade to the town, and a great deal of butter and beef is exported from hence. Here are the ruins of some religious houses, and the old walls were standing till the year 1798, when they were destroyed. A battle fought here is supposed the most bloody fought during the insurrection; the loss of the royal army, which was victorious, amounted to 230 killed and wounded, of whom 90 fell on the field. The conquered lost nearly 2,000. New Ross sends one member to parliament.

Ross, (*Old*,) t. Ireland, Wexford; 3 E. New Ross.

Ross's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Ross of Balmangar, cape, Scot., on S. coast of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of the Dee; 4 S. Kircudbright.

Rossa, small isl. near the W. coast of Corsica; 10 NE. Calvi.

Rossa, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Rossal Point, cape, Eng., on the coast of Lancashire; 2 W. of the mouth of the river Wyre.

Rossano, city, Naples, in Calabria Citra; 27 NNE. Cosenza, 105 NNE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 39. 38. N. Pop. 7,000. Abp. see. So late as the 16th century, the inhabitants of this town spoke the Greek language, and followed the rites of the Greek church. It was formerly the most celebrated rendezvous of Basilian Monks in Italy.

Roszbach, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 5 NW. Weissenfels, 6 SW. Merseburg. Pop. 450. Near this place, in the year 1757, Frederick II. king of Prussia, obtained a great victory over the combined armies of France and Austria.

Roszbach, (*Ober*,) t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse; 2 SW. Fridberg, 10 N. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 973.

Roszbach, (*Nider*,) t. Upper Hesse, near Ober Roszbach.

Roszbach, t. Austria; 5 NW. Freystadt.

Roszbodenstock, mt. Switz., canton of Berne; 8,735 feet above the sea.

Roszbach, mt. Switz., near the east bank of the lake of Zug, near the mountain of Rige. In 1806 a great mass of this mountain detached itself, and covered the adjacent valley of Goldau, occasioning much damage.

Roszboscha, r. Russia, which runs into the Indigirka, Lon. 140. 14. E. Lat. 67. 50. N.

Roszboschan, small isl. on W. coast of Ireland, in Kenmare River; 10 NE. Lamb's head.

Roszbach, t. Bavaria; 12 NE. Bamberg.

Roszbach, t. Ger., Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg, near Lichtenberg. Pop. 1,145.

Roszbach, t. Ger., in Meinungen; 10 NW. Meinungen. Pop. 881.

Roszbach, t. E. Prussia; 50 SSE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 11. E. Lat. 53. 57. N. Pop. 2,399.

Roszbach, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 869.

Roszbach, lake, Nova Scotia, near Annapolis.

Roszbach, (*Alto*,) t. Genoa; 17 NW. Genoa.

Roszbach, (*Basso*,) t. Genoa; 15 NW. Genoa.

Roszbach, t. Parma; 14 SSE. Parma.

Roszbach, r. E. Turkey, which runs into the Jantra, near Nicop, in Bulgaria.

Roszbach, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Kurisch Nerung; 28 N. Königsberg.

Roszbach, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 8 NNW. Chrudim.

Rossla, t. Ger., in Weimar; 6 NE. Weimar.

Rosslieben, or *Rossl*, t. Pru., Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Unstrutt; 3 NNE. Wiehe. P. 1,028.

Rossocken, t. Prussia; 25 SW. Ortelsburg.

Rossmore Island, small isl. Ireland, in Kenmare river; 9 SW. Kenmare. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Ross-shire, co. Scot., bounded NE. by the county of Sutherland, E. by the Friths of Dornoch and Murry, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. & NW. by the North Sea. The form is nearly triangular, but much indented on its coasts, and is computed at above 60 miles each side. On the north west part of the county it is desolate and dreary; nothing is here seen, as far as the eye can reach, but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, serrated, and rising in every form: some of which are almost always covered with snow. But, amid these, the most striking object is an entire mountain of whitish marble, so extensive, smooth, and glossy, and even, as to appear like an enormous sheet of ice. On the east side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures, and woods of fir, of great extent. Pop. 60,853. Sq. m. 2,070

Rossus, mt., see *Jebel Totosa*.

Rossville, p-v. York co., Pa.; W. 98.

Rossville, p-t. Butler co., Ohio, on the Great Miami, opposite Hamilton; W. 596. P. 1,321.

Rossville, p-v. Cherokee nation, Georgia, on S. side of the Tennessee river, 4 or 5 miles below the mouth of Chickamaugah Creek, 50 SSW. Washington, Tennessee; W. 644.

Rostad, t. Norway; 70 N. Drontheim.

Rostak, t. Arabia, in Oman, the seat of a sovereign prince, at some distance from the sea; 70 W. Mascat.

Rostak, t. Persia, in Laristan; 90 S. Mar.

Rostan, t. Syria, in Damascus; 45 NNE. Damascus.

Rostayn, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 N. Aycha.

Rostock, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 8 miles from its mouth; 30 ENE. Wismar; 40 WSW. Stralsund. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 12,535. H. 2,182. It is the largest town and the only seaport of importance in Mecklenburg. It is surrounded by old fortifications, has 3 suburbs, and is divided into 3 parts, the old, middle, and new towns, but the whole is built in an old fashioned style. Vessels drawing 8 feet come up to the town; larger ones unload at Warnemunde, where is good anchorage. The annual number of arrivals, great and small, is about 600. The trade is chiefly with Holland, England, and the ports of the Baltic. The exports, chiefly corn, amount to from £160,000 to £200,000. It was formerly Hanseatic.—Native, Marshal Blucher.

It is the seat of the highest ecclesiastical and civil courts of the grand duchy, contains a grand ducal mansion, 2 hospitals, 7 chh., a Latin school, a theological seminary, a university, a museum, a botanic garden, and a library. The university was founded in 1419, and has 24 professors, and usually from 160 to 190 students.

Rostov, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl. 36 S. Jaroslavl. Lon. 39. 54. E. Lat. 57. N. Pop. 4,931. H. 1,016. Abp. see. It is situated on the beautiful lake of Rostov or Nero, and contains a number of chh. and convents, and a theological seminary.

Rostrara, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. P. 1,697.

Rostrenen, t. France, and principal place of a district, in the North Coasts; 20 S. Guingamp, 27 SW. St. Brieuc. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 48. 14. N. Pop. 1,500.

Roswald, t. Moravia, in Prerau, insulated in Silesia; 6 N. Jagerndorf. Pop. 648.

Roswick, t. Sweden, W. Bothnia; 10 N. Pitea.

Rosyth, t. Scot., in Fife; 3 S. Dunfermline.

Rosyngan, one of the Banda islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 39. E. Lat. 4. 15. S.

Roszinar, t. Transylvania; 5 SE. Hermanstadt. Bp. see.

Roszlau, t. Ger., in Anhalt, at the conflux of the Roszlau and the Elbe; 9 N. Dessau. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

Rosznitz, t. Silesia, in Jagerndorf; 6 W. Jagerndorf.

Roszwein, or *Ruspen*, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 16 NNE. Chemnitz, 23 W. Dresden. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 2,649.

Rot, r. Wurt., which runs into the Lein.

Rota, t. Spain, in Seville, on the coast of the Atlantic; 3 W. Puerto de Santa Maria, 7 NNW. Cadiz. Pop. 6,000. It is a considerable town, and celebrated for its wine.

Rota, see *Zarpana*.

Rotab, r. Saxony, which runs into the Saale, 3 S. Jena.

Rotach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Maine, near Lichtenfels.

Rotai, or *Rolle*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 27 SW. Timor. A Dutch factor resides here to trade with the natives; the chief article is sugar.

Rotas, fortress, Hind., and capital of a district of the same name, in Punjab, on the Jhy-lum; large and strong. Lon. 72. 55. E. Lat. 31. 55. N.

Rotas, t. Hind., in Lahore; 80 NW. Lahore, 86 ESE. Attock. Lon. 72. 59. E. Lat. 32. 59. N.

Rotas, circar, Hind., in Bahar, bounded NE. by Boujepour, E. by Bahar Proper, S. by Palamow, W. by the circar of Bidzigur, and NW. by Chunar; the form inclining to a square about 53 miles each way. Sasaram and Rotasgur are the chief towns.

Rotasgur, t. Hind., and one of the chief towns of the circar of Rotas, on the river Soane; 94 SW. Patna, 275 WNW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 2. E. Lat. 24. 38. N. It is a celebrated fortress, situated on the top of a large mountain.

Rote, r. Ger., which runs into the Itch, 2 N. Coburg.

Rotebro, t. Sweden, in Upland; 30 NNW. Stockholm.

Rotenbach, t. Austria; 9 NW. Schwanastadt.

Rotenberg, t. Austria; 18 SW. Freystatt.

Rotenburg, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 4 N. Lucerne. It was formerly the capital of a county.

Rotenburg, t. Wurtemberg, on N. side of the Neckar, opposite to Ehingen; 21 SW. Stuttgart, 40 W. Ulm. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 4,620.

Rotenburg, t. Han., Verden, on the Wumme; 12 NNE. Verden. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 750.

Rotenburg, or *Rothenburg*, t. Ger., in Hesse-Cassel, in Lower Hesse, capital of a district, on the Fulda; 25 SSE. Cassel, 32 WSW. Mulhausen. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 2,915.

Rotenburg, or *Rothenburg*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Oder; 8 SE. Zulichau, 12 ESE. Crossen. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 589.

Rotenburg, t. Baden; 14 ESE. Spire, 18. SE. Mannheim. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

Rotenstein, t. Carinthia; 10 SW. Saxenburg.

Roth, t. Bav., in Rezat, at the union of the Roth and Rednitz; 15 S. Nuremberg, 20 E. Anspach. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 49. 10. N. Pop. 2,164. Here are manufactures of stockings, Spanish lace, and stuffs.—Native, J. M. Gessner.

Roth, t. Wurt.; 25 S. Ulm. Pop. 849.

Roth, r. Ger., formed from 2 springs, called the Ober and the Unter Roth, which unite near Hilpolstein, on the borders of Franconia. After running about 10 miles, it falls into the Rednitz, near the town of Roth.

Roth, r. Bavaria, which rises about 10 S. Landshut, and runs into the Inn, opposite to Scherding.

Roth, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, SW. of Leipheim.

Roth, see *Munchrodt*.

Roth, (*Ajest*,) t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 4 NE. Pisek.

Roth, (*Haus*,) t. Silesia, in Neisse; 7 ENE. Neisse.

Rotha, t. Sax. Leipsic; 6 S. Leipsic, 7 ENE. Pegau. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 600.

Rothbury, t. Eng., in Northumberland, on the Coquet, with a market on Friday; 15 NNW. Morpeth, 302 N. London. Pop. 760.

Rothem, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, 5 miles above Ulm.

Rothemsee, lake, Bavaria; 6 E. Gerhardsbron.

Rothenacker, t. Wurt., on the Danube; 14 m. above Ulm. Pop. 1,100.

Rothenbach, t. Bavaria; 2 E. Forcheim.

Rothenbach, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Altorf.

Rothenbuch, t. Bavaria, in Lower Maine, in the hilly tract of Spessart; 13 E. by S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 744.

Rothenburg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Neisse; 12 NE. Dresden, 14 N. Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 2. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 850.

Rothenburg on the Tauber, t. Bav., in Rezat, capital of a district, near the Tauber, situated on a mountain; 18 W. Anspach, 48 SSW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 49. 22. N. Pop. 5,651. H. 742. It is old and irregular, containing 5 churches, a gymnasium, and a public library. It receives the water for its necessary uses out of the river Tauber, by means of a machine, by which it is forced up the mountain, and from thence ascends in a direct line to what is called the Klingenturn, from which it falls down again, producing 3 fountains in the town.

Rothenburg, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, circle of Grunberg. Pop. 589.

Rothenburg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Saale; 13 NNW. Halle. Pop. 784.

Rothenfelde, v. Han., in Osnaburg, near Dis-sen, with a large salt work.

Rothenfels, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine; 16 WNW. Wurzburg, 40 ESE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,353.

Rothenfels, t. Baden, in Murg, on the Murg; 6 ESE. Rastadt. Pop. 885.

Rothensirben, t. Silesia, Breslau; 8 S. Breslau.
Rother-thurm, or *Voros Torony*, i. e. *The Red Tower*, narrow pass in the Carpathian mountains, between Transylvania and Walachia, 10 miles from Hermanstadt.

Rother, r. Eng., in Sussex, which runs into the sea, at Rye.

Rother, r. Eng., which rises in the county of Derby, and runs into the Don, near Rotheram, in Yorkshire.

Rotheram, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, at the conflux of the Rother and the Don, with a weekly market on Monday; 6 NE. Sheffield, 160 N. London. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 58. 25. N. Pop. 2,950. The streets are narrow and irregular, the houses mostly of stone, with a dingy appearance; but the trade is considerable. Here is an academy or college, called the Rotheram Independent academy, for the education of Protestant dissenters, more particularly Independents. The building accommodates 16 students, and the library contains 1,200 volumes.

Rotherhithe, or *Redriff*, v. & parish, Eng., in Surry, on the side of the Thames, adjoining to Southwark easterly. There are 11 dock yards in this parish. Pop. 12,114. H. 2,719.

Roths, t. Scot., in Morayshire, on the Spey; 7 S. Elgin.

Rothsay, or *Rothsay*, s-p. Scot., in a bay on NE. coast of the island of Bute. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 55. 50. N. Pop. 3,544. It was erected into a royal burgh by Robert III. in 1400. Sixty busses, in 1790, were employed in fishing, and the cotton manufacture is considerable. Near it are the ruins of a castle, once a royal palace, and the marquis of Bute has the title of hereditary keeper.

Rothwasser, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, about 3 miles below Pirna.

Rothstock, mt. Switz., on the borders of Unterwalden and Uri; 8,522 feet high.

Rothewisch, v. Saxony, Vogtland, district of Plauen. Pop. 2,000.

Rothia, t. St. Vincent, in York bay. Lon. 61. 16. W. Lat. 13. 7. N.

Rothkirch, v. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 4 WSW. Liegnitz. It is noted for an obstinate battle fought here, in 1216, between duke Henry II. and his brother Conrad.

Rothla, t. Bavaria; 8 N. Rothenburg.

Rothschen-salm, s-p. Finland, on the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Kymmene; 11 WSW. Fredericksham. Lon. 27. 2. E. Lat. 60. 28. N. It has a spacious harbour; is a small town, containing a hospital, court of admiralty, and dock yards.

Roththalmunster, t. Bavaria, Lower Danube, near Griesbach. Pop. 808.

Rothwasser, or *Czerwenawoda*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz. Pop. 2,162.

Rothweil, or *Rottweil*, t. Wurt., on a height, near the Neckar; 44 SSW. Stuttgart, 44 SE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 34. E. Lat. 48. 7. N. Pop. 2,883. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a gymnasium, a hospital, and 2 churches.

Rothweil, (*Upper*,) t. Baden; 13 NW. Freyburg. Pop. 1,100.

Rothwell, or *Rowell*, t. Eng., in Northamptonshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 29 N. Bedford, 79 N. London. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat.

52. 27. N. Pop. 1,451. Here was formerly a convent for nuns, and Richard I. held here a council on the crusades.

Rothwensdorf, t. Sax. Meissen; 3 S. Pirna.

Rotime, t. Fez, near the Atlantic.

Rotneby, or *Ronneby*, s-p. Sweden, near a river of the same name, which runs into the Baltic; 9 W. Carlserona. Pop. 247.

Rotornagus, now *Rouen*.

Rotondo, t. Naples, Basilicata; 6 SSE. Tursi.

Rotselar, t. Neth., in S. Brabant; 9 N. by W. Louvain. Pop. 1,620.

Rotsusta, r. Walachia, which runs into the Podrus, 5 NW. Strehaja.

Rotte, see *Rotai*.

Rottenbach, t. Bavaria; 3 SSW. Lauf.

Rottenberg, t. Bavaria; 14 NNW. Landshut; 27 E. Ingoldstadt. Pop. 304.

Rottenburg, see *Rotenburg*.

Rottendean, v. Eng., in Sussex, very near the sea, and of late years frequented for sea bathing; 4 E. Brighthelmstone.

Rotteneg, t. Austria; 13 SW. Freystatt.

Rottenmann, t. Stiria; 20 NW. Judenburg, 84 SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 47. 26. N. Pop. 746.

Rottenstein, t. Bothnia, in Konigingratz; 8 WNW. Geyersberg.

Rotterdam, p-v. Oswego co. N. Y., in Constantia; 14 WNW. Albany.

Rotterdam, t. Schenectady co. N. Y. P. 1,529.

Rotterdam, fortress of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch, near Macassar.

Rotterdam, see *Annamooka*.

Rotterdam, small isl. in the gulf of Manar, near W. coast of Ceylon; 10 N. Manar.

Rotterdam, city & s-p. Neth., in S. Holland, capital of a district, on the Meuse, at the junction of the canal or river Rotte; 13 SE. Hague, 32 S. by W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 29. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. in 1818, 56,300. H. 6,621. It is situated on the north bank of the Meuse, which here resembles an arm of the sea, although it is 20 miles from the mouth. The harbour is convenient, of easy access from the German ocean, and so deep that the largest vessels may enter. Rotterdam is intersected, even more than other towns in Holland by canals, which are generally bordered with rows of trees, and are so broad and deep as to bring vessels of large burden close to the doors of the merchants' warehouses. It is of triangular form, and though not fortified, is surrounded by a moat, and entered by 6 gates towards the land, and 4 towards the water.

The houses are 4, 5, and 6 stories in height, built of small brick, in the peculiar Dutch style, being rather convenient than elegant. The most noted public buildings are the exchange, the great church of St. Lawrence, other chh., the town house, admiralty, academy, theatre, buildings of the East India Company, &c. It has an academy of sciences, cabinets of natural history and of antiquities, and a public library.—Erasmus and the painter Vander Werft were natives of this city; of the former there is to be seen here a bronze statue.

With regard to commerce, Rotterdam ranks next to Amsterdam among the towns of Holland. The greater part of its shipping is em-

ployed in the Baltic trade ; but its imports from England exceed in value those from any other country. The number of arrivals in 1817, was 1,771.

Rottes, t. Norway ; 50 NE. Romsdal.

Rotti, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 12. 9. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Rottingen, t. Bavaria, on the Tauber ; 9 NE. Mergentheim, 13 WNW. Rottenberg. P. 1,777.

Rottl, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles above Lintz.

Rottcomb, t. Africa, Bornou ; 8 S. Bornou.

Rottofredo, t. Piacenza ; 5 W. Piacenza. In 1745, the French were defeated here by the allies.

Rottvessely, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 5 N. Biczow.

Rotz, t. Austria ; 24 N. Tulln, 34 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 2,200.

Rotzhof, t. Stiria, on the Muehr ; 16 S. Gratz.

Rotzow, v. Bohemia, Saatz ; 9 ESE. Saatz.

Rou, or *Pulo Rou*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Malacca. Lon. 102. 10. E. Lat. 6. 43. N.

Rouad, see *Ruad*.

Rouaitha, see *Roaitha*.

Roualtha, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 108 SSE. Mecca.

Rovaniemi, t. Finland, on the Kemi ; 55 NNE. Tornea.

Rouans, t. France, in Lower Loire ; 20 N. Nantes. Pop. 2,114.

Rouara, t. S. America, in Guiana.

Rouardière, (*La*,) rock near S. coast of the island of Jersey ; 1 ESE. Noirmont point.

Rovasio, t. Piedmont ; 4 SW. Gattinara, 13 N. Vercelli. Pop. 2,511.

Rovato, or *Rovado*, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia ; 10 WNW. Brescia. Pop. 5,000.

Roubaix, t. France, in North ; 6 NE. Lille, 9 NW. Tournay. Pop. 8,091.

Rouban, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 40 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Roucy, t. France, Aisne ; 14 SE. Laon. P. 900.

Rouelle, r. France, which rises near Le Quesnoy, and runs into the Scheldt, at Valenciennes.

Rouen, (an. *Rothomagus*,) city, France, cap. Lower Seine, formerly capital of Normandy, on N. bank of the Seine, 70 miles by the river from its mouth ; 45 E. Havre, 80 WNW. Paris. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 49. 26. N. Pop. in 1806, 81,089 ; and in 1820, about 87,000. H. 11,000. Abp. see. It is an ancient city, situated in a fertile and pleasant country ; of an oval form, 2 miles long, and 1 broad. The houses are high and of an antiquated style ; the streets very narrow, not kept sufficiently clean ; the interior of the city does not correspond with the beauty of its environs. It contains a Gothic cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, one of the finest in France ; 37 churches, an academy, a lyceum, a public library of 70,000 vols., a museum, a botanic garden, several hospitals, &c.

With regard to manufactures, Rouen is one of the most considerable towns in France. The cotton manufacture is very extensive ; those of woollens and linens very considerable ; in a small degree, iron ware, paper, hats, pottery, refining sugar, &c. The manufactures are computed to give employment to about 50,000 per-

sons. In navigation and commerce it holds only a secondary rank. Vessels of 150 or 200 tons come up to the city. Among the curiosities of Rouen is a celebrated bridge of boats across the Seine, which is to be replaced by a stone bridge, building and in progress in 1820. —Natives, Basnage, Bochart, the two Corneilles, and Fontenelle.

Roverbella, t. Italy ; 12 NNW. Mantua.

Roveredo, or *Rovereith*, (an. *Roboretum*,) t. Tyrol, capital of a circle, on the Leno, containing a strong citadel ; 8 SE. Trent, 12 E. Riva. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 45. 56. N. Pop. 9,796. In this town a fine silk is made, and a great trade carried on in it. The wine which grows in this tract, is called *Groccia d'Oro*, or *Golden Drops*. — On Sept. 4th, 1796, this town was taken by the French, immediately after a battle, in which the Austrians lost 7,000 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 standards.

Rourgue, before the revolution, a province of France, about 25 leagues in length, and 18 in breadth ; bordered E. & S. by Languedoc, W. by Quercy, and N. by Auvergne ; the land is not very fertile, but produces much wood, and mines of copper, iron, sulphur, vitriol, &c. ; the principal rivers are the Tarn and the Lot. Rhodéz was the capital city. It now forms the department of the Aveiron.

Rovero, t. Italy, Treviso ; 9 E. Cismone.

Roversano, t. Italy ; 20 W. Rimini.

Rouez le Guillaume, t. France, in Sarte ; 3 S. Sillé.

Rouffac, see *Ruffac*.

Rouffignac, t. France, in Dordogne ; 9 SW. Montignac. Pop. 2,261.

Rouge, t. France, in Lower-Loire ; 4 NW. Nantes. Pop. 2,200.

Rouge River, see *Red River*.

Rougemot, t. France, in Doubs ; 7 N. Baume les Dames, 12 SE. Vesoul. Pop. 1,127.

Rougeret, (*La*,) rock near S. coast of the isl. of Jersey ; 3 SE. St. Helier.

Rough Skelly, cape on E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

Roughy, r. Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare, 2 NW. Kenmare.

Rougies, small isl. near W. coast of France, one of the group called *Seven Islands*. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Rougnat, t. France, in Creuse ; 9. S. Evaux.

Rouha, see *Ourfa*.

Rouia, t. Syria ; 36 SSW. Aleppo, 42 N. Hamah. It contains 7 fine palaces, some of which are entire, and several churches built in a magnificent style.

Roujan, t. France, in Herault ; 6 NW. Pezenas, 11 NNE. Beziers. Pop. 1,011.

Rovigno, or *Trevigno*, s-p. Aust. Illyria, on the coast of Istria, circle of Trieste ; 34 S. Trieste, 68 E. Venice. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 45. 10. N. Pop. 9,538. H. 1,092. The chief employment is in the pilchard fishery, shipbuilding, and the sale of wood. It is situated on a rock, which extends into the sea, with two harbours capable of receiving the largest vessels. In the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble.

Rovigo, t. Italy, capital of an Austrian delegation of the same name, formerly capital of a district called the Polesine di Rovigo, on the

river Adigetto; 14 NNE. Ferrara, 37 SSW. Venice. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. 9,000. It is the see of the bishop of Adria. It was anciently called *Buonvico*; it is surrounded with walls, turrets, and battlements. The river divides it into upper and lower town, and to the E. is a fortified castle. It is, exclusive of its suburbs, about a mile and a half in circumference; and contains 6 gates, a collegiate and 19 other churches, with several religious houses and hospitals. Pop. of the delegation, 134,146.

Rovigo, t. Italy, in Vicenza, on the Adige; 14 SSW. Vicenza, 23 W. Padua.

Rouillac, t. France, in Charente; 12 NW. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,200.

Rouilly, t. France, Vienne; 15 W. Poitiers.

Roulans l' Eglise, t. France, in Doubs; 9 NE. Besançon, 12 SW. Clerval. Pop. 340.

Roulers, t. Neth., in W. Flanders, on the Mandel, a small river flowing to the Lys; 12 NNE. Ypres, 18 S. Bruges. Pop. 8,485. It contains a royal college, with 8 professors, and has considerable linen manufactures.

Roulet, t. France, in Charente; 8 SW. Angoulesme.

Roum, i. e. the Kingdom of the Romans, name given to Natolia, by Soliman, sultan of the Turks, when he invaded and became master of it in the 11th century. It is now chiefly applied to a part of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, E. of Caramania and Natolia, and to the W. of Armenia, and the government of Diarbekir, including the governments of Sivas, Adana, and Marasch.

Roumieu, t. France, in Gers; 6 E. Condom.

Round Bay, bay with a good anchorage, on W. coast of St. Lucia.

Round Hill, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 16. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

Round Hill Bluff, cape on N. coast of Jamaica, W. of Montego bay. Lon. 77. 58. W. Lat. 18. 29. N.

Round Heads, Indians of N. America.

Round Island, small island, Eng., in Poole harbour.

Round Island, isl. in Bristol bay, near W. coast of N. America, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 159. 44. W. Lat. 58. 37. N.

Round Island, small isl. near E. coast of Borneo, in the bay of Gunong Tellu. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 0. 28. S.

Round Key, small isl. near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 28. W. Lat. 30. 15. N.

Round Lick, p-v. Smith co. Ten.; W. 695.

Round Rock, one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies.

Round Top, a peak of the Catskill mountains, N. Y., W. of Catskill. Height above the sea, 3,804 feet.

Roundstone Bay, harbour on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 56. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

Roundway, v. Eng., in Wiltshire; 2 N. Devizes. On the Downs near this village, in 1643, the forces of the parliament, commanded by sir William Waller, were defeated by the royalists.

Rounreak, t. Pegu, on an island formed by the Ava; 42 S. Lundsay.

Roupeyroux, t. France, in Aveyron; 7 SE. Villefranche.

Rousay, one of the Orkney islands, about 9 m. long, and 4 broad, of an irregular oval form; a little N. Pomona. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 59. N. Pop. 795.

Rouse's Point, on N. side of Sorel river, which runs into lake Champlain, a little N. of Lat. 45. N. Here is a great stone castle erected by the United States government, in order to command the communication between the river and lake.

Rousholm Head, cape on SW. coast of the isl. of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 34. W. Lat. 58. 56. N.

Roussarah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 S. Durbunghah. Lon. 86. 13. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

Rousse, (*Grand* and *Petit*,) rocks in the English channel; 5 NE. the isl. of Jersey.

Rousselaer, t. Neth., E. Flanders, on the Mandel; 10 S. Bruges, 11 NE. Ypres. Pop. 3,056.

Roussillon, before the revolution, a province of France, once belonging to Spain, bounded N. by Languedoc, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Catalonia, and W. by the Pyrenees; about 18 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth; the land is fertile in general; the principal rivers are the Tet and Tech. Perpignan is the capital. It now forms the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

Roussillon, t. France, in Isere; 9 S. Vienne, 24 S. Lyons. Pop. 1,459.

Roussillon, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 6 SW. Lucenay l' Evêque, 9 NNW. Autun.

Routot, t. France, in Eure; 9 E. Pont Aude-mer, 15 W. Rouen. Pop. 1,084.

Routou, t. Thibet; 255 ENE. Latac.

Rouvray, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 11 SW. Semur en Auxois, 24 NW. Arnay le Duc. Pop. 784.

Rouvre, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 15 SW. Langres.

Rouvres, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 6 SE. Dijon.

Rouvres, t. France, in Vosges; 4 W. Mirecourt, 12 E. Neufchâtel.

Rouvroy, t. France, Somme; 15 E. Peronne.

Rouxière, (*La*,) t. France, in Lower-Loire; 8 NE. Ancenes.

Rouy, t. France, in Nyevre; 15 E. Nevers.

Row, t. Scot., in Dumbartonshire; 9 NW. Dumbarton.

Row Stoir, see *Point Asynt*.

Row, t. Hind., in Bahar; S. Bahar. Lon. 85. 52. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Rou-Wadde, see *Ruad*.

Rowale, or *Kowale*, t. Poland; 36 SE. Wladislaw, 72 W. Warsaw.

Rowah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 3 NW. Bettiah.

Rowan, co. W. part. of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 21,543; slaves, 3,757. Pop. in 1820, 26,009. Chief town, Salisbury.

Rowe, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 17 NW. Springfield, 103 WNW. Boston, W. 490. Pop. 851.

Rowen, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 10 SE. Chrudim.

Rowensko, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw; 6 SE. Turnau.

Rowley, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 4 N. Ipswich, 15 N. Salem, 28 NE. Boston, W. 468. Pop. 1,825. It contains 2 parishes. The principal employment is agriculture; but leather and shoes are manufactured to some extent.

Rowna, t. Volhynia; 48 E. Lucko. Pop. 3,270.

Rowlee, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 S. Bahraitch.

Rowley, (*King's*,) t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 8 W. Birmingham. Pop. 4,974.

Rowrah, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 S. Raat.

Rowtee, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 15 SSW. Nidjiabad.

Rowtompour, t. Hind., Oude; 16 SW. Kairabad.

Roxborough, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; S. of Germantown. Pop. 1,682.

Roxborough, p-t. & cap. Person co. N. Carolina; W. 295.

Roxburgh, v. & castle, Scot., in Roxburghshire, once a city of considerable consequence; 19SW. Berwick, 32 SE. Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 35. N. Pop. 200. The old city of Roxburgh stood opposite to Kelso, on an elevated spot, in a tongue of land between the Tiviot, and the Tweed, now reduced to a village. The castle at present consists of little more than a lofty eminence, of an oblong figure, elevated above the plain about 40 perpendicular feet.

Roxburghshire, co. Scot., bounded N. by Berwickshire, E. by Northumberland, SE. by Northumberland and Cumberland, SW. by the county of Dumfries, and NW. by the county of Selkirk; about 32 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. Sq. m. 700. The surface is finely diversified; the south and west divisions are mountainous; the east and north generally level and fertile. This county is sometimes called *Tiviotdale*, and is divided into the districts of Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eskdale. On its borders are those called *debatable lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by king James VI. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and Roxburgh. Pop. 37,230.

Roxbury, t. Washington co. Vt.; 20 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 512.

Roxbury, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 4 NE. Keene. Pop. 366.

Roxbury, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 2 SSW. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 3,669; in 1820, 4,135. It consists of 3 parishes, is a very pleasant township, has a handsome village, containing 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Universalists; and in the township are many handsome country seats. Jamaica Plains are in the west part of Roxbury. The soil in Roxbury is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants supply Boston market with great quantities of various kinds of vegetables and fruit.

Roxbury, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 16 W. of S. Litchfield, W. 323. Pop. 1,124.

Roxbury, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 22 E. Delhi, 56 SW. Albany, W. 400. Pop. 3,488.

Roxbury, t. Morris co. N. J.; 45 N. Trenton. Pop. 1,792.

Roxbury, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.; W. 115.

Roxbury, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 397.

Roxcester, see *Wroxeter*.

Roxen, lake, Sweden, in East-Gothland; 100 WSW. Stockholm.

Roy, t. Silesia, which gives name to a lordship, in Teschen; 6 N. Teschen.

Roya, (*El*), t. Spain, in Old Castile; 10 NNW. Soria.

Royal, p-t. Sampson co. N. C.; W. 381.

Royal, or *Minong Island*, isl. about 25 miles long, and 12 wide, in NW. part of lake Superior. Lon. 89. W. Lat. 47. 52. N.

Royal Bay, bay on NE. of the island of Georgia, between Cape George and Cape Charlotte.

Royal Bay, bay on N. coast of Antigua, a little E. of Peyersan's Point.

Royal Island, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 24. W. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Royal Reach, channel in the straits of Magellan, extending from Fortescue bay to Passage point.

Royal Sound, large bay on the coast of Kerguelen's land, between Cape George, and the Prince of Wales' Foreland.

Royals, r. Maine, which flows into the sea, at North Yarmouth.

Royalton, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on White river; 29 NNW. Windsor, 33 S. Montpelier, W. 491. Pop. 1,816. Here is a pleasant village, containing an academy.

Royalton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 36 NNW. Worcester, 70 WNW. Boston, W. 428. P. 1,424.

Royalton, t. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Erie canal; 296 W. by N. Albany. Pop. 1,849. It contains the village of *Lockport*.

Royalton, p-t. Fairfield co. Ohio; 10 W. Lancaster, W. 413.

Royalton, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 225.

Royamungal, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 89. 18. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Royan, (an. *Novioregum*), t. France, Lower-Charente, on the Garonne; 12 S. Marennes, 18 SW. Saintes. Pop. 2,631.

Royaumeix, t. France, Meurte; 6 N. Toul.

Roybon, t. France, in Isere; 7 NNW. St. Marcelin, 22 SE. Vienne.

Roye, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Somme; 15 SSW. Peronne, 24 SE. Amiens. Lon. 2. 52. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 3,086.

Royere, t. France, in Creuse; 9 SE. Bourga-neuf. Pop. 1,500.

Roymalla, r. one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Roymungul, one of mouths of the Ganges.

Royon, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 10 NW. St. Pol.

Roypour, t. Oude; 25 NW. Manickpour.

Roypour, t. Bengal; 30 NNW. Midnapour.

Roypour, t. Boggilcund; 20 E. Rewah.

Royse, mt. N. H.; 10 E. of the White mountains.

Royston, t. Eng., situated partly in Cambridge-shire, and partly in Hertfordshire, market on Wednesday; 22 S. Huntingdon, 37 due N. London. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 1,309.

Royton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 6 NNE. Manchester. Pop. 3,910.

Rozans, t. France, in Higher Alps; 10 W. Serres, 15 E. Nions. Pop. 668.

Rozas, (*Las*), t. Spain, in New Castile; 10 NW. Madrid.

Rozdialowitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 47 ENE. Prague. Pop. 800.

Rozestven, t. Russia; 32 S. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 50. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Rozestvenskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 16 SE. Kems-koi.

Rozestvenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Pinega; 4 SE. Pineg.

Rozieres, t. France, in Upper Loire; 7 NNE. Le Puy.

Roznow, t. Moravia, Prerau; 35 E. Olmutz. Pop. 2,275.

Rozwadow, t. Aust. Galicia, on the San ; 13 SE. Sandomirz.

Rozoy en Thierache, t. France, in Aisne ; 11 SE. Vervins, 21 NE. Laon.

Rozvacina, (*Totagai*.) t. Russian Tartary, near lake Kargaldzin. Lon. 68. 54. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Rseschow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 70 W. Lemberg.

Rshew-Wladimirow, t. Russia, in Twer, on the Volga, which is here navigable ; 144 WNW. Moscow, 278 SSE. St. Petersburg. Pop. 7,330. H. 1,252. It is pleasantly situated, & contains 12 churches, 2 schools, and a hospital, and has a trade in corn and hemp.

Ru Ardnaw, cape, Scotland, the SW. extremity of the island of Isla. Lon. 6. 28. W. Lat. 55. 45. N.

Ru Ardvuchel, cape on W. coast of the isl. of South Uist. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Ru Bornisklag, cape, Scotland, on W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Ru Grebanish, cape, Scotland, on the coast of Harris. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Ru Hunish, N. extremity of the isle of Skye. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Ru Ina Fuarl, cape, Scotland, on W. coast of Argyle. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 56. 26. N.

Ru Ina Garabert, on W. coast of Scot., in Argyle. Lon. 5. 44. W. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Ru Ina Glach, cape on west coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 31. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Ru Inabrarin, cape, Scotland, on E. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Ru Inahordag, cape on SE. coast of S. Uist. Lon. 6. 13. W. Lat. 57. 6. N.

Ru Inanishag, cape, Scot., on NW. coast of the isle of Ila ; 6 SW. Ru Vaal.

Ru Intallin, cape on west coast of the isl. of Jura, at the entrance into Loch Tarbet.

Ru More, or *Caygach Point*, cape, Scot., on west coast of Ross-shire. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Ru na Killick, cape on west coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 34. N.

Ru Rea, cape, Scot., on west of Ross ; 19 WSW. Udrigil Head. Lon. 6. 42. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Ru Renish, cape, Scotland, at S. extremity of Harris. Lon. 6. 55. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Ru Treshanish, cape on NW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 3. N.

Ru Ushenish, cape on E. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 16. N.

Ru Vaal, cape on N. coast of the isl. of Ila. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 56. N.

Ru Walerus, cape on W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 57. 58. N.

Ru Wochel, cape of Scot., on W. coast of the county of Sutherland ; 8 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 58. 34. N.

Ru Yea, N. point of the isl. of Colonsa. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Ru Ynafin, SE. point of the island of Mull. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Rua, (*La*.) t. Spain, Galicia ; 25 NE. Orense.

Ruaban, or *Rhiwabon*, v. N. Wales, in Denbighshire ; 5 S. Wrexham. Pop. 1,137.

Ruad, or *Rouad*, or *Rou-wadde*, (an. *Aradus*, and in scripture *Arphad*, *Arpad*, or *Arvad*.) isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria.

Lon. 35. 57. E. Lat. 34. 51. N. It is small and rocky, but once contained a large & populous city, whose houses, according to Strabo, contained more stories than those of Rome ; not a single wall of which is now remaining, though at one time celebrated for its arts, manufactures, and commerce, with a territory on the continent of some extent.

Ruadok, see *Rhiawedog*.

Rualgo, t. Italy, in Belluno ; 4 S. Cadora.

Ruanel, t. Ceylon ; 32 NE. Columbo.

Ruanelli, celebrated valley, Ceylon, between the 7th and 8th degrees N. Lat., in which are found precious stones, as sapphires, topazes, garnets, amethysts, moonstone, tourmalines, catseyes, &c.

Ruatan, or *Rattan*, isl. in the bay of Honduras ; about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, surrounded with rocks and shoals ; with a harbour capable of containing 500 ships. Lon. 87. 10. W. Lat. 16. 24. N.

Rubass, t. Hind., in Agra ; 14 W. Fattipour.

Rubeznoi, fort, Russia, on the Ural ; 20 NE. Uralskoi.

Rubia, t. Austria, in Goritz, on the Vipao ; 4 SE. Goritz.

Rubiana, t. Piedmont, in Susa. Pop. 2,800.

Rubicon, ancient name of a small river in NE. of Italy, flowing into the Adriatic, N. of Rimini. Antiquaries differ much with regard to its identity ; a majority supposing it to be the *Luso*, others the *Pisatello*, and some the *Marrecchia*. See *Luso*, &c.

Rubielos, t. Spain, Aragon ; 22 SE. Teruel.

Rubiera, t. Italy ; 5 W. Modena.

Rubin, or *Roboan*, small isl. near the coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the straits of Bab el Mandeb, not above a stone's throw from a projecting cape of the continent ; and at low water this channel may be forded. Pilots are taken in here to navigate vessels through the straits, and the different ports in the Red sea.

Rublaceda, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 18 S. Frias.

Rubo, now *Niemen*.

Rubricalus, now *Mafragg*.

Rucella, (*La*.) t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 7 SW. Cefalu.

Ruchenwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 2 NE. Storkow.

Rucht, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Roer, near Hermbach.

Ruckenstein, t. Carniola ; 6 W. Gurkfeld.

Ruckersdorf, t. Bavaria ; 2 W. Lauf.

Ruckersdorf, mt. Switz., in Unterwalden ; 7,340 feet high.

Ruckerswalde, t. Silesia ; 5 ESE. Neisse.

Ruckingen, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel, on the Kinzig ; 5 NE. Hanau.

Rud, or *Divrud*, r. Persia, which runs WSW., and flows into the Persian gulf, opposite to the island of Kishme, about 20 or 30 W. of Gambron.

Rudaw, t. Prussia, in Konigsberg ; 12 NNW. Konigsberg. On account of its situation in a defile, it was formerly fortified with a castle, which now lies in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1370, over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania, in the memory of which a stone pillar was erected in a field near Tran-

zau, which is still remaining.—A great many ancient monuments of the pagan idolatry are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Rudaw.

Rudelstadt, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 16 W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 1,159.

Ruden, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania, amidst shoals and sand banks, whence it is probable that it was once much larger; and what puts this beyond all doubt is, that in the year 1264, it had 2 church-villages, called *Ruden*, and *Carven*. On this island is a castle. Between it and the little island of Die, is a sand bank 8 m. in length, and 2 broad. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Rudenhauseu, t. Bav.; 18 E. Wurzburg, 28 WSW. Bamberg. Pop. 809.

Ruden, or *Tydal*, mt. which separates the province of Jamptland, in Sweden, from the province of Drontheim, in Norway. In Feb. 1715, 7,000 Swedish soldiers, with their officers, crossing this mountain to attack Drontheim, perished through the severity of the cold.

Rudhan, t. Persia, Kerman; 60 NW. Sirgian.

Rudesheim, t. Nassau, in the Rheingau, on the Rhine; 2 N. Bingen, 16 W. Mentz. Pop. 2,000. It is famous for its excellent wine.

Rudgely, see *Rugely*.

Rudig, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 23 ESE. Carlsbad. Pop. 774.

Rudiae, city, Calabria, near Lupiae.

Rudkioping, s-p. Denmark, on W. coast of the island of Langeland, and the only town in the island. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 54. 57. N. Pop. 1,200. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn and provisions.

Rudna, t. Hungary; 12 NNW. Kemnitz.

Rudnik, t. Servia; 40 NNE. Jenibasar.

Rudniki, t. Rus. Wilna; 15 SSW. Wilna.

Rudnikza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 46 S. Belgrade.

Rudolfswerth, see *Neustadt*.

Rudolstadt, or *Rudelstadt*, t. Ger., capital of the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and residence of the prince, in a valley, on the Saale; 19 S. Weimar, 24 SE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 4,100. H. 550. It is well built, and contains a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and the castle of the prince, with a library and gallery of pictures, and has woollen manufactures.

Rudraprayaga, celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in Serinagur, at the confluence of the Alcananda and Calyganga. Lon. 79. 2. E. Lat. 30. 19. N.

Rudstadt, (*Great*), t. Ger., in Weimar, on the Gramme; 12 NNW. Weimar. Pop. 800.

Rudtsdorf, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 9 E. Leut-mischl.

Rue, or *Ruw*, t. Switz., in Friburg, on the Broye; 10 W. Gruyeres.

Rue, t. France, Somme; 12 NW. Abbeville, 16 SW. Hesdin. Pop. 1,050.

Rue, r. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, 3 S. Welshpool.

Rue, r. France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Bort.

Ruebland, t. Carinthia; 6 SSE. Spital.

Ruecep, r. which rises in Carniola, and runs

into the sea a little to the NE. of Trieste; the whole of its course is through immense rocks.

Rueda, t. Spain, in Leon; 11 ESE. Leon.

Rueda, t. Spain, in Leon; 16 SW. Valladolid.

Ruedock, r. Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee, about 1 E. Bala.

Ruel, t. France, in Seine and Oise; 9 NW. Paris. Pop. 2,484.

Ruemannsfelden, t. Bavaria; 18 SE. Cham.

Ruengas, country, Africa, S. of Monoemugi, about Lat. 7. S.

Ruescar, t. Spain, Grenada; 15 E. Almeria.

Ruesta, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Aragon; 24 W. Jaca.

Rufasa, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the borders of New-Castile. Pop. 5,000.

Ruffach, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 8 S. Colmar, 27 NNW. Bâle. Pop. 3,292.

Ruffec, t. France, principal place of a district, in Charente; 24 N. Angoulesme, 34 S. Poitiers. Lon. 0. 17. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 2,110.

Ruffieux, t. Savoy; 20 N. Chamberry. P. 1,100.

Rufia, or *Rafeo*, see *Alfeo*.

Rufisco, t. Africa, in Kayor, on the sea coast; 60 WNW. Amboul. The name is a corruption of *Rio-fresco*, given by the Portuguese. It contains about 300 houses, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Europeans in slaves, skins, gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, cotton, indigo, &c.

Rufumba, t. Mozambique, on the Suabo. Lon. 35. 30. E. Lat. 6. 25. S.

Rufuveille, t. France, Channel; 9 W. Mortain.

Rugby, t. Eng., in Warwick, with a weekly market on Saturday; 9 ESE. Coventry, 85 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 1,805. It is situated on the Avon, near a navigable canal. Rugby is chiefly celebrated for its grammar school, now called a college; founded about in 1566, and having a fund, of which the annual income is £2,000. The number of scholars in 1820, was 330, 40 of them on the foundation.

Rugel, t. Baden, near the Rhine; 10 NNW. Freyburg.

Rugeley, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, market on Tuesday, situated on a navigable canal, near the Trent; 12 SE. Stafford, 126 NW. London. Lat. 52. 45. N. Pop. 2,213.

Rugen, isl. in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Pomerania by a strait not above a mile wide, belonging to the Prussian province of Pomerania; about 30 miles long, and from 15 to 25 broad. Sq. m. 360. Pop. 27,624. It is said to derive its name from the *Rugi*. The soil here is very fruitful, especially in all kinds of grain, insomuch that every year some thousands of lasts are shipped off for Stralsund. It breeds likewise abundance of cattle, yields a great plenty of fish, but is supplied with the fuel it wants from Pomerania, though some places afford turf. The nobility here are very numerous, and enjoy considerable privileges. Rugen contains 27 parishes. Bergen is the capital. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Rugenwalde, (an. *Rugii*), t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the Nipper; 20 NE. Coslin, 66 NE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 7. E. Lat. 54. 33. N. Pop. 3,314.

Rugga, (an. *Carago*), t. Tunis; 40 S. Cairoan.

Ruggard, t. Denmark, Funen ; 10 W. Odensee.
Rugged Isle, small isl. near S. coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. Lon. 9. 2. W. Lat. 51.30. N.
Rugged Point, cape on N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 58. E. Lat. 8. 9. S.
Rugles, t. France, in Eure ; 12 NW. Verneuil, 21 SW. Evreux. Pop. 1,565.
Ruguporum, t. Golconda ; 25 SW. Warangole.
Ruhla, t. Ger., divided by a rivulet into 2 parts, one with 1,360 inh. belonging to Saxe-Gotha ; the other, with 1,063 inh. belonging to Saxe-Weimar ; 4 SE. Eisenach.
Ruhland, or *Ruland*, t. Pru. Upper Lusatia, on the Elster ; 27 N. Dresden, 56 E. Leipsic. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 1,028.
Ruhnœ, or *Run*, isl. in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, belonging to Russia ; 6 miles long, and 3 broad ; 34 E. by N. Domesness.
Ruhr, see *Roer*.
Ruhrort, see *Roerort*.
Ruhle, t. Han., in Hildesheim, at the conflux of the Innersee and Leine ; 7 NW. Peine.
Rujampet, t. Hind. Tellingana ; 22 S. Ramgur.
Ruib, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Waygoo. Lon. 130. 20. E. Lat. 0. 4. N.
Ruinerwoh, t. Neth., in Drenthe ; 7 NNE. Zwolle. Pop. 1,000.
Ruines, t. France, in Cantal ; 6 ESE. St. Flour, 12 N. St. Chely. Pop. 648.
Ruijheah, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 26 W. Lahore.
Ruisseau, (*Grand*,) settlement in Illinois, on the left bank of the Mississippi.
Ruisskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 8. E. Lat. 61. 24. N.
Ruivains, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ; 8 S. Montalegre.
Rukhadorf, t. Austria ; 4 NNE. Sonneberg.
Ruki, (an. *Archæopolis*,) t. Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace, surrounded with a thick wall, situated on a river which runs into the Black sea ; 205 W. Teflis.
Rule Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Tiviot, 4 SW. Jedburgh.
Rulle, t. Han., Osnabruck ; 7. NE. Osnabruck.
Rultzheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 11 E. Landau. Pop. 1,500.
Rum Island, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 9 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad ; mountainous and of little fertility ; 6 W. from the S. extremity of Skye. Lon. 6. 17. W. Lat. 57. N. Pop. about 600.
Rum, t. Tonquin, on the coast. Lon. 105. 18. E. Lat. 19. 35. N.
Rum Key, see *Roncador*.
Rum River, or *Missisagaiegon*, r. NW. Territory, which flows from Spirit lake southerly, and joins the Mississippi, 14 miles above the falls of St. Anthony.
Rumahie, see *Romahie*.
Rumbeke, t. Neth., in W. Flanders ; 20 SSW. Bruges. Pop. 6,103.
Rumble, one of the smaller Shetland islands ; 2 S. Yell. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 60. N.
Rumburg, or *Rauneberg*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz, with considerable manufactures of linen ; 9 NNE. Kamnitz. Pop. 2,667.
Rumeil, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir ; 30 E. Nisibin.
Rumelia, see *Romania*.
Rumely, (an. *Porphyryion*,) t. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast ; 15 S. Bairut. Lon. 35. 28. E. Lat. 33. 33. N.

Rumford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine ; 20 N. Paris, 210 NNE. Boston, W. 616. Pop. 871.
Rumford, r. Mass., which runs SSE. into Taunton river, S. of Taunton.
Rumford Academy, p-v. King William co. Va. ; W. 125.
Rumford, formerly name of Concord, N. H.
Rumford, t. Eng., in Essex ; 12 NE. London, 17 SW. Chelmsford. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 3,244. Here are 3 markets weekly, on Monday for hogs, Tuesday for calves, sheep, and lambs, and Wednesday for corn and provisions.
Rumigny, t. France, in Ardennes ; 12 SW. Rocroy, 18 W. Mezieres. Pop. 740.
Rumilly, t. Savoy ; 7 WSW. Annecy, 19 N. Chamberry. Pop. 3,046. It was once fortified, but dismantled by Louis XIII. It contains 4 convents.
Rumley, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio ; W. 316.
Rumley, (*New*,) p-t. Harrison co. Ohio ; W. 404.
Ruminari, mountain and volcano, Quito. Lat. 28. S. It is a lofty mountain covered with snow.
Rummel, r. Algiers, which passes by Constantina, and afterwards joins the Wed el Kibbeer, 18 NW. Constantina.
Rummelsburg, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the Wipper ; 25 S. Ruggenwalde. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 53. 55. N. Pop. 1,623.
Rumney, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. ; 7 NW. Plymouth, 50 N. Concord, W. 535. Pop. 864.
Rumney, see *Romney*.
Rumney, (*New*,) or *New Romney*, t. Eng., in Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports ; 22 SW. Dover, 71 SE. London. Lon. 0. 56. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 850. This town was very flourishing in the reign of William the Conqueror, having then 5 parishes, and a good harbour, but the harbour is spoiled by the inundations of the sea. Old Rumney is about a mile and a half W. New Rumney, and consists of about 20 houses. This was once a large town, with a convenient harbour, but was deserted by the sea in the reign of Edward I.
Rumney Marsh, tract of land of England, in the SE. part of Kent, 20 miles long, and 8 broad, which contains in that compass, between 40 or 50,000 acres of firm, fruitful land, and some of the richest pastures in England.
Rumpney, or *Rymay*, or *Remney*, r. South Wales, which separates the county of Glamorgan from that of Monmouth, and runs into the Severn, 2 NE. Cardiff.
Rumpst, t. Neth., in Antwerp ; 7 E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,922.
Rumsey, t. Eng., in Hants, on the river Tees, with a weekly market on Saturday ; 31 NE. Pool, 74 SW. London. Lon. 1. 38. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 5,217. The principal trade of the town is in sacks, paper, and beer. Here was an abbey, founded by Edward the elder, and Ethelwald a Saxon nobleman.
Rumze, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 15 S. Olmutz.
Runan, t. Prussia ; 4 NW. Heilsberg.
Runaway Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 11. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.
Runaway Bay, bay on NW. coast of the island of Antigua.

Runcorn, t. Eng., in Cheshire, on the Mersey ; 15 NE. Chester. Pop. 2,060.

Runcol, t. Walachia ; 15 NW. Tergosyl.

Runachusan, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 58. 13. N.

Rundal, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near Bergen.

Rundendorf, t. Bav. ; 7 NNW. Bamberg.

Rundle Stone, or *Runnel Stone*, rock in the English channel, near SW. coast of Cornwall ; 1 S. Tol Peden Penwith.

Rundulla, t. Hind., Baglana ; 10 E. Naderbar.

Runga, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 25 SW. Cicacole.

Rungis, t. France ; 6 S. Paris.

Rungpour, circar, Hind., bounded N. by Coos Beyhar, E. by the Burrampooter, S. by Goragot, and W. by Dinagepour and Surroopour. Rungpour is the capital.

Rungpour, t. Bengal ; 73 NE. Mauldah, 106 NNE. Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 43. N.

Runjetz, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 9 N. Chrudim.

Runkel, t. Ger. Nassau, in Wied Runkel, on the Lahn, and consisting of about 120 houses ; 14 E. Nassau. Lon. 8. 7. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Appertaining to it is a citadel, which stands on a high hill, and was formerly the residence of the counts. See *Wied Runkel*.

Runn, lake, Sweden, Dalecarlia ; 4 S. Fahlun.

Runnagaul, t. Bengal ; 15 S. Kishenagur.

Runneah, t. Hind., Candeish ; 4 NE. Peploud.

Runno, isl. near E. coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 16. 33. E. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Runnode, t. Hind., in the Malwa country ; 30 NW. Chanderee, 130 S. Agra. Lon. 78. 15. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Runny Mead, or *Runnymede*, meadow, Eng., in Surry, between the river Thames and Egham ; 1 W. Staines, 5 E. Windsor. It is celebrated for being the place where king John, after a debate of some days, signed and sealed the famous *Magna Charta*.

Runoe, small island of Russia, in the gulf of Riga ; on it are light-houses ; 48 NNW. Riga. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Rupas, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 18 S. Hajypour.

Rupela, t. Morea ; 12 SW. Corinth.

Rupelmonde, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, at the union of the Ruppel and the Scheldt ; 8 SSW. Antwerp, 18 N. Brussels. Pop. 2,021.

Rupenda, country, Africa, W. of Mocaranga.

Rupersbach, t. Bavaria ; 3 NW. Aichstadt.

Rupersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 4 NNW. Branau.

Rupersdorf, or *Hohen Rupersdorf*, t. Austria, in Land below the Enns, on the Sulzbach ; 5 SW. Zistersdorf, 17 NNE. Vienna. Pop. 2,300.

Rupert, p-t. Bennington co. Vt. ; 32 N. Bennington, W. 410. Pop. 1,332.

Rupert's Bay, bay on W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Rupert's Fort, fort on W. coast of Barbadoes ; 1 N. Speight's Town.

Rupert's Head, cape on W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 19. W. Lat. 15. 41. N.

Rupert's Island, small isl. in the straits of Magellan ; 3 S. Passage point.

Rupert's River, r. North America, which runs from lake Mistasin into James's bay, Lon. 78. 55. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Rupichsteradt, t. Berg ; 4 NE. Blankenberg.

Rupoly, t. Bengal ; 22 W. Purneah.

Ruppan, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen ; 17 S. Pilsen.

Ruppe, t. France, Vosges ; 8 NW. Vichery.

Ruppel, r. Brabant, which is formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmond.

Ruppersdorf, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia ; 8 NNE. Zittau. Pop. 1,260.

Ruppersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Ister H. 152.

Ruppertsgrun, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 6 N. Plauen.

Ruppin, (*New*), t. Prussian Brandenburg ; 30 NNW. Berlin, 32 NNE. Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 5,217. It contains 2 Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium with 6 classes. It is situated on a large lake joined to the Havel by a canal, and has considerable manufactures of cloth. *Old Ruppin* is seated on the same lake, opposite to New Ruppin. Pop. 1,000.

Ruppoli, mt. Tuscany ; 10 SW. Florence.

Ruprechtshofen, t. Austria ; 12 SE. Ips.

Rupsta, t. Sweden, in East Gothland ; 6 W. Linkioping.

Ruputty, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 12 E. Chuprah. Lon. 85. 11. E. Lat. 25. 44. N.

Ruremond, or *Roermond*, t. Neth., in Limburg, capital of a district, at the conflux of the Roer and the Meuse ; 25 N. Maestricht, 30 N. Aix la Chapelle. Lon. 5. 59. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 4,280. It is tolerably built, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has manufactures of woollens and other stuffs.—Native, Gerhard Mercator.

Rurey, t. France, in Doubs ; 4 E. Quingey.

Rurrow, t. Hind., in Dooab ; 30 E. Etaya.

Rus, mt. Arabia, in Yemen ; 8 S. Sana.

Rusa, t. Russia, in Moscow, on the Rusa ; 68 W. Moscow. Pop. 2,408.

Rushaca, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles above Hainburg.

Ruscek, or *Rustschuk*, or *Ruscuc*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube ; 5 W. Giorgiev, 50 E. Nicopoli. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. 24,000. H. 6,000. Greek abp. see. It has a castle, 9 mosques, baths, and other public buildings. The inhabitants consist of Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Jews, and carry on considerable manufactures and trade.

Ruscicon, now *Porto Farina*.

Ruscino, see *Tour de Roussillon*.

Ruscomb Manor, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,057.

Rusciud, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, 48 W. Ormus.

Ruse, t. Romania ; 60 NE. Adrianople.

Ruseck, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 2 N. Konigingratz.

Rusei, t. Walachia, on the Kodmana ; 45 W. Bucharest, 90 NE. Viddin. Lon. 24. 47. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

Rusella, now *Roselle*.

Rush, p-t Monroe co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee, opposite to Caledonia ; W. 376. Pop. 1,701.

Rush, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 242.

Rush Creek, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,304.

Rush Creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Hocking, 7 miles below Lancaster.

Rush, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 253.

Rush, (*The*), sand bank near E. coast of Ireland, and county of Wexford, about 4 miles

long, and 1 broad; a little S. Glasscarriek point.

Rushford, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y.; 262 W. Albany, W. 346. Pop. 609.

Rushin, or *Castle Rushin*, see *Castletown*.

Rusha, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 58. N.

Rushville, p-t. Fairfield co. Ohio, on Rush creek; 10 E. by N. Lancaster, 26 SW. Zanesville, W. 395. It contains about 25 houses.

Rushville, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y., in Middlesex township, on West river; 10 SE. Canandaigua; 205 W. Albany, W. 330.

Rusicada, now *Szigata*.

Rusin, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 4 NW. Prague.

Rusk, (*Al*), t. Curdistan; 18 SE. Amadiéh.

Rusko, t. Finland, in Abo; 6 NW. Abo.

Rusoolpour, t. Hind., Allahabad; 35 N. Gazypour.

Rusoer, see *Risoer*.

Ruspach, t. Austria; 5 S. Sonneberg.

Ruspæ, now *Sbe-ah*.

Ruspen, see *Roswein*.

Ruspina, see *Sahaleel*.

Russ, t. E. Prussia, Gumbinnen, at the mouth of the river Russe; 20 NW. Tilsit. Pop. 700.

Russ, small isl. E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Nassau. Lon. 99. 48. E. Lat. 2. 53. S.

Russbach, (*Great*), t. Lower Austria; 20 N. Vienna. Pop. 1,847.

Russe, r. Prussia, one of the branches of the Memel, which runs into the Curisch Haff.

Russebede, t. Neth., in W. Flanders; 14 SSW. Bruges, 15 W. Ghent. Pop. 5,400.

Russelée, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 58 S. Mosul.

Russell, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 14 W. Springfield, 102 WSW. Boston. Pop. 491.

Russell, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 25 SE. Ogdensburg, W. 495. Pop. 486.

Russell, co. SW. part of Va., bounded N. by Kentucky, ENE. by Tazewell co. SSE. by Washington co., and W. by Lee co.; W. 436. Pop. in 1810, 6,316; slaves 386. Pop. in 1820, 5,536.

Russellville, p-t. & cap. Logan co. Ken.; 55 NNE. Nashville, 200 SW. Lexington, W. 727. Pop. in 1810, 535; in 1820, 1,712. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a meeting house, 2 printing offices, and had, in 1817, about 170 houses. It is nearly equidistant from Green and Cumberland rivers, about 35 miles from each, and situated in a very fertile country. A vineyard has lately been planted about 2 miles from Russellville.

Russelsheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Maine; 6 E. Mentz, 14 NW. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,070.

Russey, (*Le*), t. France, in Doubs; 9 S. St. Hypolite, 27 NE. Pontarlier. Pop. 855.

Russi, t. Italy; 8 NE. Faenza.

Russia, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 26 N. Herkimer, W. 418. Pop. 1,685.

Russia, (*Black*), formerly a subdivision of Lithuania, now forming a considerable part of the Russian government of Minsk.

Russia, (*Great*), former name of a province comprising a large part of European Russia, extending from the Frozen ocean to about the middle of the course of the Don; now divided into 19 governments.

Russia, (*Little*), name of that part of Russia, lying south of Great Russia; now forming the governments of Tchernigov, Cherson, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Poltava.

Russia, (*Red*), formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396, and formed the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemberg. It now belongs chiefly to Austria; but partly to Russia.

Russia, (*White*), was a part of Lithuania, which now forms the Russian governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, Vitepsk, and a small part of Minsk.

RUSSIA, the largest empire on the globe, comprising most of the north of Europe and all the north of Asia; bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by the sea of Kamtschatka, S. by Chinese Tartary, Independent Tartary, Persia, Turkey, and the Black sea, W. by Eu. Turkey, Austria, Poland, Prussia, the Baltic, and Sweden. Lon. 18. to 192. E. Lat. 39. to 70. N.; about 9,000 miles in length from E. to W., and nearly 1,500 in average breadth from N. to S. The European part is much the most important and populous, but the Asiatic part is much the most extensive.

		Sq. m.
According to } Malte-Brun, }	Asiatic Russia	5,967,000
	European Russia	1,463,000
Total		7,430,000
According to } Hassel }	Asiatic Russia	5,736,000
	European Russia	1,493,000
Total		7,229,000

Divisions. Russia is divided into 52 governments, of which 41 together with the province of Bialystock, also Bessarabia and Moldavia, the latter partly belonging to Russia, are in Europe; 7 in Asia; and 4, viz. Perm, Kazan, Simbirsk, and Saratov, partly in Europe and partly in Asia.

Russia in Europe.

In the centre.

Government.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Moscow	10,055	1,100,000	Moscow.
Vladimir	19,545	1,070,000	Vladimir.
Jaroslav	14,260	810,000	Jaroslav.
Kostroma	38,400	1,160,000	Kostroma.
Niznei } Novgorod }	20,410	1,100,000	N. Novgorod.
Riazan	13,020	1,050,000	Riazan.
Tambov	20,780	1,150,000	Tambov.
Voronez	30,430	775,000	Voronez.
Kursk	14,895	1,210,000	Kursk.
Orel	16,030	1,050,000	Orel.
Tula	11,855	960,000	Tula.
Kaluga	8,385	900,090	Kaluga.
Smolensk	21,420	1,065,000	Smolensk.
Twer	24,105	1,065,000	Twer.

In the north.

Archangel	377,655	200,000	Archangel.
Vologda	178,490	665,000	Vologda.
Olonetz	48,560	255,000	Petrozavodsk.

In the north-west.

Finland	89,520	1,115,000	Helsingfors.
Novgorod	54,440	800,000	Novgorod.
Pskov	22,195	700,000	Pskov.
St. Petersburg	18,015	700,000	St. Petersburg.
Esthonia	7,000	250,000	Revel.
Livonia	19,525	610,000	Riga.

<i>Government.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Courland	10,810	420,000	Mittau.
Wilna	22,955	1,100,000	Wilna.
<i>In the west.</i>			
Vitepsk	16,855	750,000	Vitepsk.
Mohilev	18,420	790,000	Mohilev.
Minsk	36,765	935,000	Minsk.
Grodno	11,385	625,000	Grodno.
Bialystock	4,372	185,000	Bialystock.
Volhynia	28,725	1,200,000	Zytomiers.
<i>In the south.</i>			
Podolia	20,380	1,320,000	Kaminiec.
Bessarabia, &c.	18,045	240,000	Bender.
Kiev.	20,760	1,000,000	Kiev.
Tchernigov	25,260	1,150,000	Tchernigov.
Poltava	16,180	1,500,000	Poltava.
Slobodsk }	12,610	740,000	Charkov.
Ukraine }			
Ekaterinoslav	34,060	560,000	Eka'noslav.
Cherson	18,025	500,000	Cherson.
Taurida	43,355	260,000	Simpheropol.
Don Cosacs	3,330	350,000	Tcherkask.
<i>In the east.</i>			
Saratov	91,140	950,000	Saratov.
Penza	16,515	790,000	Penza.
Simbirsk	29,770	750,000	Simbirsk.
Kazan	11,480	860,000	Kazan.
Viatka	47,180	1,050,000	Viatka.
Perm	126,435	1,100,000	Perm.

Total 1,766,202 38,995,000

The governments lying wholly in Asia, are Astrachan, Caucasus, Orenburg, Georgia, Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk. The three last are included in Siberia, which forms the greater part of Asiatic Russia, for a description of which see *Siberia*.

Population. The Russian empire has been greatly enlarged within the last 50 years, by the annexation of Finland, a great part of Poland, and districts of Turkey and Persia. The population has been stated at different times as follows:

In 1722	14,000,000	In 1782	28,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1798	36,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1806	41,000,000
In 1816, according to Hassel,	45,500,000.		
In 1820, according to Malte-Brun,	46,700,000.		

The population is not accurately ascertained: the population returns, made generally for the purpose of levying recruits, or for a capitation tax, leave out females, public officers, the noblesse, and the extreme poor; and the bills of mortality published annually by the clergy are also defective; so that the account in the preceding table for 1820, is little more than a proximate calculation. According to the late official statements the population of the Russian empire amounts to 53,316,797; to which adding nearly 3,000,000 for the kingdom of Poland, the result would be a total of upwards of 56,000,000 subject to the imperial crown. Births, in 1817, 1,498,606: deaths 827,561: increase, in 1817, 671,045. The annual increase is computed by Malte-Brun at 500,000 or 600,000.

Inhabitants. The following statement of the different tribes or classes of inhabitants, is from Malte-Brun:

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Slavonians, or Russians, Poles, Cosacs, &c.	41,000,000
Finns, Laplanders, Esthonians, Livonians, &c.	1,380,000
Tartars	1,800,000
Circassians, Georgians, &c.	900,000
Mongols	300,000
Mandchous	80,000
Samoeides and other northern tribes	300,000
Divers Europeans	800,000

Religion. The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration of all religions. The Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 archbishoprics, 36 bishoprics, 26,747 parish churches, 67,900 priests, and including monks and nuns about 400,000.

The number of the different denominations in the empire, is stated by Malte-Brun as follows:

Greek church	36,000,000
Catholics and United Greeks	6,000,000
Lutherans	2,500,000
Reformed	33,000
Armenians	70,000
Mahometans	1,800,000
Jews	230,000

Government. The government was a despotism till 1811, when the present emperor declared it to be a constitutional monarchy, and gave the senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law; a power as yet only ostensible, from the almost total want of public opinion in this semi-barbarous country. There are ministers for the great departments, who are responsible to the senate, a large body partly deliberative, and partly executive.—The great mass of the inhabitants, are in a very abject condition, being bought and sold along with the estate which they cultivate.

Revenue. The revenue is estimated at about £15,000,000 sterling; the national debt about £35,000,000.

Army and Navy. The army was stated, in 1819, at 613,000 men: the navy, in 1820, at 30 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 15 sloops, and 200 galleys.

Cities and ports. The principal cities are St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Tula, Wilna, Cherson, Twer, Kiev, Jaroslav, Kazan, and Kaluga. The principal ports are St. Petersburg, Riga, Odessa, and Archangel. The chief naval stations are Cronstadt, Revel, Sevenborg, Cherson, and Sevastopol.

Education. There are 8 universities, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Dorpat, Abo, Wilna, Charkov, Kiev, and Kazan. In each of the governments there is a gymnasium. Much has been done within a few years in establishing elementary and higher schools, but education is still at a very low ebb. The literature of Russia is in its infancy, the native publications being very few, and the best books almost all translations.

Commerce. The foreign commerce of Russia is carried on through the Baltic, Black and White seas. The annual value of the imports varies from £10, to 15,000,000 sterling; that of the exports is nearly similar. The chief exports are hemp, flax, seeds, leather, tallow, pot-

ash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train oil, linen, ropes, thread, peltry, and iron. *Manufactures* are in a very backward state.

Rivers and Lakes. The principal rivers are Volga, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Duna, Neva, Volchov, Msta, and Petchora. The largest lakes are Ladoga, Onega, Ilmen, Peipus, and Bielozero. Russia has great facilities for inland navigation. The Volga and Neva form a communication between the Baltic and Caspian; the Dnieper and Dwina, between the Black sea and Frozen ocean; the Volga and the Dwina, between the Caspian and Frozen ocean; and the Dnieper and Duna, between the Black sea and the Baltic. In these communications the space between the rivers is traversed by a canal.

Face of the country. European Russia is in general a very level country. The only mountains of magnitude are those of the Crimea in the south, of Russian Lapland in the north, and the Ural mountains in the north-east between Europe and Asia.

Climate. The cold of Russia is proverbial, being far greater than that of the west of Europe in the same parallels of latitude. In the southern part it is temperate; in the northern very severe.

Soil, productions, &c. The soil in the southern parts is generally fertile; but advancing north it becomes less so. Agriculture is generally in a very backward state. Rye, barley, and oats, are the principal grain cultivated in the northern provinces; wheat only in the southern; also tobacco; hemp and flax are important articles; potatoes are less common than in Britain. Grazing is an important occupation in most of the provinces. There are valuable mines in the Uralian and other mountains; but the iron mines at present most productive, are not more than 60 miles from Moscow.

Russing, t. Austria; 6 E. St. Polten.

Russweil, t. Switz., Lucerne; 6 W. Lucerne.

Rust, t. Hungary; 4 ENE. Edenburg. Pop. 1,006. The inhabitants carry on a trade in wine, which they make nearly as good as Tokay.

Rust, small isl. in the North sea, 60 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 5. N.

Rust, t. Baden; 20 NNW. Freyburg. P. 1,448.

Rustan, t. Persia, Schirvan; 14 N. Derbend.

Rustangunge, t. Bahar; 13 SW. Patna.

Rustenberg, t. Pru. Saxony, Eichsfeld; 9 W. Heiligenstadt.

Rustgaden, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 23 SSW. Fahlun.

Ruston, (East,) v. Eng. in Norfolk; 12 N. Norwich. Pop. 486.

Rustschuk, see *Ruscek*.

Rusupis, now *Azasi*.

Ruswarp, t. Eng., in N. riding of Yorkshire; 2 S. Whitby. Pop. 1,565.

Rute, t. Spain, in Cordova; 5 S. Lucena. Pop. 4,000.

Ruteni, now *Rhodes*.

Ruthen, or *Ruden*, t. Pru. Arensberg, circle of Lippstadt, on the Monne; 20 SW. Paderborn. Pop. 1,697.

Rutherford, co. W. part of N.C. Pop. in 1810, 13,202, slaves 979. Pop. in 1820, 15,351.

Rutherford, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 10,265, slaves 2,701. Pop. in 1820, 19,552. Chief town, Murfreesborough.

Rutherfordton, p-t. & cap. Rutherford co. N.C.; 45 S. Morgantown, 220 W. Raleigh, W. 472.

Rutherglen, by contraction *Ruglen*, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire, near the Clyde, a royal burgh; 2 S. Glasgow. Pop. 1,630.

Ruthin, or *Ruthyn*, t. N. Wales, in Denbighshire, in the vale of Clwyd; 7 SE. Denbigh, 200 NW. London. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 1,292. It has a good free school, and two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It was formerly surrounded with walls. The assizes for the county are held here.

Ruthwell, t. & parish, Scot., in Dumfriesshire, near Solway frith; 10 SE. Dumfries. P. 1,184.

Rutigliano, t. Naples, Bari; 8 SW. Monopoli. Pop. 4,269.

Rutkin, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 8 E. Gitschin.

Rutlam, t. Hind., Malwa; 48 W. Ougein, 136 E. Amedabad. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Rutland, co. W. side of Vt., bounded N. by Addison co., E. by Windsor co., S. by Bennington co., and W. by New York and lake Champlain. Pop. in 1810, 29,486; in 1820, 29,975.

Rutland, p-t. & cap. Rutland co. Vt., on the Otter creek, 55 miles from its mouth; 45 W. by N. Windsor, 57 N. Bennington, 60 SSW. Montpelier, W. 441. Lon. 72. 57. W. Lat. 43. 36. N. Pop. 2,369. In the central part of the town there is a pleasant village, situated on a high and commanding hill. It contains a court-house, a meeting-house, and an academy, and has some trade. Pipe clay is found in this town. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Rutland, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 14 NW. Worcester, 52 W. Boston, W. 407. Pop. 1,262.

Rutland, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river; 170 NW. Albany, W. 466. Pop. 1,946.

Rutland, p-t. Gallia co. Ohio; W. 395.

Rutland, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 725.

Rutland, one of the Andaman islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 92. 27. E. Lat. 11. 24. N.

Rutland, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal, with a village. Lon. 8. 22. W. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Rutlandshire, co. Eng., bounded N. & NE. by Lincolnshire, SE. by Northamptonshire, and elsewhere by Leicestershire. This is the smallest county in England; the circumference being only about 48 miles. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 2 market towns, 53 parishes, and 4 hamlets, and 105,000 acres. The principal river is the Welland. The towns are Okeham and Uppingham. Pop. 16,380. Sq. m. 200.

Rutledge, p-t. & cap. Granger co. Tennessee, 30 NE. Knoxville, W. 505.

Rutlingen, see *Reutlingen*.

Rutnagheri, hill-fort, Hind., Mysore; 3 WSW. Oudeadurgam.

Rutsha, t. Imiretta; 38 NE. Cotatis.

Ruttagurra, t. Hind., in Malwa; 30 ENE. Bilsah.

Ruttangur, t. Hind., in Baglana; 25 NW. Junere.

Ruttenstein, t. Austria; 9 NNW. Grein.

Ruttungunge, t. Bengal; 47 SSE. Nattore. Lon. 89. 43. E. Lat. 23. 53. N.

Ruttungunge, t. Bengal ; 10 S. Boglipour.

Ruttunpour, or *Choteesgur*, circar, Hind., bounded N. by Surgooja and Jushpour, E. by Gangpour, S. by a country unknown to Europeans, and W. by Goondwanah ; the chief towns are Ruttunpour, Raypour, and Dumdah. The river Mahanda crosses it towards the S.

Ruttunpour, t. Hind., cap. of a circar of the same name, in Orissa ; 284 SSW. Lucknow, 326 W. Calcutta. Lon. 82. 35. E. Lat. 22. 18. N. H. about 1,000. It was formerly larger.

Ruttunpour, t. Bahar ; 12 NW. Durbungah.

Rutunium, now *Wem*.

Rutzem, t. Silesia, in Wolau ; 18 N. Wolau, 18 W. Gros Glogau. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Rutzdorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 8 N. Custrin.

Ruvo, t. Naples, Bari ; 5 S. Trani, 16 WSW. Bari. Lat. 41. 12. N. Pop. 3,260. Bp. see.

Ruvo, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 12 E. Conza, 18 SW. Venosa.

Ruy, t. France, in Isere ; 20 E. Vienne.

Ruysbeke, t. Neth., in S. Brabant ; 7 SSW. Brussels. Pop. 2,066.

Ruysdal, t. Neth. ; 5 E. Naerden.

Ruza, t. Russia, Moscow ; 48 WNW. Moscow. Lon. 36. 2. E. Lat. 55. 40. N. Pop. 2,408.

Ry, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 9 E. Rouen, 15 E. Gournay. Pop. 416.

Ryacotta, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 75 Seringapatam, 85 WSW. Arcot. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 12. 26. N. It was a strong town, and well furnished with guns, ammunition, and provision for its defence.

Ryader, see *Riader*.

Ryalchery, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 10 NW. Bomrauzepollam.

Rybinsk, t. Russia, in Jaroslav, on the Volga ; 56 NW. Jaroslav. Pop. 2,200.

Rychwal, t. Poland, in Kalisch. Pop. 242.

Rychoor, t. Hind., in Bejapore, of considerable extent. Lon. 77. 17. E. Lat. 15. 59. N.

Ryd, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 20 S. Upsal.

Ryd, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 22 ESE. Jonkioping.

Rydaholm, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 22 WNW. Wexio.

Rydal, v. Eng., in Westmoreland, on the beautiful lake of Rydal Water, 1 mile long ; 2 from Ambleside.

Rydal Head, mt. Eng., in Westmoreland ; 2 N. Ambleside.

Rydall, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, at Aberystwith.

Rydraire, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 28 N. Namacul.

Rydroog, t. & fortress, Hind., in Mysore, cap. of a district ; 128 N. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. 52. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Rye, t. Rockingham co. N. H. ; 7 S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,127.

Rye, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y., on Long Island sound ; 28 NE. New York, W. 254. Pop. 1,342.

Rye, t. Cumberland co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna.

Rye, t. Denmark, in North Jutland ; 16 W. Aarhus. It has formerly a place of some consequence, at present much reduced.

Rye, (an. *Anderis*, & *Portus Novus*,) s-p. Eng., in Sussex, on the borders of Kent, situated on

the edge of a cliff, at the mouth of the Rother ; 37 SW. Dover, 63 SE. London. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 2,681. The church is a very large building. Rye has 2 markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly one of the best harbours between Portsmouth and Dover. Rye is a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Rye Water, r. Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, near Leixlip.

Ryegate, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut ; 15 S. Danville, 28 E. Montpelier, W. 520. Pop. 994.

Ryegate, t. Eng., in Surry, with a weekly market on Tuesday ; 21 S. London, 33 N. Brighthelmstone. Lon. 0. 7. W. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 1,128. Its market house was formerly a chapel. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Ryechanga, t. Bengal ; 13 NW. Beyhar.

Ryepoor, t. Hind., in Goondwanah, district of Choteesgur, on the road from Cattack to Nagpour. Lon. 82. 26. E. Lat. 21. 17. N. Pop. about 15,000. H. 3,000.

Ryk in de Vecht, fortress, Holland, in Overissel ; 2 S. Hasselt.

Rylsk, see *Rilsk*.

Rymabad, t. Hind., Mysore ; 15 ESE. Chinna Ballabaram.

Rymarow, see *Romerstadt*.

Rymenaut, t. Brabant, on the Dyle ; 5 E. Malines.

Rynabad, t. Bengal ; 35 SE. Moorley.

Rynnto, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 21. 46. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Rynsburg, or *Rhynsburg*, t. Holland, on the channel of the Old Rhine ; 2 NW. Leyden. Pop. 1,065.

Rynoort, t. Neth., on the Rhine ; 7 E. Leyden.

Ryoz, t. France, in Upper Saône ; 11 N. Besançon, 12 S. Vesoul.

Rypour, t. Hind., Gohud ; 10 SSW. Gwalior.

Rypour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 24 SSE. Bahar.

Ryr, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 7 NE. Uddevalla.

Rysby, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 11 N. Calmar.

Rysemsah, t. Norway ; 48 ENE. Romsdal.

Rysen, or *Ryssen*, t. Neth., in Overissel, on the river Regge ; 20 NE. Zutphen. Pop. 1,509.

Ryssadium, now *Almadie*.

Ryswick, v. Neth., situated between the Hague and Delft ; 2 SE. Hague, 30 SW. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,668. Here the prince of Orange had a palace ; and it is remarkable for a treaty concluded here, in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Ryvorden, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 59. 27. N.

Rzeczicz, (*Roth*,) or *Czerwena Stara Rzeczice*, t. Bohemia ; 52 SE. Prague. Pop. 1,156.

Rzeczyca, t. Rus. Minsk, on the Dnieper ; 140 SE. Minsk. Lon. 31. 24. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

Rzeszow, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Wisloka ; 70 W. Lemberg, 80 E. Cracow. Pop. 4,604.—Pop. of the circle 224,214. Sq. m. 1,674.

Rzemien, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 36 SSW. Sandomirz.

Rzgow, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Ner ; 70 WSW. Warsaw. Pop. 877.

S.

SAA

Sa, or *Sah*, see *Sel Hadjar*.

Saabor, t. Silesia, in Glogau; 6 N. Wartenberg, 18 NNW. Gros Glogau.

Saad, t. Grand Bukharia; 20 NE. Samar-cand.

Saade, or *Saada*, t. Arabia, in Yemen, & cap. of a district, called *Saham*, the residence of a sheik; 368 NNE. Mocha, 400 SE. Mecca. Here is a custom house, which brings in a considerable revenue. All goods from the dominions of the Imam must pass this way to Nedsjeran, Katchtan, or Mecca; and high duties are exacted. In the neighbourhood of this city is a high hill, famous as being the post upon which a prince of this state sustained a seven years' siege by the Turks.

Saagrow, t. Bengal; 58 NW. Midnapour.

Saal, t. Carinthia; 3 N. Clagenfurt.

Saalburg, t. Ger., in Reuss, on the Saale; 20 SSW. Gera, 40 SE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Saale, r. Bavaria, Lower Maine, which runs into the Maine, near Gemunden.

Saale, or *Saal*, r. which rises in the Bavarian province of the Upper Maine, passes by Saalburg, Saalfeld, Rudolstadt, Jena, Naumburg, Merseburg, Halle, and Bernburg, and runs into the Elbe, 3 S. Barby.

Saale, or *Sala*, r. which runs into the Salzach, 2 miles below Salzburg.

Saalfeld, t. Ger. Coburg, in Altenburg, capital of a district, on the Saale; 20 NNE. Coburg, 46 SW. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 28. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 3,613. H. 609. It contains 4 chh., a mint, a mine office, and a Latin school, and has some manufactures. It was formerly the chief town of a principality of the house of Saxe, but the family became extinct in 1749.

Saalfeld, or *Zelwald*, t. East Prussia, in Konigsberg; 45 SE. Dantzic, 64 SSW. Konigsberg. Lon. 19. 29. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. 1,270.

Saalfelden, t. Austria, in Salzburg, on the Salza; 28 SSW. Salzburg. Pop. 913.

Saalhorn, t. Pru. Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Saale and Elbe; 22 SSE. Magdeburg.

Saalles, t. France, in Vosges; 10 ENE. St. Diez.

Saalmunster, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda, on the Kinzig; 24 SSW. Fulda. Pop. 1,318.

Saanen, see *Sanen*.

Saapour, t. Bengal; 25 W. Dacca.

Saapour, t. Bahar; 21 W. Hajypour.

Saar, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 12 S. Slakenwert.

Saar, see *Sarre*, and *Sar-Louis*.

SAB

Saar, or *Zdar*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 36 NW Brunn, 50 W. Olmutz. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 49. 33. N.

Saar Louis, see *Sar Louis*.

Saarburg, see *Sarburg*.

Saarbruck, or *Saarburg*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, capital of a circle, formerly in the principality of Nassau Saarbruck, on the west side of the Sarre, opposite to St. Johan; 16 W. Deux Ponts, 61 W. Mannheim. Lon. 7. 1. E. Lat. 49. 14. N. Pop. 3,441. It has a castle, a Luth. gymnasium, and some trade. The Sarre becomes navigable here.

Saarmund, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 8 S. Potsdam, 18 SW. Berlin. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 330.

Saarijarvi, t. Finland; 98 ESE. Wasa.

Saasa, (an. *Ænos*), t. Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, supposed to be the place where Nimrod was buried; 40 NW. Sarchad.

Saatz, or *Zatecz*, or *Luczko*, t. Bohemia, cap. of a circle of the same name, situated on the Eger; 35 WNW. Prague. Lon. 13. 37. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 3,783. H. 535.—Pop. of the circle 113,086. Sq. m. 816. The northern part is intersected by the Erzgebirg mountains, but the southern is level, and contains some of the best corn land in Bohemia.

Saatsi, small circar, Bengal, on W. side of the Hoogly; bounded E. by Kishenagur, and elsewhere by Burdwan.

Saaxmaki, t. Finland; 17 NW. Tavasthus.

Saba, isl. in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is about 12 miles in circumference, extended in one delightful valley, which produced necessities for the inhabitants, and materials for several manufactures; but being destitute of any port, its commerce is very inconsiderable. The inhabitants raise some indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is shoes; and such is their economy and industry, that they live comfortably among themselves. This island, says father Labat, is divided into 2 parts, which contain about 50 families and 130 negro slaves. Lon. 63. 12. W. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Saba, see *Assab*, and *Azab*.

Sabacz, see *Sabat*.

Sabadell, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 10 N. Barcelona.

Saba, (Little,) one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the West Indies.

Sabadiba, now *Nicobar Islands*.

Sabagan Islands, cluster of small islands in the Red sea. Lon. 41. 54. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Sabaka, t. Japan, Nippon ; 130 SW. Meaco.
Sabanja, (an. *Sophon*,) t. Natolia, situated on a lake, which abounds in fish ; 18 E. Ismid, 60 ESE. Constantinople. At this town the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet.

Sabancong, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 3. 45. N.

Sabanreeka, r. Hind., which runs into the bay of Bengal, 20 ENE. Balasor.

Sabara, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on a river of the same name ; 30 N. Villarica.

Sabarat, t. France, in Arriege ; 18 NNW. Tarascon. Pop. 600.

Sabaria, see *Steim am Anger*.

Sabaritzevi, t. Gurriel ; 30 SE. Pati.

Sabart, or *Old Tripoli*, (an. *Sabrata*,) t. Africa ; 36 W. Tripoli.

Sabat, t. Grand Bukharia ; 65 NNE. Samarcand.

Sabat, now *Zebid*.

Sabatha, now *Sana*.

Sabato, r. Naples, which runs into the Volturino, near Cajazzo.

Sabatz, or *Sabacz*, (an. *Bassiana*,) t. & fortress, Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Drave, under the sangiac of Belgrade ; 22 S. Peter Wardein, 28 W. Belgrade. Lon. 19. 28. E. Lat. 45. 4. N.

Sabaudia, now *Savoy*.

Sabbaburg, t. Hesse Cassel ; 16 N. Cassel, 16 W. Gottingen.

Sabba Ras, or *Dsjimum*, (i. e. *the seven capes*,) a projection of the coast of Arabia. Lon. 24. 20. N.

Sabhara, t. Prussia ; 8 NE. Soldau.

Sabbaymeoun, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy ; 104 NNW. Rangoon.

Sabbea, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 8 NE. Abu Arisch.

Sabber, mt. Arabia, in Yemen, near Taas.

Sabbia, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 36 NE. Chamir.

Sabbinge, t. Neth., in the island of Wolfersdyck.

Sabbskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 61. 29. N.

Sabea, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 32 SE. Loheia.

Sabeia, small isl. Red sea. Lat. 18. 22. N.

Saben, see *Seben*.

Sabercan, t. Arabian Irak ; 50 E. Bagdad.

Saberhas, t. Persia, in Irak ; 90 S. Hamadan.

Sabgunge, t. Bengal ; 7 SW. Purneah.

Sabi, t. Africa, and capital of a district of the same name, in the kingdom of Whidah, situated near the river Euphrates, about eight miles from the sea, where the English, the Portuguese, and the French have factories. The town is very large and populous ; a large market is held every Wednesday and Saturday, a mile from the town, to prevent confusion and disturbance from the multitude of people. Here the king's women attend to sell their cloths, and their other manufactures. All sorts of merchandize are here collected.

Sabia, country, Africa, near the Indian sea, situated to the south of Sofala, rich & populous, and composed of several provinces. The soil is fertile, and the heat extreme. Lat. 21. to 23. S.

Sabia, or *St. Mary*, r. Africa, which crosses the kingdom of Sabia, and runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 21. 10. S.

Sabie, or *Sæbye*, s-p. Denmark, on E. coast of

North Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name ; 23 NNE. Aalborg. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 57. 20. N. Pop. 400.

Sabier, t. on the Slave coast ; 18 SW. Assom.

Sabina, pr. Poppedom, bounded N. by Umbria, E. by Abruzzo Ultra, S. by the Campagna di Roma, and W. by the Patrimonio ; about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 22 in breadth ; This is a part of the territory of the ancient *Sabines* ; the produce is wine and oil. Magliano is the capital.

Sabine, r. which forms a great part of the western boundary of Louisiana, and the eastern boundary of Texas, and flows into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 93. 57. W. Lat. 29. 23. N. It is navigable about 280 miles. Near its mouth it passes through a lake of the same name, which is about 25 miles long, and 12 wide.

Sabio, t. Italy ; 13 NNE. Brescia.

Sabiona, now *Seben*.

Sabioncello, (an. *Hyllis*,) peninsula of Dalmatia, in the state of Ragusa, which runs a considerable way into the Adriatic, having the islands of Curzolo and Meleda S., and the island of Lesina N., all separated by a narrow channel ; 45 NW. Ragusa. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

Sabionetta, t. Aust. Italy, in Mantua, formerly the capital of a small principality ; 19 SSW. Mantua, 27 W. Mirandola. Pop. 6,030. It has a strong citadel.

Sablat, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz ; 4 SW. Prachatitz.

Sable, r. Canada, which runs into St. John's lake, Lon. 72. 34. W. Lat. 49. 38. N.

Sable, r. N. Y., which rises in Essex co., and runs NE. into lake Champlain, forming for 20 miles the boundary between Clinton and Essex counties. Length 35 miles. Adgate's falls on this river, in Chesterfield, are a great curiosity. See *Chesterfield*.

Sable, isl. N. Atlantic ocean ; 90 SE. Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 0. W. Lat. 44. 5. N. It is very narrow, and has the shape of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake, 15 miles in compass, and the island itself not more than 30. It has a sand bank at each end, one of which runs NE. and SW. It has lofty sand hills, which may be seen in clear weather 24 miles off.

Sable, t. France, principal place of a district, in Sarte, on the Sarte ; 27 SW. Le Mans, 27 SE. Laval. Lat. 47. 51. N. Pop. 3,066.

Sable Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, E. of Madagascar. Lon. 54. 5. E. Lat. 15. 55. S.

Sable Island, or *St. Paul*, small isl. in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 18. 31. W. Lat. 0. 25. S.

Sable Mountain, mt. Essex co. N. Y., between Jay, Chesterfield, Lewis, and Willsborough.

Sables, r. N. America, which runs into lake Huron, near the St. Clair river.

Sables d' Olonne, (*Les*,) s-p. France, principal place of a district, in Vendée, with a small harbour ; 39 W. Fontenay le Comte, 45 S. Nantes. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 5,168.

Sablestan, pr. Persia, situated on the frontiers of Hindoostan ; bounded N. and W. by Chorasani, E. by Candahar, and S. by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Bost is the capital.

Sablutow, or *Zablutow*, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Pruth; 10 W. Snyatin.

Saboe, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, at Mahimora.

Saboe, t. on W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 21. E. Lat. 1. 6. N.

Saboe, km. Africa, on the Gold coast.

Sabogir, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 42. 30. E. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Saboles, or *Szaboles*, co. Hungary, bounded W. and N. by the Teisse. Pop., including the district of the Hey-dukes, 160,361. Sq. m. 2,454. Pop. without the district 132,995. Sq. m. 2,128. The country is level, part of it covered with sand, and another part abounding with small lakes, and subject to be overflowed by the Teisse. The productions are corn, tobacco, fruit, melons, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly Calvinists. Chief town, Nagy-Kallo.

Sabon, isl. at S. entrance of the straits of Malacca, of a triangular form, about 24 miles in circumference, separated from the island of Sumatra by a navigable channel, called the *Straits of Sabon*. Lon. 103. 21. E. Lat. 0. 42. N.

Sabongo, t. capital of island of Bachian.

Sabor, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 5 SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Sabor, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Oder; 24 NNW. Gros Glogau, 25 NE. Sagan. Lon. 15. 46. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop., including the village of *Sabor am Hammar*, 763.

Sabran, t. Turkestan, on the Sir; 115 W. Taraz.

Sabrao, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, about 100 m. in circ., separated from E. coast of the island of Flores by a narrow channel, called the strait of Flores. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 8. 8. S.

Sabrata, now *Sabart*.

Sabres, t. France, Landes; 18 NNE. Tartas. Pop. 1,800.

Sabrina, or *Sabriana*, now *Severn*.

Sabron, r. Syria, which rises in Mount Taurus, and runs into the lake of Antioch.

Sabs, t. Persia, in Irac; 9 NE. Ispahan.

Sabu, or *Sabo*, district, Africa, on the Gold coast, about 5 miles in extent on the coast, and 10 inland. The soil produces maize, potatoes, oranges, lemons, &c. with abundance of palm-oil and wine. The inhabitants are industrious in husbandry, fishing, and commerce. The Dutch have a fort here, called *Fort Nassau*. The principal town is of the same name, and situated about 5 miles from the sea. Lat. 5. 6. N.

Sabugal, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 W. Alfayates, 16 SE. Guarda. Pop. 1,400.

Sabugosa, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 SW. Viseu.

Sabuly, t. Guzerat; 20 SSE. Chitpour.

Sabun, r. Russia, which runs into the Vich, Lon. 80. 14. E. Lat. 61. 45. N.

Sabur, district, Persia, in west part of Chusistan.

Saby, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 26 NE. Jonkioping.

Sac, r. Africa, which rises in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and runs into Orange river, about 90 miles from its mouth.

Sac, see *Cul de Sac*.

Sacahuchen, t. Mexico, in Yucatan, on the Champetqn; 32 S. Campeachy.

Sacandaga, r. N. Y., which runs E. into the Hudson, in Hadley. Length 80 miles.

Sacarappa, p-v. in Westbrook, Cumberland co. Maine; 7 Portland, W. 561.

Sacatecoluco, t. Guatemala; 40 SE. St. Salvador.

Sacatepec, t. Guatemala; 25 NE. Guatemala.

Sacatula, see *Zacatula*.

Sacca, or *Xacca*, or *Sciacca*, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on S. coast; 27 SE. Mazara, 41 SSW. Palermo. Lon. 12. 53. E. Lat. 37. 34. N. Pop. 9,500. This is one of the towns which contains *caricatori*, or large granaries for the reception of corn intended to be exported, the sale of which is under the regulation of government. It was anciently called *Thermæ Selinuntiae*, on account of some celebrated baths at the back of the town. There are many ingenious potters at Sacca, who manufacture beautiful vases.

Saccai, s-p. Japan, in Nippon; 8 S. Osaca, 70 SW. Meaco. Lon. 136. 40. E. Lat. 34. 14. N. It is large, populous, and strongly fortified.

Saccar el Prelî, t. Asia, in the desert of Jazira, on the Euphrates; 10 m. below El Deir.

Saccara, mean village, Egypt, S. Gizeh; near it are several pyramids and catacombs.

Sacé, t. France, in Channel; 6 SE. Pontorson. Pop. 1,600.

Sacharnaia, fortress, Russia, on the Ural; 100 SSW. Uralsk.

Sachello, t. Italy; 13 SE. Mantua.

Sachsa, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, situated in the Hartz forest, in which are found some quarries of marble, green, brown, and red; 24 NE. Gottingen. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,130.

Sachsenberg, t. Ger., Waldeck; 12 W. Waldeck, 68 E. Cologne. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

Sachsenburg, t. Pru. Saxony, on the Unstrut; 8 NNE. Weisensee, 13 SSW. Sangershausen.

Sachsenburg, citadel, Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg; 1 Frankenberg.

Sachsenburg, see *Saxenburg*.

Sachsendorf, t. Brandenburg; 4 E. Seelow.

Sachsenhagen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Schauenburg, on the Ave; 6 WSW. Hagenburg. P. 674.

Sachsenhausen, t. Ger., in Waldeck; 6 NW. Waldeck, 76 E. Cologne. Pop. 800.

Sachsenhausen, part of Frankfort, situated on S. side of the Maine, and communicating with the rest of the city by a bridge of stone, well fortified. See *Frankfort*.

Sachsenheim, (*Gross*), t. Wurtemberg; 3 N. Mark Groningen. Pop. 1,061. *Little Sachsenheim*, near it, has 900 inhabitants.

Sachsenheim, (*Great*), t. Baden, circle of the Neckar; 8 N. by W. Heidelberg. Pop. 960.—Near it are *Little Sachsenheim* with 700 inhabitants, and *Upper Sachsenheim*, with 600 inhabitants.

Sachsgrun, t. Sax. Vogtland; 7 SW. Oelsnitz.

Saci, mt. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 10 N. Bova.

Sacile, t. Aust. Italy, in Udina, on the Livenza; 10 E. Ceneda, 31 W. Udina.

Sacileto, t. Friuli; 6 SE. Palma Nuova.

Sackarow, t. Prussia, in Culm; 8 N. Culm.

Sackenhausen, t. Courland, on a river which runs into the Baltic; 16 WSW. Goldingen.

Sackerigurry, t. Hind.; 36 S. Coimbetore.

Sacket's Harbour, p-v. & port of entry, in Hounsfield, Jefferson co. N. Y., at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, and E. end of lake Ontario; 176 NW. Albany, W. 473. Lon. 75. 57. W. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop., exclusive of the army and navy, 1,337. It is one of the best harbours on the lake, partly land locked by 2 small islands, having water of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and it is a very excellent place for ship building. The village has a low situation; it is flourishing, and has considerable trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 616 tons. A weekly newspaper is published here.—The U. States have extensive and very excellent barracks, situated about 400 yards from the village, built of shistose limestone, forming 3 sides of a parallelogram, and are sufficient to accommodate 3,000 men.

Sackingen, t. Baden, on the Rhine; 17 E. Bâle. Pop. 948. It was one of the four Forest towns.

Sacko, t. Finland; 36 SE. Brahestad.

Sackwitz, t. Saxony; 3 WNW. Schmiedeberg.

Sackyla, t. Finland; 32 SSE. Biorneborg.

Sackymuny, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 18 NE. Gandicotta.

Saclas, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 5 S. Estampes.

Saco, p-t. & port of entry, York co. Maine, on NE. side of the river Saco, opposite to Biddeford, with which it is connected by 3 bridges; 15 SW. Portland, 28 NE. York, 100 NNE. Boston, W. 539. Pop. in 1810, 2,492; in 1820, 2,532. It is a considerable town, favourably situated for trade and manufactures. It contains a bank, an academy, a Congregational meeting house, one of the most elegant in the state, and has considerable trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 4,825 tons. The principal settlement is near Saco falls, which afford excellent seats for mills and manufacturing establishments. The falls have a descent of 42 feet, and present an interesting and beautiful view. Just below the falls is a fine basin where vessels take in their cargoes. Immediately above the village commences a fine tract of bottom or interval land $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, and 3 long. The beach, which is 4 miles from the village, is a place of resort in the warm season. Here one may ride for the distance of 4 miles on a hard and smooth surface, upon the shore, with a fine view of the ocean. In the township is a fen or bog, usually called the *heath*, from which 5 beautiful brooks constantly flow in different directions.

Saco, r. which rises W. of the White mountains, in N. H., and runs SE. into the sea, below Saco. It is 160 miles in length, and has falls of 72 feet in Hiram; of 20 feet in Lymington; 30 in Buxton; and 42 in Saco. To the last, 6 miles from its mouth, it is navigable for ships.

Sacomoto, t. Japan, Nippon; 30 ENE. Meaco.

Saconney, p-t. Pendleton, S. C.; W. 580.

Sacottay, t. Siam, on the river Menon, near the mountains which separate Siam from Pegu.

Sacrapatam, t. Hind., Mysore; 67 NW. Seringapatam, 75 SE. Bednore. Lat. 13. 5. N.

Sacrapour, t. Carnatic; 15 NNW. Tiagar.

Sacralian Mountains, mountains ridge of Africa, extending from Tremecen to Sahara.

Sacrifice Rock, rocky islet in the Indian sea, near the coast of Malabar; 18 S. Telicherry. Lon. 75. 27. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Sacrifices, or *Island of Sacrifices*, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 98. 6. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Sacrifices, (*Island of*), small isl. in the gulf of Mexico; 8 S. St. Juan de Ulua.

Sacsahuana, t. Peru, in Cusco; 15 W. Cusco.

Sactagong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 18 SW. Aurungabad.

Sacuda, t. Hind., in Candeish; 21 SW. Burhampour.

Sacumba, inland country, Africa, N. of Monomotapa, about Lon. 27. E. Lat. 16. S.

Sacy le Grand, t. France, in Oise; 6 ESE. Clermont. Pop. 544.

Sacska, t. Bohemia, Biczow, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 1,100.

Sadaferin, t. Persia, Irak; 35 NW. Schiras.

Sadall, t. Scot., in Argyleshire, and peninsula of Kyntire; 7 NNE. Campbeltown.

Sadamahl, t. Hind., near Dinagepour.

Sadamrach, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 216 SSE. Mecca.

Sadava, t. Spain, in Aragon; 17 S. Sanguesa, 43 NW. Saragossa.

Sadaru, t. Persia, in Irak; 45 NE. Hirabad.

Sadberge, or *Sadbergh*, v. Eng., in Durham; 4 ENE. Darlington. Pop. 396.

Saddamol, t. Bengal; 10 WNW. Dinagepour.

Saddle Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 119. 28. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Saddle Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 27. E. Lat. 5. N.

Saddle Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 24. N.

Saddle Point, see *Black Point*.

Saddle River, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,291.

Saddle, or *Saddleback Mountain*, mt. Williamstown and Adams, Mass.; 5 E. of S. from the college in Williamstown. It derives its name from its resemblance when seen at a distance to a saddle, and is much higher than any other mountain in the state. The peaks of this mountain are in Adams; the northern one being about 2,300 feet above the valley, and southern, or the summit of the saddle, about 2,800 feet above the college, and about 4,000 feet above the tide water on the Hudson. It is the highest land in Massachusetts.

Saddleback, isl. Hudson's straits. Lon. 68. 5. W. Lat. 62. N.

Saddleback, mt. Eng., in the county of Cumberland, upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; about 5 E. Keswick.

Saddlehead, NW. point of the island of Achil, near W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 10. 1. W. Lat. 54. N.

Saddlehill Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 19. N.

Saddlehill, promontory on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 124. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Saddleworth, manufacturing village, Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 10 SW. Huddersfield. Pop. 12,579.

Saderbele, t. Guzerat ; 12 S. Noopour.
Sadi, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 10 miles below Delhi.
Sadia, s-p. on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 19. 5. S.
Sadia, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 34 SE. Loheia.
Sadjaklu, t. Natolia ; 16 S. Karahisar.
Sadlistova, small isl. in the river Volga, where vessels are entered which trade on the Caspian sea ; 50 S. Astrachan.
Sadmiti, t. Imiretta ; 30 NE. Cotatis.
Sado, isl. Japan, about 90 miles in circumference, in a large bay on N. coast of Nippon. Lon. 138. 54. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.
Sadova, t. Walachia ; 16 WSW. Karacal.
Sadras, t. Hind., in Carnatic, formerly belonging to the Dutch, now to the British, but fallen to decay ; 35 S. Madras. Lon. 80. 18. E. Lat. 12. 33. N. It is situated in a fertile soil, and from the gardens near the town of Madras, receives a supply of vegetables. A little to the N. of the town are 7 pagodas for Hindoo worship, hollowed out of a solid rock, at different heights.
Sadraza, t. Hind. ; 15 E. Benares.
Sadru, t. Persia, Irak ; 80 ENE. Gnerden.
Sadsbury, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,117.
Sadsbury, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 789.
Sadsbury, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,539.
Sadskar, or *Sejer*, district, Arabia, in NE. part of Hadramaut.
Sadumrah, t. Arabia, Hedsjas ; 105 NE. Ghezan.
Sætabis, now *St. Felipe*.
Sæbye, see *Sabie*.
Sæhwitz, t. Holstein ; 4 NE. Oldenburg.
Safad, or *Saphet*, or *Saffet*, (an. *Japha* & *Bethulia*,) t. Palestine, in the pachalic of Acre ; 54 NNE. Jerusalem, 65 SW. Damascus. Lon. 35. 32. E. Lat. 32. 47. N. Here some time since was an Arabian college, in which youth were instructed in the science of grammar, and the alegorical interpretation of the koran. The Jews, who believe the Messiah will establish the seat of his empire at Safad, had also taken an affection to this place, and collected there to the number of fifty or sixty families ; but an earthquake, in 1759, destroyed every thing, and Safad, regarded by the Turks with an unfavourable eye, is now a village, almost deserted.
Safan, mt. Arabia, Yemen ; 16 N. Dsjebi.
Safâni el Bahhr, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt. Lat. 27. 35. N.
Safety Cove, harbour on E. coast of Calvert's island, in Fitzhugh's sound. Lon. 232. 2. E. Lat. 52. 31. N.
Saffet, see *Safad*.
Saffelaer, t. Neth., in E. Flanders. Pop. 2,228.
Saffi, or *Affi*, or *Azazi*, or *Assaffi*, or *Aksi*, s-p. Morocco, in Abda ; 16 S. Cape Cantin. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 32. 20. N. Pop. according to Jackson 12,000. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended by a garrison. Saffi was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe ; but the emperor having made Mogador a principal port, Saffi has no longer any trade.
Saffron Walden, see *Walden*.
Saffure, or *Safura*, see *Sephoury*.
Safia, r. Arabia, which runs into the Red sea, 2 N. Tsor.

Safieha, t. Nubia ; 30 SSE. Syene.
Safnas, t. Egypt ; 12 SW. Tineh.
Safra, mt. Arabia, in Hedsjas, 3 days' journey from the Red sea. From this lofty region balm of Mecca is obtained in great quantities.
Safra, t. Arabia Petræa ; 40 SSW. Medina.
Safrani, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago ; 9 SE. Stamphalia.
Safvar, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia ; 8 NNE. Umea.
Safva, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 8 W. Upsal.
Safvas, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia ; 20 NW. Lulea.
Sag, (*El*,) see *Elephantina*.
Sag-Harbour, p-v. & port of entry, in Southampton, Suffolk co. N. York, on E. end of Long island, and on the Atlantic ; 100 E. New York, W. 340. This village contains about 80 houses, and a printing office. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 2,530 tons, employed chiefly in the whale and cod fisheries. It has a good harbour.
Sagadahoc, r. Maine, which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford.
Sagadahoc, name formerly applied to most of that part of Maine which lies E. of the Kennebec.
Sagamond, see *Sangamoin*.
Sagan, t. Pru. Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Liegnitz, on the Bober ; 75 NE. Dresden, 80 NW. Breslau. Lon. 15. 22. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 4,515. It is surrounded with a double wall, and contains 4 Catholic chh., 1 Lutheran, a seminary, and Latin school, and has manufactures of woollens and linens, Pop. of the duchy 35,502. Sq. 380. It is mostly level and sandy, and abounds in iron ore.
Saganak, t. Turkestan, on the Sir ; 90 W. Taraz, 120 NW. Tuncat. This town was large and strong, when taken by Jenghiz Khan, who put 10,000 of the inhabitants to death.
Saganaw, or *Saganaum Bay*, bay of lake Huron, on SW. side, extending into Michigan Territory ; about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It contains a number of islands, is of easy navigation, and has some good harbours.
Saganaw, or *Saganaum River*, r. Michigan, which runs into Saganaum bay, Lon. 83. 35. W. Lat. 44. N. Length 30 miles.
Saganian, r. Grand Bukharia, which joins the Gihon, at Termed.
Saganian, t. Bukharia ; 60 SE. Samarcand.
Sagara Nacken Bay, bay on E. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 21. E. Lat. 7. 33. S.
Sagard, t. Pru., in N. point of the isl. of Rugen ; 22 NE. Stralsund. Pop. 700. It is remarkable for a medicinal spring.
Sagarawida Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 113. E. Lat. 8. 15. S.
Sagaris, now *Sakaria*.
Sagatay, see *Zagatay*.
Sagatuk, r. Ct., which runs into Long island sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a bay at its mouth.
Sagata, t. Naples, Capitanata ; 13 SE. Termoli.
Sagendago, or *Socandago*, one of the branches of Hudson's river.
Sagen, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 19 ENE. Culm.
Sagg-Harbour, see *Sag-Harbour*.
Saghalien, see *Amur*.

Saghalien, or *Segalien*, or *Oku-Jesso*, i. e. *Upper Jesso*, called by the natives *Tchoka*, isl. or peninsula, on the east side of Tartary, separated from the continent by the narrow channel of Tartary, immediately N. of the island of Jesso. It is not ascertained whether it is an island or a peninsula. It is about 450 miles long from N. to S., and from 40 to 130 in breadth. It appears to be mountainous, particularly towards the centre; the southern part is more fertile, and the soil here is favourable to agriculture, exhibiting a vigorous vegetation, covered with forests of oak, pine, willow, and birch. The southern and western parts are inhabited by the Ainos; the eastern parts have few inhabitants. The sea abounds with fish; and in the rivers are found plenty of trout and salmon. The inhabitants have an air of health and strength. Lon. 144. to 147. E. Lat. 50. to 54. N.

Saghalien oula Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on the *Saghalien*; 450 NE. Peking. Lon. 127. E. Lat. 50. N.

Saghalien oula Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 10 NNW. *Saghalien oula Hotun*.

Saghuramo, t. Persia, in Shirvan, once a city, now a mean place; 40 NE. Gory.

Sagina, t. Georgia; 40 NNW. Gory.

Saginaga, lake, Upper Canada; 14 miles long, and 3 broad.

Sagittaria, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, supposed to be the same as *Otaheite*.

Sagittario, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 NW. Bova.

Sagmatok, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. 30. W. Lat. 61. 18. N.

Sagne, t. & commune, Switz., in Neuchâtel, situated in a valley; 6 WNW. Neuchâtel. Pop. 1,300. It is remarkable for the manufacture of watches and clocks.

Sagona, t. Corsica, which, though in ruins, yet gives name to a bishop; 5 SW. Vico.

Sagor, isl. on the coast of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly; about 18 miles in circumference. Lon. 88. 9. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Sagordee, t. Bengal; 35 NNE. Dacca.

Sagrab, see *Agram*.

Sagra, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 NNE. Oppido.

Sagral, t. Hind., Sollapour; 32 N. Sollapour.

Sagrally, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 34 NW. Indelavoy.

Sagrampour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 21 SW. Bettiah. Lon. 85. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

Sagres, s-p. Portugal, on a tongue of land at SW. extremity of Algarve; 17 WSW. Lagos, 99 S. Lisbon. Lon. 9. 0. W. Lat. 37. 0. N. Pop. 212.

Sagruge, t. Grand Bukharia; 15 NE. Samarcand.

Sagrus, now *Sangro*.

Sagu, t. Finland, in Abo; 14 SE. Abo.

Sagua Islands, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of America, about 15 miles from the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 78. 4. W. Lat. 9. 18. N.

Saguana Bay, bay on NE. corner of the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida.

Saguaripa, t. Mexico; 54 NNE. Riochico.

Saguenay, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 48. 4. N. This river is not above a mile wide at its mouth,

and about 80 or 90 fathoms deep; but higher up it is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in width, and this lessening of its breadth at its mouth gives it more than a common rapidity; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable for the largest vessels above 75 miles from its mouth. The tide flows up about 70 miles. The course is winding, and the current extremely vehement. Its banks are rocky and very high, rising in some parts to the elevation of 340 yards. It is said to be the largest tributary of the St. Lawrence. The harbour of *Tadousac*, at its mouth, is sufficient to contain 25 sail of men of war, has good anchorage, and is well sheltered from storms, being of a circular figure, deep, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks. Length about 350 miles.

Saguere, t. Africa, in Hoval; 30 SW. Ender.

Saguntum, see *Morviedro*.

Sagur, circar, Hind., bounded N. by Chanderee, E. by Gurrah, S. by Gurry Mundella, and W. by Bilsah and Kitchwara. The chief towns are *Sagur* and *Kimlassa*.

Sagur, t. Hind., Malway, capital of a circar of the same name, near the Bunnas river; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. Gurrah, 112 S. Agra. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Sagwarah, t. Guzerat; 20 SSE. Dunderpour.

Sagwasser, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Ilz, near Gravenau.

Sagy, t. France, in Sôane-and-Loire; 4 SE. Louhans. Pop. 2,102.

Sahab, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 60 S. Suster.

Sahagun, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Cea; 40 SE. Leon. Pop. 4,000. It is defended by a castle and has a magnificent abbey.

Sahalax, t. Finland; 29 N. Tavasthus.

Sahaleel, t. Tunis, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the ancient *Ruspina*; 6 SE. Susa.

Sahan, mountainous district, Arabia, N. of Yemen.

Sahar, t. Hind., Allahabad; 7 NNE. Corah.

Sahar, t. Hind., in Mewat; 18 NW. Matura.

Sahar, (an. *Sariphi*), mt. Persia, in Chorasani; 20 SSE. Mesghid.

Sahar, see *Schähhr*.

Sahara, *Zaara*, or the *Great Desert*, an immense tract of territory situated between the states of Barbary and the countries watered by the Niger. In its greatest length it extends nearly across Africa, from the Atlantic to the Nile, forming a space of 45 deg. of Lon., or about 3,000 miles, in breadth about 15 deg.; or 1,000 miles. But the name is usually limited to the main body of the desert, which lies to the west of Fezzan and Cassina, extending through about 30 degrees of Lon. It is much the largest desert on the globe. On the northern side the transition from cultivated land is gradual, and often insensible. A great part of the surface consists of a dead level, stretching on every side like the ocean, and over which the eye roves without any object to arrest or bound its view. In some parts it is covered with small stones sharp as flints; in some places the surface is diversified by ravines, rocks, and eminences covered with shrubs; other parts are composed of moving sand, which, being piled up in hillocks, cannot be passed without the severest labour. These, when blown by the wind, sometimes produce the most terrible effects,

and whole caravans have been found buried beneath them.

This vast tract is occasionally diversified by oases, or islands, where a supply of water admits of a certain degree of verdure and cultivation, and affords, in some instances, a support to a certain number of inhabitants, producing grain, oil, wine, and pasture, and in others furnishing merely springs for the refreshment of travellers. These places are inhabited by Nomadic Arabs. The most remarkable tribes are the Monselemine, on the borders of Morocco, the Woled D'leim, and Woled Abbusebah, in the interior, and the Mongearts and Trosarts, on the southern border. This desert is traversed for purposes of commerce by means of the camel, by caravans sometimes consisting of 2,000 persons. These caravans take their departure from every part of northern Africa; but the 3 grand points of rendezvous are Cairo, Mourzouk, and the southern frontier of Morocco. Cairo sends 3 great caravans into the interior, one to Sennaar, one to Darfur, and one to Mourzouk. Mourzouk sends 2 great caravans, 1 to Bornou, and 1 to Cassina, and also holds an intercourse with Tombuctoo; but Morocco possesses the chief communication with Tombuctoo, and has the most numerous caravans. By these caravans are conveyed from Northern Africa, salt, cloths, and various kinds of European goods; in return are received gold, ivory, and slaves.—The coast of Sahara, extending along the desert, is for the most part rocky, dangerous, and destitute of harbours. Hence a considerable number of European vessels suffer shipwreck, and are cast ashore, when the crews suffer the most dreadful fate.

Saharunpore, see *Schaurunpour*.

Sahec, t. Persia, Farsistan; 105 E. Schiras.

Sahladan, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 25 N. Mayoum.

Sahoor, t. Hind., Douab; 15 NW. Pattiany.

Sahra, t. Bohemia; 12 NNW. Leitmeritz.

Sahra, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 S. Lucknow.

Sahlone, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 N. Manickpour. Lon. 81. 48. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Sahruk, t. Bengal; 6 W. Toree.

Sasjah, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 180 NNW. Herat.

Sahtum, t. Bengal; 22 W. Toree.

Sai, t. Africa, in Bambarra; 26 SW. Sego. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 14. N. This town is completely surrounded with two deep trenches, at 200 yards distance from the walls.

Saiansk, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Enisei, near which is a copper furnace; 92 S. Abakansk. Lon. 92. 14. E. Lat. 52. 24. N.

Saianskoi Mountains, mountains of Asia, which form a boundary between Russia and Chinese Tartary, among the grand range E. of the Altai mountains.

Saibgunge, t. Bengal; 32 W. Beyhar. Lon. 88. 41. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

Saidou, r. Syria, which runs into the Euphrates, near Rabba.

Said, or *Sahid*, name applied to Upper Egypt, extending from the vicinity of Cairo to the frontier of Nubia, anciently called *Thebais*.

Saida, or *Seida*, or *Seyde*, t. Syria, situated

on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient *Sidon*; 55 W. Damascus. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 33. 25. N. Pop. stated variously from 5, to 10,000. It was formerly the residence of a pacha, now removed to Acre. The name of *Sidon* still subsists in a small village, about half a league from Saida. Saida, like all Turkish towns, is ill built, dirty, and full of modern ruins. Its length along the sea-shore is about 600 paces, and its breadth 150. On the S. side, on a small eminence, is a fort, built by Degnizia. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin inclosed by a decayed pier. This was the ancient port; but it is so choaked up by sands, that boats alone can enter its mouth, near the castle. The basin of Saida, if it were emptied, might contain 20 or 25 small vessels. On the side of the sea, the town is without any wall; and that which encloses it on the land side is no better than a prison wall. The whole artillery does not exceed 6 cannon, and these are without carriages and gunners. The garrison scarcely amounts to 100 men. Saida is a considerable trading town, and is the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The French, who are the only Europeans to be found there, have a consul, and 5 or 6 commercial houses. Their exports consist of silks, and particularly of raw and spun cottons. The manufacture of this cotton is the chief art of the inhabitants.

Saidabad, t. Persia; 14 SE. Tabriz.

Saidnagur, t. Hind., Lahore; 25 E. Gujrat.

Saientzka, t. Prussia; 18 N. Culm.

Saigapulla, t. Hind., Cuddapa; 10 SE. Gandicotta.

Saigatka, t. Russia, in Perm; 32 SW. Osa.

Saignes, t. France, Cantal; 9 NNE. Mauriac, 33 NW. St. Flour. Pop. 560.

Saignon, t. France, in Vaucluse, celebrated for its wine; 2 ESE. Apt. Pop. 922.

Saigon, t. Cochinchina, on the river St. James, 60 miles from its mouth. The river is navigable to the town for large vessels. The town is large and populous, supposed to contain 30, or 40,000 inhabitants, who are barbarous and treacherous.

Sai-id, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 8 E. Beit el Fakih.

Sail sous Cousans, v. France, Loire, in which are 2 medicinal springs; 18 S. Roanne.

Sail Rock, rock in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili; 4 N. St. Ambrose.

Sailing Cove, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 6 N. Cape Pine.

Saillans, t. France, in Drôme; 7 E. Crest, 9 SW. Die. Pop. 1,559.

Sailly, t. France, in Moselle; 12 SE. Metz, 13 W. Morhange.

Sailly sur Lys, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 8 NE. Bethune.

Sailly le Sec, t. France, in Somme; 6 NNW. Abbeville.

Sailoor, t. Hind.; 18 E. Coimbatore.

Sailor's Horn, cape, Denmark, on W. coast of Jutland. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 55. 32. N.

Saima, considerable lake, Russia, in the government of Viborg. Lon. 27. 14. to 28. 44. E. Lat. 46. 15. to 46. 50. N.

Sain, (an. *Sena*,) small isl. near the coast of France, opposite to S. point of Brest harbour.

Sains, t. France, Aisne ; 7 W. Vervins. Pop. 2,080.

Saint, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Menai, at Caernarvon.

Saint, or *Biolai*, cape, Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 132. 14. E. Lat. 74. 15. N.

Saint, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 111. 50. E. Lat. 2. 51. N.

St. Abb's Head, cape, Scot., on NE. coast of Berwickshire, in the German sea ; 14 NNW. Berwick. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 55. 57. N.

St. Adrian, t. Flanders ; 10 SE. Ghent.

St. Adrian, t. Flanders ; 3 NE. Bruges.

St. Adrian, see *Sierra d'Adriana*.

St. Egidius, or *St. Gilling*, t. Salzburg, on the Aber see ; 14 ESE. Salzburg.

St. Afrique, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aveiron ; 27 SSE. Rhodéz, 33 E. Alby. Lon. 2. 58. E. Lat. 43. 57. N. Pop. 3,578.

St. Agata, t. Italy ; 9 SW. Cento.

St. Agata, t. Naples, Calabria Citra ; 17 NW. Bisignano.

St. Agata, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 6 SE. Reggio.

St. Agata di Gothi, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 15 WSW. Benevento. Pop. 6,744. Bp. see. It contains 8 parish churches, 1 abbey, & 3 monasteries.

St. Agathona, small isl. Russia, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 189. 14. E. Lat. 63. 55. N.

St. Agnan, t. France, in Dordogne ; 15 ENE. Périgueux.

St. Agnes, parish, Eng., in Cornwall ; 5 miles from Truro. Pop. 4,161.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly islands, on which is a light house, which, according to captain Cook, is situated in Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 49. 53. N. It contains about 300 acres. Pop. about 200. See *Scilly Islands*.

St. Agnola, t. Poppedom ; 5 SW. Pesaro.

St. Agostino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 21 N. Policastro.

St. Agostino, t. New Navarre ; 35 S. Casa Grande.

St. Agreve, t. France, in Ardèche ; 18 NNW. Privas, 18 W. Tournon. Pop. 2,574.

St. Agustinho, small island, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 8. 30. S.

St. Aignan, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loir-and-Cher ; 16 WSW. Romorantin, 19 S. Blois. Lon. 1. 27. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 2,494.

St. Aigulin, t. France, in Lower-Charente ; 10 SE. Montlieu.

St. Albain, t. France, in Lozère ; 4½ E. St. Chely, 15 NNW. Mende. Pop. 3,158.

St. Alban, t. France, in Gard, with a mineral spring ; 3 N. Alais.

St. Alban, t. Savoy ; 6 W. Chambéry.

St. Alban's p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain ; 27 N. Burlington, 70 NW. Montpelier, W. 528. Lon. 73. 11. W. Lat. 44. 49. N. Pop. 1,636. Here is a pleasant village, which contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and has considerable trade.

St. Alban's, p-t. Somerset co. Maine ; 30 ENE. Norridgewock, W. 674. Pop. 874.

St. Alban's, p-t. Licking co. Ohio ; W. 408. Pop. 361.

St. Alban's, (the *Verulam* of the Romans,) t.

Eng., in Hertfordshire, on the Vere ; 13 WSW. Hertford, 20 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 21. W. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 3,653. St. Alban's is a town of considerable size, and has a large weekly market on Saturday ; it sends 2 members to parliament. It owes its name to Alban, the first martyr in Great Britain, who suffered in the reign of Dioclesian, and was buried on a hill near the town, where a monastery was afterwards erected, and dedicated to his memory. This abbey was richly endowed. In 1455, a battle was fought here between the Yorkists, and the Lancastrians ; and in 1461, another battle was fought between the same parties.

St. Alban's Head, cape, Eng., on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the English channel ; 18 E. by S. Weymouth. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

St. Albrecht, t. Prussia, Samland ; 6 N. Pillau.

St. Albrecht, t. Pru. Dantzic ; 5 S. Dantzic.

St. Alessio, fortress, Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 5 NE. Taormina.

St. Alphonso, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 69. 33. W. Lat. 55. 50. S.

St. Alvaire, t. France, in Dordogne ; 15 S. Périgueux.

St. Amand, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme ; 2 NW. Ambert.

St. Amand, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 7 S. Clermont, 10 NNW. Issoire.

St. Amand, t. France, in Nievre ; 7 S. St. Fargeau, 9 NE. Cosne.

St. Amand, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher ; 14 NW. Blois.

St. Amand, t. France, in Marne ; 6 N. Vitry le Français.

St. Amand, t. France, North, on the Scarp ; 6 W. Condé, 18 SE. Lille. Pop. 8,039. About half a league from the town are some celebrated mud-baths. Before the revolution, here was an abbey, whose prior was lord of the town.

St. Amand de Boueux, t. France, in Charente ; 9 N. Angoulême.

St. Amand Mont Rond, t. France, in Cher, & principal place of a district, near the river Cher ; 21 S. Bourges, 24 SE. Issoudun. Lon. 2. 35. E. Lat. 46. 43. N. Pop. 5,106.

St. Amand de Vallhoret, t. France, in Tarn ; 13 SE. Castres. Pop. 2,014.

St. Amans, t. France, Lozère ; 9 N. Mende.

St. Amans des Cotes, t. France, in Aveiron ; 21 N. Rhodéz.

St. Amarín, t. France, in Upper Rhine ; 15 N. Befort.

St. Amaro, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 24. S.

St. Amaro, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 16. 55. S.

St. Amaro, t. Brazil, on a river of the same name ; 50 S. Porto Seguro.

St. Ambrogio, t. Piedmont ; 11 SE. Susa.

St. Ambrogio, t. Italy, in Verona ; 6 NNW. Verona.

St. Ambrose, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili ; one of those called *St. Felix*.

St. Ambroix, t. France, in Gard ; 9 NNE. Alais, 18 W. Pont St. Esprit. Pop. 2,950.

St. Amcur, t. France, in Jura ; 12 SE. Orgelet, 16 S. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 2,700.

St. Anastasia, isl. in the Atlantic, near E. coast of East Florida, 18 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide. Lon. 81. 36. W. Lat. 29. 48. N. The N. end forms the S. side of the bay of St. Augustine.

St. Anatolia, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 13 SSW. Aquila.

St. Andeol, t. France, in Rhône, at the conflux of the Ardèche and the Rhône; 12 S. Lyons, 15 NE. St. Etienne.

St. Andeol de Clairgument, t. France, in Lozère; 9 S. Villefort.

St. Andero, see *Santander*.

St. André, t. France, Eure; 9 SSE. Evreux, 12 N. Dreux. Pop. 680.

St. André, t. Carinthia, on the Lavant; 20 ENE. Clagenfurt, 32 SE. Muhrau. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 1,130. Bp. see.

St. André, t. Austria; 4 W. Closter Neuburg.

St. André, or *St. Endré*, t. Hungary, on an island of the same name, in the Danube; 9 N. Buda. Pop. 7,980.

St. André, small isl. Adriatic; 16 W. Lissa.

St. André, small isl. surrounded with rocks, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 80. 55. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

St. André, t. France, in Lower Alps; 6 N. Castellane. Pop. 583.

St. André, t. Palma, in north part of the island; small, but handsome, and well situated.

St. André, t. Savoy, on the Sier; 6 SE. Seissel.

St. André, t. Savoy, on the Arch, near mount Cenis; 15 ESE. St. Jean de Maurienne, 38 ESE. Chambery.

St. André de Cubzac, t. France, in Gironde; 9 NW. Libourne, 13 N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,579.

St. André de la Marche, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 6 NW. Chollet.

St. André en Royans, t. France, in Isère; 4 S. St. Marcellin.

St. André de Rozans, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 9 WSW. Serres.

St. André de Sangonis, t. France, in Herault; 2 W. Gignac, 4 ENE. Clermont. Pop. 1,400.

St. André de Valbergue, t. France, in Gard; 12 N. Le Vigan. Pop. 3,300.

St. Andrea, t. Sardinia; 13 E. Cagliari.

St. Andrea, small island, gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

St. Andrea, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 W. Tarento.

St. Andreas, t. Carinthia; 3 S. Ebernstein.

St. Andreas, t. France, in Dordogne; 12 N. Bourdeaux.

St. Andreas Berg, t. Hanover, in Grubenhagen, in the Harz forest, on a mountain near the Oder, where there is a smelting house for silver, and a manufacture of powder-blue; 10 SSE. Goslar. Pop. 3,359.

St. Andreia, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 188. 14. E. Lat. 62. 25. N.

St. Andres, t. Cuba; 55 N. St. Jago.

St. Andres, t. S. A., in Quito; 8 N. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

St. Andrew, parish, in Charleston district, S. C. It is watered by the Ashley, and lies just above Charleston.

St. Andrew, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 4. 55. N.

St. Andrew's, t. New Brunswick, on an island

of the same name, in the east side of Passamaquoddy bay; 15 N. Eastport. It is regularly laid out, and is one of the largest, most flourishing, and commercial towns in New Brunswick; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides rise here 18 feet. A weekly newspaper is published in this place.

St. Andrew's, or *St. Andres*, isl. in the Caribbean sea, opposite to Nicaragua; 187 N. Porto Bello. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 12. 35. N. In this island there are no birds nor beasts, nor any fish in its waters.

St. Andrew's Islands, two small islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 131. 18. E. Lat. 5. 18. S. They are dangerous to navigators, and lie north and south about half a league apart.

St. Andrew's Sound, bay on the coast of Georgia, S. of Jekyl island.

St. Andrew's, r. West Florida, which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, Lon. 85. 48. W. Lat. 30. 17. N.

St. Andrew's, city & s-p. Scotland, Fifeshire; 9 E. Cupar, 30 ESE. Perth, 39 NNE. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 56. 20. N. Pop. 4,311. It is situated near the verge of a precipice, which overlooks a spacious bay. The harbour is guarded by piers, and is safe and commodious, but its entrance is narrow, and it is exposed to the NE. winds. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, consisting of 3 principal streets, intersected by a few inconsiderable lanes. It contains 2 chh. of the establishment, 2 for dissenters, and 1 for Episcopalians, and a university. The game of golf is greatly practised here on the level sandy downs, and here is a manufactory of golf balls, also one of sail cloth; 11 vessels are owned here, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. Here are 5 annual fairs, and a weekly market. The university is the chief support of the town; it is the oldest one in Scotland, and was founded in 1412. It formerly consisted of 3 colleges, St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, but since 1748, of only 2, St. Salvator's, and St. Leonard's being united into one. St. Salvator's, or the United College, has a principal and 7 professors. St. Mary's, or the New College, called also the Divinity College, being appropriated exclusively to the study of theology, has a principal and 3 professors. The library, common to both, is entitled to a copy of every work entered at Stationers' hall, and contains about 36,000 volumes. The number of students belonging to the university, during the session of 1816-17, was 175.

St. Andrew's, before the reformation, was the see of an archbishop, who was metropolitan of Scotland. It is now greatly declined from its former size and importance, but still presents many interesting remains of past times, as the ruins of a tower and church of the ancient *Cul-dees*, an Augustinian monastery, a convent of Dominican and Observantine friars, a noted castle, and a magnificent cathedral. The cathedral was 370 ft. by 180 within the walls; founded in 1150, completed in 1318, and demolished by the reformers, in 1559. George Wishart, a reformer, was burnt here, in 1545, by the Catholics; the primate, cardinal Beaton, was put to death by the Protestants, in 1546; and

in 1679, archbishop Sharp was murdered by the Covenanters. Here is a lofty monument of white marble, erected to the memory of the archbishop.—The opulence and importance of this city before the reformation may be conceived from the fact, that there was an annual fair here, commencing the beginning of April, and lasting several weeks, to which from 200 to 300 vessels resorted from various parts of the commercial world.

St. Angel, t. France, in Correze; 3 Ussel.

St. Angelo, t. Aust. Goritz; 12 SE. Goritz.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, Lavora; 9 SE. Naples.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 60 N. Policastro.

St. Angelo di Lombardi, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 6 NW. Conza. Pop. 5,871.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 10 ESE. Teramo.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, Bari; 8 SSE. Bittetto.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 10 NNE. Lauria.

St. Angelo, mt. Carniola; 4 N. Duino.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 8 WSW. Cariati Vecchia.

St. Angelo, t. Italy, in Lodi; 6 SSW. Lodi.

St. Angelo, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 3 NE. Scalea.

St. Angelo in Vado, t. Popedom, in Urbino; 12 SW. Urbino. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 43. 43. N. Bp. see.

St. Angelon, t. Naples, Basilicata; 13 SSW. Matera.

St. Ann, t. Cuba; 36 E. Havannah.

St. Ann, t. Guadaloupe, on south coast. Lon. 61. 27. W. Lat. 16. 21. N.

St. Ann, or *Annimpig Lake*, lake, Canada. Lon. 88. 15. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

St. Ann, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 2. W. Lat. 46. 36. N.

St. Ann, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 69. 56. W. Lat. 47. 21. N.

St. Ann, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 72. 4. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

St. Ann, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 70. 53. W. Lat. 47. 2. N.

St. Ann, see *Frederickstown*, and *Zarpana*.

St. Anna, t. Holstein; 3 NE. Lunden.

St. Anna, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 45. 10. W. Lat. 2. 20. S.

St. Anna, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 22. 10. S.

St. Anna, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 94. 50. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

St. Anna, t. New Mexico, Mayo; 110 ENE. Santa Cruz.

St. Anna, t. Italy; 6 SW. Ravenna.

St. Anna, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little SE. St. Thomas.

St. Anna, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil; 20 NE. Maranhao.

St. Anna, t. Brazil, in Ilheos; 20 SW. St. Jorge.

St. Anna, see *Arrayal de St. Anna*.

St. Anna, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres; 200 E. Corrientes.

St. Anna-ter-Muyden, t. Flanders, belonging to Holland; 2 W. Sluys.

St. Annaberg, see *Annaberg*.

St. Annaberg, t. Austria; 28 S. St. Polten.

St. Ann's, port on east coast of the island of Cape Breton.

St. Ann's, t. New Brunswick, on south side of St. John's river; 3 S. Frederick Town. Lon. 66. 46. W. Lat. 46. 2. N.

St. Ann's Bay, bay of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 3. W. Lat. 18. 58. N.

St. Ann's Bay, bay of Mexico, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 94. 46. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

St. Ann's Head, cape on SE. coast of the isl. of Man; 5 NE. Longness point.

St. Ann's Islands, three small islands in the bay of St. Luis de Maranhao, Brazil.

St. Ann's Point, cape on S. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 50. 8. N.

St. Ann's Point, cape of South Wales, on SW. coast of the county of Pembroke. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 51. 39. N.

St. Anne, t. island of Mariegalante. Lon. 60. 58. W. Lat. 15. 54. N.

St. Anne's River, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 30 m. above Quebec.

St. Anthême, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 E. Ambert, 7 SW. Montbrison. Pop. 3,017.

St. Anthony, military post, on the Mississippi, below the falls, at the junction of St. Peter's river, on a point of land formed by a bend in the course of the river, where it makes almost a right angle.

St. Anthony's Falls, in the Mississippi. Lon. 93. 40. W. Lat. 44. 15. N. The river is 627 yards broad above the falls, and immediately below it is contracted within a channel of 209 yards. An island divides the falls into 2 parts. The perpendicular height of the cataract is 161½ feet, besides 58 feet more of a rapid below, so that when viewed from a distance it appears to be much higher than it is. When the river is high, the appearance of these falls is very sublime, as the spray then formed reflects all the colours of the rainbow. The surrounding country is extremely beautiful, exhibiting many gentle ascents, with eminences covered with the finest verdure. The portage around the falls is 260 rods long.

St. Anthony's Nose, see *Anthony's Nose*.

St. Anthony's Head, cape of England, on W. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 4. 59. W. Lat. 50. 8. N.

St. Antioco, (an. *Enosis*), isl. about two miles from SW. coast of Sardinia, 14 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide. Lon. 8. 34. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

St. Antoine, t. France, in Isere; 4 WNW. St. Marcelin, 12 N. Romans.

St. Antoine de la Bruyere, see *St. Antonis in der Heyde*.

St. Antonin, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, at the confluence of the Avignon and Bonette; 20 SW. Ville. Pop. 5,396.

St. Antonio, r. Mexico, which runs into the Guadalupe.

St. Antonio, t. Mexico, capital of Texas, near the head of the river St. Antonio. Lon. 101. W. Lat. 29. 50. N. Pop. 2,000. Most of the inhabitants reside in miserable mud walled houses, with thatched roofs.

St. Antonio, one of the largest and most elevated of those called *Cape Verde Islands*, and in point of situation, the most northerly. The top is constantly covered with snow, and, not-

withstanding the clearness of the sky, generally hid in the clouds. Pop. stated from 2,500 to 4,000, chiefly negroes, under the protection of the Portuguese. They all speak Portuguese, copy the manners of that nation, but live in the most miserable poverty, although the island produces a variety of fruits, oranges, lemons, palms, melons, hacovas, pomegranates, and the sugar-cane. Lon. 24. 58. W. Lat. 17. 2. N.

St. Antonio, t. Istria; 3 SE. Capo d'Istria.

St. Antonio, cape on N. coast of the island of Rhodes; 8 NW. Rhôdes.

St. Antonio, t. Cuba; 25 SW. Havannah.

St. Antonio, t. La Paz; 25 W. Chucuito.

St. Antonio, t. New Grenada; 40 N. Pamplona.

St. Antonio, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 25. S.

St. Antonio, t. Paraguay; 330 E. Assumption.

St. Antonio, t. S. A., Cordova; 70 N. Cordova.

St. Antonio, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 18 N. St. Jago del Estero.

St. Antonio Bay, see *Broken Bay*.

St. Antonio, t. S. A., Carthagena; 40 S. Tolu.

St. Antonio, t. Brazil, on a river of the same name, near the coast of the Atlantic; 50 N. Porto Seguro.

St. Antonio de Amaguajes t. S. America, in Popayan; 100 ESE. Pasto.

St. Antonio de Senecu, t. New Mexico; 150 S. Santa Fé.

St. Antonio de Suchitepec, see *Suchitepec*.

St. Antonio de Urubu, t. Brazil, in Ilheos, on the river Francisco; 200 W. St. Salvador.

St. Antonis in der Heyde, t. Guelderland; 14 NW. Dusseldorf, 16 ENE. Ruremond.

St. Antonio de Laredo, s-p. Spain, in Biscay, near a mountain of the same name; 12 W. Laredo.

St. Antonio de Cabo, t. Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese, near Cape St. Augustin.

St. Antonio Closter, or *Tonniestein*, t. Ger., in Lower Rhine; 4 NW. Andernach.

St. Arcangelo, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 14 W. Tursi.

St. Armond, t. Lower Canada, on Misisque bay; 40 S. Montreal. It is a flourishing settlement. The seigniory contains about 2,500 inhabitants.

St. Arnould, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 4 NNW. Dourdan, 27 SSW. Paris.

St. Arsiero, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 16 NNW. Policastro.

St. Asaph, t. North Wales, in Flintshire; 30 W. Caester, 215 NW. London. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 1,520. Bp. see. It is situated in a fertile vale, on the Clwyd, but is a poor, ill-built place. It has a parish church, besides the cathedral. The market is on Saturday.

St. Astier, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 SW. Perigueux, 10 SE. Ribera. Pop. 2,216.

St. Aubin, t. island of Jersey, situated on a bay of the same name; 3 W. St. Helier. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 48. 38. N. It consists chiefly of one street, has a safe harbour, defended by a castle, called *Elizabeth Castle*, one of the largest and strongest fortresses in Great Britain, and the last that held out for Charles I. It is the residence of a governor.

St. Aubin, t. France, in Jura; 4 NW. Chausin, 7 SW. Dole.

St. Aubin, t. France, Avignon. Pop. 2,940.

St. Aubin, t. France, in Meuse; 6 WSW. Commercy, 10 ESE. Bar le Duc.

St. Aubin d'Arquenay, t. France, in Calvados; 4 NNE. Caen, 15 E. Bayeux.

St. Aubin d'Aubigne, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 W. St. Aubin du Cormier, 9 N. Rennes.

St. Aubin du Cormier, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; near which the Bretons defeated the army of Charles VIII.; 9 SW. Fougères, 10 NW. Vitre. Pop. 1,102.

St. Aubin de Luigne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 ESE. Chalonne. Pop. 774.

St. Aubin de Terre Gate, t. France, in Channel; 9 S. Avranches.

St. Aubin des Ponts de Ces, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 S. Angers, 4 NNW. Brissac.

St. Ave, t. France, in Morbihan; 2 N. Vannes, 15 W. Rochefort.

St. Augel, t. France, Correze; 5 SSW. Ussel.

St. Augustin, t. Cuba; 30 SE. Havannah.

St. Augustin, t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence; 10 SW. Quebec.

St. Augustin, mt. on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Cook's river.

St. Augustine, city & s-p. East Florida, on a bay of the Atlantic, 2 miles within the bar, opposite to the inlet, north of St. Anastasia island; about 30 S. of the mouth of St. John's river, 180 E. St. Mark's, 80 S. St. Mary's, 310 SSW. Charleston, W. 880. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 29. 45. N. The town is built on a peninsula, is of an oblong form, consisting of 4 principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles. It has a pleasant situation, with the advantage of refreshing sea-breezes, and the fragrance of orange groves, and, previously to 1821, has been accounted remarkably healthy. It has a good port, but the bar at its entrance is not passable for vessels drawing more than 8 feet of water. The houses, about 500 in number, are built of stone formed by the concretion of shells, and obtained from the island of St. Anastasia near the town. It is defended by a strong fort, which is built of this stone, and which presents a most formidable appearance on entering the harbour. It is 20 feet high, with walls 12 feet thick, and mounting 36 guns. The catholic church is an old Gothic building. The city has a decayed appearance, many of the houses being in a state of dilapidation. The situation of the country in the vicinity, is low, but well adapted to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits of a southern climate. This town was burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1586; by captain Davis, with the Buccaneers in 1685; besieged and burnt by the English in 1702; unsuccessfully attacked by the English under general Oglethorpe in 1744; in 1821, Feb. 22, a treaty was signed by which Florida was ceded to the United States. A few years before the cession to the United States the population of St. Augustine was estimated at 5,000. In 1821, it was visited with distressing sickness by the yellow fever: the population, in August 1821, was estimated at 2,500; in December, at only 1,500 or 1,600. A newspaper is published here.

St. Augustine, de Las Cuevas, v. Mexico. Lon. 99. 7. W. Lat. 19. 19. N. This village, accord-

ing to Humboldt, terminates the great valley of Mexico on the west.

St. Augustine's Bay, bay on W. coast of Madagascar, in the Mozambique channel. It is of great width; but in tempestuous weather a great rolling sea makes the passage dangerous. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 23. 35. S.

St. Augustine's Island, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 58. 45. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

St. Augustine's River, r. Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, Lon. 59. 59. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

St. Avit, t. France, Gers; 5 N. Lectoure.

St. Aulaye, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 SW. Ribérac, 15 NW. Mucidan.

St. Arold, t. France, Moselle; 19 E. Metz. Lon. 6. 48. E. Lat. 48. 9. N. Pop. 2,851.

St. Austin, lake, in the state of Vermont; 30 N. Bennington.

St. Austle, t. Eng., in Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; 14 ENE. Truro, 237 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 3,686. It was formerly a place of considerable repute, but is now much fallen to decay. Near it are some considerable tin mines, and quarries of what is called *china-stone*, large quantities of which are conveyed annually to Bristol, Liverpool, and to the different potteries in Staffordshire.

St. Ay, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 6 SW. Orleans.

St. Babel, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 13 E. Brioude.

St. Baldrin's Cradle, cape, Scot., on NE. coast of Haddingtonshire, 3 NW. Dunbar.

St. Barbara, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

St. Barbara, see *Santa Barbara*.

St. Barbara, s-p. on E. coast of the island of Curaçao.

St. Barbara, t. Sardinia; 14 SW. Cagliari.

St. Barbara, t. Stiria; 4 NNW. Pettau.

St. Barbe, t. Mexico, New Biscay, celebrated for its silver mines.

St. Barbe, t. France, Vosges; 18 NE. Epinal.

St. Barbe, channel in the straits of Magellan, on the side of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 53. 55. S.

St. Barbe, or *Purling*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 107. 36. E. Lat. 0. 2. N.

St. Barnabas, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 68. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

St. Bartolomeo, t. New Grenada, on the Magdalena; 100 N. Mariquita.

St. Barthelemy, t. France, Lot-&-Garonne; 8 N. Tonneins, 9 E. Marmande. Pop. 2,264.

St. Bartholomeo, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa, chiefly peopled with Indians.

St. Bartholomeo, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 ESE. Matera.

St. Bartholomeo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 9 S. Volturara. Pop. 4,494.

St. Bartholomeo, t. S. America, in Quito, on the river Napo; 5 NW. St. Jofef de Huates.

St. Bartholomew, parish, in SW. part of Charleston district, S. C. Pop. 12,000.

St. Bartholomew, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West-Indies, belonging to Sweden, about 24 miles in circumference. Lon. 63. 0. W. Lat.

17. 54. N. Pop. about 8,000. Though much of the soil of this island is unfit for cultivation, yet it produces tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and cassava, with some excellent woods and limestone, with which the inhabitants furnish their neighbours. All the fresh water they have is saved in cisterns; and the island itself is encompassed by formidable rocks, which render it dangerous of access to shipping. Its chief products for exportation are drugs and lignum vitæ. The only town is called Gustavia, or St. Bartholomew, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants; and the only harbour is La Carenage, near Gustavia.

St. Bartholomew, or *Whermosen*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 221. 25. W. Lat. 8. 13. S.

St. Bartholomew, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 6. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

St. Bartholomew, one of the new Hebrides islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 6 or 7 leagues in circ., and 3 from NW. point of the island of Mallicollo. The intervening sea is called *Bougainville's Passage*. Lon. 167. 23. E. Lat. 15. 41. S.

St. Bartholomew de Chillan, t. Chili, capital of Chillan, on the Chillan; 75 NE. Concepcion. Lat. 36. S. It is a populous town, and contains 1 parish church, 2 convents, and a college.

St. Basile, t. Naples, Otranto; 18 E. Matera.

St. Basile, t. Naples, Basilicata; 11 NE. Tursi.

St. Basili, see *Basilico*.

St. Batello, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 3 N. Reggio.

St. Baume, place of France, in Var, situated on a high rocky mountain, and having a cave, in which, according to the belief of the inhabitants of Provence, St. Magdalen, sister to Lazarus, spent thirty years in rigid penance; 14 SW. Brignolles, 16 ENE. Marseilles.

St. Bazeille, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 1 NW. Marmande, 6 ESE. La Reolle.

St. Pauzille de Pulois, t. France, in Herault; 18 N. Montpellier.

St. Beat, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne; 12 S. St. Gaudens, 32 SE. Tarbes. Pop. 1,056. All the houses are built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood.

St. Beauzeley de Levevou, t. France, in Aveyron; 6 NW. Milhaud.

St. Bee's Head, cape, Eng., and W. extremity of Cumberland, in the Irish sea; 3 SSW. Whitehaven, 5 W. Egremont. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 54. 30. N. There is a village near, called *St. Bee's*.

St. Bel, t. France, in Rhône, on the Brevenn; 10 W. Lyons, 12 S. Villefranche.

St. Bellino, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 10 WSW. Rovigo.

St. Benedetto, t. Italy; 15 SSE. Mantua.

St. Benedetto, t. Piedmont; 3 SW. Gorzegno.

St. Benedict, t. Hungary, on the Gran, with a fortified castle; 30 N. Gran.

St. Benito, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 1. 48. N.

St. Benito, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of California; 20 NW. the island of Cerros.

St. Benoist, t. France, Loiret; 18 SE. Orleans.

St. Benoist de Sault, t. France, in Indre; 10 SSW. Argenton, 25 WSW. La Châtre. Lon. 1. 28. E. Lat. 46. 27. N. Pop. 1,081.

St. Benoist de Seyssieu, t. France, in Ain ; 4 SW. Belley, 16 SSE. St. Rambert.

St. Bernard, t. Austria, 2 NW. Horn.

St. Bernard, (*Great*), mt. Switz., in Valais, on the borders of the duchy of Aosta ; 12 N. Aosta. The highest summit, called *Velan*, is 11,003 feet above the level of the sea, and is always covered with snow. Between the two main summits is one of the principal passages from Switzerland to Italy. On the most elevated point of the passage, 8,038 feet above the sea, is a Bernadine monastery and hospital, where the monks entertain all strangers 3 days gratis. The French army, under Bonaparte, crossed this mountain with its artillery and baggage in 1800.

St. Bernard, (*Little*), mt. Switz., on the borders of Piedmont and Savoy ; 7,194 feet above the sea. It has a hospital near the summit, not so much frequented as the one on Great St. Bernard.

St. Bernard, parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, above the parish of New Orleans. Pop. 2,635.

St. Bernard's Bay, bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Texas. Lon. 96. 50. W. Lat. 28. 30. N.

St. Bernardino, small isl. among the Philippines, near the coast of Luzon. Lon. 124. 14. E. Lat. 12. 54. N.

St. Bernardo, small isl. in the lake of Nicaragua ; 12 NW. St. Sebastian.

St. Bernardo, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main. Lat. 75. 46. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

St. Bernardo, small islands discovered by Quiros, and by commodore Byron, called the *Islands of Danger*. See *Danger*.

St. Bernardo, see *Miguel*.

St. Bernardo de Tarija, t. Buenos Ayres ; 170 S. La Plata, 320 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman. Lon. 65. 20. W. Lat. 22. 14. S. Pop. according to Pazos 1,200. It contains but a few Spanish inhabitants.

St. Berthevin, t. France, in Mayenne ; 2 W. Laval.

St. Bertil, t. Finland, in Abo ; 30 E. Abo.

St. Bertrand de Cominges, t. France, in Upper Garonne ; 9 SW. St. Gaudens, 25 ESE. Tarbes. Before the revolution it was the see of the bishop of Cominges.

St. Biagio, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 4 WSW. Nicastro.

St. Biagio, t. Naples, Molise ; 8 NE. Molise.

St. Biasi, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 15 WNW. Policastro.

St. Blain, t. France, in Upper Marne ; 15 NE. Chaumont.

St. Blancat, t. France, in Upper Garonne ; 12 WNW. St. Gaudens.

St. Blase, t. Austria ; 8 SW. Steyr.

St. Bonafacio, t. Italy, in Verona ; 15 E. Verona. Pop. 3,187.

St. Bonnet, t. France, in Higher Alps ; 7 N. Gap, 37 S. Grenoble. Pop. 1,550.

St. Bonnet le Château, t. France, Loire ; 12 S. Montbrison, 13 W. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,506.

St. Bonnet le Castel, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 9 SSW. Ambert, 15 NE. Brioude. Pop. 1,312.

St. Bonnet de Bruyeres, t. France, in Rhone ; 18 N. Villefranche.

St. Bonnet de Chavagne, t. France, in Isere ; 4 SW. St. Marcelin.

St. Bonnet de Joux, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 6 NE. Charolles, 9 W. Cluny. P. 1,321.

St. Borja, t. S.A., Moxes ; 100 NW. Trinidad.

St. Boy, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 6 SW. Barcelona.

St. Brances, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 12 S. Tours.

St. Branchier, t. Switz., in Valais, on the Drance ; 12 SW. Sion.

St. Brelade's Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of Jersey, which takes its name from a village ; 5 W. St. Helier.

St. Briac, t. France, in Ille and-Vilaine ; 4 W. St. Malo, 10 N. Dinan.

St. Brice, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 7 NW. Fougères.

St. Brice, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 9 N. Paris.

St. Brice, t. France, Yonne ; 6 SE. Auxere.

St. Brice, t. France, in Marne ; 3 NW. Reims.

St. Bride's Bay, bay of St. George's channel, on W. coast of S. Wales, with good anchorage in from 7 to 10 fathoms. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

St. Brieuc, city, France, capital of North Coasts ; 13 posts NW. Rennes, 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Paris. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 8,090. It is the see of a bishop, situated among mountains which intercept the sight of the sea, little more than a mile distant, on which it has a small harbour.

St. Brisson, t. France, in Loiret ; 2 W. Briare, 4 S. Gien.

St. Buenaventura, t. Peru, Lima ; 35 E. Nasca.

St. Buenaventura, t. New California. Pop. 950.

St. Buono, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 15 NE. Civita Borella.

St. Calais, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Sarte ; 18 ENE. Château du Loir, 22 E. Le Mans. Lon. 0. 49. E. Lat. 47. 55. N. Pop. 3,630.

St. Calogero, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 2 NE. Sacca, 24 E. Mazara.

St. Calogero, cape on E. coast of Sicily ; 9 E. Lentini.

St. Canciano, or *St. Kosian*, t. Corniola ; 10 NE. Trieste.

St. Canice, or *Irishtown*, t. Ireland, on the river Nore, in Kilkenny. The cathedral of the bishop of Ossory stands in this place. It is so joined to Kilkenny as to be considered only one town.

St. Caradec, t. France, in North Coasts ; 4 W. Loudeac, 18 S. St. Brieuc.

St. Carlos, t. S. A. in Caraccas ; 85 SW. Caraccas. Lon. 67. 47. W. Lat. 9. 25. N. Pop. 9,500.

St. Carlos, t. S. A., Tucuman ; 80 WSW. Salta.

St. Carlos, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres ; 180 E. Corrientes.

St. Carlos, t. settlement, and mission of Spanish monks, Mexico, in New California, for the purpose of converting the Indians ; 3 SSE. Monterey. Pop. 700.

St. Carlos Islands, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, near W. coast of America ; the most considerable about 2 leagues in circ. Lon. 134. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

St. Carlos, t. Cuba ; 60 E. Havannah.

St. Carlos, t. Guatemala, in Veragua, on a bay of the Pacific ocean ; 110 W. Panama.

St. Carlos, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on the Escondida ; 20 miles from the lake of Nicaragua. Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 11. 48. N.

St. Casimiro, t. New Mexico, New Navarre ; 225 W. Casa Grande.

St. Cassano, t. Naples, Bari ; 35 SE. Lucera.

St. Cassino, t. Italy, Treviso ; 7 E. Ceneda.

St. Cast Bay, bay of the English channel, on W. coast of France ; 5 SE. Cape Frehel, 10 W. St. Maloes. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 48. 34. N. It was so named from a village.

St. Cataldo, t. Naples, Otranto, on the coast ; 8 E. Lecce.

St. Catalina, t. Mexico ; 12 N. Compostella.

St. Catalina, t. New Mexico, New Navarre ; 30 SW. Casa Grande.

St. Catalina, isl. Pacific ocean, about 40 m. in circ., and 16 miles from the coast of New Albion. Lon. 241. 54. E. Lat. 33. 25. N.

St. Catalina, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the coast of Chili. Lat. 46. S.

St. Catalina, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 140 SSW. Parral.

St. Catalina, small isl. in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 13. 20. N.

St. Catalina, t. S. A., Cordova ; 36 N. Cordova.

St. Catharina, t. Carinthia ; 6 W. Tarvis.

St. Catharina, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 44. E. Lat. 45. 9. N.

St. Catherina, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 12 E. Cosenza.

St. Catherina, t. island of Malta ; 4 S. Malta.

St. Catherina, isl. in the Mediterranean, about 5 miles in circumference, near the island of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 33. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

St. Catherina de Torre, t. Portugal, Algarva, 5 N. Tavira.

St. Catherines, isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Brazil. Its breadth from E. to W. is only 2 leagues ; and it is only separated from the main land by a channel 200 toises over in the narrowest part. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces all sorts of fruit, vegetables, and corn, almost spontaneously. It is covered with trees of everlasting green, but they are so interwoven with briars and creeping plants, that it is impossible to get through the forests otherwise than by opening a path with a hatchet. Danger is besides to be apprehended from snakes, whose bite is mortal. The habitations, both on the island and continent, are close to the sea side. The woods that surround them are delightfully fragrant, owing to the number of orange trees, and other odoriferous trees and shrubs that they contain. But, notwithstanding all these advantages, the country is very poor, and totally destitute of manufactured commodities, so that the peasants are almost naked or covered with rags. Their soil, which is very fit for the cultivation of sugar, remains unproductive for the want of slaves, whom they are not rich enough to purchase. The whale fishery is very successful. Lon. 49. 16. W. Lat. 28. S. Pop. of the island and its dependencies about 30,000.

St. Catherine's, capital of the island of the

same name, on east shore, having a port which may be entered by ships of 300 tons. Pop. 5, or 6,000. The houses are generally from 2 to 3 stories, and well built. The trade is inconsiderable.

St. Catherine, small isl. near S. coast of Wales, a little S. Tenby.

St. Catherine, small isl. near S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 69. 0. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

St. Catherine, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, 16 miles in circ. ; S. of Sunbury harbour. Lon. 81. 22. W. Lat. 31. 32. N.

St. Catherine's Bay, bay, on E. coast of the island of Jersey ; 4 NE. from St. Helier.

St. Catherine de Fierbois, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, celebrated for its plums ; 13 S. Tours, 13 W. Loches.

St. Catherine's Fork, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 28. W. Lat. 31. 36. N.

St. Catherine's Point, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 50. 35. N.

St. Catherine's Sound, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Georgia, between the islands of St. Catherine and Ossabaw. Lon. 81. 15. W. Lat. 31. 38. N.

St. Catterina, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 15 S. Squillace.

St. Cayetano, t. Brazil, on the Rio Negro ; 130 W. Fort Rio Negro.

St. Cecilia, r. East Florida, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 81. 38. W. Lat. 29. 53. N.

St. Celerin, v. France, in Sarte ; 9 W. La Ferté Bernard. In 1430, a party of the English under lord Willoughby, were defeated here by the French.

St. Cère, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lot ; 21 ENE. Gourdan, 30 NE. Cahors. Lon. 1. 59. E. Lat. 44. 51. N. Pop. 3,798.

St. Cesario, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 4 WSW. Lecce.

St. Chamand, t. France, in Cantal ; 9 N. Aurillac.

St. Chamant, t. France, in Correze ; 9 SSE. Tulle.

St. Chamas, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone, celebrated for its olives ; 6 S. Salon.

St. Chamond, t. France, in Loire ; 6 NNE. St. Etienne, 22 SSW. Lyons. Lon. 4. 36. E. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 4,997.

St. Chaptes, t. France, in Gard ; 7 SW. Uzes.

St. Charles, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

St. Charles, lake, Canada, 5 miles long ; 14 NE. Quebec.

St. Charles, co. Missouri. Pop. 3,970.

St. Charles, p-t. & cap. St. Charles co. Missouri, on the Missouri ; 21 m. from its mouth, and 18 NW. St. Louis by land, W. 915. Pop. in 1810, 450 ; in 1817, about 1,000. It is a handsome and flourishing village. A weekly newspaper is published here. It is built on a narrow strip of land between the river and the hills ; this space admits only one street, which is about a mile in length.

St. Charles, parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, above St. Bernard. Pop. 3,862.

St. Charles, see Sarigan.

St. Chartier, t. France, in Indre ; 4 N. La Chatre, 16 S. Issoudon.

St. Chef, t. France, in Isere; 6 NNW. La Tour du Pin, 18 E. Vienne. Pop. 2,532.

St. Chely d' Apcher, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lozere; 15 SE. St. Flour, 21 NNW. Mende. Lon. 3. 21. E. Lat. 44. 48. N. Pop. 2,013.

St. Chely d' Aubrac, t. France, in Aveiron; 21 NE. Rhodéz.

St. Chinian, t. France, in Herault; 9 ESE. St. Pons, 12 WNW. Beziers. Pop. 2,838.

St. Chirico, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 14 W. Manfredonia.

St. Chirico, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 10 SE. Acerenza.

St. Christina, t. Naples in Calabria Ultra; 2 S. Oppido.

St. Christina, t. Spain, in Galicia; 6 miles from Lugo. In 820, a battle was fought here between the Christians and the Moors, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

St. Christina, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands in the Pacific ocean. This island stretches N. and S.; is 9 miles long in that direction, and about 7 leagues in circuit. A narrow ridge of hills, of considerable height, extends the whole length of the island. There are other ridges, which, rising from the sea, and with an equal ascent, join the main ridge. These are disjointed by deep and narrow valleys, which are fertile, adorned with fruit and other trees, and watered by fine streams of excellent water. Lon. 139. 7. E. Lat. 9. 55. S.

St. Christofle, t. Austria; 9 S. Tulln.

St. Christoforo, t. Naples, in Capitanata: 11 W. Manfredonia.

St. Christophe, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 15 NNW. Tours, 16 W. Châteauregnault.

St. Christophe, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 5 N. Marcigny, 9 S. Charolles.

St. Christophe, t. France, in Isere; 6 SW. Grenoble.

St. Christophe de la Couperie, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 SW. St. Florent le Viel, 16 NW. Chollet.

St. Christopher, or *St. Kitts*, isl. in the West-Indies, belonging to Great Britain, discovered by Columbus in 1493; about 15 miles in length, and in general about 4 in breadth, but towards the eastern extremity not more than 3, and between that part and the rest of the island is a strip of land three miles in length, which does not measure half a mile across. This island contains 43,726 acres of land, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and 4,000 to pasturage. As sugar is the only commodity of any account that is raised, except provisions and a little cotton, it is probable, that nearly one half of the whole island is unfit for cultivation. The interior part of the country consists indeed of many rugged precipices, and barren mountains. Of these the loftiest is Mount Misery, (evidently a decayed volcano,) which rises 3,711 feet in perpendicular height from the sea. The general average produce for a series of years is 16,000 hogsheads of 16 cwt.; which, as one half only of the whole cane land, or 8,500 acres, is annually cut, (the remainder being young canes) gives nearly two hogsheads of 16 cwt. per acre for the whole of the land in ripe canes. This island is divid-

ed into nine parishes, and contains four towns and hamlets; viz. Basseterre, the present capital, as it was formerly that of the French, containing about 800 houses: Sandy-Point, Old-Road, and Deep-Bay. Of these, the two first are ports of entry, established by law. The fortifications consist of Charles-Fort, and Brimstone-Hill, both near Sandy-Point; three batteries at Basseterre, one at Fig-tree bay, another at Palmeto Point, and some smaller ones of no great importance. Pop. in 1805, 27,998; whites 1,800; free people of colour 198; slaves 26,000.—Official value of imports and exports.

	Imports.	Exports.
In 1809.....	£266,064.....	132,845
1810.....	253,611.....	89,362

Lon. 62. 49. W. Lat. 17. 19. N.

St. Christopher, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 32. 20. S.

St. Christopher, small isl. in the Straits of Mozambique. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 16. 50. S.

St. Christopher de Montferrand, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 SW. Belvez.

St. Christoval, t. Chili; 30 E. La Concepcion. Lon. 72. 46. W. Lat. 36. 40. S.

St. Christoval, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 110 leagues in circ. Lon. 152. 30. E. Lat. 6. 50. S.

St. Christoval, t. S. America, in Cordova; 22 NW. Cordova.

St. Christoval, t. New Mexico; 10 S. Santa Fé.

St. Christoval, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 60 E. Sumas.

St. Christoval, t. Guatemala, in Vera Paz; 20 SSW. Vera Paz.

St. Christoval, t. S. A., in New Grenada; 60 N. Pamplona. Lon. 71. 10. W. Lat. 7. 4. N.

St. Christoval de Lampangui, mt. Chili, near Coquimbo, abounding in metals, gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and tin.

St. Christoval de la Laguna, see *Laguna*.

St. Christovan, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 32. 20. S.

St. Christovao, or *St. Christoval*, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador, near the coast; 20 NE. Sergipe. Lat. 11. 30. S. It has a fine and well defended port, and was formerly more considerable, than at present. It has now about 500 housekeepers.

St. Christavao, t. Brazil; 10 NW. Rio Janeiro.

St. Ciers, t. France, in Gironde; 12 N. Bourg.

St. Cire, t. France, Rhone; 3 N. Lyons.

St. Cirq, lake & t. France, in Lot; 9 E. Cahors, 18 SW. Figeac. Pop. 1,090.

St. Clair, lake, N. America, about 90 miles in circumference, between lake Huron and lake Erie, with both of which it communicates. It contains several islands, as Harsen's, Hay, Peach, and Thompson's. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 42. 52. N.

St. Clair, r. N. America, which runs S. from lake Huron to lake St. Clair. It is 40 miles long, and nearly 1 mile wide. At the head of it is *Fort St. Clair*.

St. Clair, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 4,142.

St. Clair, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.

St. Clair, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,551.

St. Clair, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,307.

St. Clair, co. Alabama. Pop. 4,146. Chief town, Ashville.

St. Clair, co. Illinois. Pop. 5,254. Chieftowns, Belleville and Cahokia.

St. Claire, t. France, in Channel; 4 NE. St. Lo, 10 SE. Carentan. Pop. 1,184.

St. Claire, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 18 Pontoise.

St. Claire sur Epte, t. France, in Eure, on the river Epte; 7 SW. Gisors, 27 SE. Rouen. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace, entered into in the year 945, between Richard I. duke of Normandy, and Louis IV. king of France.

St. Claire, small isl. in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 10. E. Lat. 24. 54. S.

St. Clair's Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Great Miami, opposite to Hamilton.

St. Clairsville, p-t. & cap. Belmont co. Ohio; on the Wheeling, 7 miles from the Ohio; 10 W. Wheeling, 70 E. Zanesville, W. 275. Pop. 641. It is pleasant and flourishing, containing a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 2 printing offices, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists. It has an elevated situation, and the surrounding country is hilly, but produces large crops of grain.

St. de Romagne, t. France, in Gers.; 6 SE. Lectoure, 16 NNE. Auch. Pop. 1,290.

St. Clare, t. S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Tawe; 10 W. Caermarthen, 216 W. London. Here was formerly a castle.

St. Claud, t. France, Charente. Pop. 2,008.

St. Claude, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Jura, on the Lison, at the foot of a mountain; 18 NW. Geneva, 27 SE. Lons le Saunier. Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 46. 23. N. Pop. 3,579. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and contained a rich abbey, which was secularized in the year 1742.

St. Claude, t. France in Loir-and-Cher; 6 NE. Blois.

St. Clement, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 7 N. Embrun.

St. Clement, t. France, in Yonne; 2 N. Sens.

St. Clement, t. Holstein; 5 S. Weslinburen.

St. Clement, t. France, Correze; 6 NW. Tulle.

St. Clement, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of Cornwall; 2 S. Penzance. Lon. 5. 35. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

St. Clement de la Place, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 NW. Angers.

St. Clement's Point, cape on S. coast of Cornwall, on W. side of Mount's bay. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

St. Clemente, t. Spain, in New Castile; 18 SW. Alarcon. Pop. 3,200.

St. Clemente, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 25 miles in circ., and 40 from the coast of New Albion. Lon. 241. 56. E. Lat. 33. N.

St. Cloud, t. France, in Charente; 18 NNE. Angoulesme.

St. Cloud, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 5 W. Paris. Pop. 1,500. Here the kings had a palace, situated on an eminence near the Seine. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop. It was the principal residence of Bonaparte while he was emperor.

St. Colms, see *Akily*.

St. Coloma, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 12 ESE. Cervera.

St. Colombe, t. France, Aude; 13 SW. Limoux.

St. Colombe, t. France, Eure; 10 NE. Evreux.

St. Columb Major, t. Eng., in Cornwall, with two markets on Thursday and Saturday; 9 S. Padstow, 249 W. London. Lon. 4. 47. W. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 2,070. *St. Columb Minor* has 999 inhabitants.

St. Columbano, t. Italy; 8. S. Lodi.

St. Combado, or *St. Comba di Dao*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 SW. Viseu.

St. Combe, t. France, in Rhône, on E. side of the Rhône, opposite to Vienne.

St. Côme, t. France, in Aveiron; 7 WNW. St. Genies de Rivedolt, 15 NE. Rhodéz.

St. Constant, t. France, in Cantal; 18 SW. Aurillac.

St. Constantin, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 14 S. Tursi.

St. Cornelius Munster, Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Aix-la-Chapelle, formerly the seat of a princely abbey; 5 SE. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 713.

St. Cosmo de Vair, t. France, in Sarthe; 6 SSE. Mamers, 18 NNE. Le Mans.

St. Cosmo, isl. in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

St. Cosmo, t. Paraguay; 190 E. Corrientes.

St. Coulombe, t. France, in Ille-and-Villaine; 4 NE. St. Malo.

St. Cristoforo, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea near Patti, in the valley of Demona.

St. Croce, t. Genoa; SW. Spezza. Pop. 3,000.

St. Croce, t. Austria; 10 E. Goritz.

St. Croce, t. Italy; 7 SE. Belluno.

St. Croce, t. Italy; 10 N. Bergamo.

St. Croce, t. Sicily, Noto; 14 NW. Modica.

St. Croce, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea on S. coast, Lon. 13. 34. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

St. Croix, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 3 SSE. Colmar, 6 W. Brisach.

St. Croix, r. Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 50. 25. S.

St. Croix, or *Schoodic*, or *Passamaquoddy*, r. N. America, which divides Maine from New Brunswick, and flows into Passamaquoddy bay. It is navigable for ships 25 miles.

St. Croix, r. NW. Territory, which runs into the Mississippi, 90 miles below St. Anthony's Falls. It is navigable for boats about 100 miles.

St. Croix, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Maurice, 33 miles above Quebec.

St. Croix, see *Santa Cruz*.

St. Croix, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 18 SW. Quebec.

St. Croix t. France, Arriege; 9 N. St. Girons.

St. Croix dans le Hayme, t. France, in Channel; 6 W. Cherbourg.

St. Croix, or *St. Croce*, mt. Cyprus, which forms a part of the ancient *Olympus*; 18 N. Larnica.

St. Crot, t. Hungary; 64 S. Presburg.

St. Cyprian, t. Spain, in Galicia, on N. coast; 20 N. Mondonedo. Lat. 43. 42. N.

St. Cyprian, t. Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 160 S. Valdivia, Lon. 74. W. Lat. 42. 20. S.

St. Cyprien, t. France, in Aveiron; 15 N. Rhodéz.

St. Cyprien, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 W. Sarlat, 24 SSE. Perigueux.

St. Cyr, v. France, near Versailles; where Madame Maintenon founded a celebrated abbey for the instruction of the daughters of no-

bility who had grown old, or died in the service of the king. Madame Maintenon herself was abbess till her death.

St. Cyr, t. France, Indre-and-Loire ; 2 NW. Tours.

St. Cyr de Bailleul, t. France, in Channel ; 8 SE. Mortain. Pop. 2,550.

St. Dalmatio del Piano, t. Piedmont, in Tenda ; 15 W. Tenda, 20 N. Nice.

St. Dalmatio Salvatico, t. Piedmont ; 12 SE. Barcelonette, 30 NNW. Nice.

St. Damiano, t. Piedmont ; 9 N. Alba, 14 NE. Carmagnola. Pop. 6,109.

St. Damiano, t. Piedmont ; 4 N. St. Ja.

St. Daniel, t. Friuli ; 12 WNW. Udina.

St. Darigo, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 16 W. Udina.

St. David, one of the smaller Bermuda islands. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 32. 20. N.

St. David, or *Tegapatnam*, fort, Hind., on the coast of Coromandel, a little N. of Cuddalore ; 13 S. Pondicherry.

St. David's, t. S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire ; 48 W. Caermarthen, 255 W. London Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,816. Bp. see. It was at one time the see of an archbishop, and was anciently called *Meneio*, or *Menevia*. *St. David's*, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and scarcely a tolerable inn. The cathedral and episcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarcely visible in the town. These and the prebendal houses are surrounded by a stone wall, 1,100 yards in circuit, with 4 gates. The cathedral has been often demolished ; the present building is ancient, 307 feet in length, and has been built at at different periods. Here is a well resorted to for many complaints

St. David's Bay, bay of Dominica, on E. coast. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 17. 33. N.

St. David's Cove, harbour on N. coast of an island in the straits of Magellan ; 5 E. Butler's bay.

St. David's Head, cape on west coast of S. Wales ; 3 NW. St. David's. Lon. 5. 17. W. Lat. 52. N.

St. David's Head, cape of the island of Dominica, at the E. extremity of St. David's bay.

St. David's Head, cape on N. coast of an island in straits of Magellan ; 4 E. Butler's bay.

St. David's Islands, the same as *Freewills Islands*.

St. Denis, t. France, in Aude ; 12 NW. Carcassonne.

St. Denis, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine ; 5 N. Paris. Pop. 4,425. It owes its rise to a celebrated abbey, founded about the time of Charles the Bald. The church built in a Gothic style, was remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, and richness of its ornaments. In the treasury were kept the crown jewels. This church was likewise the burial place of the kings of France, from Dagobert. In the year 1567, a battle was fought near this town, between the Catholics and Protestants, in which the latter were defeated.

St. Denis, t. France, in Loiret ; 9 E. Orleans.

St. Denis, t. Bourbon, and residence of the governor. Lon. 55. 20. E. Lat. 21. 50. S. It is situated in a bay to which it gives name, defended by a redoubt and a battery. A draw-

bridge is contrived for unloading sloops, which projects more than 80 feet over the sea, and is sustained by iron chains ; at the end of this bridge there is a rope ladder, up which those who would land must climb ; and this is the only place in the island where any one can land without first jumping into the sea.

St. Denis d'Anjou, t. France in Mayenne ; 5 SW. Sablé, 10 E. Chateau Gontier. Pop. 2,100.

St. Denis de Galines, t. France, in Mayenne ; 4 NE. Ernée, 9 W. Mayenne. Pop. 3,107.

St. Denis le Gast, t. France, in Channel ; 7 SSE. Coutances, 15 N. Avranches.

St. Désire, t. France, in Allier ; 12 NW. Montluçon.

St. Didier, t. France, Upper Loire ; 9 SSE. St. Etienne, 24 NE. Le Puy.

St. Didier, t. France, Upper Loire ; 9 ESE. Le Puy. Pop. 3,175.

St. Didier sur Arroux, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 10 SW. Autun, 12 W. Montcenis.

St. Die, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Loire ; 10 NE. Blois.

St. Diego, s-p. on W. coast of New California. Lon. 117. 18. W. Lat. 32. 40. N. Pop. 1,560. It contains a Spanish settlement and mission, with a presidio, in which, when capt. Vancouver was there in the year 1793, a Spanish lieutenant of cavalry resided as commandant. The port affords excellent anchorage, and is capable of containing a large number of vessels, but is inconvenient for the purpose of obtaining wood and water. The situation of it is dreary and lonesome, in the midst of a barren country, producing little herbage.

St. Diego, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo ; 25 NW. Santa Fé.

St. Diego, t. New Mexico ; 90 SE. Santa Fé.

St. Diego de Pitquin, t. New Navarre ; 170 SSW. Casa Grande.

St. Diego de Guamas, t. S. America, in Popayan ; 100 E. Pasto, 120 SE. Popayan. Lon. 75. 12. W. Lat. 0. 50. N.

St. Diey, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vosges, on the Meurte ; 21 E. Epinal, 21 NE. Remiremont. Lon. 7. 2. E. Lat. 48. 17. N. Pop. 5,346.

St. Dimitri, small isl. in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Engia.

St. Diomida, small isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 135. 14. E. Lat. 78. 40. N.

St. Diomida, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 190. 14. E. Lat. 63. 15. N.

St. Dionysio, r. S. America, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 48. 20. S.

St. Dyonisio, t. Italy ; 8 NW. Lecco.

St. Dizier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper Marne ; 9 posts N. Chaumont, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ SSE. Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E. Lat. 48. 37. N. Pop. 5,824. This town was strongly fortified, and withstood a siege by the emperor Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men for 6 weeks.

St. Domingo, or *Hispaniola*, called by the original natives and the present possessors, *Hayti*, one of the largest and most fertile of the West India islands, extending in length from E. to W., 390 miles, and in breadth from 60 to 150 ; situated between Jamaica and Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east. Lon. 67. 35. to 74. 15. W. Lat. 17. 37. to 20. N. It was

formerly divided between the French and Spaniards: the line of demarcation extending from the river Pedernates on the south side, to the river Massacre on the north side at the head of the bay of Mancenille. The part on the west side of this line belonged to the French; the eastern part to the Spaniards. Pop. of the French part, in 1789, before it fell into the possession of the blacks, according to Edwards 534,831; whites 30,831; free people of colour 24,000; slaves 480,000. Pop. according to Alcedo 686,000; whites 42,000; free people of colour 44,000; slaves 600,000. Acres of land 2,500,000; of which 1,500,000 were in high cultivation. Pop. of the Spanish part by the census of 1785, 152,640; according to Alcedo, in 1798, 125,000, (110,000 free, and 15,000 slaves;) according to Walton, in 1810, 104,000. Sq. leagues 3,200.—The value of exports of the French colony, in 1791, amounted to £5,371,593. The amount of some of the principal articles was as follows; coffee 84,617,328 lbs., sugar 217,463 casks, indigo 3,257,610 lbs., cocoa 1,536,017 lbs., cotton 11,317,226 lbs. The number of French vessels employed in the trade of St. Domingo, in 1789, was 710. Since the revolution the commerce has greatly declined. Chief towns of the French part, Cape François, Port au Prince, and Aux Cayes; of the Spanish part, St. Domingo.

The country is much diversified with extensive plains and elevated mountains, and has a great variety of soil, but for the most part very fertile, consisting of a rich clay, in some places mixed with light gravel lying on a substratum of rock. It is well watered, and affords almost every variety of vegetable produce, that can promote the luxury or comfort of man. The western part is generally mountainous, but fertile, full of woods, and contains mines of iron and silver; the eastern part is more level, consisting chiefly of fertile plains. The climate is moist and hot; the thermometer in the plains rising to 99 deg.; in the higher parts to 72 deg. and 77 deg.; but the heat is moderated by a regular sea breeze.

The famous decree of the French national convention, that all men are born equal and free, led to the revolution in St. Domingo. Contests arose between the whites and free people of colour, when they were overwhelmed by their common enemy, the slaves, who, in August 1791, rose against their masters by common consent, and rendered the whole French part of the island a scene of massacre and devastation. The island was taken possession of by a British force in 1793, but they were compelled to evacuate it in 1798, and the independence of St. Domingo was declared on the 1st of July 1801. It was afterwards divided between two chiefs, Christophe ruling over the northern part, his capital being Cape François, and Petion ruling the southern districts. These chiefs are both dead, and the parts of the island are now united under president Boyer. Port au Prince is the present seat of government.

St. Domingo, city, and capital of the part of St. Domingo which belonged to the Spaniards. Lon. 69. 59. W. Lat. 18. 28 N. Pop. before it

fell into the possession of the blacks 20, or 30,000; afterwards reduced to 12,000. It is the oldest town in America, founded by Columbus in 1496. It is 4,500 yards in circuit; the streets straight and broad, crossing one another at right angles; the houses well proportioned, some of them built of a species of marble, others of a glutinous red earth mixed with lime. They are in the old Spanish style, with flat roofs. It is situated on a river, at some distance from the sea, and had formerly a harbour, which is now choaked up with sand. Though its trade has been long extinct, as long as it continued in possession of the Spaniards, it was still in a respectable condition. It was the see of an archbishop. The clergy here were numerous and rich; and the hospital had a revenue of 20,000 ducats a year. St. Domingo boasted of a Latin school, and a university, 7 large monasteries, 2 nunneries, and a college, with a revenue of 4,000 ducats, besides a power of coinage. Its cathedral is spacious and magnificent.

St. Domingo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 6 E. Calabar.

St. Domingo, t. Venezuela; 15 NNW. Varinas.

St. Domingo, t. Quito; 40 WSW. Quito.

St. Domingo, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 30 miles from Santa Fé.

St. Domingo de la Calçada, see *Calçada*.

St. Domingo de Xacoma, t. New Mexico; 30 NNE. Santa Fé.

St. Domingo, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua; 45 S. Nicoya.

St. Domingo, Spanish settlement, and mission of Dominican monks, in New Albion, near the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 244. 51. E. Lat. 30. N.

St. Domingo, or *Cacheo*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 12. 8. N.

St. Domingo Soriano, t. Buenos Ayres, at the union of the Rio Negro, and Uruguay; 80 N. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33. 18. S.

St. Domino, one of the Tremiti islands, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coast of Naples; 4 miles in length. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 42. 8. N.

St. Donaci, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 SSW. Brindisi.

St. Donat, t. France, Drome; 6 NE. Tain.

St. Donato, t. Naples, Lavora; 9 ESE. Sora.

St. Edmund's Point, cape, Eng., on N. coast of Norfolk, in the German sea. Lon. 0. 28. E. Lat. 52. 58. N.

St. Egrevé, t. France, Isere; 6 SW. Grenoble.

St. Elia, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 13 NNW. Volturara. Pop. 3,117.

St. Elias, mt. on W. coast of North America. Lon. 140. 51. W. Lat. 60. 27. N. It is about 25 miles distant from the coast, and rises to the height of 17,850 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the principal summits of the Cordillera of New Norfolk. Its summit is always covered with snow, and on account of the great distance to which it is visible, it is a useful sea-mark to mariners.

St. Elias, mt. in S. part of Negropont. Lon. 24. 30. E. Lat. 38. 3. N.

St. Elias, mt. Greece, in S. part of Livadia, near the gulf of Engia; 4 NW. Cape Colonna.

St. Elias, t. in N. part of Scio; 14 NNW. Scio.

- St. Elias*, mt. island of Milo ; 7 W. Milo.
St. Elias, t. Brazil, Goyas ; 140 N. Villaboa.
St. Elizabeth, t. Croatia ; 4 ESE. Varasdin.
St. Elmo, fortress, Malta, near Valetta.
St. Elpidio, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 6 N. Fermo.
St. Emillon, t. France, in Gironde ; 4 SE. Libourne, 15 NNW. Castelmoron d'Albert.
St. Enemie, t. France, in Lozere ; 9 W. Florac, 10 S. Mende.
St. Erama, t. Naples, Bari ; 8 SSE. Bittetto.
St. Erango, t. Naples, Bari ; 15 E. Gravina.
St. Erasmo, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, defended by a fort ; 4 NE. Venice.
St. Erat, t. Switz., Lucerne ; 2 W. Sursee.
St. Erine, see *Santorin*.
St. Ermacher, t. Carinthia ; 9 S. Saxenburg, 17 W. Villach.
St. Espain, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 12 E. Chinon, 16 SSW. Tours.
St. Esprit, t. France, Landes, on N. coast of the Adour, opposite to Bayonne. Pop. 5,094.
St. Esprit Bay, large bay of the Indian sea, on E. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of Cape Unhasa, which forms its S. boundary.
St. Esprit Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 107. 21. E. Lat. 0. 31. N.
St. Estanislao, t. S. A., in Quito ; 50 NW. St. Josef de Hualas.
St. Estephe, t. France, in Gironde ; 9 SE. Lesparre.
St. Estevan, t. California ; 75 NW. Loreto.
St. Estevan de Acóma, t. New Mexico ; 90 SSW. Santa Fé.
St. Estevan de Gormaz, t. Spain, Old Castile, on the Duero ; 6 SE. Borgo d'Osma. In the year 913, a bloody battle was fought here by the Moors and Christians, in which the former were defeated ; and another in the year 983, with the same fortune.
St. Estevan del Rey, t. Chili ; 30 NE. La Concepcion. Lon. 73. 3. W. Lat. 36. 45. S.
St. Estivao de Cachove, t. Portugal, Algarva ; 11 N. Loule.
St. Etienne de Avançon, t. France, in Higher Alps ; 13 SW. Embrun.
St. Etienne en Devoluy, t. France, in Higher Alps ; 9 NW. Gap.
St. Etienne de Furand, t. France, capital of a district, in Loire, on the Furend ; 27 SSW. Lyons. Lon. 4. 29. E. Lat. 45. 26. N. P. 16,256. This has the advantage both of iron and coal mines, and has the greatest manufacture of fire arms and hard ware in France ; it has also manufactures of ribbons, as well as dying and bleaching. The surrounding country is populous. In the vicinity are quarries of slate and whet stones. It was surrounded with walls in the time of Charles VII., but from the increased population, the walls are of little use.
St. Etienne de St. Geoirs, t. France, in Isere ; 12 N. St. Marcelin, 24 NW. Grenoble.
St. Etienne de Luedares, t. France, Ardèche ; 15 NW. Largentiere.
St. Etienne les Orgues, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 6 N. Forcalquier, 10 S. Sisteron.
St. Etienne de Valdannes, t. France, Lozere ; 5 SSE. Mende.
St. Etienne de Valfrancesque, t. France, in Lozere ; 13 SE. Florac.
- St. Eliseby*, t. France, in Higher Alps ; 9 N. Gap.
St. Euphemia t. Naples, in Otranto ; 2 NNE. Alessano.
St. Euphemia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name ; 7 WSW. Nicastro, 60 NNE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 2. N.
St. Eufra, t. Finland, Abo ; 12 NNE. Abo.
St. Eulalie, t. France, in Aveiron ; 10 E. St. Afrique, 33 SE. Rhodéz.
St. Evrou, t. France, Orne ; 9 NW. L'Aigle.
St. Eustatia, or *St. Eustatius*, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, belonging to the Dutch ; 9 NW. St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 5. W. Lat. 17. 30. N. This may be more properly termed a huge pyramidal rock rising out of the waves, than an island ; yet for its size, it is incomparably the most valuable of all the Caribbees. It has but one landing place, and that, though difficult of access, is fortified with all the art that can render it impregnable, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of its masters, to make every inch of the island equally so. Tobacco is its chief product, and it is cultivated on its sides to the very top of the pyramid, which terminates in a plain surrounded with woods, but having a hollow in the middle, which serves as a large den for wild beasts. No less than 5,000 white people, and 15,000 negroes, subsist upon this island, rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry, in such abundance, that they can supply their neighbours, after having served themselves.
St. Exupery, t. France, in Correze ; 6 SE. Ussel.
St. Fabian, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Luçon. Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 16. 24. N.
St. Famille, (*La*), t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 45. W. Lat. 46. 40. N.
St. Fargeau, t. France, principal place of a district, in Yonne ; 21 SW. Auxerre, 25 SW. Joigny. Lat. 47. 38. N. Pop. 2,095.
St. Faustino, t. S. A., in New Grenada ; 40 N. Pamplona. Lon. 71. 34. W. Lat. 6. 55. N.
St. Fele, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 7 NNE. Muro.
St. Felice, t. Italy ; 17 NNE. Modena.
St. Felice, t. Spain, Leon ; 12 NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.
St. Felicita, or *St. Felice*, t. Popedom, in the Campagna, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of mount Circelli ; 10 SW. Terracina. It is supposed to be built on or near the site of the ancient *Circei* ; but not well inhabited.
St. Felicien, t. France, Ardèche ; 9 W. Tournon, 10 S. Annonay.
St. Felipe, t. Mexico, New Biscay ; 36 NW. Parral.
St. Felipe, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 100 N. Mechoacan.
St. Felipe, (an. *Satabis*, and *Xativa*), t. Spain, in Valencia ; 22 W. Gandia, 29 SSW. Valencia. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 39. N. Pop. 14,000. It is situated on the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of 2 castles, which form an amphitheatre. It was formerly one of the most beautiful towns in all Spain.
St. Felipe, t. Venezuela ; 70 S. Venezuela.

St. Felipe, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre ; 85 W. Casa Grande.

St. Felipe, and *St. Jago Bay*, bay on N. coast of Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo. Lon. 167. 8. E. Lat. 14. 55. S.

St. Felipe, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo ; 40 S. Santa Fé.

St. Felipe, see *St. Luis de Maranham*.

St. Felipe, t. Cuba ; 55 SE. Havannah.

St. Felipe, or *Cocorota*, t. Caraccas ; 15 leagues NW. Valencia, 50 W. Caraccas. Lat. 10. 15. N. Pop. 6,800. The country around is fertile, and produces cocoa, indigo, cotton, coffee, & sugar.

St. Felipe de Austria de Oruro, see *Oruro*.

St. Felipe el Real, t. Chili, in Aconcagua. Lon. 70. 13. W. Lat. 32. 11. S. It is situated in a beautiful and extensive valley, & contains 2 convents.

St. Feliu de Quixolo, s-p. Spain, in Catalonia ; 21 SSE. Gerona, 50 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

St. Feliu, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the sea coast ; 11 W. Gerona.

St. Felix Isles, two small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 26. 16. S.

St. Felix, t. France, in Aveiron ; 6 SE. St. Afrique, 16 NW. Lodeve.

St. Felix, t. Brazil, Goyas, on the Tocantins ; 130 NE. Villa Boa. Lat. 15. 36. S.

St. Felix de Bourdeille, t. France, in Dordogne ; 9 SSW. Nontron.

St. Felix de Caramau, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 6 W. Revel, 22 ESE. Toulouse.

St. Felizes de Gallego, t. Spain, in Leon ; 8 NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

St. Ferdnando, t. Chili, capital of Colchagua ; 60 S. St. Jago. Lon. 73. 10. W. Lat. 34. 18. S. It contains 2 churches, a convent, a college, & about 1,500 families.

St. Ferino, t. Italy ; 5 W. Breno.

St. Feriole, t. France, Correze ; 6 NE. Brive.

St. Ferme, t. France, in Gironde ; 9 NE. La Reolle, 27 SE. Bourdeaux.

St. Fernando, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 150 W. St. Jago de Esteros. Lon. 68. 16. W. Lat. 28. S.

St. Fernando, t. S. A., in Cumana.

St. Fernando, t. Spain, in Galicia, near west coast ; 37 W. Orense.

St. Fernando de Figueras, see *Figueras*.

St. Fernando de Omoa, see *Omoa*.

St. Ferra Cavallo, t. Naples, Bari ; 6 N. Bari.

St. Fiacre, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 4 SE. Meaux.

St. Fiaderagg, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 39. E. Lat. 63. 52. N.

St. Filippo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 N. Nicotera.

St. Finian's Bay, harbour, Ireland, on SW. coast of Kerry, N. of Ballynaskellig bay.

St. Fiorenza, s-p. Corsica, on a bay which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a strong tower ; 6 W. Bastia. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 42. 41. N. Pop. 356. At a small distance are marshes, which render the air unwholesome. Near it is a silver mine.

St. Firmin, t. France, in Higher Alps ; 13 N. Gap.

St. Flaviano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the Adriatic ; 12 NE. Teramo.

St. Florent, t. France, in Cher, on the Cher ; 7 SW. Bourges.

St. Florent le Viel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 19 WSW. Angers, 22 NW. Vihiers. Pop. 1,432.

St. Florentin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Yonne, on the Armançon ; 13 ENE. Auxerre, 24 SSW. Troyes. Pop. 3,010.

St. Florian, t. Aust., with a collegiate foundation of Augustine canons ; 5 WSW. Ens. H. 180.

St. Flovier, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 9 NE. Preuilly.

St. Flour, city, France, and capital of a district, in Cantal ; 11 posts S. Clermont Ferrand, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 45. 2. N. Pop. 5,312. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Upper Auvergne, and the see of a bishop. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, with manufactures of cloth, carpets, & cutlery.

St. Fort, t. France, Lower Charente ; 9 SSW. Pons, 17 S. Saintes.

St. Fortunade la Roche, t. France, Correze ; 3 S. Tulle.

St. Fortunat, t. France, in Ardèche ; 7 NNE. Privas.

St. Foy, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence ; 5 SW. Quebec.

St. Foy le Grande, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Gironde, on the Dordogne ; fortified by the Protestants ; 19 NNE. La Reolle, 36 E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 2,830.

St. Foy de Peyrollières, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 9 W. Muret, 15 SW. Toulouse.

St. Fradello, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on north coast, Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 38. 14. N.

St. Fraimbault, t. France, in Mayenne ; 12 N. Mayenne.

St. Frajou, t. France, in Upper Garonne ; 15 N. St. Gaudens, 16 W. Rieux.

St. Frambourg, t. France, Seine ; 3 SSE. Paris.

St. Framondo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 6 N. Benevento.

St. Francis, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. 50. S.

St. Francis, lake, Canada, an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal.

St. Francis, r. Canada, which runs north from lake Memphremagog into St. Peter's lake, 30 NE. Montreal. Lon. 72. 48. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

St. Francis, r. Missouri and Arkansas, which rises in the mining district, Missouri, flows southerly, and joins the Mississippi, 107 miles above the Arkansas, in Lat. 34.45. N. It is navigable about 250 miles ; at this distance the navigation is obstructed by trees, brushwood, &c., otherwise it might be navigated to within 14 miles of St. Michael's. The country watered by it affords some excellent land mixed with some that is rocky ; towards the mouth there is much that is swampy, low, and overflown.

St. Francis, r. Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic ocean, Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

St. Francis d'Atacama, see *Atacama*.

St. Francis Xavier, see *Agrigan*.

St. Francisco, t. New Navarre ; 24 W. Casa Grande.

St. Francisco, t. East Florida ; 56 ESE. St. Mark's.

St. Francisco, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 52. S.

St. Francisco, r. Brazil, composed of several streams, which rise chiefly about Lat. 21. S. Its course is chiefly north, inclining the east, about 1,000 miles, and its mouth meets the Atlantic, Lat. 10. 50. S.

St. Francisco, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 26. 20. S.

St. Francisco, r. Patagonia, which runs into Atlantic, Lat. 51. 58. S.

St. Francisco, s-p. on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 237. 52. E. Lat. 37. 48. N. It has a citadel, garrisoned by Spaniards, strong enough to protect them from the native Indians ; there is a church, & a house for the commandant. Near it is a mission of Franciscan friars, for converting and instructing the Indians.

St. Francisco, see *Cuberoro*.

St. Francisco Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 32. 25. S.

St. Francisco del Salto, t. Chili ; 50 NE. La Concepcion. Lon. 72. 50. W. Lat. 36. 20. S.

St. Francisco de Borja, t. New Grenada, and capital of the jurisdiction of Maynas, on the river Amazon ; 270 SSE. Quito. Lon. 78. 30. W. Lat. 4. 28. N. The inhabitants are not numerous.

St. Francisco de Campeachy, see *Campeachy*.

St. Francisco de la Sierra, t. Guatemala, in Veragua ; 20 NE. St. Yago.

St. Francisville, p-t. & cap. New Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 30 miles above Baton Rouge ; W. 1,318. It contains a church, an academy, a branch of the state bank, and a printing office. It is estimated that about 20,000 bales of cotton are annually taken from this place in steam boats.

St. François, lake, Canada, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 74. 20. W. Lat. 46. 9. N.

St. François le Beau Lieu, t. Neth., Hainaut ; 2 E. Chastelet.

St. François, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 36. 15. W. Lat. 11. S.

St. François, t. S. A., in Venezuela.

St. François, t. Guadeloupe, on S. coast. Lon. 63. 32 W. Lat. 16. 23. N.

St. Front, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 9 ENE. Montflanquin, 10 N. Tournon.

St. Fulgent, t. France, Vendée ; 9 SSE. Montaigu, 17 NE. La Roche sur Yon. Pop. 1,160.

St. Gabriel, Spanish mission and settlement in New Albion, first formed in 1773 ; 12 NE. Point Lasuen.

St. Gabriel, isl. in the river La Plata, discovered by Sebastian Cabot.

St. Gabriel, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 170 SSW. Parral.

St. Gall, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Thurgau and the lake of Constance, E. by Tyrol, S. by Grisons, Glarus, and Schweitz, & W. by Zurich. Pop. 131,500 ; three fifths Catholics, the rest Protestants. Sq. m. 1,102. It is formed chiefly of the estates belonging to the ancient abbey of St. Gall, from which it takes its name. The surface in the northern part is rugged, covered with lofty mountains, whose summits

are covered with enormous masses of snow and glaciers. The northern part consists of beautiful cultivated hills, plains, and valleys, covered with fields and vineyards. The soil in the plains is fertile, but generally better adapted to pasture than tillage. The products are cattle, corn, wine, flax, and hemp ; and there are manufactures of linen and cotton. The principal mountains are Kammor and Sentis, between 7,000 & 8,000 feet high. It is watered by the Rhine, Sitter, Tamin, and Saar ; and the lakes Constance, Zurich, and Wallenstadt. It is divided into 8 districts. The government is aristodemocratical.

St. Gall, city, Switz., capital of a canton of the same name ; 16 SSE. Constance. Lon. 9. 23. E. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 8,818. H. 1,400. It contains an academy, a gymnasium with 9 classes, and a public library with a cabinet of coins and of natural history. It derives its name from a princely abbey of St. Gall, situated within the walls of the town. The town is situated between two mountains, on the small river Steinach. It is chiefly important as a place of trade, and is the centre of commerce and manufactures of the surrounding cantons. It has long been celebrated for its manufactures of linen goods, muslin, and cotton cloth.

St. Gallan, small isl. near the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. S.

St. Gallo, t. Italy ; 10 NNE. Brescia.

St. Galmier, t. France, in Loire, where is a medicinal spring, whose taste is vinous ; 10 N. St. Etienne, 12 E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,320.

St. Gaste, t. Tyrol ; 20 SW. Bolzano.

St. Gaudens, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne ; 30 E. Tarbe, 44 SSW. Toulouse. Lon. 0. 48. E. Lat. 43. 6. N. Pop. 4,155.

St. Gavino, t. Sardinia ; 24 SE. Oristagni.

St. Gaultier, t. France, in Indre ; 4 NW. Argenton, 15 SW. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,034.

St. Gemini, t. Papedom, Spoleto ; 6 N. Narni.

St. Geminiano, or *St. Gemignano*, situated on a mountain, with a beautiful palace ; near it is a mine of vitriol ; 24. S. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

St. Gemme le Robert, t. France, in Mayenne ; 2 N. Evron, 10 SW. Mayenne.

St. Genest Dambierre, t. France, Vienne ; 7 W. Châtellerault, 7 E. Mirebeau. Pop. 2,105.

St. Genest de Malisaut, t. France, in Loire ; 6 S. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,765.

St. Genevieve, see *Generieve*.

St. Genevieve, t. Canada, on the Batiscan. Lon. 72. 14. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

St. Genevieve, co. Missouri. Pop. 4,962.

St. Genevieve, or *Geneva*, p-t. & cap. St. Genevieve co. Missouri ; 1 W. of the Mississippi, 64 below St. Louis, 120 above the mouth of the Ohio, 7 WSW. Kaskaskia, 45 ENE. Potosi, W. 904. Lat. 37. 51. N. Pop. 1,500. This town was formerly built on the river bank, and is said to have contained once 7,000 inhabitants. The ground on which it stands is somewhat higher than the river bottom, and it begins to extend itself back upon ground considerably more elevated. On an elevation in the rear of the town a handsome stone building has been erected for an academy, which commands a fine prospect. This town contains a court-

house, a jail, a Catholic chapel, a branch of the Missouri bank, and about 300 houses. It is one of the principal lead markets, and before the settlement of Herculanum, all the lead made at the mines was exported from this place. It carries on considerable commerce with the interior, supplying the inhabitants with foreign merchandize, and receiving in return lead, corn, wheat, beef, pork, whiskey, and peltry.

St. Geneviève, t. France, in Seine; 6 W. Paris.

St. Geneviève, t. France, in Aveiron; 27 N. Rhodéz.

St. Gengou le Royal, t. France, in Saône-& Loire; celebrated for its wine; 11 N. Cluny, 20 NNW. Mâcon. Pop. 1,469.

St. Genies, t. France, in Gard; 9 NW. Nismes, 10 SW. Uzès. Pop. 1,003.

St. Genies, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 6 NE. Sisteron.

St. Genies de Rivedolt, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aveiron; 18 ENE. Rhodéz, 25 N. Milhau. Lon. 3. 3. E. Lat. 44. 28. N. Pop. 3,337.

St. Genis, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 S. Pons, 24 S. Saintes. Pop. 862.

St. Genis, t. Savoy, near the conflux of the Rhône and Guiers; 15 SW. Hautecombe, 15 W. Chambéry. Pop. 1,284.

St. Genis la Val, t. France, in Rhône; 4 S. Lyons. Pop. 2,393.

St. Genito, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 21 NW. Bisignano.

St. Geoire, t. France, in Isere; 9 N. Moirans, 18 NW. Grenoble. Pop. 3,440.

St. Georg, t. Aust., at the conflux of the rivers Teya & March, formerly a royal city, but now much reduced; 24 NNE. Presburg, 32 W. Topoltzan.

St. Georg, t. Hungary; 7 NNE. Presburg. Pop. 2,192. 3 Cath. chh., 1 Luth., 1 synagogue.

St. George, t. Chittenden co., Vt.; 10 SE. Burlington. Pop. 120.

St. George, t. Lincoln co. Maine; 38 ESE. Wiscasset, 200 NE. Boston. Pop. 1,325.

St. George, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which flows into the sea between the towns of St. George and Cushing. It is navigable to Thomastown, which lies on N. side of the town of St. George.

St. George, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, NW. of St. George's island.

St. George, t. France, in Channel; 9 ESE. Mortain.

St. George, t. Istria; 8 NE. Pola.

St. George, t. France, in Eure; 7 S. Pont Audemer, 15 ENE. Lisieux.

St. George, the largest of the Bermuda islands, about 15 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Lon. 64. 32. W. Lat. 32. 40. N. A chain of rocks, which extend some way into the sea, surrounds and defends it. Ships can approach it only in two places, and not without great hazard, except with the assistance of an experienced pilot. It is divided into 9 parishes, or districts.

St. George, town & capital of the island of Grenada, formerly called *Fort Royal*. Lon. 61. 31. W. Lat. 12. 4. N. Pop. about 10,000. It is situated near S. end, on W. coast, and possessing one of the best harbours in the English

West-Indies, which has lately been fortified at a great expense. The town of St. George is built chiefly of brick, and makes a handsome appearance. It is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms on one side the carenage, on the other the bay: thus there is the Bay-town, which boasts a handsome square and market; and the Carenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reside, the ships lying land-locked, and in deep water, close to the wharves. On the ridge, between the 2 towns, stands the church; and on the promontory above is a large old fort, which was probably constructed by the first French inhabitants. It is built of stone, and is large enough to accommodate an entire regiment.

St. George, or *St. Jorge*, one of the Azore islands, about 10 leagues in length, and two in breadth. Lon. 28. W. Lat. 38. 39. N. Pop. 11,112. The soil is in general level, except towards the north, where it is rocky and barren; elsewhere it is fertile in corn, and other productions. In 1808, this island was nearly ruined by the eruption of a volcano, which then for the first time made its appearance.

St. George, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 NNE. Chollet, 20 SSW. Angers. Pop. 2,319.

St. George, lake and bay, on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 48. 10. N.

St. George, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 8 S. Cochin.

St. George, s-p. Sciro. Lon. 24. 37. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

St. George, one of the suburbs of Mantua. On the 15th of Sept. 1796, while the city was besieged, the Austrians made a sortie, when an engagement with the French took place, in which the Austrians were compelled to retire within the walls, leaving 2,000 prisoners. On Jan. 16, 1797, the Austrians were again defeated, and the rest of the army under Gen. Provera surrendered.

St. George, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 3 E. Milo.

St. George, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Sandarlic. Lon. 26. 42. E. Lat. 38. 48. N.

St. George, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea, near the coast of Hindoostan; 4 m. from Goa.

St. George's, p-t. Newcastle co., Delaware; W. 140. The hundred of St. George contains 2,934 inhabitants.

St. George's, parish, Colleton district, S. Carolina.

St. George's Bank, fishing bank, off the coast of Mass.; E. of Cape Cod.

St. George's Island, small isl. in the mouth of the river Potomac. Lon. 76. 34. W. Lat. 18. 13. N.

St. George's Islands, some small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

St. George's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Ireland; 4 N. Cape St. George.

St. George, r. East-Florida, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 81. 47. W. Lat. 30. 35. N.

St. George's Islands, cluster of small islands near the coast of East-Florida, opposite to the mouth of the Appalachicola.

St. George Buttavent, t. France, in Mayenne ; 3 WNW. Mayenne.

St. George de Comiers, t. France, in Isere ; 9 S. Grenoble.

St. George sur Cousans, t. France, in Loire ; 9 NW. Montbrison.

St. George d'Esperanche, t. France, in Isere ; 9 ENE. Vienne, 18 SE. Lyons.

St. George Leuesac, t. France, in Lozere ; 18 SW. Mende.

St. George sur Loire, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 6 E. Ingrandes, 9 SW. Angers. Pop. 2,320.

St. George d'Orque, t. France, in Herault ; 4 W. Montpellier, 9 E. Gignac.

St. George de Rantambaut, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 9 N. Fougères, 19 E. Dol.

St. George in Reith, t. Austria ; 6 SE. Waidhoven.

St. Georges des Sept Voies, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 2 W. Roziers, 12 NW. Saumur.

St. George's Bay, bay of the Pacific ocean, on SE. coast of New-Ireland, between Cape St. George, and Cape Orford.

St. George's Channel, that part of the Atlantic ocean which is situated between Ireland and Wales.

St. George's Channel, strait of the Pacific ocean, between New Britain and New Ireland, 300 miles in length.

St. George's Channel, strait between the Little Nicobar, and Sambelong isles, in the E. Indian sea.

St. George's Town, s-p. and the principal town of St. George, one of the Bermuda islands ; defended by several forts, well supplied with cannon. It contains about 500 houses built of soft free stone, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Here is a handsome church, a library, and a considerable town-house, where the governor, the council, and magistrates assemble.

St. George d'Albora, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 7 miles in circ. Lon. 23. 20. E. Lat. 37. 28. N.

St. George de Vierre, t. France, in Eure ; 25 NW. Evreux.

St. Georgen, s-p. Croatia, on the Adriatic ; 5 S. Zeng. Pop. 900.

St. George am See, t. Bav., in Maine ; 1 NNE. Bayreuth, to which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. 1,800. Here is a magnificent castle, with fine gardens, a manufacture of stone ware and china, an abbey and a hospital.

St. George de Orlancho, see *St. Jorge de Orlancho*.

St. George del Mina, see *Elmina*.

St. Georgen, t. Baden, in Danube circle, district of Hornberg. Pop. 895.

St. Georgen, t. Baden, in the circle of the Treisam, in the Black Forest, near the source of the Danube ; 5 E. Freyburg, 15 W. Rothweil. Pop. 195.

St. George's Key, or *Cosina*, small isl. with a British settlement, on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 88. 43. W. Lat. 17. 35. N.

St. Georgenfeld, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 18 S. Pirna, 20 SE. Freyberg. Pop. 250.

St. Gerand le Puy, t. France, in Allier ; 7 NNE. Cusset, 21 S. Moulins. Pop. 1,592.

St. Germain, t. France, in Creuse ; 13 NW. Gueret.

St. Germain, t. France, in Aube ; 3 SW. Troyes.

St. Germain, t. France, Orne ; 6 S. Belesme.

St. Germain, r. America, which runs into the Wabash, Lon. 87. 58. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

St. Germain d'Arce, t. France, in Sarthe ; 6 SE. Le Lude.

St. Germain de Belair, t. France, in Lot ; 4 WSW. Montaucon, 6 S. Gourdon.

St. Germain les Belles Filles, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 15 NE. St. Yriex, 16 SSE. Limoges. Pop. 2,015.

St. Germain de Calberte, t. France, in Lozere ; 12 SE. Florac, 13 NW. Alais. Pop. 1,228.

St. Germain des Fosses, t. France, in Allier ; 4 N. Cusset, 12 NE. Gannat. Pop. 1,571.

St. Germain l'Herm, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 10 SW. Ambert, 12 NNE. Brioude.

St. Germain Lambron, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme ; 6 S. Issoire, 12 WNW. Brioude. Pop. 1,614.

St. Germain en Laye, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine ; 2½ posts W. Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 48. 54. N. Pop. 8,954. Robert, king of France, built a palace here, which was destroyed by the English, in the year 1346 ; another palace was erected by Francis I., which several succeeding kings enlarged, particularly Louis XIV.

St. Germain du Plain, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 6 SE. Châlons-sur-Saone, 10 NW. Louhans. Pop. 1,300.

St. Germain de Prinçay, t. France, in Vendée ; 18 NNW. Fontenay-le-Comte, 18 SSW. Mortagne.

St. Germain de Teil, t. France, in Lozere ; 13 W. Mende.

St. Germain le Val, t. France, in Loire ; 12 S. Roanne, 13 N. Montbrison. Pop. 1,650.

St. Germain en Very, t. France, in Nievre ; 15 SSE. Nevers.

St. Germain sur Vienne, t. France, in Charente ; 4 N. Confolent.

St. Germainmont, t. France, in Ardennes ; 5 SW. Rethel.

St. Germano, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 17 SE. Sora, 48 NNW. Naples. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 41. 33. N. Pop. 4,836. It contains 4 parishes, and 4 convents. In the year 1734, this town was taken by the Spaniards ; near it are the ruins of *Cassinum*, destroyed by Theodoric, king of the Goths.

St. Germano, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli ; 4 E. St. Ja. Pop. 2,580.

St. Germano, t. on W. coast of island of Porto Rico. Lon. 67. 40. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

St. Germans, t. Eng., in Cornwall ; 8 W. Plymouth, 224 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 2,139. It was anciently a bishop's see. It has a weekly market on Friday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

St. Germer, t. France, in Oise ; 12 W. Beauvais.

St. Geronimo, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 90 N. Parral.

St. Gervais, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 9 S. Montagne, 15 NW. Riom. Pop. 2,007.

St. Gervais, t. France, in Tarn; 15 E. La Caune, 36 E. Castres.

St. Gervais, t. France, in Herault; 22 N. by W. Beziers. Pop. 990.

St. Gervais, t. Savoy, on the Arve; 11 S. La Cluse. Pop. 1,900.

St. Gervais de Messey, t. France, in Orne; 9 NNE. Domfront, 18 SW. Falaise. Pop. 1,100.

St. Gervasio, t. Italy; 15 S. Brescia.

St. Gery, t. France, in Lot; 5 NW. Cahors, 16 S. Gourdan. Pop. 1,250.

St. Giacomo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,452.

St. Giacomo, t. Aust. Italy; 8 S. Verona.

St. Giancazzo, t. Naples, in Otranto; 12 SW. Brindisi.

St. Gilgen, t. Stiria; 5 NNE. Marburg.

St. Gilgen, t. Austria; 10 NW. Efferding.

Sp. Gil, or *Santa Cruz*, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 140 N. by E. Santa Fè.

St. Gille le Vicomte, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 SE. Pontrieu, 6 NNE. Guingamp.

St. Gilles les Boucheries, t. France, in Gard; 9 W. Arles, 10 SSE. Nismes. Pop. 5,047.

St. Gilles Pligeaux, t. France, North-coasts; 10 S. Guingamp, 10 NW. Uzel.

St. Gilles sur Vic, s-p. France, in Vendée; 9 S. Challans, 13 NNW. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 780.

St. Gillian, or *St. Guislain*, or *St. Ghislian*, t. Neth., Hainaut, situated on the river Haisne; 3 W. Mons, 10 E. Conde. Pop. 850. It is surrounded by marshes. It took its name from a celebrated abbey, founded in the year 651, by Guislain, the friend of St. Armand. St. Gillian was called the *Key of Mons*.

St. Gineto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 16 NW. Bisignano.

St. Gingo, or *Gingoux*, or *Gingoulp*, t. Switz. Valais; 10 W. Aigle.

St. Gio, t. Friuli; 11 W. Palma La Nuova.

St. Gio della Ceneda, t. Istria; 3 S. Umago.

St. Gio di Fiore, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 16 WSW. Umbriatico.

St. Gio in Pelago, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 49. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

St. Gioni Piano, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 SSW. Lesina.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 17 SE. Nicotera.

St. Giorgio, t. isl. of Lesina; 44 E. Lesina.

St. Giorgio, t. Piedmont; 6 NW. Chivasso, 13 WNW. Crescentino. Pop. 6,000. It has a palace, once the residence of the lords of the town, who bore the title of comte, and were the vassals of the duke of Savoy. Besides the parish church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, it has several religious houses.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Otranto; 4 E. Tarento.

St. Giorgio, t. isl. of Gozzo. Pop. 2,000.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 NNW. Nardo.

St. Giorgio, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 3 SE. Benevento. Pop. 5,878.

St. Giorgio, t. Italy; 10 NW. Verona.

St. Giorgio, t. Italy; 11 N. Bologna.

St. Georgy, t. Slavonia; 16 NNW. Verovitza.

St. Giovanni, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 ESE. St. Severina.

St. Giovanni, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 NE. Ascoli.

St. Giovanni, t. Carniola; 2 NW. Duino.

St. Giovanni, t. Italy; 19 N. Bergamo.

St. Giovanni, t. Istria; 9 NE. Pola.

St. Giovanni, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 13 S. Celano.

St. Giovanni, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 17 SW. Matera.

St. Giovanni, or *St. John*, isl. in the Mediterranean. Lon. 26. 24. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

St. Giovanni, t. Italy, in Piacenza; 6 W. Piacenza.

St. Giovanni, t. Tuscany; 18 SE. Florence. Pop. 1,700.

St. Giovanni Rotondo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 NW. Manfredonia. Pop. 4,500.

St. Girons, t. France, principal place of a district, in Arriege; 21 W. Tarascon, 42 S. Toulouse. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 52. 59. N. Pop. 2,504.

St. Giulia, t. Piedmont; 12 SSW. Acqui.

St. Giuliano, mt. Tuscany, in the neighbourhood of Pisa, at the foot of which are some warm baths, known in the time of Pliny.

St. Giuliano, t. Naples, Capitanata; 9 WSW. Dragonera.

St. Giuliano, t. Naples, in Molise; 13 SSE. Molise. Pop. 1,963.

St. Giuliano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 17 SSW. Brindisi.

St. Giuliano, t. Italy; 7 SE. Milan.

St. Goar, or *St. Gower*, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the W. side of the Rhine, in which, near this place, is a water-fall; 16 S. Coblenz, 46 ENE. Treves. Lon. 7. 43. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 1,059.

St. Goarhausen, t. Nassau, on the Rhine, opposite to St. Goar. Pop. 810.

St. Gobin, t. France in Aisne; 4 S. La Fere, 6 E. Chauny. Pop. 1,729. It is celebrated for its manufacture of looking-glasses, some of which are cast of an immense size.

St. Gondon, t. France, in Loiret; 4 W. Gien, 28 SE. Orleans.

St. Gonsalvo, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador; 40 W. Sergipe.

St. Gonzago, t. Quito; 60 NW. St. Josef de Hualas.

St. Gothard, t. Stiria; 2 N. Gratz.

St. Gothard, t. Hungary, near which the Turks were defeated by the Christians, in the year 1664; 21 W. St. Crot.

St. Gothard, an elevated tract, Switz., between the cantons of Uri and Tesin. It consists properly of a circular plain, surrounded on all sides by lofty Alps, whose height varies from 8,000 to upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The whole group is called St. Gothard, but the summits have distinct names, as Peschiora, Salla, Prosa, Fieudo, Petina, Lozendro, &c. Their tops are covered with perpetual snow, and some of them with glaciers. Peschiora, 30 N. Locarno, one of the highest summits, is 10,620 feet above the level of the sea. No less than 30 lakes are situated in this lofty range, and here are the sources of the Rhine, Rhone, Tesin, and Reuss. Of these, the Reuss most attracts the attention of the traveller, as it runs parallel with the road a great part of the way, and over it the singular arch, called the Devil's Bridge, is erected, the abutments

resting on each side on peaks of rock, at so great an elevation above the torrent as to appear a work almost superhuman. The bridge consists of a single arch of 80 feet span, at the place where the river has a fall of 100 feet.

The passage across these mountains into Italy, has opened a new channel for active industry. The road is not so steep and difficult as might be expected. It is from 10 to 15 feet broad, and well paved with granite, but the passage is frequently rendered difficult in winter by masses of snow. It is not impracticable for carriages, but they have not been used. The most striking part of this singular route is the subterranean passage cut through a mass of rock, between two lofty ridges and called the gallery of Urnerlock or Rochepercee. The opening is 12 feet wide, 12 high, and 200 in length; is almost dark, the light being admitted only at the ends, and at a small crevice in the rock. Nothing can exceed the contrast exhibited to the traveller, coming from the north, who, after seeing nature in her most frightful form, and passing this dreary cavern, opens all at once on the delightful vale of Urseren.

St. Gothard, t. Austria; 4 N. Ottensheim.

St. Gowen's Head, cape on S. coast of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on N. side of the Bristol channel. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

St. Gravé, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 NE. Rochefort, 6 SE. Malestroit.

St. Gregorio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 8 NW. Cangiano.

St. Gregorio de Abo, t. New Mexico; 110 S. Santa Fé.

St. Guillaume, t. France, in Isere; 15 S. Grenoble.

St. Gyorgy, t. Croatia; 37 E. Varasdin. Pop. 2,000.

St. Haon le Chatel, t. France, in Upper Loire; 15 SW. Le Puy.

St. Haon le Châtel, t. France, in Loire; 7 W. Roanne. Pop. 800.

St. Heand, t. France, in Rhône-and-Loire; 4 N. St. Etienne, 27 SW. Lyons. Pop. 2,639.

St. Helena, isl. on the coast of S. C., in a bay called *St. Helena's Sound*. Lon. 80. 36. W. Lat. 32. 25. N. It is 13 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is well adapted to raising cotton which is chiefly cultivated.

St. Helena, parish, Louisiana, on W. side of St. Tammany parish. Pop. 3,026.

St. Helena, p-t. St. Helena parish, Louisiana; 63 NW. New Orleans, W. 1,266.

St. Helena, parish, Beaufort district, S. C., containing the islands of Port Royal, St. Helena, Hunting, Ladies, Paris, &c.

St. Helena Sound, bay on the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 32. 3. N.

St. Helena, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, 200 leagues from Ascension island, the nearest land, 400 from the coast of Africa, and 600 from that of S. America. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 15. 55. S. It is 10½ miles long, and 6¾ broad; about 28 in circuit, and contains 30,000 acres on its surface, of which the greater part is a barren waste. There are only 2 plains in this whole extent, the largest of which, at Longwood, contains 1,500 acres of fine land. About 8,000, acres on the island have been brought under cultivation.

The richest land produces 3 crops of potatoes in a year, amounting in all to 400 bushels per acre. On almost every farm are produced vines, figs, limes, oranges, lemons, citrons, peaches, pomegranates, melons, &c. The climate is very temperate and salubrious. The thermometer seldom rises, in summer, above 80 deg., and in winter its ordinary range is from 55 deg. to 56 deg. The population, in 1805, exclusive of the garrison and civil establishment, amounted to 2,064, of whom 504 were whites, and 1,560 blacks. In 1814, the whole population, including the garrison, which is usually about 1,000, was estimated at 4,000. James town is the principal place. The largest street contains about 28 houses, neatly built, 2 stories high. The view on each side from the streets is awfully sublime, and discovers enormous masses of rock impending over the valley in a manner sufficiently alarming to the mind of a stranger. Upon an average for 5 years, from 1801 to 1805 inclusive, 165 ships touched annually at this island.

The island of St. Helena, when first seen at sea, presents the appearance of a naked, rugged rock, extremely abrupt at its northern extremity, but more shelving towards the south. Upon a nearer approach, the central eminences are perceived clothed with verdure, and towering to the clouds. Upon drawing still nearer, these are again shut up from the view, and nothing is beheld but a girdle of inaccessible precipices overhanging the ocean, some of them exhibiting the most fantastic shapes, and others rent down to their base, disclosing the most hideous chasms. These rocks are principally basaltic. The whole mass has every appearance of having been produced by a submarine volcano. The sea around the coast is of unfathomable depth, and vessels may pass within a cable's length of almost perpendicular cliffs 1,600 feet in height. The only anchorage is in Chapel Valley bay, on NW. side of the island. The principal inlets by which the island can be approached are James' town, Rupert's bay, Leman valley, on NW. side, and Sandy bay, on SE.; all of them regularly and strongly fortified. Diana's peak, the highest point of land on the island, is nearly 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. The height of Cuckold's point is 2,672; of Halley's mount 2,467; of Flag staff 2,272; of Barns-cliff 2,015; of the alarm house in the centre of the island 1,960; of Ladder hill 1,903; and of Longwood house 1,762.

This extraordinary spot of ground, independently of its political and commercial advantages, may justly be regarded as a most interesting natural curiosity; but a few years since it became an object of peculiar interest and attention, in consequence of its being selected as the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was sent to this island by the allied sovereigns of Europe, in August 1815, and was landed here on the 18th of October following. Here he resided till May 5, 1821, when he died of an internal cancer in the breast.—In addition to the almost inaccessible ramparts, with which it is provided by nature, its eminences were covered with telegraphs and watch towers, & its various fortifications defended by nearly 600

pieces of cannon, thus rendered, with ordinary vigilance and a competent garrison, impregnable by any external force.

St. Helena, small isl. Canada, in the St. Lawrence, a little above Montreal. It is elevated, and commands a fine view of the city.

St. Helena, t. island of Scio.

St. Helena, t. Quito ; 8 W. Guayaquil.

St. Helen's, see *Green Islands*.

St. Helen's, road or bay in the English channel, on north coast of the Isle of Wight, which serves as a rendezvous for the British navy, so named from a village on the island.

St. Helen's Bay, bay on the coast of Africa ; 30 N. Saldanha bay. Lon. 17. 35. E. Lat. 32. 40. S.

St. Helia, t. Istria ; 5 NNW. Monfalcone.

St. Helier, t. capital of the island of Jersey, situated on the E. side of the bay of St. Aubin. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 48. 38. N. Pop. 6,460. It is situated at the foot of a long and high rocky hill ; at the east end is a well-built, populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the last century. It has a spacious watering place, and handsome town hall. The market-place in the centre is spacious, surrounded with handsome houses, among which is the Cohue Royale, or court of justice. At the top of the market place is a statue of George II., of bronze gilt. The market is held on Saturday, and is much frequented. Three gazettes are published weekly here in French, and one in English.

St. Hellen's, isl. on the coast of Georgia, S. of the entrance of Ogechee river.

St. Henry, t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 10. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

St. Hermine, t. France, in Vendée ; 6 NE. Luçon, 10 NW. Fontenay le Comte. P. 1,567.

St. Hermogenes, small island in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 152. W. Lat. 58. 20. N.

St. Hernin, t. France, in Finisterre ; 4 SW. Carhaix, 6 W. Chateauneuf du Faou.

St. Hilaire, t. France, Allier ; 9 N. Montmarault, 18 NE. Montluçon.

St. Hilaire, t. France, in Seine ; 7 SE. Paris.

St. Hilaire, t. France, Channel ; 9 SE. Mortain, 33 SE. Coutances.

St. Hilaire, t. France, in Vendée ; 6 E. Fontenay le Comte.

St. Hilaire de la Parade, t. France, Lozere ; 18 SSW. Mende.

St. Hilaire de Soisay, t. France, in Orne ; 15 E. Alençon.

St. Hilaire, t. France, Aude ; 6 NE. Limoux, 9 S. Carcassonne. Pop. 940.

St. Hilaire de Harcourt, t. France, Channel ; 6 SW. Mortain, 12 SE. Avranches. Pop. 1,957.

St. Honorat, small isl. France, a little south of St. Margaret's, defended by a strong tower.

St. Hubert, t. Neth., Liege ; 25 NW. Arlon, 40 NW. Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 27. E. Lat. 50. 1. N. Pop. 1,300. It is situated in the forest of the Ardennes, on the small river Homme. It was anciently called *Andainum*, or *Andagium* ; but afterwards took the name of *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, or *St. Hubert*, from an abbey of Benedictines.

St. Hubert, t. Pru. Cleves ; 4 NE. Kempen. Pop. 1,928.

St. Hyacinthe, v. Lower Canada, in Riehelieu

co., on Yamaska river, 40 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. It contains a ch., a public school, and 80 or 90 houses, generally well built, and is a place of considerable resort.

St. Hypolite, t. France, in Aveiron ; 24 N. Rhodéz.

St. Hypolite, t. France, principal place of a district, in Doubs ; 4 ENE. Besançon. Lon. 6. 53. E. Lat. 47. 19. N. Pop. 5,065.

St. Hypolite, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gard ; 17 SSW. Alais, 34 WNW. Nismes. Lat. 43. 58. N. Pop. 5,052.

St. Hypolite, t. France, in Upper Rhine ; 9 N. Colmar. Pop. 1,896.

St. Hypolite, see *St. Polten*.

St. Ja, or *St. Ya*, or *St. Angatha*, t. Piedmont, on the Naviglio ; 12 W. Vercelli, 18 E. Ivrea. Lon. 8. 8. E. Lat. 45. 22. N. It contains 5 chh., 2 of which are parochial.

St. Jacob, t. Stiria ; 7 W. Fridberg.

St. Jacob, t. Stiria ; 6 NE. Marburg.

St. Jacob, t. Tyrol ; 8 S. Landeck.

St. Jacob, t. Finland, in Abo ; 10 E. Abo.

St. Jacobini, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 3 SW. Termola.

St. Jacques sur Darnetal, t. France, in Lower Seine ; 4 E. Rouen.

St. Jacques, t. France, in North Coasts ; 5 SE. Pontrien, 14 NW. St. Brieuc.

St. Jago, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca ; 45 ESE. Guaxaca.

St. Jago, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan.

St. Jago de Veragua, t. New Grenada, and capital of Veragua ; 110 SW. Porto Bello. Lon. 81. 46. W. Lat. 8. 40. N. It is situated in a fertile country, which produces maize, plantains, &c., with plenty of cattle. It contains an elegant hospital, and is the seat of a governor, whose authority extends over 14 towns and villages.

St. Jago, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 106. W. Lat. 22. 30. N. Length 650 miles.

St. Jago de Gutagayta, t. South America, in La Plata, and chief town of the jurisdiction of Chicas, under the government of Buenos Ayres ; 65 NE. Lipes, 80 S. Potosi.

St. Jago, or *Santiago*, city, S. A., capital of of Chili, and of a province of the same name, founded by Valdivia, in 1541 ; 75 SE. Valparaiso. Lon. 76. 46. W. Lat. 33. 30. S. Population estimated at 46,000. Bp. see. It is situated in a beautiful plain, of vast extent. The town is watered by the little river Mapocho, which is swelled in summer by the melting of the snow in the Cordilleras, and in winter by the excessive rains ; yet it is for the most part fordable. Its water is always foul, which the inhabitants filtre through a kind of stone. For preventing inundations, they have built a wall and a dike, by means of which the waters are at times conveyed for watering the gardens, and cooling the streets. Besides these they draw larger streams for driving the mills in several parts of the city. The streets are laid out according to the four cardinal points ; they are exactly in a line, and neatly paved with small stones. The houses are commodious, and the commerce of the city very extensive. The earthquakes, frequent here, have much damaged the city.

The governor has the titles of president and captain-general, on account of his two employments of the gown and sword. Besides the cathedral, here are 4 parish churches, but small, 9 monasteries, 7 nunneries, several chapels, 3 hospitals, 4 colleges, a university, and other public buildings. At St. Jago is the tribunal of the inquisition of Chili, where the commissary-general and his officers reside.

Si. Jago, t. New Mexico, in New Leon.

St. Jago, one of the largest of the Cape Verd islands, one of the best cultivated, and most fertile; about 60 miles in circumference. The people in general are black, or at best of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank, the governor, the bishop, some gentlemen, who trade or live upon their plantation, and the padres; though many of the latter are blacks. Cotton is produced in such abundance in St. Jago, that besides the quantities sent to the Brazils, and sold to the European nations, almost all the natives are clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which the natives make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are supplied with better by the European shipping, it has fallen into disrepute. The chief fruits of the island, besides a profusion of plantains, are citrons, lemons, oranges, musk, and water-melons, limes, guavas, pomegranates, quinces, custard-apples, papas, &c. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lon. 23. 40. W. Lat. 15. 4. N. Pop. 16,000.

St. Jago, s-p. and once the capital of the isl. of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd islands; the residence of the governor, and the see of a bishop. The town consists of about 300 houses, a church, and a convent, all built of rough stone, and greatly superior in architecture and convenience to those of the other islands.

St. Jago de Cuba, t. Cuba, near south coast. Lon. 76. 5. W. Lat. 19. 47. N. Pop. about 40,000. It is situated in the interior of a bay, on a river of the same name, about 6 m. from the sea, and long considered as the capital of the island, but much reduced from its former splendour. It is handsomely built, and contains a hospital, a cathedral, and 2 or 3 convents. It has a large trade, principally in sugar and tobacco. It has a good harbour, defended by a castle, called *El Moro*.

St. Jago, see *Guatemala*.

St. Jago, see *Ribeira*.

St. Jago de Cali, see *Cali*.

St. Jago de los Cavalleros, t. St. Domingo; 90 N. St. Domingo. Lon. 70. 52. W. Lat. 19. 36. N. Pop. 26,000. It is one of the principal towns on the island, situated on the river Yagua, in a fertile territory, and of a good temperature.

St. Jago de Compostella, see *Compostella*.

St. Jago del Estero, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a province of the same name; 650 NNW. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 65. 12. W. Lat. 27. 46. N. Pop. 10, or 15,000. Bp. see. It is situated on the banks of the Dolce, which is here pretty large, and navigable for vessels of burthen, and affording a plenty and variety of fish. The town consists only of 300 houses, or 500 families, & is quite without walls, ditch, or other fence. The inhabitants are mostly mestizoes, and mulattoes of a dark yellow complexion, indo-

lent, and sickly, from the heat of the climate, and addicted more to pleasure than to any traffic or labour. The town stands on a flat, but surrounded with forests, which cause a stagnation of the air.

St. Jago de los Montanas, t. S. A., Quito; 10 NW. St. Francisco de Borja.

St. Jago, t. California; 120 W. Loreto.

St. Jago, t. New Grenada, on the Meta; 40 E. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 72. 43. W. Lat. 4. 20. N.

St. Jago, t. Paraguay; 154 S. Assumption.

St. Jago de la Laguna, see *Laguna*.

St. Jago de Nexapa, see *Nexapa*.

St. Jago, see *St. Yago*, *Santiago*, *Puerto de St. Jago Baronia*.

St. Jago de Leon, see *Caraccas*.

St. Jago, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 1. 20. N.

St. Jago Sanchez, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres, on the Parana; 25 S. Corrientes.

St. Jago de los Valles, t. Peru, in Truxillo. Pop. 4,000.

St. Jago de los Valles, t. Mexico, in Guasteca, on the river Panuco; 60 S. Panuco, 155 N. Mexico. Lon. 100. 36. W. Lat. 22. 40. N.

St. Jago de la Vega, see *Spanish Town*.

St. Jaire, t. Savoy; 15 SE. Geneva.

St. Jalle, t. France, in Drome; 6 E. Nions.

St. James, parish, Charleston district, S. C., on S. side of the Santee; 40 NNE. Charleston.

St. James, or *St. Jaques*, parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi below Ascension parish. Pop. 5,660.

St. James, see *Fibwin*.

St. James, small isl. with a fort, about 25 miles from the mouth of the river Gambia.

St. James, t. France, Channel; 9 S. Avranches. Pop. 2,522.

St. James's Islands, two of the Virgin islands, the Greater and Less.

St. James's River, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 69. 10. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

St. Janni, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 39. 59. N.

St. Jaques, or *St. Jacob*, v. Switz., in Bâle, on the river Birs; 1 E. Bâle.

St. Ibars, t. France, in Arriege; 24 WNW. Mirepoix, 37 NNW. Tarascon. Pop. 2,300.

St. Jean, t. on E. side of the Sarre, opposite to Saarbruck.

St. Jean, isl. Switz., in Bienne Lake.

St. Jean, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 38. W. Lat. 46. 39. N.

St. Jean, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 70. 12. W. Lat. 47. 12. N. H. 100.

St. Jean d'Angeli, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower Charente; 3 posts N. Saintes, 59½ SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 45. 59. N. Pop. 5,400. The principal trade is in brandy, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs. Before the revolution it had an abbey and 3 convents.

St. Jean d'Arvet, t. Savoy; 4 E. Chambéry.

St. Jean d'Avela, t. France, Isere; 21 NNW. Grenoble.

St. Jean d'Aulph, t. Savoy, on the Drome; 13 SSE. Thonon. Pop. 2,000.

St. Jean des Baissants, t. France, in Channel ; 4 S. St. Lo.

St. Jean de la Blaquiere, t. France, Herault ; 4 E. Lodeve, 7 NW. Gignac.

St. Jean de Boizeau, t. France, in Lower Loire ; 14 E. by S. Paimbœuf. Pop. 1,600.

St. Jean de Bournay, t. France, in Isere ; 12 E. Vienne. Pop. 2,848.

St. Jean de Braye, t. France, in Loiret ; 3 E. Orleans.

St. Jean de Breuil, t. France, in Aveiron ; 10 S. Meyrueis, 12 ESE. Milhau. Pop. 2,145.

St. Jean de Cordonnet, t. France, in Lower Seine ; 6 NW. Rouen.

St. Jean de Chazorne, t. France, in Lozere ; 5 N. Villefort.

St. Jean de Colle, t. France, in Dordogne ; 15 N. Perigueux.

St. Jean de Coux, t. Savoy ; 6 SW. Chambery.

St. Jean la Fouillouze, t. France, in Lozere ; 8 SW. Langogne.

St. Jean de Fos, t. France, in Herault ; 17 NW. Montpellier. Pop. 1,200.

St. Jean de Gardonnenque, t. France, Gard ; 9 W. Alais, 27 NW. Nismes. Pop. 3,203.

St. Jean de Losne, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Côte-d'Or ; 15 SE. Dijon, 25 SSW Gray. Lon. 5. 19. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 1,717.

St. Jean de Luz, s-p. France, in Lower Pyrenees ; situated in the bay of Biscay ; 10 SW. Bayonne. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 43. 23. N. Pop. 2,253. The harbour has lately been improved so as to afford shelter to men of war. In 1794, two battles were fought near this town between the Spaniards and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

St. Jean de Maurienne, t. Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, near the union of the rivers Arve and Aral ; 27 SE. Chambery, 40 S. Annecy. Lon. 6. 16. E. Lat. 45. 16. N. Pop. 2,005. Bp. see. Besides the cathedral, it contains 2 parish churches, and several convents.

St. Jean du Mont, t. France, in Vendée, near the sea coast ; 7 WSW. Challans, 21 NW. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 2,800.

St. Jean la Motte, t. France, in Sarthe ; 6 NE. La Flèche.

St. Jean Pied de Port, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on the borders of Spain, with a citadel built on a rock, at the entrance of one of the passages of the Pyrenees ; 12 SE. Bayonne. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 43. 9. N. Pop. 2,259.

St. Jean en Royans, t. France, in Drome ; 9 E. Romans, 101 ENE. Valence. Pop. 2,808.

St. Jean de Sauves, t. France, in Vienne ; 4 NE. Mirebeau, 9 S. Loudun.

St. Jean de Soleymieu, t. France, in Loire ; 7 S. Montbrison.

St. Jean de Vignes, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 2 N. Châlons sur Saone.

St. Jean de Vertus, t. France, in Isere ; 24 SSE. Grenoble.

St. Jeronimo de Taos, t. New Mexico, on the Brava ; 62 N. Santa Fé.

St. Jerom's Channel, inlet in the straits of Magellan, which branches off to the NNW. about 20 miles in length, forming a communication between the straits and Indian sound.

St. Jerom's Point, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, forming W. point of entrance into St. Jerom's channel ; 11 E. Cape Quad.

St. Ignace, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 20. 20. W. Lat. 47. 1. N.

St. Ignatio, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 32 S. St. Miguel.

St. Ignatio, t. New Grenada ; 90 E. Tunja.

St. Ignatio, t. Paraguay ; 40 SE. Assumption.

St. Ignatio, t. Paraguay ; 120 S. Assumption.

St. Ignatio, t. S. A., in Moxes ; 36 NW. Trinidad.

St. Ignatio, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 96 SW. Parral.

St. Ignatio de Peras, t. Quito, on the river Amazons ; 90 NE. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

St. Ignatio d'Agand, t. isl. of Guam, defended by two forts, with a garrison of 100 men.

St. Ignatius, see Pagon.

St. Ildefonso, v. & royal palace of the king of Spain, in Old Castile, built in a mountainous country, by Philip V. in imitation of Versailles ; 6 SE. Segovia, 40 N. by W. Madrid. Pop. 4,287. The exterior of the palace is not very magnificent, but the interior contains a great number of valuable paintings, statues, &c. The gardens are very magnificent, being the chief ornament. The elevation of the palace above the sea is 3,789 feet, the highest royal residence in Europe. A modern traveller says, it is singular that the castle and gardens of St. Ildefonso should have cost about 45 millions of piastres, precisely the sum in which Philip died indebted.—At this place a peace was signed between the king of Spain and the French republic, on the 4th of August, 1795.

St. Ildefonso, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca ; 60 NE. Guaxaca. Lon. 97. 40. W. Lat. 17. 28. N.

St. Ildefonso's Islands, cluster of islands or rocks, near S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73. 46. W. Lat. 55. 53. S.

St. Illie, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia ; 10 SW. Suczava.

St. Ilpize, t. France, in Upper Loire, on the Allier ; 5 S. Brioude.

St. Immenthal, t. Switz., Berne ; 9 W. Berne. Pop. 834.

St. Immier, t. Switz., in the district of Bienne ; 20 W. Soleure, 31 SW. Bâle.

St. Ines, t. New Mexico, in Mayo ; 110 E. Santa Cruz.

St. Inigoe's, p-v. St. Mary's co. Md. ; W. 93.

St. Joachim, t. S. A., in New Grenada, on the Mata ; 240 E. Santa Fé de Bogota.

St. Joachim, t. S. America, in the province of Moxes ; 150 NNE. Trinidad.

St. Joachim de Omaguas, t. S. A. in Quito, on the river Amazons ; 400 SE. Quito. Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 4. 40. S.

St. Joachim, t. Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence ; 30 NE. Quebec. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 47. 5. N.

St. Joachim, see Anatajam.

St. Joachimsperg, t. Austria ; 28 S. St. Polten.

St. Joao, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 46. 26. W. Lat. 1. 22. S.

St. Joao, or Angra, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 1. N.

St. Joao de Fundo, t. Portugal, in Estremadura ; 32 NE. Thomar.

St. Joao de Furtado, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Guanapu; 75 SW. Para.

St. Joao de Monte, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 WSW. St. Viseu.

St. Joao de Pesqueira, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Duero; 21 ESE. Lamego, 36 NE. Viseu. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. 1,500. It contains 4 parish churches. Near this town is a cataract in the Duero, which prevents its navigation.

St. Joao de Po, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 NE. Bragança Nova.

St. Joao del Rey, t. Brazil, in Minas-Geraes; 80 SW. Villarica.

St. Joao de Sines, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 4 SSE. Sines.

St. Job, t. Hungary, near which is a celebrated abbey, and an old castle; 24 SE. Debreczin, 48 W. Colosvar.

St. Johan, t. Stiria; 8 ESE. Landsperg.

St. Johan, t. Stiria; 5 NW. Windisch Gratz.

St. Johan, t. Pru. Treves, on the Sarre, opposite to Saarbruck, with which it communicates by means of a bridge. Pop. 2,565.

St. Johan, t. Stiria; 7 WNW. Pettau.

St. Johan, t. Aust. Salzburg; 11 WNW. Radstadt, 30 SSE. Salzburg. Pop. 830.

St. Johan, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 9 E. Creutznach, 14 SW. Mentz.

St. Johanns, t. Austria; 11 SSE. Glaggnitz.

St. Johanns, t. Austria; 8 E. Bavarian Waidhoven.

St. John, t. May, one of the Cape Verd islands.

St. John, fort, Canada, taken by the Americans, in the beginning of the revolutionary war, but soon after burned and abandoned.

St. John, one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 64. 32. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

St. John, or *Brava*, see *Brava*.

St. John, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, E. of New Ireland. Bougainville named it *Bournand*. Lon. 153. 50. E. Lat. 4. S.

St. John, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 52. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

St. John, s-p. on SE. coast of the island of Tinos. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

St. Johns, or *Fort St. John*, t. Canada, on the river Chambly; 11 S. Chambly, 18 N. lake Champlain, 26 SE. Montreal, 140 N. Whitehall. Lon. 72. 59. W. Lat. 45. 19. N. It has a custom house, and was established in 1796 as the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada. It is a small town, of a mean, dirty appearance, consisting mostly of one street. Here is an ancient and extensive fort, now a venerable ruin. A canal is contemplated from this place to fort Chambly.

St. John, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 31. 20. S.

St. John's, or *Prince Edward's Island*, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near N. coast of Nova Scotia, to which government it is annexed. Lon. 44. 22. to 46. 32. W. Lat. 45. 46. to 47. 10. N. It is 117 miles long from NE. to SW., about 20 in average breadth. Pop. about 5,000. Chief towns, Charlotte's Town, the capital, George Town, Prince's Town, Hillsborough, Pownal, and Maryborough. The north and south coasts

are much indented with bays. It is well watered, the soil generally fertile, and the rivers abound with fish, as salmon, trout, and eels. It was taken from the French by the English in 1745, when it had 10,000 head of black cattle, & several of the farmers raised 12,000 bushels of corn annually. When possessed by the French it was so much improved as to be called the granary of Canada.

St. John's, r. New-Brunswick, which rises in Canada and the northern part of Maine, waters the NE. part of Maine, flows SE. through New-Brunswick, and runs into the bay of Fundy on W. side of the city of St. John's. It is 350 miles long; the tide flows up about 80 miles; it is navigable for boats 200 miles, and for sloops of 50 tons 80 miles. This river and its branches water a large tract of excellent country, much of which is settled. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich meadow lands, well clothed with timber and wood, as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. The river furnishes a great quantity of salmon, bass, and sturgeon; and it is the common route to Quebec.—About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, 400 yards long, called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which there are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters of the river above. The common tides here rising about 20 feet, the waters of the river at low water, are about 12 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water the waters of the sea are about 5 feet higher than those of the river: so that at every tide there are two falls, one outwards, and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is when the waters of the river and of the sea are level, which is twice in a tide, and continues only about 20 minutes each time.

St. John's, city & s-p. New-Brunswick, near the mouth of the river St. John's. Lon. 66. W. Lat. 45. 20. N. Pop. in 1821, estimated at 8 or 10,000. It is situated on the side of a hill, is a very flourishing town, much the largest in New-Brunswick, tolerably built, mostly of wood. It has lately been made a free port, and has an active commerce. The exports consist chiefly of timber, also grindstones, fish, &c. The number of vessels entered here in 1820, was 1,156; cleared 1,183.

St. John's, s-p. and chief town of Newfoundland, on E. coast, on a bay of the same name; 6 NW. Cape Spear, 18 SE. Cape St. Francis. Lon. 52. 29. W. Lat. 47. 32. N. Pop. in 1815, about 12,000. It has one of the best harbours in the island, with from 10 to 17 fathoms of water up to King's wharf, which is a little NW. of Old Fort at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour. The fish caught on the banks are dried and packed here for Europe. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the buildings low and mean. All kinds of provisions, except fish, are scarce and dear. This town has suffered greatly by fires. In Feb. 1816, a conflagration occasioned great loss; in 1817, Nov. 7, 135 buildings were burnt

—property destroyed estimated at £500,000; on the 21st of the same month was another great fire; and in 1818, Aug. 21st, a fire again broke out by which great loss was incurred.

St. John's, r. East Florida, which rises in a swamp in the southern part, flows northerly, and runs into the Atlantic about 30 N. St. Augustine. It is a large river about 300 miles long, spreads into broad bays and lakes, of which the largest is lake George. It is navigable for vessels drawing about 10 feet 150 miles to lake George. It has a bar at its mouth with about 10 feet of water and liable to shift.

St. John's, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. 20. N.

St. John, see *Margate*.

St. John Baptist, parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Pop. 3,854.

St. John the Baptist of Pao, see *St. Juan*, &c.

St. John's, t. Antigua, of which it is the capital. Lon. 62. 4. W. Lat. 17. 6. N. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It is situated on W. coast. It is of a regular figure, with a good port, the entrance of which is defended by Fort James. It is the residence of the governor-general of Leeward Caribbee islands, and has considerable trade.

St. John's, two parishes, Charleston district, S. C., one NNE. Charleston, the other SW., on the sea.

St. John's Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland, between Point Ferolle and Point Rich. Lon. 57. 23. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

St. John's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Curraçao.

St. John's Cape, cape of Ireland, on N. coast of the bay of Donegal; 14 W. Donegal. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 54. 34. N.

St. John's Lake, lake, Canada; 108 NNW. Quebec; 40 miles long, and 24 broad; 90 miles in circuit. Lon. 72. 25. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

St. John's Point, cape of Ireland, on S. coast of Down, forming E. point of Dundrum bay. Lon. 5. 34. W. Lat. 54. 9. N.

St. John's River, r. which forms the boundary between Canada and Labrador, and runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 64. 0. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

St. John's Rocks, rocks in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 24. E. Lat. 17. 30. N.

St. Johnsbury, p-t. Caledonia co., Vt.; 7 NE. Danville, 35 NE. Montpelier, W. 538. Pop. 1,404. Here is a small pleasant village, situated on the Pasumsuc, containing valuable mills, together with some manufactures and trade.

St. Johnstown, t. Ireland, in the county of Longford; 6 NE. Longford.

St. Johnstown, t. Ireland, in Donegal, on the river Foyle; 6 SSW. Londonderry.

St. Johnsville, p-v. in Oppenheim, Montgomery co. N. Y.; 57 WNW. Albany, W. 425.

St. Joire, t. Savoy; 4 SE. Chambery.

St. Joire, t. Savoy; 15 SE. Geneva.

St. Joostland, small isl. Holland, separated from the island of Walcheren by a narrow channel. It contains only one village.

St. Jorge, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador, and the chief place of the captainery of Ilheos, situated on a projection of land in a bay of the Atlantic. Lon. 22. 40. W. Lat. 14. 45. S.

St. Jorge, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 28 E. Sumas.

St. Jorge de Olancho, t. Guatemala, in Honduras; 100 E. Valladolid. Lon. 86. 36. W. Lat. 14. 35. N.

St. Jorgen, t. Stiria; 6 NW. Marburg.

St. Jorgen, t. Stiria; 14 SSE. Gratz.

St. Jorgen, t. Stiria; 9 W. Luttenburg.

St. Jorgen, t. Austria; 8 SW. Voglabruck.

St. Jorgen, t. Austria; 2 SE. Tauffkirchen.

St. Jorgen, t. Austria; 12 SE. Ips.

St. Jorgen, t. Bremen; 8 NNE. Bremen.

St. Jorio della Molinora, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 16 NE. Benevento.

St. Josef, t. Cuba; 125 WSW. Havannah.

St. Josef, t. California, where the Manilla ship generally takes in water in its voyage to Acapulco; 45 S. Loreto. Lon. 109. 42. W. Lat. 23. 4. N.

St. Josef, t. S. A., in Chiquitos; 220 SSE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

St. Josef, t. S. A., in Moxes; 150 NNW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

St. Josef, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 44. 30. S.

St. Josef, t. New Mexico; 35 S. Pitquin.

St. Josef, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 27 NW. Santa Fe.

St. Josef, t. Popayan; 100 E. Pasto.

St. Josef, t. Buenos Ayres; 185 E. Corientes.

St. Josef, small isl. in the bay of Los Camarones, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 44. 30. S.

St. Josef, t. S. A., Tucuman; 90 SSE. Salta.

St. Josef de Chiquitas, t. Buenos Ayres; 36 NW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

St. Josef, t. Buenos Ayres, and province of Moxes; 80 SW. Trinidad.

St. Josef de Hualas, t. Quito, on the Napo; 220 ESE. Quito. Lon. 74. 26. W. Lat. 1. 50. S.

St. Joseph, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 54. 10. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

St. Joseph, t. Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal; 10 ESE. Galam.

St. Joseph, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 8. W. Lat. 46. 48. N.

St. Joseph, t. on W. coast of the island of Dominica; 10. S. Portsmouth.

St. Joseph, t. West Florida, situated in a bay of the gulf of Mexico, to which it gives name. Lon. 85. 34. W. Lat. 29. 48. N.

St. Joseph, t. Brazil, in Chiquitos; 220 ESE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva. Lon. 61. 6. W. Lat. 18. 20. S.

St. Joseph de Pore, t. New-Grenada; 133 NE. Santa Fe, 82 S. Pamplona. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 5. 40. N. Pop. 500.

St. Joseph del Parral, t. Mexico, in Durango. Pop. 5,000.

St. Joseph's Island, isl. NW. Territory, in lake Huron, near the entrance of St. Mary's river. It is a fertile island, about 75 miles in circuit.

St. Joseph's River, r. Indiana, which runs S. and unites with the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

St. Joseph's River, r. Indiana and Michigan, which runs NW. into SE. part of lake Michigan. It is ascended 120 miles in canoes, and has a short portage to another river of the same name, which flows into the Maumee, near Fort Wayne,

and is upwards of 200 miles long. *Fort St. Joseph* is built upon it; 170 WSW. Detroit.

St. Joseph di Oruna, t. on W. coast of Trinidad. Lon. 60. 55. W. Lat. 10. 25. N.

St. Joseph le Prêcheur, t. Martinico.

St. Joseph's River, r. Barbadoes, which runs into the sea, 4 NW. Consett's bay.

St. Joseph's Lake, lake, Canada. Lon. 90. 35. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

St. Josse, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 SSW. Montreuil.

St. Jouin de Marnes, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 4 NE. Airvault; 7 SE. Thouars.

St. Jouan de l'Isle, t. France, in North-Coasts; 24 S. St. Malo. Lat. 48. 12. N.

St. Joze, t. Brazil, on the Tapajos; 45 S. Pauxis.

St. Joze, t. Brazil, in Para, on the island of Marajo; 50 N. Para.

St. Joze, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 80 SW. Villarica.

St. Joze, t. Brazil, Goyas; 75 ENE. Villa Boa.

St. Joze de Dera, t. Brazil, on the Rio Negro; 205 miles from Fort Rio Negro.

St. Isabella, t. Brazil, in St. Salvador, near the coast; 180 NE. St. Salvador. Lat. 11. 10. S.

St. Isidoro, t. California; 30 NNW. Loreto.

St. Istad, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near SE. coast of Argentera.

St. Juan, one of the Cape Verd islands. See *Brava*.

St. Juan, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 75 SSW. Parral.

St. Juan, t. S. A., Cuyo; 120 N. Mendoza.

St. Juan, t. S. A., in Panama, between Panama and Porto Bello.

St. Juan, s-p. Guatemala, in Nicaragua; 20 W. St. Carlos, 30 SE. Leon. Lon. 87. 38. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

St. Juan, t. East Florida; 12 N. St. Mark's.

St. Juan, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Albion, between the island of St. Clemente and St. Diego.

St. Juan, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 17. 12. N.

St. Juan, t. S. A., in the province of Moxes; 70 ENE. Trinidad.

St. Juan, t. Paraguay; 270 SSE. Assumption.

St. Juan, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 29. 10. N.

St. Juan, t. S. A., in Quito; 15 NW. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

St. Juan, r. Popayan, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 3. 32. N.

St. Juan de Maguana, t. St. Domingo, on the river Neyba; 30 SSE. Hincha.

St. Juan Batista, t. S. A., in Chiquitos; 250 ESE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

St. Juan Batista, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 149. W. Lat. 26. S.

St. Juan Baptista del Pao, t. Venezuela, on the Pao; 105 SW. Caraccas. Lon. 68. 21. W. Lat. 9. 22. N. Pop. 5,400. It is a healthy town, and has a large trade in horses, mules, and horned cattle; and a vast quantity of cheese is made here.

St. Juan Capistrano, Spanish settlement and mission, in New Albion, in a small cove of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 242. 35. E. Lat. 33. 29. N.

St. Juan de Buenevista, t. Cuba, on N. coast. Lon. 77. 57. W. Lat. 22. 2. N.

St. Juan de los Remedios, t. Cuba, on N. coast. Lon. 79. 0. W. Lat. 22. 14. N.

St. Juan de Cinaloa, see *Cinaloa*.

St. Juan de Goava, t. St. Domingo; 80 NW. St. Domingo.

St. Juan Jiron, or *del Rio del Ovo*, t. New Grenada; 14 NW. Santa Fe.

St. Juan de los Llanos, t. New Grenada, capital of a province so called; 50 ESE. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 3. 50. N.

St. Juan de Dios, t. New Navarre; 240 W. Casa Grande.

St. Juan de la Frontera, or *de la Cordillera*, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the province of St. Juan; 85 N. by E. Mendoza; 120 NNE. St. Yago. Lon. 69. 45. W. Lat. 32. S. Pop. about 19,000. It is finely situated in a fertile country.

St. Juan del Oro, see *Caravaya*.

St. Juan de Pasto, see *Pasto*.

St. Juan de Porto Rico, t. & capital of the island of Porto Rico. Lon. 66. 20. W. Lat. 18. 30. N. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is situated on a peninsula in N. coast of the island, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle; it is populous and well built, the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor, & has a good harbour.

St. Juan del Rey, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 25 N. Guaxaca.

St. Juan d'Ulua, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Tlascala, at the mouth of the Vera Cruz. On this little island is a fortress to defend the entrance into the harbour of Vera Cruz; and a light-house.

St. Juery, t. France, in Tarn; 3 NE. Aloy.

St. Ives, s-p. Eng., in Cornwall; 22 NW. Falmouth, 276 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 50. 14. N. Pop. 3,281. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated in a bay to which it gives name, on the N. coast of the county. It sends two members to parliament.

St. Ives, t. Eng., in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, with a weekly market on Monday; 7 E. Huntingdon, 59 N. London. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 2,426. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in malt. This town is ancient, and is said to have been called *Slepe* by the Saxons.

St. Julia de Grascapou, t. France, Upper-Garonne; 21 ESE. Toulouse, 60 WNW. Revel.

St. Julien, t. Savoy, on the Arc; 4 S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

St. Julien's Bay, large bay on the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49. 10. S.

St. Julien, t. France, in Jura; 10 SSW. Orgelet, 18 S. Lons le Saunier.

St. Julien, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 NNE. Dijon.

St. Julien, t. Savoy; 5 SE. Geneva.

St. Julien en Champseur, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 6 N. Gap.

St. Julien de Chaptueil, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 7 E. Puy en Velay. Pop. 2,151.

St. Julien, t. France, in Loire; 6 NW. Annonay, 10 ESE. St. Etienne.

St. Julien l'Ars, t. France, in Vienne; 6 E. Poitiers, 6 W. Chauvigny.

St. Julien de Cicry, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 4 S. Charolles, 9 NE. Marcigny.

St. Julien le Faucon, t. France, in Calvados; 6 SW. Lisieux, 18 ESE. Caen.

St. Julien sur Garonne, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 3 SW. Rieux, 21 NE. St. Gaudens.

St. Julien de Montagnier, t. France, in Var; 9 NW. Barjols.

St. Julien en Quint, t. France, in Drome; 6 NW. Die.

St. Julien sur Reyssouse, t. France, in Ain; 7 E. Pont de Vaux, 12 NNW. Bourg-en-Bresse.

St. Julien du Sault, t. France, Yonne; 9 NW. Joigny, 10 S. Sens.

St. Julien de Vouventes, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 7 SSE. Chateaubriant, 30 NNE. Nantes.

St. Junien, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Upper Vienne; 15 W. Limoges, 36 NE. Angoulesme. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 5,934.

St. Just, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 7 W. Penzance. Pop. 3,057.

St. Just, t. France, Lower Charente; 3 SSE. Marennes.

St. Just, t. France, in Oise; 9 SSE. Breteuil, 9 N. Clermont. Pop. 823.

St. Just, t. France, in Marne; 10 SSE. Sezame, 15 W. Arcis sur Aube.

St. Just, t. France, in Aveiron; 6 SSE. Sauveterre.

St. Just en Chevalet, t. France, in Loire; 12 SW. Roanne. Pop. 2,350.

St. Just la Pendu, t. France, in Loire; 10 SE. Roanne, 25 WNW. Lyons. Pop. 1,600.

St. Justin, t. France, in Landes; 12 NE. Pont de Marsan, 27 W. Condom.

St. Juvén, t. France, Ardennes; 3 E. Grandpré.

St. Izere, t. France, in Aveiron; 6 NW. St. Afrique.

St. Kiffi, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 10. E. Lat. 38. 43. N.

St. Kilda, island in the North sea, and most westerly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet discovered no land between it & North America. Its ancient name was *Heria*. It is about 3 miles in length; the soil fertile, the little valleys delightful, and the air salubrious and pure.—There are 4 or 5 hills in the island, but Congara, or Conegar, is the highest, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of sea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height, as indicated by the barometer, is 1,450 feet; 15 WNW. from the N. point of South Uist. Lon. 8. 56. W. Lat. 5. 48. N. Pop. 108.

St. Kinosa, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; Lon. 25. 34. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

St. Kirling, t. Austria; 4 W. Closter Neuburg.

St. Kosian, see *St. Canciano*.

St. Kresta, gulf or bay of Russia, in N. part of the Anadirskaja gulf. Lon. 180. 34. to 181. 24. E. Lat. 65. 20. to 65. 40. N.

St. Labouer, t. France, Landes; 18 S. Mont de Marsan.

St. Lambert du Latiay, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 10 NNW. Vihiers, 10 S. Angers.

St. Lambert du Levées, t. France, Maine-and-Loire, on north side of the Loire; 2 N. Saumur.

St. Lambrecht, t. Stiria; 5 E. Muhrau.

St. Lambrecht, t. Carinthia; 4 N. Lavamund.

St. Laud, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 3 S. Angers, 4 NNW. Brissac.

St. Laurence Harbour, bay on south coast of

Newfoundland, NW. of the entrance into Placentia bay.

St. Laurence, see *Maug & St. Lawrence*.

St. Laurence, (*Bay of*), bay on east coast of Russia, at the entrance of Beering's straits. Lon. 188. 15. E. Lat. 63. 47. N.

St. Laurence, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Russia. Lon. 188. 18. E. Lat. 62. 48. N.

St. Laurens, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 52. E. Lat. 9. 35. S.

St. Laurent, t. St. Domingo, on the Ozama; 7 N. St. Domingo.

St. Laurent, t. France, in Vendée; 3 SE. Montagne.

St. Laurent, t. France, in Jura; 12 N. St. Claude, 12 S. Nozeroy.

St. Laurent, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 7 N. Rouen, 10 SE. Cany.

St. Laurent, t. France, in Gironde; 10 S. Lesparre. Pop. 549.

St. Laurent, t. France, in Aude; 4 E. La Grasse.

St. Laurent, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, at the entrance of the harbour of Callao.

St. Laurent d'Aigouze, t. France, in Gard; 15 S. Nismes, 15 ENE. Montpellier.

St. Laurent d'Acre, t. France, in Gironde; 8 SE. Bourg.

St. Laurent de Cerdans, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 9 SW. Ceret, 16 SSE. Prades. Pop. 1,130.

St. Laurent de Chamousset, t. France, Rhône; 15 W. Lyons. Pop. 1,183.

St. Laurent de Gorre, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 15 WSW. Limoges. Pop. 2,315.

St. Laurent le Minier, t. France, in Gard; 6 SE. Levignan.

St. Laurente de Mollay, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 9 SE. St. Florent.

St. Laurent des Mures, t. France, in Isere; 9 SE. Lyons.

St. Laurent sur Othain, t. France, in Meuse; 12 N. Estain.

St. Laurent du Pont, t. France, in Isere; 12 N. Grenoble, 15 SSW. Chambery. Pop. 2,339.

St. Laurent de la Plaine, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 4 SW. Chalonne.

St. Laurent de Rividol, t. France, in Aveiron; 9 N. Severac.

St. Laurent de la Salanque, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 7 NE. Perpignan.

St. Lauthain, t. France, in Jura; 3 WSW. Poligny.

St. Lawrence, r. N. A., one of the largest in the world. It is the outlet by which the waters of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, are poured into the ocean through the gulf of St. Lawrence. This great river, in different parts of its course, is known by different names. From the sea to lake Ontario it is called St. Lawrence; but the name Cateraqui, or Iroquois, is sometimes applied to the part between Montreal and lake Ontario. Between lakes Ontario and Erie it is called Niagara river; between lakes Erie & St. Clair, Detroit river; between lakes St. Clair and Huron, St. Clair's river; between lakes Huron & Superior, St. Mary's river, or the Narrows.

forming thus an uninterrupted connexion of upwards of 2,000 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, about 400 miles, and to Montreal for ships of 600 tons, 580 miles. The distance from Montreal to lake Ontario is 190 or 200 miles. The tide flows up as far as Three Rivers. Its breadth between Montreal and Quebec is from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 4 miles; the average breadth about 2 miles. Below Quebec it gradually widens, till it enters the gulf, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador coast, it is about 105 miles in breadth. The country, through which it flows, from the lake to the gulf, is generally fertile, & much of it well cultivated, and rapidly improving; on both sides the prospect is delightful, numerous villages, for the most part built round a handsome stone church, invite the traveller's attention, while single houses and farms appear at agreeable distances. The river in several places spreads out into large lakes, as lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, and Deux Montagnes; and there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids. From the beginning of December to the middle of April, it is totally suspended by frost. The breaking up of the ice in the spring is described as a most stupendous operation of nature.

St. Lawrence, (*Gulf of*,) gulf, which receives the waters of the St. Lawrence, formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of New Brunswick, part of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic by 3 passages, on the north by the straits of Belleisle, between Labrador & Newfoundland, on the south-east by the passage between Cape Ray and Newfoundland, and by the gut of Canso, which divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. The distance from Cape Rosier to Cape Ray is 79 leagues; from Nova Scotia to Labrador 106.

St. Lawrence, co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1810, 7,885; in 1820, 16,037. Chief town, Ogdensburg.

St. Lazaro, (*Archipelago of*,) This name was given first to the Philippine islands, by Magellan, who first discovered them on the day dedicated by the Romish church to that saint.

St. Lazaro, isl. adjoining to the city of Venice. Here the Armenians have built a beautiful ch., and a convent, which contains a collection of books and manuscripts.

St. Lazaro, t. New Mexico; 50 S. Santa Fè.

St. Leger, t. France, Seine-and-Oise; 15 NW. Dourdan, 24 SW. Paris.

St. Leger de Montbrillais, t. France, Vienne; 6 NW. Loudun, 9 NE. Thouars.

St. Leger de Peyre, t. France, in Lozere; 3 N. Marjevol.

St. Leger sur d'Heune, t. France, Saône-and-Loire; 6 SW. Chagny, 9 NW. Chalons sur Saone.

St. Lenhart, t. Austria; 10 E. Freystatt.

St. Leo, t. Papedom, in Urbino; 12 NNW. Urbino. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Bp. see.

St. Leo, mt. Naples, Lavora; 7 NE. Capua.

St. Leonard's, p-t. Calvert co. Md.; W. 112.

St. Leonard, t. Stiria; 2 NE. Gratz.

St. Leonard, t. Austria; 6 NE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

St. Leonard de Rache, t. France, in North; 4 NE. Douay, 4 SW. Orchies.

St. Leonard, t. France, Vosges; 4 S. St. Diey.

St. Leonard, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper Vienne; 10 E. Limoges, 25 SSW. Gueret. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 4,815.

St. Leonard des Bois, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 SW. Alençon.

St. Leonardo, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 11 N. Osma.

St. Leonardo t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 NE. Ascoli.

St. Leonardo, t. Friuli; 13 S. Belgrado.

St. Leone, t. Sicily, Mazara; 6 SE. Girgenti.

St. Leonhard, t. Carinthia, on the Lavant; 26 ESE. Muhrau, 104 WSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. E. Lat. 46. 53. N.

St. Leonhardt, t. Austria; 10 SW. St. Polten.

St. Leons, t. France, in Aveiron; 18 ESE. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,385.

St. Leonzo, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 17 NNE. Gierace.

St. Leu, t. France, in Oise, on the Oise; 9 W. Senlis, 13 SE. Beauvais.

St. Leven's Point, cape on SW. coast of England, near the Land's End. Lon. 5. 41. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

St. Lewis, r. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, in West bay.

St. Lewis, r. Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic ocean, Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

St. Licandro, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 E. Lesina.

St. Licandro, t. Naples, in Bari; 5 ESE. Bitetto.

St. Liebault, or *Etissac*, t. France, in Aube; 9 W. Troyes.

St. Livrade, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 W. Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 2,639.

St. Lizier, (an. *Conzorani*,) t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Arriege; 2 N. St. Girons, 16 S. Rieux. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 43. N. Pop. 1,051. Before the revolution, it was a bp. see.

St. Llorens, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 N. Solsona.

St. Lo, t. France, capital of Channel, on the Vire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts E. Coutances, 4 W. Bayeux. Lon. 1. 1. W. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 7,387. It is situated in a picturesque country, and contains 4 churches, 2 hospitals, several convents, a public library, and a public school. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. It has some manufactures of cloth, serges, and leather.

St. Lomer, t. France, in Orne; 18 NE. Alençon.

St. Lorentz, t. Austria; 4 NNW. Glaggnitz.

St. Lorentz, t. Prussia, Königsberg, near the Baltic; 24 NW. Königsberg.

St. Lorentzen, t. Stiria; 4 E. Rottenmann.

St. Lorentzen, t. Stiria; 8 NE. Windisch Gratz.

St. Lorenzo, t. Istria, & capital of a district; 9 NNE. Rovigno. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

St. Lorenzo, t. Brazil, in Pernambuco.

St. Lorenzo, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 9 NE. Venosa.

St. Lorenzo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 SE. Lesina.

St. Lorenzo, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra ; 8 W. Bova.

St. Lorenzo, t. Poppedom, in the Campagna di Roma, near the sea coast ; 8 ESE. Ostia.

St. Lorenzo, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lon. 77. 8. E. Lat. 12. 5. S.

St. Lorenzo, t. Brazil ; 110 W. Pauxis.

St. Lorenzo, t. Paraguay ; 270 SE. Assumption.

St. Lorenzo, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on W. coast, Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 38. N.

St. Lorenzo, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 85 NW. Parral.

St. Lorenzo, t. Italy, Rovigo ; 2 SW. Rovigo.

St. Lorenzo de Borucas, t. Guatemala, in Costa Rica ; 65 S. Carthago. Lon. 84. 6. W. Lat. 9. 15. N.

St. Lorenzo de Pecuries, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo ; 45 N. Santa Fé.

St. Lorenzo el Real, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 26 S. Segovia.

St. Losorga, t. Sardinia ; 11 S. Bosa.

St. Lotiero, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 15 ENE. Benevento.

St. Loubes, t. France, in Gironde ; 9 W. Libourne, 12 NE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,396.

St. Loubouer, t. France, in Landes ; 9 SE. St. Sever, 16 NE. Orthez.

St. Louis, co. Missouri, W of the Mississippi, S. of the Missouri. Pop. 10,079.

St. Louis, p-t. St. Louis co., and the chief town of Missouri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles by water below the junction of the Missouri, and 14 above that of the Merrimack, 30 below that of the Illinois, 200 above that of the Ohio, 1,180 above New Orleans, about 1,100 below the falls of St. Anthony, W. 897. Lon. 89. 36. W. Lat. 38. 36. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,600 ; in 1820, 4,598 ; labourers 635 ; mechanics 470 ; engaged in commerce 92 ; grocers and tavern keepers 49 ; clerks and agents 106 ; lawyers 23 ; physicians 15. The situation of the town is elevated, pleasant, and healthy. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank. Three streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by a number of others at right angles. The town extends along the river about 2 miles.

The second bank is about 40 feet higher than the plain on which the town is chiefly built, and affords a fine view of the town and river. On this bank stand the fortifications, erected in early times for the defence of the place. They consist of several circular towers, 20 feet in diameter, and 15 in height, a small stockaded fort, and a stone breast work. The courts are held in one of the buildings of the fort, and another is used for a prison. The town contains 3 houses of public worship, a land office, a brewery, 2 water mills, 1 steam mill, a museum, 2 banks, a theatre, and 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. The houses are mostly of wood, but many are built of stone and are white washed ; but few of them are handsome. Most of the houses are furnished with a large garden.

St. Louis was first established in 1764. It is at present in a state of rapid improvement, fast increasing in population and trade. Its situation is advantageous and interesting, being

more central with regard to the whole territory belonging to the United States, than any other considerable town ; and uniting the advantages of the three great rivers, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois, with their numerous branches, and possessing unrivalled facilities for an extensive trade, it will probably become a large city, and be the centre of an extensive commerce. The country around and west of St. Louis, for the distance of 15 miles, is an extended prairie of a very luxuriant soil.

St. Louis, r. NW. Territory, which flows into the bay of Fond du Lac, at W. end of lake Superior, Lon. 91. 52. W. Lat. 46. 44. N. This river is much obstructed by falls and rapids. A few miles above the mouth, and below the lower falls, the N. W. Company have a house.

St. Louis, t. Africa, capital of the French settlements on the Senegal, on an island in the middle of the river Senegal, near its mouth. Lon. 16. 8. W. Lat. 16. 5. N. Pop. in 1787, permanent white inhabitants about 60 ; officers, military, naval, and civil, and European servants, about 600 ; free negroes and mulattoes about 2,400 ; domestic slaves about 2,400 ; negroes in confinement ready for embarkation, during the prevalence of the slave trade, usually about 1,200 ; total population about 6,000. The island is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, a mere bank of white moving sand, entirely arid, with no appearance of vegetation, but the town is well supplied from the opposite continent. The streets are well arranged, generally composed of thatched cottages or huts, interspersed with some stone houses. The most important article of commerce is the gum Senegal.

St. Louis, or *Guasteca*. See *Guasteca*.

St. Louis de Potosi, see *St. Luis de Potosi*.

St. Louis of Cura, t. S. A., in Caraccas ; 60 SW. Caraccas.

St. Louis, s-p. on S. coast of St. Domingo ; 220 W. St. Domingo. Lon. 74. 19. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

St. Louis, s-p. St. Domingo, on N. coast ; 5 SE. Cape Français. In 1797, it was ruined by a hurricane.

St. Louis, t. S. America, in Guiana. Lon. 52. 30. W. Lat. 3. 55. N.

St. Louis, (*Lake of*,) lake, Canada. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

St. Louis Islands, small islands in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 45. 23. N.

St. Louis' Bay, bay on S. coast of Mississippi, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89. 17. W. Lat. 30. 17. N. See *Shieldsborough*.

St. Loup, t. France, in Two Sevres, near the Thoue river ; 3 S. Airvault, 9 NNE. Partenay. Pop. 1,650.

St. Loup, t. France, in Upper Saone ; 6 NW. Luxeuil, 9 SW. Plombieres. Pop. 1,891.

St. Loup de Salle, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, near the river Heune ; 7 NE. Chagny, 11 N. Châlons sur Saone.

St. Lubin des Joncherets, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir ; 8 W. Dreux.

St. Lucar de Barrameda, s-p. Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir ; 13 N. Cadiz, 34 SSW. Seville. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 36. 45. N. It has a good harbour, but difficult of access, on account of a rock in the water.

In the road a whole fleet may lie with safety. Notwithstanding it is the key of Seville, *St. Lucar* is in a state of decay. The chief trade is in salt.

St. Lucar de Guadiana, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadiana, on the borders of Portugal, defended by towers and bastions; 18 N. Ayamonte, 64 W. Seville. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 37. 30. N. The tide flows up to the town sufficient to bring small vessels into its harbour.

St. Lucar la Mayor, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadamar; 10 W. Seville.

St. Lucas, t. Guatemala; 12 E. Guatemala.

St. Lucas, small isl. near the coast of Mexico, in Salinas bay. Lon. 85. 22. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

St. Luce, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 40. E. Lat. 24. 30. S.

St. Lucia, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 7 N. Messina. Pop. 3,884.

St. Lucia, or *St. Alousie*, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain; 27 miles long, and 12 broad; 18 S. Martinico. Lon. 61. 0. W. Lat. 13. 37. N. This island exhibits a variety of hills, and among others, two that are remarkably round and high, said to be volcanoes. At the bottom of these are plains, finely watered with rivers, and very fertile. The air, by the disposition of the hills, which admit the trade winds into the island, is very healthy. The soil produces trees, which are fit for building houses and windmills, and have often been employed for that purpose by both the French and the English planters. It likewise affords cocoa and fustic. It is provided with many bays and harbours, the chief of which, called *Little Carenage*, is accounted the best in all the Caribbees. Pop. in 1803, 16,640; whites 1,290; people of colour 1,660; slaves 13,690. The town of Carenage contains 5, or 6,000 inhabitants; and Castres 3, or 4,000.

St. Lucia, t. Corsica; 6 NE. Corte.

St. Lucia, one of the smaller Cape Verd islands, about 24 miles in length; high, mountainous, and uninhabited. On E. side is a harbour, defended by two small islands, which affords good shelter and anchorage. Lon. 24. 20. W. Lat. 16. 46. N.

St. Lucia, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres, on E. side of the river La Plata; 140 N. Santa Fé.

St. Lucia, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantins; 290 NNE. Villaboa. Lat. 12. 20. S.

St. Lucia, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres, on the Parana; 110 S. Corrientes.

St. Lucia, t. Peru, Arequipa; 50 SE. Arequipa.

St. Lucia, t. S. A., in Quito, on the Daule; 35 NNW. Guayaquil.

St. Lucia, t. Italy; 20 ESE. Trevigio.

St. Lucia, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 28. S.

St. Lucia Bay, bay on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 18. E. Lat. 4. 16. N.

St. Luciensteig, very narrow pass from the country of the Grisons into Germany. At this place all merchandize and goods pay a toll to the Grisons. It is defended by a fort; 3 N. Meyenfeld.

St. Lucido, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 WNW. Cosenza.

St. Luis, t. Buenos Ayres, in Cordova; 130 SW. Cordova. Lon. 67. 12. W. Lat. 32. 10. S.

St. Luis, t. S. A., Moxes; 72 NW. Trinidad.

St. Luis, mission of Spanish monks in New Albion; 10 NE. Punta el Esteros.

St. Luis de Loyala, or *Cromonte*, t. Buenos Ayres, in Mendoza; 150 SE. Mendoza. It contains 50, or 60 families, a church, a convent, and a college of Jesuits.

St. Luis de la Paz, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 100 N. Mechoacan. Lat. 21. 50. N.

St. Luis, or *St. Luis de Maranham*, or *St. Felipe*, city & s-p. Brazil, capital of the jurisdiction of Maranham, on the island of Maranham, Lon. 35. 46. W. Lat. 2. 30. S. Pop. according to Koster 12,000; others have stated it at 25,000. The town is defended by forts, and has considerable trade. The streets are mostly paved, but out of repair. The town is built in a straggling manner; many of the houses are neat, and there are many churches and convents.

St. Louis de Potosi, city, Mexico, capital of an intendancy of the same name, situated in the midst of rich gold mines; 190 NNW. Mexico. Lon. 103. 6. W. Lat. 22. 25. N. Pop. 12,000. It is a handsome, well built town, considerable in size, and populous. The situation is pleasant, and the streets neat and straight; the churches magnificent, and the inhabitants, chiefly Indians, in possession of all the comforts and conveniences of life.

St. Luis de la Punta, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the province of Punta St. Luis. Pop. 2,000.

St. Luis de Zacatecas, see *Zacatecas*.

St. Lupicien, t. France, in Jura; 3 W. St. Claude, 10 SE. Orgelet.

St. Lus, t. Guatemala; 12 E. Guatemala.

St. Luzia, t. Brazil, on a river which divides the provinces of Rio Grande and Seara. Pop. about 300.

St. Lys, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 7 W. Muret, 12 SE. Toulouse. Pop. 1,142.

St. Maartensdyke, see *St. Martinsdyck*.

St. Maccaire, t. France, Gironde, on the Garonne; 6 SE. Cadillac, 24 SE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,750. The principal trade is in corn and wine.

St. Macarius, (*Desert of*) desert in W. part of Egypt, in which are some lakes of Natron; the convent is situated above 50 NNW. Cairo. It is so called from a saint of that name, to whose honour a convent of monks has been founded. The ancient name was *Nitria*.

St. Magnes, t. Bremen, on the river Wumme; 8 NW. Bremen.

St. Maixent, t. France, Sarthe, on the Seure; 6 S. La Ferte Bernard. The town is badly built, surrounded with walls, and contains an ancient castle, and two faubourgs, and about 5,000 inhabitants.

St. Maixent, t. France, principal place of a district, in Two-Sevres; 6 NE. Niort, 22 WSW. Poitiers. Lat. 46. 25. N. Pop. 3,980.

St. Maksima, small isl., Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 133. 34. E. Lat. 71. 20. N.

St. Malo, s-p. France, principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 8 posts N. Rennes, 46 W. Paris. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 48. 39. N. Pop. 9,147. It is situated on a small island, joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a strong fort. The harbour is large, and one of the most frequented in France, though at low water almost dry and at all times difficult

to enter, on account of the rocks which surround it. The place is strong, by its situation on a peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow mole or causeway of about 600 or 700 yards in length; and it has also 250 pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts.—Native, Maupertius.

St. Mamet, t. France, Gard; 9 NW. Nismes.

St. Mandé, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

St. Mango, t. Naples, Bari; 13 E. Minorbino.

St. Marc, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 9 W. Fougères.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Indre; 2 N. Argenton, 13 SSW. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,654.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Ardèche; 4 N. St. Esprit, 24 S. Privas. Pop. 1,784.

St. Marcel, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 3 SE. Châlons.

St. Marcel, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 5 E. Marseilles.

St. Marcellin, t. France, in Loire; 9 SSE. Montbrison, 10 WNW. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,500.

St. Marcellin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Isère; 12 NE. Romans, 30 SE. Vienne. Lon. 5. 27. E. Lat. 45. 9. N. Pop. 3,047.

St. Marcello, t. Piedmont; 5 SE. Aosta.

St. Marco, t. Naples, Otranto; 5 N. Lecce.

St. Marco, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 NNE. Benevento.

St. Marco, t. Naples, Capitanata; 7 W. Salpe.

St. Marco, t. Naples, Capitanata; 8 N. Monte St. Angelo.

St. Marco, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 8 WNW. Bisignano. Bp. see. Pop. 7,157.

St. Marco, t. Spain, Galicia; 30 WNW. Mondonedo.

St. Marco, t. Istria; 1 S. Capo d'Istria.

St. Marco, t. New Navarre; 45 SE. Casa Grande.

St. Marco, t. Italy; in Friuli; 9 W. Udina.

St. Marco, t. Sicily, Demona; 15 W. Patti.

St. Marco, small isl. near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

St. Marco, r. Mexico, which runs into the Guadalupe.

St. Marco, r. East Florida, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 30. 3. N.

St. Marcouf, two islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, about 7 SE. La Hougue. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 49. 31. N.

St. Mard le Blanc, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 N. St. Aubin du Cormier, 7 W. Fougères.

St. Mard, or *St. Medard*, t. Neth., Luxemburg; 15 NE. Sedan, 33 W. Luxemburg. Pop. 705.

St. Mard sur le Mont, t. France, in Marne; 12 S. St. Menes.

St. Mards en Othe, t. France, in Aube; 9 NNW. Ervy, 13 SW. Troyes.

St. Marga, small isl. Hungary, in the Danube; 10 S. Buda.

St. Margaret, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, Lon. 69. 36. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

St. Margareta, see *Margarita*.

St. Margaret's Bay, bay in the English channel, on E. coast of Kent, which takes its name from a village called *St. Margaret's at Cliff*, near the South Foreland; 5 NNE. Dover.

St. Margaret's Island, small isl. near S. coast of Wales; 3 SW. Tenby.

St. Margherita, t. Sicily, district of Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

St. Margretten, t. Stiria; 5 E. Marburg.

St. Marguerite Island, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France; 9 m. from Antibes. Lon. 7. 7. E. Lat. 43. 31. N.

St. Maria, t. Transylvania; 12 SE. Hunyad.

St. Maria, t. Naples, Lavora; 37 W. Naples.

St. Maria, t. Istria; 4 N. Monfalcone.

St. Maria, t. New Grenada, in Carthage; 32 W. Carthage.

St. Maria, t. Hungary; 6 N. Rosenberg.

St. Maria, one of the Tremiti islands, now called *St. Nicolo*, which see.

St. Maria, s-p. Genoa, in the gulf of Spezza; 4 S. Spezza. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

St. Maria, small isl. near the coast of Chili. Lat. 37. 10. S.

St. Maria, t. Brazil, in Maranhao; 8 NE. St. Felipe.

St. Maria, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 32 S. St. Luis de Potosi.

St. Maria, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 18. E. Lat. 7. 33. N.

St. Maria, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near NE. coast of Paros.

St. Maria, t. New Mexico; 40 S. Santa Fe.

St. Maria, see *Santa Maria*.

St. Maria della Alizza, t. Naples, in Otranto; 4 E. Gallipoli.

St. Maria di Camarano, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, at the mouth of a river on S. coast; the poor remains of a city called *Camarano*; 28 SE. Alicata.

St. Maria del Alto, t. Naples, in Otranto; 2 SSW. Nardo.

St. Maria Apolsano, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 S. Monte St. Angelo.

St. Maria de Dotolio, t. Naples, in Otranto; 15 SE. Matera.

St. Maria della Gracia, t. Italy; 5 W. Mantua.

St. Maria la Gorta, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 149. W. Lat. 27. 50. N.

St. Maria della Gracia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 6 N. Scalea.

St. Maria dell' Isola, t. Naples, in Bari; 3 N. Conversano.

St. Maria di Leuca, t. Naples, in Otranto, on the sea coast, near Cape Leuca; 18 S. Otranto. Bp. see.

St. Maria Palomba, t. Naples, in Otranto; 5 ENE. Matera.

St. Maria della Serra, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 11 E. Nicastro.

St. Maria de Iguazu, t. Paraguay; 200 E. Assumption.

St. Maria de Isquande, t. S. A., in Popayan; 8 NW. Barbacoa.

St. Maria di Monte, t. Italy; 3 E. Friuli.

St. Maria de Matamba, t. Africa, capital of Matamba. Lon. 18. 34. E. Lat. 9. 85. S.

St. Maria de Darien, t. S. A., in Darien, on a river which runs into the bay of Panama. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 8. 4. N.

St. Maria del Gracia, t. Tuscany; 31 E. Florence.

St. Mariakirchen, t. Austria; 4 SW. Efferding.

St. Marie, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees, sep-

arated from Oleron only by a river, over which is a bridge of stone; 2 W. Oleron.

St. Marie, t. on NW. coast of Martinico.

St. Marie d'Aruci, t. Savoy; 15 NW. Chambery.

St. Marie de la Mer, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 9 ENE. Perpignan.

St. Marie aux Mines, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, in the neighborhood of which are mines of silver and lead; 4 NW. Colmar, 9 E. St. Diey. Pop. 6,158.

St. Marie du Mont, t. France, in Channel; 4 N. Carentan, 12 SE. Valognes.

St. Marie du Port au Prince, see *Porto del Principe*.

St. Maries, (La,) t. France, in Mouths-of-the Rhone, on an island formed by the divided stream of the Rhone, near the sea; 16 S. Arles. Lon. 5. 31. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

St. Marin, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 4 SSW. Delmont.

St. Marinella, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio, on the coast; 4 SE. Civita Vecchia.

St. Marinha, t. Portugal, in Beira; 20 SE. Oporto.

St. Marino, small independent republican state, Italy, situated between the province of Romagna, and the duchy of Urbino. The territory is confined to a mountain, about 2,000 feet in height, with a small tract at its base, comprising about 40 sq. m. Pop. 7,000 Catholics. The productions are wine, fruit and pasturage. The inhabitants without heroes, without conquerors, and without parade, have enjoyed repose and liberty near 14 centuries.

St. Marino, t. and capital of the republic so called; situated on the side of the mountain; 12 SW. Rimini, 60 SE. Bologna, 125 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. Lat. 42. 56. N. Pop. 6,000. It is well fortified, with only one avenue to it, and contains 5 churches, 3 convents, and 3 castles.

St. Marino, t. Naples, Basilicata; 9 S. Tursi.

St. Mark, t. St. Domingo in a bay, on W. coast, to which it gives name; 48 S. Port Paix. Lon. 72. 42. W. Lat. 19. 18. N. The chief productions of the neighbourhood are coffee and cotton.

St. Mark's, r. East Florida, which runs into Apalachia bay, a little below the town of St. Mark.

St. Mark's, s-p. East Florida, on St. Mark's river, near its entrance into Apalachia bay; 180 W. St. Augustine. Lon. 84. 36. W. Lat. 30. 10. N.

St. Mars, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 3 E. Langeais, 9. W. Tours.

St. Mars de Loquenay, t. France, in Sarthe; 12 SE. Le Mans.

St. Mars d'Ouille, t. France, in Sarthe; 9 SE. Le Mans.

St. Martha, t. Spain, in Galicia; 28 NW. Mondonedo.

St. Martha, s-p. S. A., capital of a province of the same name, in New Grenada, with a harbour on the Spanish Main, at the mouth of the Guayra; 100 NE. Carthagen. Lon. 74. 8. W. Lat. 11. 30. N. Pop. about 3,000. Bp. see. It has a large and convenient harbour defended by two forts, but the town has considerably declined, and has now but little trade.

St. Martha, pr. S. A., in New Grenada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by Rio de la Hacha, S. by New Grenada, and W. by the province of Carthagen. Pop. from 250, to 300,000. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the highest land in the world. The climate is hot and sultry, but is rendered more tolerable by the winds which blow over the snow on the mountains. St. Martha is the chief town.

St. Martha's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Curaçao.

St. Martial, t. New Mexico, in Sonora; 48 S. Pitquin.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont; 12 SE. Asti.

St. Martin, t. Hungary, on a small river which runs into the Waag; 10 W. Rosenberg, 36 NE. Topoltzan.

St. Martin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 1 E. Bologne.

St. Martin, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 15 NW. Zacatecas.

St. Martin, t. Naples, Capitanata; 10 S. Termola.

St. Martin, t. Spain, Asturia; 44 W. Oviedo.

St. Martin, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 42 SSW. Burgos.

St. Martin, one of the Scilly islands. Lon. 6. 14. W. Lat. 50. N. See *Scilly Islands*.

St. Martin, isl. in West-Indies, belonging to the Netherlands, about 5 leagues in length, and 4 in its greatest breadth. This island is chiefly valuable for its salt pits, and salt-water lakes. Lon. 62. 55. W. Lat. 18. 5. N. Pop. 6,100. It was taken by the English in 1801, but since restored. The value of imports in Britain in 1810, was £18,361.

St. Martin, t. Cuba; 130 SW. Havannah.

St. Martin, t. Piedmont; 9 NW. Pinerolo.

St. Martin, t. Piedmont; 18 SE. Aosta.

St. Martin, t. Italy; 19 N. Nice.

St. Martin, t. South Finland; 30 NE. Abo.

St. Martin, v. Italy, in Bormio, celebrated for its medicinal baths; 3 N. Bormio.

St. Martin, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 90 NW. St. Luis.

St. Martin, t. S. America, in the government of Moxes; 180 NNE. Trinidad.

St. Martin, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 11. S.

St. Martin, v. Holland, where the English had a post; 10 N. Alcmaer.

St. Martin d'Ablois, t. France, in Marne; 4 SW. Epernay, 21 W. Chalons sur Marne.

St. Martin d'Auxigny, t. France, in Cher; 6 N. Bourges, 13 E. Vierzon.

St. Martin d'Auxy, t. France, Saone-and-Loire; 7 ESE. Montcenis, 12 SW. Chalons sur Saone.

St. Martin le Beaux, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, near which the Saracens were defeated in the year 732, and the Normans in 841; near the Cher; 9 ESE. Tours.

St. Martin de Belleville, t. Savoy; 5 S. Monstier.

St. Martin du Bois, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 ENE. Segre, 9 W. Chateaufneuf.

St. Martin en Bresse, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 4 S. Verdun sur Saone, 7 ENE. Chalons sur Saone. Pop. 1,400.

St. Martin la Chapelle, t. France, in Lozere; 12 SW. Mende.

St. Martin de Cleles, t. France, in Isere ; 21 S. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Courtisols, t. France, in Marne ; 6 ENE. Chalons sur Marne.

St. Martin d' Euriage, t. France, in Isere ; 5 SE. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Fontenay, t. France, in Calvados ; 4 S. Caen, 13 NNW. Falaise.

St. Martin de Londres, t. France, in Herault ; 12 NNW. Montpellier, 14 NE. Gignac.

St. Martin d'O, see *O*.

St. Martin de Palières, t. France, in Var ; 9 N. St. Maximin.

St. Martin de Ré, t. France, Lower-Charente, on N. coast of the Isle of Ré ; 9 WNW. La Rochelle. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 3,060.

St. Martin de Tournon, t. France, in Indre ; 7 NW. Le Blanc en Berry, 16 SSW. Châtillon sur Indre. Pop. 1,300.

St. Martin de Trebejo, t. Spain, in Leon ; 41 S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

St. Martin de Vallamas, t. France, in Ardèche ; 16 NW. Privas, 21 SW. Tournon. Pop. 2,034.

St. Martin d' Uriage, t. France, in Isere ; 6 SE. Grenoble. Pop. 1,800.

St. Martin Zell, t. Bavaria, on the Iller ; 6 WSW. Kempten. Lat. 47. 38. N.

St. Martinho, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on N. side of the Donoia ; 12 NE. Peniche.

St. Martinho, de Mouros, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 6 NW. Lamego.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont in the district of the Four Valleys, to one of which it gives name ; 9 NW. Pignerola.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont ; 5 SW. Ivrea.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont, near the Doria Baltea ; 17 SE. Aosta. Pop. 2,000.

St. Martino, t. Piedmont, Tenda ; 12 W. Tenda.

St. Martino, t. Italy, Verona ; 15 NW. Verona.

St. Martino, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra ; 5 NW. Oppido.

St. Martino, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 24 SSE. Potenza.

St. Martino, t. Corsica ; 4 N. Bastia.

St. Martino, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 7 SE. Friuli.

St. Martino de Marcaria, see *Marcaria*.

St. Martin's, p-v. Worcester co. Md. ; W. 157.

St. Martin's Bay, bay on south coast of the island of Guernsey.

St. Martin's Point, cape on the coast of the island of Guernsey ; 2 S. St. Peter.

St. Martin's Point, cape on W coast of Africa. Lat. 32. 40. S.

St. Martin's Islands, cluster of small islands in lake Huron. Lon. 84. 20. W. Lat. 45. 33. N.

St. Martin's, parish, Louisiana, in Attakapas co., on the gulf of Mexico. Chief town, St. Martinsville.

St. Martinsberg, t. Hungary ; 10 SE. Raab.

St. Martinsbruck, v. Switz., Lower-Engadine ; 7 N. Trasp. In 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians.

St. Martinsdyck, t. Neth., in the isl. of Tolen ; 5 W. Tolen. Pop. 1,219.

St. Martinsville, or *St. Martin's*, p-t. & cap. Attakapas co. in St. Martin's parish, La., on the Teche ; 9 miles by land, and 32 by water above New Iberia, 120 SSE. Alexandria, 180 W. by N. New Orleans, W. 1,443. Lat. 30. 10. N. It

is pleasantly situated, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a branch of the state bank, an academy, a Roman Catholic ch., and about 40 dwelling houses. It is situated in a well cultivated and productive country.

St. Marton, t. Hungary ; 10 W. Rosenberg.

St. Martory, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne ; 10 NE. St. Gaudens, 13 SW. Rieux. Pop. 988.

St. Mary, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. 30. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

St. Mary, one of the Scilly islands. Lon. 6. 17. N. Lat. 49. 57. N. See *Scilly Islands*.

St. Mary, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of the island of Madagascar, from which it is separated by a strait, about 3 leagues wide. It is about 15 leagues long, and from 2 to 3 wide, surrounded with rocks, among which is found some beautiful white coral. The inhabitants call the island *Nossi Ibrahim*, and pretend to be the descendants of Abraham. The soil is fertile, and produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes of different kinds, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. The air is unwholesome, and seldom a day passes without rain ; sometimes it rains a fortnight together. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 16. 40. S.

St. Mary, one of the Shiant islands, among the Western islands, near SE. coast of Lewis, in Scotland, about 7 m. in circumference ; 22 S. Stornaway.

St. Mary, or *Bates' Island*, small island in the German sea, near E. coast of England, and co. of Northumberland ; 6 NNW. Tynemouth. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 55. 6. N.

St. Mary, or *Santa Maria*, one of the Azores islands. See *Santa Maria*.

St. Mary's, co. Md., bounded NE. by Calvert co., E. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by the Potomac, and W. by Charles co. Pop. in 1810, 12,794 ; slaves 6,000. Pop. in 1820, 12,974. Chief town, Leonardstown.

St. Mary's, p-t. & s-p. Camden co. Georgia, at the mouth of St. Mary's river ; 131 SSW. Savannah, W. 790. Lon. 81. 43. W. Lat. 30. 43. N. Pop. in 1810, 585. This was a place of considerable trade during the late war, but has since declined. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 948 tons.

St. Mary's, r. which rises in Ohio, and runs NNW. and unites with the river St. Joseph's, at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

St. Mary's, r. which divides Georgia from E. Florida, and runs into the sea, Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 30. 43. N.

St. Mary's, parish, Louisiana, on the gulf of Mexico. Chief town, Franklin. The parishes of St. Martin's and St. Mary's compose the co. of Attakapas.

St. Mary's, see *Santa Maria*.

St. Mary's Bay, bay on south coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 40. W. Lat. 57. N.

St. Mary's Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 13. 12. S.

St. Mary's Bay, bay on west coast of Nova Scotia, E. of the bay of Fundy.

St. Mary's Falls, cataract in St. Mary's river, between lake Superior and lake Huron. The falls of St. Mary do not descend perpendicularly like those of Niagara and St. Anthony, but consist of a rapid, which continues near three

quarters of a mile ; the descent being 22 feet and 10 inches, in 900 yards. Canoes and barges descend with a full load, and ascend with half a load. At the bottom of these falls, nature has formed a most commodious station for catching fish, which are to be found there in immense quantities. See *Sault de St. Marie*.

St. Mary's Inlet, bay on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the river St. Mary. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 30. 56. N.

St. Mary's Islands, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near south coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 50. 8. N.

St. Mary's Keys, rocks on south coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 55. W. Lat. 46. 47. N.

St. Mary's Key, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 89. 12. W. Lat. 30. 11. N.

St. Mary's River, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into the sea, Lon. 61. W. Lat. 45. 5. N.

St. Mary's River, or *St. Mary's Straits*, r. America, which runs from lake Superior to lake Huron. On this river are 2 forts. Lon. 84. 24. W. Lat. 46. 22. N. It is nearly 70 miles long.

St. Marzano, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 12 S. Taranto.

St. Matcus, t. Brazil, Minas Geraes ; 40 NE. Villa Rica.

St. Mateo, t. Mexico, New Biscay ; 120 SW. Parral.

St. Mateo, t. East Florida, on a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico ; 120 W. St. Augustine.

St. Matheo, t. Spain, in Valencia ; 13 NW. Peniscola, 27 SSW. Tortosa. Pop. 2,700.

St. Mathias, t. Brazil ; 26 S. Caravellos.

St. Mathieu, t. France, in Upper Vienne ; 12 SSW. St. Junien.

St. Mathurin, t. France, Maine-and-Loire ; 9 SE. Angers, 13 NW. Saumur.

St. Matias, t. New Navarre ; 150 W. Casa Grande.

St. Matica, t. Russia, in Revel, on the gulf of Finland ; 20 NE. Revel.

St. Matheia, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, about 140 miles from SE. coast of Russia. Lon. 177. 10. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

St. Mattheus, t. Carinthia ; 4 S. Villach.

St. Matthew, isl. in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 1. 33. S. The Portuguese have a settlement on the island. Vessels frequently stop here some days to take in refreshments.

St. Matthew, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 9. 35. N.

St. Matthew, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the E. Indian sea, Lat. 10. 5. N.

St. Matthew's Bay, bay in the gulf of Mexico, W. of the gulf of Campeachy.

St. Matthew's Shoals, two rocky islets surrounded with shoals, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 124. 54. E. Lat. 5. 14. S.

St. Matthias, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 90 m. in circ. Lon. 144. 30. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

St. Maur, t. France, in Seine ; 6 SE. Paris.

St. Maura, or *Santa Maura*, (an. *Neritos*, *Leucadia*, *Leucate*, and *Leucas*,) island in the Mediterranean sea, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 20. 39. E. Lat. 39. 4. N. Pop. 20,000. Sq. m. 115. This island was anciently a peninsula, connected with the continent of Acarnania ;

but the Carthaginians, or, according to others, the Corinthians, severed it, insomuch, that at present between the island and the continent there is a channel about 50 paces broad. It produces great plenty of salt, also game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, & other fruits, with fine pastures. The inhabitants are Greeks, subject to a bishop. In this island were formerly 3 considerable towns, with a most magnificent temple of Venus. By the treaty of Campo Formio it was ceded to France ; but in 1799 it was declared one of the Seven Islands formed into a republic. On SW. part of this island is a promontory from the top of which was the celebrated *Lover's Leap*.

St. Maura, or *Amazichi*, t. & capital of the island of the same name, situated at the north extremity, on a narrow point, almost surrounded by the sea. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by walls and towers, and defended by a strong castle. The town is ill built and dirty, but has a tolerably good port. Beyond its works, in a morass, are two well inhabited islands or suburbs. The little islands between this and the continent communicate by bridges.

St. Maure, t. France, in Aube ; 3 N. Troyes.

St. Maure, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 15 SE. Chinon, 18 S. Tours. Pop. 2,271.

St. Maurice, or *St. Moritz*, or *St. Morizen*, t. Switz., in Valais ; 19 NW. Sion, 35 E. Geneva. Lon. 6. 52. E. Lat. 46. 15. N. It is situated between 2 hills, on the Rhone, over which it has a stately stone bridge, reaching from one hill to the other. It is a great thoroughfare for all goods and persons going from the lake of Geneva, through Valais and over mount St. Bernard. This place is held by some to be the ancient *Agaunum*, others suppose it to be the *Tarnada*.

St. Maurice, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, at Three Rivers by three mouths. Length about 250 miles. The falls of Shawin-gamme are about 20 miles from the mouth of the river. The descent is estimated at 100 feet, but not perpendicular. Below the falls the banks of the river in some places rise to the height of 300 feet.

St. Maurice, t. Canada, on a river of the same name ; 9 NW. Three Rivers.

St. Maurice, t. France, in Orne ; 12 NE. Mortagne.

St. Maurice, t. Savoy, on the Isere ; 14 NE. Moutiers. Pop. 2,013.

St. Maurice, t. Savoy ; 11 WNW. Chambery.

St. Maurice, t. Savoy ; 24 W. Aosta.

St. Maurice de Cazevielle, t. France, Gard ; 9 W. Uzes.

St. Maurice sur Fessord, t. France, in Loiret ; 5 W. Montargis.

St. Maurice en Trièves, t. France, in Isere ; 24 S. Grenoble.

St. Maurin, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 6 N. Valence, 14 E. Agen. Pop. 1,137.

St. Mauritio, t. Savoy ; 5 SE. Lanzo, 7 NNW. Turin. Pop. 1,000.

St. Mauro, t. Naples, Lavora ; 4 SE. Capua.

St. Mauro, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 22 SE. Acerenza. Pop. 2,806.

St. Mauro, t. Tyrol ; 12 NNE. Trent.

St. Mauro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 3 WSW. Rossano.

St. Mawes, bor. Eng., in Cornwall, on a neck of land opposite to Falmouth; 26 SW. Lostwithiel, 256 WSW. London. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII., opposite to Pendennis castle. It consists only of 1 street, but sends 2 members to parliament.

St. Maximin, t. Pru. Treves; 2 N. Treves.

St. Maximin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 20 N. Toulon, 21 E. Aix. Lat. 43. 28. N. Pop. 3,289.

St. Maximin, t. France, in Isere; 18 NNE. Grenoble.

St. Medar, t. France, in Dordogne; 12 SE. Mucidan.

St. Medard, t. France, Lot; 8 NW. Cahors.

St. Medard de Gurson, t. France, Dordogne; 14 W. Bergerac.

St. Meen, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 9 W. Montfort, 19 W. Rennes. Pop. 1,370.

St. Meloir, t. France, in North Coasts; 7 W. Dinan, 9 E. Lamballe.

St. Menard, see *St. Mard*.

St. Menas, isl. Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles in circ. Lon. 26. 30. E. Lat. 37. 33. N.

St. Menehould, t. France, principal place of a district, in Marne; 22 ENE. Chalons. Lon. 4. 55. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 3,394. It is situated in a morass, between two rocks, on the highest of which is a castle.

St. Menoux, t. France, Allier; 7 W. Moulins, 4 E. Bourbon l'Archambault.

St. Mere Eglise, t. France, in Channel; 7 N. Carentan, 7 S. Valognes. Pop. 1,425.

St. Mesme, t. Savoy; 5 N. Beaufort.

St. Mesmin, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 3 WSW. Orleans, 10 NE. Beaugency.

St. Mexias, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 1. 10. S.

St. Michael, v. Tyrol, on the Adige; 7 N. Trent. Here the Austrians were defeated on the 12th of January, 1797, with the loss of 600 prisoners.

St. Michael, t. Italy, in Mantua, on the Tartaro; 20 E. Mantua.

St. Michael, small isl. in the English channel, lying off East Looe, in Cornwall. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 50. 18. N.

St. Michael, t. Holstein; 6 S. Meldorp.

St. Michael, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 8 NE. Truro, 249 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 178. It is without a market, but sends two members to parliament.

St. Michael, t. Italy; 12 SW. Mantua.

St. Michael, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 15 NE. Quebec.

St. Michael, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 22. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

St. Michael, t. Finland; 10 NNE. Christiana.

St. Michael, or *San Miguel*, isl. in the Atlantic, and the largest of those called *Azores*. Lon. between 25. & 26. W. Lat. 37. 42. to 38. 8. N. It is about 55 miles long, and 12 broad. Pop. 61,058. Sq. miles 318. The soil is extremely fertile, and the climate remarkably salubrious and temperate. The thermometer rarely sinks below 50°, or rises above 70°; no venomous animals or reptiles are found here, and when carried hither they soon die. It produces abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, beans, and potatoes. Yams, onions, sweet potatoes,

and the ordinary vegetables of Europe, are successfully cultivated; two crops are obtained yearly. The principal sources of wealth of the inhabitants are oranges, lemons, and corn. Oranges are abundant, and of excellent quality. The quantity annually exported is from 50 to 60,000 boxes; in some very productive years, 3,000 boxes of lemons, and 80,000 of oranges. The quantity of corn annually exported is about 300,000 bushels. Next to oranges, grapes are the most abundant fruit, but little wine, however, is exported. Black cattle, sheep, goats, and asses, are abundant.

The island, like the rest of the Azores, is remarkable for its geological structure, bearing marks of recent and volcanic origin. It rises abruptly from the sea, presenting along its coast, with few exceptions, a mural precipice. The surface is diversified, a chain of mountains extending through it; the highest summit of which is Pico da Vara. The chief towns are Ponta Delgada and Franca Villa.

St. Michael en Lungau, t. Salzburg; 14 SSE. Radstadt, 19 WSW. Muehrau.

St. Michael's, p-v. Talbot co., Md. near the entrance of a river of the same name into the Chesapeake; 8 W. Easton; W. 69.

St. Michael's, p-t. & cap., Madison co. Missouri, on Village creek, which falls into the St. Francis, 1 mile below the town, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Fredericktown, 45 Potosi, W. 939. It is an old French village of about 50 houses, and lies in the centre of the richest farming district in Madison co. About 2 miles from the town are the lead mines of La Motte, which are very extensive, and at which large quantities of ore are annually raised.

St. Michael's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Curaçao.

St. Michael's Bay, bay of Nova Scotia, on W. coast of the bay of Fundy.

St. Michael's Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

St. Michael's Mount, a hill in the English channel, in Mount's bay; 4 E. Penzance. Lon. 5. 28. W. Lat. 50. 7. N. It is near the coast of Cornwall, and surrounded by the sea at spring tides, with an extensive pier or mole, where a great number of ships may clear and refit, nearly opposite to Marazion. This mount is called by Ptolemy *Ocrinum*, by the Cornish men it is named *Karah Luz en lewz*, that is, *the grey or hoary rock in the wood*.

St. Michael's Point, cape on NW. coast of Prince's island, in the Atlantic. Lon. 7. 1. E. Lat. 1. 50. N.

St. Michael de Lannez, t. France, in Aude; 25 W. Carcassonne.

St. Michael, (*Gulf of*) bay on the coast of S. A., on S. E. part of the gulf of Panama, formed by the mouths of the river Congo, Santa Maria, and some others.

St. Michaila, t. Russia, Revel; 36 S. Revel.

St. Michel, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the city of Venice, where the Protestants, who trade to that city, have purchased ground on which to build a church.

St. Michel, t. Stiria; 3 SW. Leoben.

St. Michel, t. Savoy; 7 SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

St. Michel en Greve, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 SW. Lannion, 17 W. Pontrieu.

St. Michel en l'Herm, t. France, in Vendee; 7 SSW. Luçon, 10 W. Marans.

St. Michel de Sapa, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Arica, on the borders of a large forest of pimento, which is said to produce annually 300,000 lbs. weight of that spice.

St. Miguel, t. Guatemala; 50 E. St. Salvador.

St. Miguel, t. S. A. in Grenada; 42 NE. St. Juan de Llanos, 85 E. Santa Fe de Bogota.

St. Miguel, t. Spain, in Seville, between the Guadiana and Odier, near the Atlantic.

St. Miguel, t. S. A., Popayan; 90 ESE. Pasto.

St. Miguel, t. Paraguay; 360 E. Assumption.

St. Miguel, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on NW. coast of Amapalla bay; 100 SE. Leon. Lon. 88. 56. W. Lat. 13. 35. N.

St. Miguel, t. Mexico, Mechoacan; 80 N. Mechoacan. Lon. 102. 26. W. Lat. 21. 20. N.

St. Miguel, t. S. A., in Chiquitos; 190 E. Santa Cruz de la Nueva.

St. Miguel, t. S. A., in Quito; 55 SW. Quito.

St. Miguel, t. S. America, in Quito; 15 NW. St. Josef de Hualas.

St. Miguel, mission of Spanish monks, in New Albion, near the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 243. 42. E. Lat. 31. 58. N.

St. Miguel, or *St. Bernardo*, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, and most westerly of the range which forms the western boundary of the canal of St. Barbary. Lon. 240. 3. E. Lat. 34. N.

St. Miguel, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 10. 8. S.

St. Miguel, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 15 E. St. Paul.

St. Miguel, t. Congo, & capital of Ovando; 150 SSE. St. Salvador. Lat. 7. 45. S.

St. Miguel, t. Mexico, in Culiacan, on the Ciguatlan; 30 SE. Culiacan. Lon. 107. 52. W. Lat. 24. 6. N.

St. Miguel, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 70 WNW. Cinaloa.

St. Miguel, t. New Mexico; 60 S. Santa Fe.

St. Miguel, see *Madeira*.

St. Miguel Archangel, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1606.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, or *Ibarra*, t. S. America, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in Quito; 45 NNE. Quito. Lon. 77. 55. W. Lat. 0. 21. N. Pop. 10, or 12,000. The greater part of the houses are of stone, and all of them tiled. The town is surrounded by suburbs, inhabited by Indians, whose cottages make a very mean appearance; but the houses in the town are neat and uniform, though they are but low, having only a ground-floor, except those in the square, which have one story. The parish church is a large and elegant structure, and well ornamented. Here are also convents of Franciscans, and Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy, a college, and a nunnery of the order of Conception.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, jurisdiction, New Grenada, and audience of Quito. It formerly contained that of Otabalo, but on account of its prodigious extent the latter was separated from it.

St. Miguel de Piura, see *Piura*.

St. Miguel de Ribera, t. Peru, in Arequipa; 62 WSW. Arequipa.

St. Miguel de Tucuman, city, Buenos Ayres,

capital of Tucuman, on the Rio de St. Miguel; 200 E. Copiapo, by road 760 NNW. Buenos-Ayres. Lon. 64. 36. W. Lat. 26. 49. S. Pop. 5,000. It is a pleasant little town, surrounded by groves of citron, orange, fig, and pomegranate trees, the see of a bishop, and contains a college and 3 monasteries. The situation is agreeable, on a branch of the Dolce, and in the environs are several silver mines.

St. Miguel Bay, bay on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 40. E. Lat. 14. 12. N.

St. Mihiel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meuse; 5½ posts NE. Bar le Duc, 5½ S. Verdun. Lon. 5. 37. E. Lat. 48. 54. N. Pop. 5,541. It is situated on the Meuse, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It has 6 gates, and 3 faubourgs. This town was formerly the seat of the parliament of the duchy of Bar.

St. Miklos, t. Transylvania; 12 NNW. Medies.

St. Miklos, t. Hungary, in Liptau, on the Waag; 30 W. by S. Kesmark. Pop. 1,155.

St. Millan, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 5 S. Calzada.

St. Miniato, t. Tuscany, on the Arno; 20 W. Florence, 24 NE. Leghorn. Lon. 10. 49. E. Lat. 43. 44. N. Pop. 2,000. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches, besides the cathedral, and 9 convents.

St. Mirana, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 190. 34. E. Lat. 62. 35. N.

St. Monance, t. Scot., in Fifeshire; 9 S. St. Andrew's. Pop. 852. It has a harbour on the Frith of Forth. Coals are dug in the neighbourhood.

St. Mont, t. France, in Gers; 9 SW. Nogaro, 31 W. Auch.

St. More, t. France, in Yonne; 9 NW. Avallon, 15 SSE. Auxerre.

St. Morel, t. France, Ardennes; 4 S. Vouziers.

St. Moritz, or *St. Morizzo*, t. Switz., in Grisons, in Upper-Engadina; 25 NNE. Chiavenna. Pop. 183. It contains a famous mineral spring, the waters of which are held to be the most salubrious in all Switzerland. It wants only proper accommodations to render it one of the most celebrated watering places in Europe. The village stands at the great elevation of 4,800 feet.

St. Morten, t. Stiria; 6 E. Landsperg.

St. Morten, t. Austria; 8 NW. Ottensheim.

St. Nazaire, t. France, in Drome; 3 NW. St. Jean en Royans, 7 E. Romans.

St. Nazaire, t. France, Lower-Loire; 10 ESE. Guerande, 12. WSW. Savenay. Pop. 3,381.

St. Nazaire, t. France, in Var; 3 W. Toulon.

St. Neomaye, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 9 NE. Niort.

St. Neot's, t. Eng., in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, with a weekly market on Thursday; 9 SSW. Huntingdon, 55 N. London. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 1,988. This town was originally called *inulphsbury*, from Ainulph.

St. Neot's, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 7 E. Bodmin, 228 W. London. Pop. 899.

St. Nicandro, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 E. Lesina.

St. Nicandro, t. Naples, in Bari; 6 SE. Bidetto, 8 N. Cassano.

St. Nicholas, one of the Cape Verd islands, of

a triangular form, and about 30 leagues in circumference. Lon. 24. 15. W. Lat. 16. 28. N. The centre is mountainous, and the coast barren; the inhabitants are black or copper-coloured Christians, under the direction of a Portuguese priest; their number is about 6,000.

St. Nicholas, isl. of about 3 acres, at the mouth of Plymouth harbour, England, with a castle, that commands the entrance; 2 SW. Plymouth.

St. Nicholas, t. Savoy; 2 SW. Flumet.

St. Nicholas, see *Nicolayken*.

St. Nicholas, t. Prussia; 24 S. Rastenburg.

St. Nicholas Harbour, on the coast of Canada, on N. side of the river St. Lawrence; 15 W. Cape Montpelles.

St. Nicholas Bay, bay on NW. coast of the island of Bali. Lon. 114. 35. E. Lat. 8. 1. S.

St. Nicholas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 50. S.

St. Nicholas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 35. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

St. Nicola, t. Stiria; 5 SE. Marburg.

St. Nicola, t. Austria, situated on the Danube; 3 NNE. Grein. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the passage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under the water there, but which, when the stream is low, appear above.

St. Nicola, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 14 ESE. Lesina.

St. Nicola, t. Naples, in Otranto; 11 S. Oria, 28 SE. Tarento.

St. Nicolai Kirkiai, t. East-Greenland. Lon. 44. 20. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

St. Nicolas, t. Paraguay; 230 SE. Assumption.

St. Nicolas, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 130 NW. Durango.

St. Nicolas, t. Spain, Seville; N. Carmona.

St. Nicolas, t. isl. of Cherso; 30 NW. Cherso.

St. Nicolas, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 12 SW. Antwerp, 15 E. Ghent. Pop. 11,510. It is tolerably built, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen; and a large trade in corn, cattle, and horses.

St. Nicolas, t. France, in Meurte, on the Meurte; 7 SE. Nancy, 9 WNW. Luneville. Pop. 3,200.

St. Nicolas, t. Switz., Bern; 12 NNE. Bern.

St. Nicolas, see *Cape St. Nicolas*, and the *Mole*.

St. Nicolas de la Grave, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 5 W. Montauban, 21 NNW. Grenada. Pop. 2,332.

St. Nicolas de Redon, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 1 S. Redon, 15 NW. Blain.

St. Nicolas, t. France, in North-coasts; 8 NE. Roshrenen, 20 SW. St. Brieuc.

St. Nicolas de la Taille, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 13 E. Harfleur. Pop. 835.

St. Nicolo, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 SSW. Lanciano.

St. Nicolo, t. Sicily, Noto; 18 SW. Noto.

St. Nicolo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 NW. Nicotera.

St. Nicolo, or *Tremiti*, one of the islands called *Tremiti*, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coast of Naples. This island is about 8 miles in circ., and contains a few hamlets, a convent of Benedictines, and a castle, with

about 25 soldiers. Lon. 15. 29. E. Lat. 42. 3. N.

St. Nicolo, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 3 NE. Lindo, in the island of Rhodes.

St. Nicolo della Machia, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 11 W. Matera.

St. Nicolo, s-p. on NW. coast of the island of Santorin, the see of a Greek bishop. It has a castle. Lat. 36. 32. N.

St. Nicolo, t. Sicily, Noto; 14 W. Modica.

St. Nicolo, s-p. on S. coast, of the island of Tinos. Lon. 25. 8. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

St. Nicolo, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 18. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

St. Nicolo de Ludo, fort, in the island of Malamocco, with some barracks for a garrison.

St. Ninian, see *Carivelan*.

St. Ninians, t. & parish, Scot., in Stirlingshire; 2 S. Stirling. Pop. 7,836. In 1745, the rebel army blew up the church which they had made a magazine: the shell remains, but a new building was erected for a place of worship.

St. Oedenroode, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on the Dommel; 12 SSW. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,800.

St. Olalla, t. Spain, in New Castile; 18 NW. Toledo.

St. Oluf, t. Sweden, in Skonen; 23 S. Christianstadt.

St. Omer, city, France, principal place of a district, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 posts S. Dunkirk, 29 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 20,109. H. 2,050. It is situated on the Aa, and strongly fortified. It contains a cathedral, 6 chh., 3 hospitals, and a college. The town is built with tolerable regularity, but is dull, and has few buildings worthy of notice. The houses are of yellow brick, which has a dingy and disagreeable appearance. There are some manufactures, and the adjacent country is fertile. The college has a library of 20,000 volumes, but has been best known as the seminary for the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland, particularly the latter.

St. Orse, t. France, Dordogne; 9 S. Exideuil.

St. Osith, isl. Eng., at the mouth of Blackwater river, or Malden water, in Essex, with a village; 11 SE. Colchester. Pop. 1,168. This place was anciently called *Chiche*.

St. Oswald, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 4 N. Hexham, 288 N. London.

St. Oswald, t. Austria; 5 N. Rorbach.

St. Oswald, t. Stiria; 11 NE. Windisch Gratz.

St. Oswald, t. Austria; 8 SW. Neustatt.

St. Oswald, t. Stiria; 6 S. Landsperg.

St. Oswald, t. Austria; 5 E. Freystatt.

St. Oswald, t. Upper Carniola; 11 E. Stein.

St. Ouen, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 4 N. Amboise.

St. Ouen, t. France, in Seine; 4 N. Paris.

St. Ouen, t. France, Marne; 12 SSW. Vitry.

St. Ouen de Oyes, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 S. Mayenne, 9 NE. Laval.

St. Ouen des Toils, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 NW. Laval, 9 S. Ernée.

St. Owen's Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Jersey, with a town or village of the same name; 6 WNW. St. Helier.

St. Oyen, t. Piedmont; 9 N. Aosta.

St. Pablo, t. Mexico, in New Navarre; 170 W. Casa Grande.

St. or San Pablo, t. Florida, on a small creek, about 2 miles from the river St. John, not far from its mouth.

St. Pablo, t. New Mexico; 70 E. Sumas.

St. Pablo, t. S. A.; 140 NW. Trinidad.

St. Pablo, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 130 SW. Parral.

St. Pablo, t. Guatemala, in Veragua; 22 SW. Remedios.

St. Pablo, t. Peru, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Caxamarca, 36 E. Caxamarca.

St. Pablo, t. Quito, in Atabalo, on a lake to which it gives name; 40 E. Quito.

St. Pablo, r. East-Florida, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 81. 50. W. Lat. 30. 34. N.

St. Pal en Chalençon, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 9 NW. Monistrol.

St. Palais, t. France, principal place of a district, in Pyrenees, on the Bidouze; 21 SE. Bayonne, 30 W. Pau. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 43. 19. N. Pop. 1,000.

St. Paire, see *St. Pois*.

St. Pancras, v. Holland; 3 N. Alcmaer.

St. Paolo, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on E. coast, Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 37. 16. N.

St. Paolo, small isl. near the coast of Naples, in the gulf Tarento. Lon. 17. 6. E. Lat. 40. 42. N.

St. Pantaleo, t. Sardinia, situated on the spot where was anciently the episcopal city of *Dolia*; 16 N. Cagliari.

St. Pantaleone, see *Pantaleone*.

St. Paolo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 ESE. Dragonera.

St. Papoul, t. France, in Aude; 4 E. Castelnaudary, 15 WNW. Carcassonne. Lon. 2. 38. E. Lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 1,016.

St. Pardoux, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 5 SSW. Partenay.

St. Pardoux la Riviere, t. France, Dordogne; 4 SE. Nontron.

St. Pargoire, t. France, in Herault; 6 NE. Pezenas, 14 SSE. Lodeve.

St. Pater, t. France, in Sarthe; 3 S. Alençon.

St. Paterne, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 SW. Vannes.

St. Paternian, t. Corinthia; 8 W. Villach.

St. Patrick, t. Glynn co. Georgia, on the Great Satilla; 18 N. St. Mary's.

St. Patrick's, small isl. in the Irish sea, near E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

St. Patrick's Bridge, chain of rocks near S. coast of Ireland, extending from the coast of Wexford to the Saltee islands. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, small isl. Ireland, in Lough Derg. The extent of the island is scarcely an acre. What is called the Purgatory of St. Patrick is a cave of free-stone, covered with broad flags and green turf laid over them; in length, within the walls, it measures 16 feet, and in breadth 2 feet.

St. Pau, t. Spain Catalonia; 12 NW. Gerona.

St. Paul, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 7 W. Nice, 9 ENE. Grasse. Lon. 7. 11. E. Lat. 43. 41. N.

St. Paul, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 6 S. St. Leonard, 9 SE. Limoges.

St. Paul, t. Savoy, on the lake of Geneva; 10 E. Thonon.

St. Paul, t. island of Bourbon.

St. Paul, t. France, Tarn; 9 NW. La Caune.

St. Paul, t. France, in Gard; 10 NE. Uzes.

St. Paul, t. New Mexico, at the conflux of the two main branches of the Bravo.

St. Paul, government, Brazil, situated to the W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. estimated at 300,000. The principal productions are grain and cotton.

St. Paul, t. Brazil, and capital of the government of the same name; 190 W. Rio Janeiro Lon. 46. 56. W. Lat. 23. 30. S. Pop. 15, or 20,000. It is situated on the Tiete, about 12 leagues from the sea, on a pleasant eminence of about 2 miles in extent, surrounded on 2 sides by low meadow land, and washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it in rainy weather. It is surrounded by craggy mountains. It contains 2 convents, 3 monasteries, and 8 churches. The streets in general are remarkably clean. The houses have a neat appearance, stuccoed in various colours, those in the principal streets are 2 or 3 stories high. The climate is very pleasant, and healthy; the medium of the thermometer is from 50 to 80 degrees. The surrounding country is very productive, and provisions are plentiful and cheap. The inhabitants are polite and luxurious. The town was built on account of mines in the vicinity, which have ceased to be wrought.

St. Paul's Bay, t. Lower Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence, on a bay of the same name, about 50 ENE. Quebec. It is a flourishing little village. Pop. of the parish about 2,000.

St. Paul, t. island of Malta; 6 NW. Malta.

St. Paul, isl. in the Indian sea, in sight of and to the N. of Amsterdam. Lon. 77. 28. E. Lat. 37. 51. S. It presents no high land or rising in a conical form. It is overspread with shrubs and trees of a middling size, and is said to abound with fresh water, but affords no good anchorage or any place of easy landing.

St. Paul, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence; 9 NE. from N. cape of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 4. W. Lat. 47. 11. N.

St. Paul, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 N. Cape Mesurada.

St. Paul, see *Sable*.

St. Paul, small isl. in the bay of Panama.

St. Paul de Fenhouilhac, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 12 N. Prades, 18 WNW. Perpignan.

St. Paul en Jarest, t. France, in Rhone; 18 SSW. Lyons.

St. Paul de Loanda, see *Loanda*.

St. Paul de Omaguas, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river Amazon; 430 W. Fort Rio Negro. Lat. 3. 35. S.

St. Paul les Romans, t. France, in Drome; 4 NE. Romans.

St. Paul de Jarrat, t. France, in Arriege; 4 NNE. Tarascon, 12 SSW. Mirepoix.

St. Paul Trois Châteaux, (an. *Augusta Tricastinorum*.) t. France, in Drome; 12 S. Montelimart, 13 N. Orange. Pop. 2,040. Before the revolution the see of a bishop.

St. Paula, small isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 102. 14. E. Lat. 76. 54. N.

St. Paulien, (an. *Reversio*, and *Vellavi*.) t. France, in Upper-Loire; 6 NNW. Le Puy, 21 SE. Brioude.

St. Paul's, parish, Charleston district, S. C., E. of the Edisto; 18 W. Charleston.

St. Paul's Bay, bay on NW. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 55. W. Lat. 49. 50. N.

St. Paul's Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland; 10 NE. Bonne Bay.

St. Pazanne, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 12 SW. Nantes.

St. Payo, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 18 W. Miranda de Duero.

St. Pé, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 6 W. Lourde, 7 N. Argellez. Pop. 2,742.

St. Pecaque, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 45 N. Compostella. Lon. 101. 30. W. Lat. 22. N.

St. Pedro, r. Africa, on the Ivory coast, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 4. 50. N.

St. Pedro, t. S. A., Cartagena; 50 S. Mompox.

St. Pedro, t. S. A., in Venezuela, on S. coast of lake Maracaybo; 100 S. Maracaybo.

St. Pedro, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river Amazons; 440 W. Fort Rio Negro.

St. Pedro, t. S. A., in the province of Moxes, on the Mamore; 50 S. Trinidad.

St. Pedro, t. S. A., in Quito; 20 NW. St. Josef Hualas.

St. Pedro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 15 N. St. Luis de Potosi.

St. Pedro, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Terra Firma. Lat. 4. 2. N.

St. Pedro, s-p. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 75 S. Guaxaca. Lon. 99. 1. W. Lat. 16. N.

St. Pedro, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, about 3 leagues in circ., called by the natives *Onateya*. Lon. 138. 55. E. Lat. 9. 55. S.

St. Pedro, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan. The situation, according to some, Lon. 15. S.: others lay it down in Lat. 18. S.

St. Pedro, t. Peru, Truxillo, in Sana, situated in a fertile soil, near the coast of the Pacific ocean; 50 N. Truxillo. Lat. 7. 26. S.

St. Pedro, t. East-Florida; 44 ESE. St. Mark's.

St. Pedro, small isl. near the coast of Spain, SE. the city of Cadiz, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, called *St. Pedro's Channel*.

St. Pedro, t. Cuba; 31 SW. Bayamo.

St. Pedro, t. S. A., Cordova; 96 N. Cordova.

St. Pedro, t. Honduras; 15 WNW. Nacco.

St. Pedro, see *Nagualapa*.

St. Pedro Bay, bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Albion, between Point Fermin and Point Lasuen.

St. Pedro Novo, t. Brazil, on a river which runs into the bay of All-Saints; 50 NW. St. Salvador.

St. Pedro e Pablo, r. Guatemala, which rises in Tabasco, and runs into the bay of Campeachy, Lon. 93. 26. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

St. Pedro, & *St. Pablo*, r. Mexico, which rises near Zacatlan, and runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 97. 56. W. Lat. 20. 52. N.

St. Pedro Nolasco, t. Brazil, on the Urubui; 70 NNE. Fort Rio Negro.

St. Pedro del Rey, t. Brazil; 60 SW. Cuyaba. Pop. 2,000.

St. Pedro de Sul, t. Portugal, Beira; 9 NW. Viseu.

St. Pedro de Taberna, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 N. Ainsa.

St. Pelagia, t. Naples, Otranto; 3 N. Tarento.

St. Pelegrino, t. Istria; 2 SSE. Umago.

St. Pelegrino, s-p. Corsica, the greatest part of it in ruins; 21 SE. Bastia, 49 E. Calvi. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 42. 23. N.

St. Peray, t. France, Ardèche, on W. coast of the Rhone, opposite to Valence. Pop. 1,652.

St. Père, t. France, Channel; 9 N. Mortain.

St. Pereux, t. France, in Loire; 3 E. Roanne.

St. Peter, t. Stiria; 4 SE. Landsperg.

St. Peter, t. Stiria; 3 WNW. Windisch Weistritz.

St. Peter, t. Stiria; 6 W. Cilley.

St. Peter, t. Austria; 12 WSW. Freustadt.

St. Peter in the Au, t. Austria; 10 E. Steyr.

St. Peter, isl. in the river Rhine, strongly fortified, near Mentz.

St. Peter, see *Wattaupaumene*.

St. Peter, t. on SW. coast of the isl. of Cape Breton, in a bay to which it gives name.

St. Peter's Bank, large fishing bank, off south coast of Newfoundland.

St. Peter and St. Paul, s-p. Russia, on SE. coast of Kamtschatka, which gives name to a harbour in the bay of Avatska. Lon. 158. 43. E. Lat. 54. N. "This," says captain King, "is one of the most convenient little harbours I ever saw; it will hold conveniently half a dozen ships moored head and stern, and is fit for giving them any kind of repairs. The south side is formed by a low sandy neck, exceedingly narrow, on which the *ostrog* is built; and whose point may almost be touched by ships going in, having 3 fathoms water close in with it."

St. Peter le Port, or *Port St. Pierre*, t. on SE. part of the isl. of Guernsey, defended by two castles, one called the *Old Castle*, & the other *Cornet Castle*. Lon. 2. 34. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

St. Peter's, parish, Beaufort district, S. C., on the Savannah.

St. Peter's, or *St. Pierre*, r. N. A., which rises a considerable way to the NW., and after a course SE. of 4, or 500 miles, joins the Mississippi, about 12 miles below St. Anthony's falls. Lon. 93. 30. W. Lat. 44. 1. N. For about 200 miles it preserves nearly a uniform width of about 100 yards; is of great depth, and in some parts very rapid. It flows through a fertile and delightful country. Near the mouth the U. S. have a fort and cantonment for troops. At its junction with the Mississippi it is about 100 yards broad. About 50 m. from its mouth are some rapids, and much higher up are many others.

St. Peter's, t. island of Antigua.

St. Peter's Harbour, bay on north coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62. 20. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

St. Peter's Point, cape on W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

St. Peter's Haven, harbour on east coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 50. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

St. Peter's Island, small isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Newfoundland, about 3 SE. Langey island. Lon. 56. 15. E. Lat. 46. 46. N.

St. Peter, small isl. in the West Indies, among the cluster called *Virgin Islands*, dependent on Virgin Gorda.

St. Peter's, t. island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 59. N.

St. Peter's, isl. Switz., in lake Bienne.

St. Peter's Lake, expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between the towns of Sorel & Three Rivers. It is 25 miles long, and 9 or 10 broad.

St. Peter's Mount, see *Kceneebaloo*.

St. Peter's Patrimony, see *Patrimonio*.

St. Peter's River, r. Labrador, which runs into the straits of Belleisle.

St. Petersburg, t. Bavaria; 37 SE. Munich.

St. Petersburg, see *Petersburg*.

St. Petra, fortress, Russia, in Tobolsk; 34 S. Ischim.

St. Petrai and Pavla, see *St. Peter and St. Paul*.

St. Philbert de Grand Lieu, t. France, Lower Loire; 8 ENE. Machecoul. Pop. 2,000.

St. Philip, parish, Charleston district, S. C.

St. Philip, t. Caraccas; 135 W. Caraccas.

St. Philip de Benguela, see *Benguela*.

St. Philip's Island, island in S. Atlantic ocean. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 12. 22. S.

St. Philip's Land, small island, Neth., with a village of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from the E. end of the isl. of Schowen. Pop. 382.

St. Philip's Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 8. E. Lat. 12. 27. N.

St. Philippe, (formerly *Cocorote*,) city, Venezuela; 30 W. Valencia, 110 W. by S. Caraccas. Lat. 10. 12. S. Pop. 6,800. The city is regularly built; the streets are broad, & the church is handsome and well supported, but the climate is unwholesome.

St. Philip and St. Jago Bay, see *St. Felipe and St. Jago Bay*.

St. Philip, see *Guguan*, (*Fuego*.)

St. Philippe de Portobello, see *Porto Bello*.

St. Philippo d'Argyrone, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 27 W. Catania.

St. Piedro, t. Istria; 6 SSW. Capo d'Istria.

St. Pierre, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 3 SE. Calais.

St. Pierre, t. France, in Tarn; 6 NW. La Caune.

St. Pierre, t. Switz., Valais; 14 S. Martigny.

St. Pierre, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 55. 15. E. Lat. 9. 8. S.

St. Pierre, small island in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 9. E. Lat. 1. 54. N.

St. Pierre, (*Island of*,) isl. S. Atlantic ocean.

St. Pierre, see *St. Peter*.

St. Pierre, lake, Canada, baing a large expansion of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 45. 8. N.

St. Pierre d'Albigny, t. Savoy; 5 ENE. Montmelian. Pop. 2,714.

St. Pierre, or *St. Peter's*, small isl. near the coast of Newfoundland, belonging to France, chiefly used for curing and drying fish. Lon. 56. 6. W. Lat. 46. 36. N. Pop. about 1,000.

St. Pierre, s-p. Martinico, in a bay on west coast; 14 S. Fort Royal. Lon. 61. 10. W. Lat. 14. 43. N. Pop. estimated at 30, or 40,000. This is the largest and chief commercial town in the island. It is tolerably well built of stone, two miles long, and half a mile broad. The streets are paved, and it is a place of great trade. The harbour is indifferent. The anchorage ground is situated along the sea side, on the strand, but is very unhealthy.

St. de Pierre de Bœuf, t. France, Loire; 12 W. St. Etienne.

St. Pierre du Chemin, t. France, in Vendée; 3 NNE. Chataigneraye.

St. Pierre du Chignac, t. France, Dordogne; 8 SE. Perigueux.

St. Pierre sur Dive, t. France, in Calvados; 9 NE. Falaise, 15 SE. Caen.

St. Pierre l'Eglise, t. France, in Channel; 5 W. Barfleur, 8 E. Cherbourg.

St. Pierre d'Estripiers, t. France, in Lozere; 7 NW. Meyrveis.

St. Pierre le Moutier, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Nievre; 12 S. Nevers, 15 W. Decize. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 1,966.

St. Pierre à Oiseau, the largest of what are called the *Seven Islands*, near the coast of France.

St. Pierre d'Oleron, t. France, in the centre of the island of Oleron, in Lower Charente; 5 NW. Oleron. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 45. 57. N. Pop. 4,249.

St. Pierremont, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 N. Grandpre.

St. Pierres les Melisey, t. France, in Upper-Saone; 5 NNE. Lure, 8 ESE. Luxeuil.

St. Pierreville, t. France, in Ardèche; 7 NW. Privas.

St. Pietra Dimutata, t. Naples, in Otranto; 4 NNE. Tarento.

St. Pietra Vernotica, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 S. Brindisi.

St. Pietro, t. Corsica; 10 SW. Bastia.

St. Pietro, t. Corsica; 6 SW. Oletta.

St. Pietro, (an. *Hieracum*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, 7 miles from south coast of Sardinia; 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 8. 24. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

St. Pietro, t. Italy; 14 E. Cremona.

St. Pietro, t. Friuli; 12 NW. Gemona.

St. Pietro in Maon, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 7 S. Rovigo.

St. Pietro, small island in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 44. 39. N.

St. Pietro, small isl. near the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 40 43. N.

St. Pietro Galatina, t. Naples, in Otranto; 6 E. Nardo.

St. Placido, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 6 S. Messina.

St. Planchard, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 7 S. Castelnau de Magnac, 9 NW. St. Gaudens.

St. Pois, or *St. Pair*, t. France, in Channel; 7 NNW. Mortain, 12 ENE. Avranches.

St. Pol, t. France, principal place of a district, in Straits-of-Calais; 6½ posts N. Abbeville, 7½ S. Lille. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 2,949.

St. Pol de Leon, t. France, in Finisterre; 7½ posts NE. Brest, 70 W. Paris. Lon. 3. 54. W. Lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. 5,385. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop.

St. Polgue, t. France, in Loire; 9 SSW. Roanne.

St. Pollen, or *St. Hypolyte*, t. Austria, on the river Trasen, which owes its origin to a convent of Augustines, founded there in the 8th century; 12 S. Crems, 26 W. Vienna. Lon. 15. 36. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 2,960.

St. Pons de Thomieres, t. France, & principal

place of a district, in Herault; 21 NW. Narbonne, 48 W. Montpellier. Lon. 2. 44' E. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 4,566. Before the revolution, bp. see.

St. Porquier, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 4 SE. Castel Sarazin, 9 W. Montauban.

St. Pourçain, t. France, in Allier; 13 N. Gannat, 16 S. Moulins. Pop. 2,458.

St. Prasseda, t. Poppedom; 12 NE. Rome.

St. Prest, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 6 N. Chartres.

St. Prez, or *St. Prex*, t. Switz., in Vaud, on the north coast of the lake of Geneva; 8 SW. Lausanne.

St. Priest, t. France, in Isere; 6 SE. Lyons.

St. Priman, t. Stiria; 10 N. Windisch Gratz.

St. Primus, t. Stiria; 12 SW. Windisch Gratz.

St. Privat, t. France, in Upper Loire; 9 SW. Le Puy en Velay.

St. Prix, t. France, Seine-and-Oise; 10 N. Paris.

St. Prix, t. France, in Yonne; 4 SSE. Auxerre, 15 SW. Tonnerre.

St. Prix sous Beauvray, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 9 W. Autun, 10 SSW. Lucenay l'Eveque.

St. Puy, t. France, in Gers; 6 SSE. Condom, 7 SW. Lectoure. Pop. 2,084.

St. Quentin, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aisne, situated on a rising ground near the Somme; 6½ posts NNW. Laon, 17½ NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 17. E. Lat. 49. 51. N. Pop. 10,477. H. 1,644. Chh. 12. It is tolerably well built, and is noted for its thread, linen, cambric, lawn, guaze, and cottons. In 1557, the French were defeated by the Spaniards in the neighbourhood; in consequence of which the town fell into the hands of the Spaniards. The canal of *St. Quentin* begins at La Fere and joins the Somme at the town of *St. Quentin*, connecting the inland navigation of France and Netherlands, by forming a communication between the Oise and the canal of Douay.

St. Quentin, (an. *Augusta Veromanduorum*), t. France, in Isere; 10 NW. Grenoble, 12 NE. St. Marcelin. Pop. 1,304.

St. Quintin, t. France, in Gard; 3 N. Uzes, 15 S. Pont St. Esprit. Pop. 1,571.

St. Quirico, t. Tuscany, 8 WSW. Monte Pulciano, 44 S. Florence.

St. Rafael, t. Caraccas; 40 S. Caraccas.

St. Rafael, t. S. America, in Moxes; 210 E. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

St. Rambert de Joux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ain, near the Alberaine; 16 SSE. Bourg en Bresse, 27 NE. Lyons. Lon. 5. 31. E. Lat. 45. 57. N. Pop. 2,596.

St. Rambert sur Loire, t. France, Loire; 7 NW. St. Etienne, 10 SE. Montbrison. Pop. 2,355.

St. Raphael, t. St. Domingo; 10 leagues S. Cape François. The district of Raphael is healthy and fertile.

St. Raphael, district and bay of Africa, in Quiloa, so called by the Portuguese, from the loss of a vessel belonging to Vasco de Gama, on the coast; 35 S. Monbaga.

St. Raymondo, t. Brazil, on the Urubui; 60 NE. Fort Rio Negro.

St. Regis, t. New Grenada, on the Meta; 60 ENE. St. Juan de los Llanos.

St. Regis, r. New-York, which runs into the St. Lawrence, at the town of St. Regis. Length 80 miles.

St. Regis, t. Canada, at the conflux of the river St. Regis with the river St. Lawrence, near the boundary line which separates Canada from the United States; 70 SW. Montreal. Lon. 74. 40. W. Lat. 45. N. It is an Indian village, containing about 50 houses, or rather hovels, with a church, a chapel, and a Catholic missionary.

St. Regis, isl. in the river St. Lawrence, containing near 1,000 acres. Lon. 74. 45. W. Lat. 45. 3. N.

St. Remedio, t. Tyrol; 13 SW. Bolzano.

St. Remi, t. Piedmont, near the Great St. Bernard; 9 N. Aosta.

St. Remo, s-p. Genoa; 6 ENE. Vintimiglia, 23 NE. Nice. Lon. 7. 46. E. Lat. 43. 47. N. Pop. 7,400. It contains a cathedral, 3 parish chh., 6 convents, and a college. It is situated in a pleasant valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits; particularly vast numbers of olives, which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom under the Genoese government; but that year, having formed a design of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges.

St. Remy, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 7 E. Tarascon, 9 S. Avignon. Lon. 4. 55. E. Lat. 43. 47. N. Pop. 5,055.

St. Remy, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 3 NE. Thiers. Pop. 2,683.

St. Remy en Bouzemont, t. France, in Marne; 6 S. St. Vitry le Francais.

St. Renan, t. France, in Finesterre; 6 NW. Brest, 27 SW. St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 886.

St. Reverein, t. France, in Nievre; 7 SW. Corbigny, 21 NE. Nevers. Pop. 515.

St. Reyne, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 7 NE. Semur en Auxois, 27 WNW. Dijon.

St. Ricquier, t. France, in Somme; 6 NE. Abbeville, 15 W. Doullens. Pop. 1,299.

St. Rita, t. S. A., in Carthage; 70 SE. Carthage.

St. Robert, t. France, in Correze; 12 NW. Brive. Pop. 473.

St. Roch, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 56 NE. Quebec.

St. Romain, t. France, in Charente; 3 NW. Aubeterre.

St. Romain, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 7 E. Montivilliers, 15 W. Caudebec. Pop. 1,200.

St. Romain d'Alban, t. France, in Drome; 16 NNW. Romans.

St. Romain en Jarest, t. France, in Loire; 12 NNE. St. Etienne, 15 SSW. Lyons.

St. Romano, t. Italy; 18 SW. Modena.

St. Romaon, t. Portugal, in Beira; 19 SSE. Veseu.

St. Rome du Tarn, t. France, in Aveiron, on the Tarn; 4 N. St. Afrique, 9 WSW. Milhau. Pop. 1,467.

St. Ronans, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near W. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 59. 56. N.

St. Rosa, t. on S. side of St. Domingo.

St. Rosa, t. New Grenada ; 30 SW. Santa Fe de Bogota.

St. Rosa de Oas, t. S. A., in Quito, on the Napo ; 40 SE. Archidona.

St. Rose, t. Canada, in the island of Jesus ; 12 NW. Montreal.

St. Rosa, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near S. coast of West-Florida, 36 miles long, and about 2 wide. Lon. 86. 50. W. Lat. 30. 26. N.

St. Rosa, t. Chili, on the Guasco.

St. Rosa Bay, bay in the gulf of Mexico, on S. coast of West Florida. Lon. 86. 5. to 86. 32. W. Lat. 30. 33. N.

St. Ruprecht, t. Stiria ; 9 ENE. Gratz. H. 70.

St. Ruprecht, t. Stiria, 4 N. Pettau.

St. Saba, v. Palestine, with a celebrated monastery, founded in the 5th century ; 18 SE. Jerusalem.

St. Sabas de Milasevo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Serbia ; 25 WNW. Jenibasar.

St. Sacrament, or *Colinia*, t. Buenos Ayres, on the left bank of the Plata, nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres ; 90 W. Monte Video.

St. Sadurni, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 13 WNW. Barcelona.

St. Saens, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 7 SW. Neufchatel, 16 NNE. Rouan. Pop. 2,324.

St. Salvador de Jujui, or *Xuxui*, city, S. America, capital of the province of Jujui, 174 N. St. Jago del Estero. Lon. 66. 2. W. Lat. 23. 5. S. It is situated near the borders of Peru, at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the Eastern Andes. A little above the town runs a considerable river, which afterwards falls into the Leon. It has about 200 houses, and is the most northerly town in the province.

St. Salvador, or *Bahia*, or *Ciudad de Bahia*, city & s-p. Brazil, capital of Bahia, at the entrance of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 38. 32. W. Lat. 12. 58. S. Pop. of the city and suburbs estimated at upwards of 100,000 ; whites 30,000 ; mulattoes 30,000 ; the rest negroes. Abp. see. It is situated on the right side of the bay, where the land at a small distance from the shore, rises steeply to a high ridgy hill, on the summit of which the city is erected, with the exception of a single street that runs parallel to the beach. From the inequality of the ground and the plantations interspersed, it occupies a considerable space. The buildings are chiefly of the 17th century, ill constructed, and from the slightness of the materials rapidly decaying, which diminishes the effect of many of them that were once sumptuous. The town is divided into high and low, the latter, consisting of certain streets filled with store-houses, on the shores of the bay, for the convenience of loading and unloading. The churches are most distinguished and expensive edifices, but some of them are falling to decay. The cathedral is large, but falling to ruin. The grand church of the ex-Jesuits is by far the most elegant structure in the city. It is composed entirely of European marble, built at great expense, and profusely decorated. The college and monastery adjoining it, were the most extensive and best endowed in Brazil, but for the last 40 years have been unoccupied, and have lately been converted into a hospital. The churches, chapels, monasteries, and convents, present a

tedious load of ornaments, bad taste, and excess of superstition.

The streets are narrow, wretchedly paved, never cleaned, and therefore disgustingly dirty. Some of the superior class of inhabitants have large and elegant mansions, but the greater part of houses of the opulent are indifferent. The houses of tradesmen and shop-keepers are mean, having, instead of glazed windows, wooden drop-lattices. The lowest order of soldiers, mulattoes, and negroes, have tiled cabins open to the roof, with a single lattice window. The city is protected by a number of forts and batteries. The custom-house and wharfs are on the beach, as also is the dock-yard ; near which are the marine store-houses and offices, with the house of the intendant. This city carries on a considerable commerce. The exports are gold, sugar, tobacco, Brazil wood, skins, balsam of copagni, ipecacuanha, and many other drugs ; imports, linen, cloths, hats, stockings, grain, rice, flour, biscuit, port-wine, furniture, negroes, oil, cheese, butter, and bacon.

St. Salvador, t. New-Grenada ; 70 E. Tunin.

St. Salvador, t. Quito ; 50 NE. Archidona.

St. Salvador, see *Cat Island*.

St. Salvador, or *Banza St. Salvador*, city, Africa, and capital of Congo. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 5. 45. S. Bp. see. According to the accounts of the Portuguese many years since, it contained nearly 40,000 inhabitants, of whom about 4,000 were whites. This city in past times was called *Banza*, which in that language generally signifies the court, for here the king or governor ordinarily resides. It stands about 150 miles from the sea, upon a great and high mountain, which is almost all of rock, with an iron mine in it. On the top is a large plain, about 10 miles in compass, very well cultivated, and furnished with houses and villages, that are inhabited by 100,000 persons. The top being so well distinguished from the rest of the hill, that the Portuguese call it *Otheiro*, that is, the *Prospect*, or *Look-out*, from whence one may view all the adjacent plains ; only towards the river it is very steep and rocky. Although the top of the hill lies very high, yet it abounds with springs of indifferently good water. This plain is very fruitful in grain, and is well manured ; it has meadows full of grass, and trees that are always green. The air is likewise cool and wholesome.

St. Salvador, or *Cuzcallan*, t. Guatemala, on a river, about 12 miles from the Pacific ocean ; 140 ESE. Guatemala. Lon. 90. 3. W. Lat. 14. N. Pop. upwards of 5,000. It contains 3 religious convents.

St. Salvador de Leye, t. Spain, in Navarre ; 8 N. Sanguesa.

St. Salvador, t. New Navarre ; 50 SE. Casa Grande.

St. Salvador, (*Little*), see *Little Island*.

St. Salvador de Bayamo, see *Bayamo*.

St. Salvatore, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 21 E. Cosenza.

St. Salvatore, t. Italy ; 6 NW. Alexandria, 9 SE. Casal.

St. Salvo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 16 SE. Civita Borella.

St. Sampson, t. France, in Eure; 6 N. Pont Audemer.

St. Sampson, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 NE. Angers, 15 W. Bauge. Pop. 1,114.

St. Samuela, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 190. 34. E. Lat. 62. 35. N.

St. Sophorin, t. Switz., in Vaud, on north coast of the lake of Geneva; 3 W. Vevay. Pop. 600.

St. Satur, t. France, Cher; 2 NE. Sancerre.

St. Saturnin, t. France, in Mouths-of-the Rhone; 5 N. Apt, 15 SE. Carpentras. P. 1,500.

St. Saturnin, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 6 S. Clermont. Pop. 1,513.

St. Saturnin de Lenne, t. France, in Aveiron; 6 N. Severac la Château.

St. Sauge, t. France, in Nievre; 16 ENE. Nevers, 18 W. Château Chinon.

St. Savin, t. France, in Vienne; 7 N. Montmorillon, 21 E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,018.

St. Savin, t. France, in Gironde; 9 W. Blaye, 18 N. Bourdeaux.

St. Savin, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees; 3 S. Argeliez.

St. Savinien, t. France, Lower Charente; 7 N. Saintes, 7 SW. St. Jean d'Angely. P. 2,378.

St. Sauslieu, t. France, Somme; 7 S. Amiens.

St. Sauvart, t. France, in Vienne; 18 SW. Poitiers.

St. Sauveur, t. France, in Yonne; 6 SE. St. Fargeau, 18 SW. Auxerre. Pop. 1,097.

St. Sauveur, t. France, in Loire; 7 W. Annonay; 10 SE. St. Etienne. Pop. 420.

St. Sauveur de Lendelin, t. France, in Channel; 4 N. Coutances; 12 SW. Carentan.

St. Sauveur le Vicomte, t. France, in Channel; 7 SSW. Valognes, 12 NW. Carentan. Pop. 2,796.

St. Sauvere, t. France, in Allier; 12 NW. Montluçon.

St. Sauvey, t. France, in Gers; 10 E. Auch. Pop. 581.

St. Scamegne, t. Naples, in Lavora; 12 NNE. Capua.

St. Sebastian, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Gurumea; 22 WSW. Bayonne. 33 NNW. Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 12,000. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which serves as a defence to it against the tempestuous sea. The harbour lies within two redoubts, between which only one ship can pass at a time. Near its entrance also is a fort, with a garrison. The town is surrounded with walls, besides which it is defended by bastions and half moons, and on the mountain under which it lies, is a citadel. The streets are long, broad, straight, and clean, the houses neat, and the churches fine. It enjoys a delightful prospect, having on one side the sea, and on the other a distant view of the Pyrenean mountains. A considerable trade is carried on in this place, particularly in iron, steel, and wool.

St. Sebastian, fort, Africa, in km. of Anta, on the Gold coast, belonging to the Dutch.

St. Sebastian, or *St. Sebastiao*, t. island of Terceira, situated between mountains, about half a mile distant from the sea.

St. Sebastian, see *Rio de Janeiro*.

St. Sebastian del Oro, see *Plata*.

St. Sebastian de Salir, t. Portugal, in Algarva; 6 NW. Loule.

St. Sebastian, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan, on the Mazatlan; 45 NNW. Chiametlan. Lon. 106. 30. W. Lat. 23. 35. N.

St. Sebastian, small isl. in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 45. S.

St. Sebastian, t. S. America, in the province of St. Martha; 10 W. Los Reyes.

St. Sebastian, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 32. 22. S.

St. Sebastian, isl. of Guatemala, in Nicaragua lake, with a town, near the east coast. Lon. 85. 6. W. Lat. 11. 48. N.

St. Sebastian, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 25. 20. N.

St. Sebastian, t. on E. coast of Gomera, one of the Canary islands. Lon. 17. 12. E. Lat. 28. 5. N.

St. Sebastian de Buenavista, t. New Grenada, in Carthagera, at the entrance of the gulf of Darien; 140 SSW. Carthagera. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 8. 19. N.

St. Sebastian de los Reyes, t. Venezuela, on the Guarico, 60 S. Caraccas. Lon. 66. 56. W. Lat. 9. 35. N. Pop. 3,500.

St. Sebastian's Bay, bay on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 34. 40. S. It is also called *St. Catharine's Bay*.

St. Sebastian's Sound, inlet in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; 48 S. Sweepstakes foreland.

St. Sebastiao, t. Brazil, Para; 60 W. Paxis.

St. Sebastiao, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 23. 40. N.

St. Sebastiao, t. Terceira, one of the Azores, on the east coast. Pop. 1,000.

St. Sebastien, t. France, in Lower Loire, on S. side of the Loire; 3 SE. Nantes.

St. Secondo, t. Piedmont, in the province of the Four Valleys; 2 SW. Pinerolo.

St. Secondo, t. Parma; 10 NNW. Parma.

St. Segal, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 NE. Chateaulin.

St. Seine, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 NW. Dijon, 13 SW. Is sur Tille. Pop. 692.

St. Seré, see *St. Céré*.

St. Sepulchre, see *Neuvy*.

St. Serff, or *St. Servolo*, ancient village and citadel of Carniola, situated on a mountain; 6 E. Trieste. The environs are celebrated for excellent wine.

St. Sernin, t. France, in Aveiron; 13 WSW. St. Afrique, 21 E. Alby. Pop. 1,014.

St. Servan, t. France, in Ile-and-Vilaine; 2 S. St. Malo. Pop. 8,836. It is situated at the mouth of the river Rance, separated from St. Malo by an arm of the sea, dry at low water; has an excellent harbour, with some trade and manufactures.

St. Sever, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Landes; 9 SSW. Mont de Marsan, 12 E. Tartas. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 43. 46. N. Pop. 8,844.

St. Sever, t. France, in Calvados; 6 W. Vire, 31 SW. Caen. Pop. 1,525.

St. Sever, t. France, in Indre; 6 SSE. La Chatre, 10 ENE. Aigurande.

St. Sever de Rustan, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees; 7 ESE. Vic Bigorre, 10 NNE. Tarbe. Pop. 510.

St. Severina, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 18 S. Cosenza, 93 NE. Reggio. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 39. 6. N. Pop. 6,000. Abp. see. It contains 8 churches and 2 convents.

St. Severino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 5 N. Salerno. Pop. 2,079.

St. Severino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 10 SW. Policastro.

St. Severino, t. Poppedom, in Ancona, on the Potenza, 30 SSW. Ancona, 83 NNE. Rome. Lon. 13. 18. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Bp. see. It contains 2 churches and 10 convents.

St. Seviero, or *St. Severio*, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 26 WSW. Manfredonia, 77 NE. Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. Lat. 41. 44. N. Bp. see.

St. Sidroine, t. France, Yonne ; 3 SE. Joigny.

St. Sigismund, t. Tyrol ; 16 SW. Innsbruck.

St. Sigismund, t. Stiria ; 11 N. Pruck.

St. Sigmund, t. Tyrol, on the Inn ; 16 NE. Landeck.

St. Silvaine, t. France, Calvados ; 9 N. Falaise, 9 SE. Caen. Pop. 700.

St. Simon, t. France, in Aisne ; 3 E. Ham, 7 SSW. St. Quentin.

St. Simon, t. Istria ; 6 SW. Capo d'Istria.

St. Simon's, fertile isl. on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha ; 15 m. long, and 4 broad. Chief town, Frederica. The northern part is separated from the main island by a small creek, and is called *Little St. Simon's*. Between Little St. Simon's and Egg island, the southern branch of the Altamaha communicates with the ocean. The island is separated from the main land by a navigable river, which communicates with the Altamaha, and flows into St. Simon's sound.

St. Simphorien, t. France, in Aveyron ; 6 SE. Mur de Barres.

St. Simphorien, t. France, in Gironde ; 12 W. Bazas. Pop. 1,325.

St. Simphorien, t. France, Saone-and-Loire ; 4 NNE. Charolles.

St. Simphorien le Châtelet, t. France, Rhone ; 16 E. Montbrison, 18 SW. Lyons. Pop. 1,780.

St. Simphorien en Lay, t. France, Loire ; 6 SE. Roanne, 24 NW. Lyons. Pop. 2,255.

St. Simphorien d'Ozon, t. France, in Isere ; 6 N. Vienne, 9 S. Lyons. Pop. 1,418.

St. Sinico, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 9 E. Acerenza.

St. Sixt, t. Austria ; 4 S. Engelhartzel.

St. Soffia, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 6 SE. Muro.

St. Soffia, t. Poppedom ; 22 WNW. Urbino.

St. Solicito, t. Naples, in Molise ; 6 N. Molise.

St. Sorlin, t. France, in Ain, near the river Rhone ; 4 SSW. St. Rambert, 15 NW. Belley. Pop. 925.

St. Sorlin, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 4 NW. Macon, 6 SSE. Cluny.

St. Soto, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 S. Squillace.

St. Stefano, t. Piedmont ; 9 W. Acqui.

St. Stefano, t. Genoa ; 18 NW. Brugnello. Pop. 2,776.

St. Stefano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 15 S. Squillace. Pop. 2,376.

St. Stefano di Belbo, t. Piedmont ; 15 SSE. Asti. Pop. 3,200.

St. Stefano, small isl. near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 39. 13. N.

St. Stephan, t. Stiria ; 7 SSW. Leoben.

St. Stephan, t. Carinthia ; 14 SE. Saxenburg.

St. Stephano, small uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, which furnishes some brushwood to the inhabitants of Ventotiena, to which it is near.

St. Stephano, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on N. shore of the sea of Marmora ; W. of Constantinople. H. 30, or 40.

St. Stephano, t. Piedmont ; 7 NNW. Boglio.

St. Stephano, t. Tyrol ; 11 NNE. Trent.

St. Stephano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 7 E. Aquila.

St. Stephano delle Corgnole, t. Naples, in Bari ; 5 SSE. Monopoli.

St. Stephen's, parish, S. C., in Charleston district.

St. Stephen's, or *Fort St. Stephen's*, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Alabama, on W. bank of the Tombeckbe, nearly 90 miles above Mobile by land, 120 or 130 by the river, 250 S. by W. Huntsville, W. 1,010. Lat. 31. 33. N. It is situated immediately below the first shoal on the Tombeckbe, at the head of schooner navigation ; it is built on very uneven ground, and its situation is healthy. Vessels drawing 4 feet water can go up at all seasons. It was one of the first settled towns in Alabama, and the seat of government before the territory was erected into a state. For a few years it was a flourishing town, having a brisk trade ; but during 4 or 5 years past the prosperity of Mobile has greatly injured St. Stephen's ; as likewise have other towns more recently established higher up the river. The population, in 1817, was estimated at 800, but in 1822, was reduced to 250 or 300. It contains a bank, a printing office, and an academy.

St. Stilvara de Puerto, see *Panuco*.

St. Sulpice, t. France, in Nievre ; 9 ENE. Nevers.

St. Sulpice, t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence ; 18 NNE. Montreal.

St. Sulpice les Feuilles, t. France, in Upper Vienne ; 13 ENE. le Dorat.

St. Sulpice de Lezat, t. France, in Upper Garonne ; 7 NNE. Rieux, 18 S. Toulouse.

St. Sulpice de la Pointe, t. France, in Tarn ; 7 NW. Lavaur, 15 NNE. Toulouse.

St. Susanna, t. Naples, Otranto, 7 E. Oria.

St. Susanna, or *Sir William Draper's Island*, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 10. 32. N.

St. Susanne, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Mayenne ; 16 E. Laval, 27 SW. Alençon. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 48. 6. N.

St. Tammany, p-t. Mecklenburg co. Va., on N. side of the Roanoke, about 75 SSW. Petersburg ; W. 241.

St. Tammany, parish, Louisiana ; N. of lake Pontchartrain, and W. of Pearl river. Pop. 1,723.

St. Teodoro, small isl. near N. coast of Candy ; 8 NW. Canea.

St. Teresa, t. New Grenada, at the conflux of the Meta and Orinoko ; 300 E. Santa Fé de Bogota.

St. Teresa, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa ; 95 NE. Cinaloa.

St. Thegonec, t. France, in Finisterre ; 6 SW. Morlaix, 13 ENE. Landerneau.

St. Theodosia, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 192. 0. E. Lat. 62. 20. N.

St. Theoffry, t. France, in Isere; 12 S. Grenoble.

St. Thierry, t. France, in Marne; 4 NW. Rheims.

St. Thomas, t. Lower Canada, delightfully situated on S. bank of the St. Lawrence, where it is joined by the Riviere du Sud. Pop. 500. It contains about 90 houses, mostly built of wood, and white washed, and having gardens and orchards attached to them.

St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin isles in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark. Lon. 64. 55. W. Lat. 18. 22. N. It is 11 miles long, and 2 broad. Pop. in 1815, 5,050; whites 550; free blacks 1,500; slaves 3,000. It abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco, but is extremely infested with musquitoes and other troublesome vermin. Here are excellent kids, and all sorts of wild fowl, but from the numbers of people, and great plenty of money here, provisions are, as is most commonly the case, dear. Dampier calls it a free port, and a receptacle or sanctuary for privateers. It has a safe and commodious harbour, nearly in the centre of which is a small fort, without ditch or outworks, and the town, which begins 50 or 60 paces west of it, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory. Most of the houses are of brick, being built and tiled in the Dutch fashion, yet but of one story. The trade of this small island, particularly in time of peace, is very considerable.

St. Thomas, island, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, situated on the equinoctial line, about 40 miles long, and 30 broad. Lon. 6. 55. E. The climate is hot, moist, and unwholesome, especially to Europeans, few of whom ever arrive at the age of 50, though many of the native inhabitants live to complete a full century. The soil is very fertile, and produces the fruits of the climate in great abundance. The island is well watered with fresh rivers and rivulets, of a clear, light, wholesome water, that greatly fertilizes the soil. In the centre is a high mountain, covered with wood and fruit trees, and wrapped in almost perpetual clouds, from which descend a number of rivulets which water the sugar-cane plantations in the valleys at the bottom. All the inhabitants, except a few negroes and slaves, are of the Roman Catholic religion, full of bigotry, superstition, and ignorance. The ecclesiastical government is in the hands of the bishop, a suffragan to the archbishop of Lisbon. Chief town, Povoacon, with 700 houses.

St. Thomas, t. Austria; 6 NW. Grein.

St. Thomas, t. Savoy; 3 N. Moustiers.

St. Thomas, t. Cuba; 130 WSW. Havannah.

St. Thomas, or *St. Thomè de Guiana*, or *Angustura*, city, S. A., capital of Spanish Guiana, on S. side of the Oronoko, about 90 leagues from its mouth. Lon. 62. 16. W. Lat. 8. 8. N. Pop. about 10,000. Bp. see. The streets are well paved, and regularly built, and its climate is pure and healthy, but its port is incommo-

ports consist of oxen, mules, silver, &c. It is situated on a narrow part of the Orinoco, hence its name of Angostura, i. e. *the Strait*. Opposite to the city is a small village and fortress, called Port Rafael, built for the defence of the passage of the strait. The houses are of one story, built of brick, and have wooden gratings instead of windows. It was once a town of much wealth and commerce, but has greatly declined since it fell into the hands of the patriots. It was lately the seat of the Venezuelan government.

St. Thomas Mount, hill, Hind.; 9 from Madras, where is a cantonment for several regiments.

St. Thomas's Gulf, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 50. S.

St. Thomas's Head, cape, Eng., on NW. coast of Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Severn. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

St. Thomas's Lake, lake, Canada; 96 W. Quebec. Lon. 73. 35. W. Lat. 47. 10. N.

St. Thome, or *St. Thomas*, t. Hind., in Carnatic, on the coast; 4 S. Madras. It rose on the ruins of the Hindoo city *Maliapour*, *Meliapour*, or *Mailabour*, the capital of Coromandel. The Portuguese took possession of it in 1545, and made it the capital of their settlements on the Coromandel coast. It is now chiefly in ruins, the principal inhabitants having left it for Madras.

St. Thomè, t. France, in Ardeche; 6 W. Viviers.

St. Thomè, t. Paraguay; 320 E. Assumption.

St. Thomè, t. St. Domingo; 90 NW. St. Domingo. Lon. 72. 11. W. Lat. 19. 10. N.

St. Tomas, t. New Mexico, Mayo; 150 NE. Santa Cruz.

St. Tomas, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 20. 10. N.

St. Tomas, Spanish settlement and mission in New Albion, near the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 244. 13. E. Lat. 31. 2. N.

St. Tomas de Castile, t. Guatemala, in Vera Paz, at the mouth of the Guanicos, where it opens into the Golfo Dolce; 50 E. Vera Paz. Lon. 90. 26. W. Lat. 15. 46. N.

St. Tita, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 190. 14. E. Lat. 63. 51. N.

St. Trevier en Dombes, t. France, in Ain; 15 SW. Bourg en Bresse, 18 N. Lyons.

St. Trevier de Courtoux, t. France, the seat of a tribunal, in Ain; 6 ENE. Pont de Vaux, 16 N. Bourg en Bresse. Lat. 46. 28. N.

St. Tron, (an. *Sarcine*, or *Sarcinium*), t. Neth., in Limburg, in the country of Hasbaie, on the frontiers of Brabant, first surrounded with walls in 1058; 14 NW. Liege, 18 ESE. Louvain. Lon. 5. 16. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 7,300. It received its present name from an abbey, built here, about the year 657, by St. Trudon, or St. Tron, a rich lord of the country.

St. Trone, t. Savoy; 2 E. Monstier.

St. Tropez, s-p. France, in Var, in a bay of the Mediterranean, about 10 m. in length, to which it gives name, defended by a citadel; 9 S. Frejus, 32 NE. Toulon. Pop. 3,156.

St. Tulle, t. France, in Lower Alps; 10 S. Forcalquier.

St. Vaast, t. France, in Channel, with a small

harbour and some salt works; 9 NE. Valognes, 13 ESE. Cherbourg.

St. Valentino, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 12 N. Sulmona, 18 W. Lanciano.

St. Valery, s-p. France, in Somme, on the Somme; 9 NW. Abbeville, 16 S. Montreuil. Lon. 1. 16. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 3,141. It is a place of considerable trade, though it has no harbour.

St. Valery en Caux, t. France, Lower Seine; 6 NNE. Cany, 11 SW. Dieppe. Lon. 0. 47. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 5,017. William I. sailed from hence when he made his descent on England.

St. Vallier, t. France, in Drome; 12 N. Valence, 13 NW. Romans. Pop. 1,736.

St. Vallier, t. France, Var; 4 NW. Grasse.

St. Vandrille, t. France, in Lower Seine; 3 E. Caudebec.

St. Varent, t. France, in Two Sevres; 4 S. Thouars.

St. Vaulry, or *St. Vaury*, t. France, Creuse; 6 NW. Gueret. Pop. 2,295.

St. Ubes, see *Setuval*.

St. Veit, t. Aust. Salzburg, near the Salza; 14 W. Radstadt, 28 S. Salzburg.

St. Veit, see *Fiume*.

St. Veit, or *St. Weit*, t. Stiria; 3 SE. Pettau.

St. Veit, t. Carinthia, on the river Glan; 8 N. Clagenfurt, 16 S. Muhrau. Lon. 14. 6. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 1,434.

St. Veit, t. Austria; 5 W. Vienna.

St. Veit, t. Austria; 11 WSW. Freustadt.

St. Veith, t. Stiria; 3 N. Gratz.

St. Venant, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on the Lys; 6 NNW. Bethune, 6 E. Aire. P. 2,200.

St. Venetico, one of the Sapienza islands. Lon. 21. 51. E. Lat. 36. 50 N.

St. Vettore, t. Naples, in Bari; 3 S. Andria.

St. Vicente, t. Brazil, on S. side of the island of Santos. Lat. 24. 4. S.

St. Vicente Gutayayta, t. S. A., in La Plata; 4 NE. Lipes.

St. Vincenzo, t. Istria; 9 N. Rovigno.

St. Victor, t. France, in Lower Seine; 15 S. Dieppe, 15 N. Rouen.

St. Victurien, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 10 NW. Limoges.

St. Vigilio, t. Italy; 4 NNW. Brescia.

St. Vincennes, see *Vincennes*.

St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verd islands, about 30 miles in circumference; in general lofty, except towards the NW., where it is low and sandy. It is deemed the safest harbour in all the Cape Verd islands; yet it is difficult of access. *St. Vincent* has good fresh water. The S. part of the island is situated Lon. 25. W. Lat. 16. 50. N.

St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 13. 10. N. Pop. in 1805, 18,550; in 1815, 23,493; whites 827; free people of colour 646; slaves 23,493. It is about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It contains about 84,000 acres, which are every where well watered; but the country is generally mountainous and rugged; the intermediate valleys, however, are fertile in a high degree, the soil consisting chiefly of a fine mould, composed of sand and clay, well adapted for sugar.

The extent of country at present possessed by the British subjects is 23,605 acres; and about as much is supposed to be held by the Charaibes. All the remaining is thought incapable of cultivation or improvement.

St. Vincent, t. France, Lot; 6 W. Cahors.

St. Vincent, t. Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, on the sea coast; 70 ESE. St. Paul, 150 W. Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24. S. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly rich and commercial. It has a good fort, but the climate is unhealthy, and the town is somewhat reduced.

St. Vincent, r. Madagascar, which runs into the Indian sea, on E. coast, Lon. 44. E. Lat. 21. 48. S.

St. Vincent, t. La Plata; 40 NE. Lipes.

St. Vincent d'Ardentes, t. France, in Indre; 7 SE. Chateauroux, 12 NNW. La Chatre.

St. Vincent de Connozal, t. France, in Dordogne; 14 W. Perigueux.

St. Vincent de Beira, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 WNW. Castel Branco, 27 W. Pena Macor.

St. Vincent de la Barquera, s-p. Spain, in Asturia; 9 WSW. Santillana.

St. Vincent de Rivedot, t. France, Dordogne; 6 S. Ribera.

St. Vincent's Bay, bay on N. coast of Terra del Fuego, a little E. of Cape St. Vincent.

St. Vincent de la Paz, see *Onda*.

St. Vincent's Rocks, rocks on each side of the river Avon, about 3 miles below Bristol. At the bottom of these rocks is the spring from which rise what are called the Bristol waters.

St. Vio, t. Italy, Verona; 3 WNW. Verona.

St. Vit, t. France, in Doubs; 5 NNW. Quingey, 9 SW. Besançon.

St. Vit, called by the Germans *Sint-Veyt*, t. Neth., Luxemburg, situated near the source of the Uren; 25 S. Aix-la-Chapelle, 40 N. Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

St. Vito, t. Naples, Otranto; 6 SE. Ostuni.

St. Vito, t. Naples, in Bari; 6 NNW. Conversano.

St. Vito, t. Sicily, Mazara; 13 NE. Trapani.

St. Vitoriano, t. Spain, Aragon; 5 NE. Ainsa.

St. Vivien, t. France, in Gironde; 9 NNW. Lesparre.

St. Ulrich, t. Carinthia; 4 S. Ebernstein.

St. Ulrich, t. Stiria; 10 WSW. Marburg.

St. Ulrich, t. Austria; 4 W. Aigen.

St. Ulrich, t. Austria; 8 SSE. Aigen.

St. Urain, t. France, Nievre; 7 NE. Cosne.

St. Urbain, t. France, in Upper Marne; 3 SE. Joinville, 18 N. Chaumont en Bassigny.

St. Urbaine, Cistercian abbey, Switz., in Lucerne; 25 NNW. Lucerne.

St. Urcize, t. France, Cantal; 21 S. St. Flour.

St. Ursitz, or *St. Ursanne*, or *Sondersitz*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 5 S. Porrentrui, 22 SW. Bâle. Lon. 7. 6. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

St. Ursula, t. Stiria; 8 WSW. Marburg.

St. Usage, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 3 N. Louhans, 16 ESE. Chalons-sur-Saone.

St. Wendel, t. Ger., in Lower Rhine, county of Baumholder, belonging to Coburg; 16 NW. Deux Ponts, 40 SE. Treves. Lon. 7. 11. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 1,313.

St. Willibaldsburg, v. Bav.; near Aichstadt.

St. Wolfgang, t. Austria; 3 SSW. Aigen.

St. Wolfgang, t. Austria; 1 N. Kirchschlag.

St. Wolfgang, t. Austria, on a lake called the *Abernsee*, or *St. Wolfgang's Lake*; 54 SSW. Lintz.

St. Wolfgang, t. Switz., in Zug; 4 W. Zug.

St. Xavier, r. Canada, which runs into the *Pickoouagamis*, Lon. 73. 50. W. Lat. 48. 53. N.

St. Xavier, isl. Canada, at the conflux of the *St. Xavier* and *Pickoouagamis*.

St. Xavier, t. S. A., in Moxes; 180 N. Santa Cruz de Sierra la Nueva.

St. Xavier, t. S. A., in Quito; 30 SE. St. Josef de Huales.

St. Xavier, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 70 W. Parral.

St. Xavier, t. S. A., in Chiquitos; 110 NE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

St. Xavier de Macaguana, t. S. A., in New Grenada; 100 E. Tunia.

St. Yacinto, t. Brazil, on the *Tupajos*; 40 S. Pauxis.

St. Yago, or *St. Jago*, t. N. A., in California; 120 W. Loreto. See *St. Jago*.

St. Yrieux, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Upper Vienne, on the *Ille*; 19 S. Limoges, 30 NE. Perigueux. Lat. 1. 17. E. Lat. 45. 30. N. Pop. 5,012.

St. Zacharie, t. France, in Var; 9 SW. St. Maximin.

Saima, large lake, situated partly in Finland, and partly in the Russian government of Viborg, north of Wilmanstrand; about 250 miles in length, full of mountainous islands. The river *Voksa* forms a communication between it and lake *Ladoga*.

Saintara, t. Thibet; 58 NNE. Oramtchi Hotun.

Sainteny, t. France, Channel; 4 SW. Carentan, 12 NNE. Coutances.

Saintes, (an. *Mediolanum*, and *Santones*,) t. France, capital of a district, in Lower Charente, on the *Loire*; 16 posts N. Bourdeaux, 63 SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 45. 45. N. P. 10,300, H. 1,800. It is a very ancient town, pleasantly situated, of impressive aspect at a distance, but the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses ill built. It has a harbour for small vessels. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Saintonge, and the see of a bishop.

Saintes, see *Xaintes*.

Saintonge, before the revolution, a province of France, about 25 leagues long, and 12 broad; bounded N. by Poitou and Aunis, E. by Angoumois and Perigord, S. by Guienne, and W. by the sea; the air is mild, and the land is fertile in wheat, wine, and fruit, with good pasturage. This province, of which *Saintes* is the capital, is watered by the rivers *Boutonne* & *Charente*, which divide it into North and South. It now forms the department of Lower-Charente.

Saintraille, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 NW. Nerac, 9 SW. Castel Jaloux.

Sainville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 13 N. Janville, 15 E. Chartres.

Saipachzell, t. Austria; 6 SE. Wells.

Saipour, t. Hind., in Benares, and district of Singrowla; 68 S. Benares, 55 S. Mirzapour. Lon. 82. 59. E. Lat. 24. 17. N.

Saire, see *Zaire*.

Sais, see *Sa*.

Saisar, t. Persia, in Irak; 75 NW. Hamadan.

Saissac, t. France, Aude; 9 NE. Castelnaudary, 12 NW. Carcassone. Pop. 1,621.

Saissandin, t. Africa, in Satadoo. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Saissans, t. France, in Gers; 3 N. Masseube.

Saitee, t. Hind., Bahar; 11 N. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 28. E. Lat. 26. 59. N.

Saitelbach, r. Bav., which runs into the *Fils*, near Kuchen.

Saito, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 5 E. Squillace.

Saizy, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 9 W. Chagny, 10 E. Autun.

Sak, r. Russia, which runs into the *Volga*, 12 miles above Samara, in Simbirsk.

Sakan, r. Persia, which runs into the gulf of Persia, near Bender Rigk.

Sakara, t. Egypt; 4 W. the Nile, 10 S. Gizeh. Near it are several pyramids, supposed to be of the greatest antiquity in Egypt.

Sakaria, (an. *Sangarius*, and *Sagaris*,) r. Natolia, which runs into the Black sea, 50 W. Ere-gri, Lon. 31. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

Sakatee, t. Bengal; 14 W. Goragot.

Sakieh, t. Arabian Irak; 80 NW. Bassora.

Sakies, r. Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 86. 45. W. Lat. 47. 58. N.

Sakit, t. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 8 NE. Ashmunein.

Sakkamiut, t. E. Greenland. Lon. 44. 20. W. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Sakkar, t. Hind., in Golconda; 50 NW. Rachore.

Sakmanzur, t. Turkish Armenia; 18 N. Erzerum.

Sakmara, r. Russia, which runs into the Ural, near Orenburg.

Sakran, r. Persia, which runs into the gulf of Persia, near Bender Rigk.

Sakyla, t. Finland; 33 SSE. Biorneborg.

Sal, r. Russia, which runs into the *Don*, opposite to *Kotchelovskaia*, 20 NE. Tcherkask.

Sal, chain of islands in the gulf of California. The largest are *Las Animas*, *San Lorenzo*, *San Estevan*, and *San Augustine*.

Sal, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 20 NE. Jamama.

Sal, or *Salt*, one of the Cape Verd islands, about 40 miles in circumference, so called from the number of salt ponds, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production to be met with here, where the land is so barren as to bear no trees, no verdure, except a few inconsiderable shrubs. Lon. 22. 40. W. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Sal, r. Prussia, which runs into the *Drausen* lake, 5 W. Holland.

Sal Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 92. 30. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Sala, t. Africa, in the km. of Tombuctoo; 30 W. Tocrur, 140 NE. Tombuctoo.

Sala, (La,) t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 15 N. Policastro. Pop. 5,489. 5 chh.

Sala, (La,) t. Piedmont; 11 W. Aosta. Pop. 874.

Sala, t. Parma; 3 SSW. Parma.

Sala, or *Salberg*, t. Sweden, Westmanland; 20 N. Westeras, 28 W. Upsal. Lon. 16. 29. E. Lat. 59. 55. N. Pop. 2,193. Near it is a silver mine, the annual produce of which, in the 14th century, was £6,000; at present only £4,000.

Sala, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 15 SE. Hefn Kaifa.

Sala, see *Saal*.

Sala di Gioi, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 24 W. by N. Policastro. Pop. 1,364.

Salacia, now *Alaçar-do-Sal*.

Salada, small isl. West Indies. Lon. 64. 13.W. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Salabia Bay, bay on E. coast of Dominica; 1 S. Pagua point.

Salada, r. Chili, which runs into the S. Pacific ocean, Lat. 25. 20. S.

Salada Bay, bay on the coast of Chili, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 27. 15. S.

Salada, r. Spain, which runs into the straits of Gibraltar, a little E. of Tarifa.

Saladilla, t. S. A., Buenos Ayres; 280 NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Salado, or *Salt River*, r. Buenos Ayres, which rises in the mountains of Tucuman, and after a southeasterly course of about 850 miles loses itself about 86 miles NNW. of the city of Santa Fé, in a lake called *Mar Chilo*. It formerly joined the Parana, but having opened to itself new channels from its great swellings, it runs into the lake, which it now forms.

Salagnac, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 4 S. Limoges, 10 SW. St. Leonard. Pop. 640.

Salahia, t. & fortress, Egypt, in Sharkia, S. of the lake Menzaleh, about 35 NE. Balbeis. Pop. 5, or 6,000. It forms the key of the route from Egypt to Syria.

Salaigmac, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 NE. Sarlat, 9 SE. Montignac. Pop. 1,225.

Salagua, harbour on west coast of Mexico. Lon. 104. 28. W. Lat. 19. 6. N.

Salaka, s-p. Nubia, on W. coast of the Red sea. Lon. 37. 5. E. Lat. 20. 42. N.

Salakari, small isl. on east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. 7. E. Lat. 65. 17. N.

Salamanca, pr. Spain, in south part of Leon, bordering on Portugal. Pop. 209,988. Sq. m. 1,500. It consists partly of plains, and partly of mountainous regions.

Salamanca, (an. *Salamantica*,) city, Spain, in Leon, capital of a province of the same name, on the Tormes; 70 S. Leon, 120 WNW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 41. 21. N. Pop. 13,600. H. 2,800. Bp. see. It is situated on the ascent of 3 hills, with pleasant environs, and is surrounded by a wall having 13 gates. It contains a magnificent Gothic cathedral, 25 churches, 20 monasteries, 11 convents, 5 hospitals, and a university. The streets are all on uneven ground; the houses uniform, of good height, with balconies in front. Here are several vestiges of antiquity, particularly a Roman road, and a Roman bridge over the Tormes 500 feet long, with 27 arches.

The university of Salamanca, the most celebrated in Spain, was founded in 1239, and is said, (supposed a great exaggeration,) to have once had 8,000 students from various parts of Spain, and 7,000 from other countries. The number of students, in 1787, was stated at 1,909; in 1820, at 300 or 400; the number of professors 61. The buildings are extensive, & the library is said to contain 20,000 volumes. Theology, law, medicine, classics, mathematics, and philosophy are taught here, as well as in

the other universities of Spain, much in the same manner as two or three centuries ago. The students are all clad in black gowns, like priests, and have their heads shaved & covered with a cap.

A severe battle was fought near this town, in July 1812, between the French under Marmont, and the allies under Wellington. The French were worsted, losing about 5,000 men in killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners.

Salamanca, t. Mexico, in Guaxunato, on a plain 7,075 feet above the sea; 70 NNW. Valladolid, 150 NW. Mexico.

Salamanca, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha.

Salamanca de Bacalar, t. Mexico, in Yucatan; 120 SE. Campeachy, 160 S. Merida. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 18. 53. N. H. 120. It is well built, has a fort with a garrison, but it lies low, and is unhealthy.

Salamanca, (New,) see *Ramada*.

Salaminias, now *Salemia*.

Salamanie, see *Calemul*.

Salamascia, t. Mingrelia; 8 N. Isgaur.

Salame, small isl. at the entrance of the Persian gulf, near Cape Mussendom. Lon. 56.48.E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Salamea, see *Zalamea*.

Salami, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 20 SE. Tima.

Salamieh, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 25 E. Hamah.

Salamis, now *Coluri*, and *Constanza*.

Salampria, see *Apidaro*.

Salamum, t. Egypt, at the W. branch of the Nile; 4 S. Shabur.

Salanbuigh, t. Cochinchina, on the Catang. Lon. 108. 30. E. Lat. 15. N.

Salamone, (an. *Samonium*,) cape of Candia, at east end; 16 E. Stettia.

Salanche, t. Savoy, in Faucigny; 25 E. Annecy, 30 SE. Geneva. Lon. 6. 30. E. Lat. 45. 54. N. Pop. 1,369. It is situated in a mountainous place, on the banks of the Arve; though without walls, it bears evident marks of its antiquity. It contains a gymnasium and two convents.

Salandra, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 22 SE. Acerenza.

Salandretta, (an. *Acalandrus*,) r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 40. 27. N.

Salanga, see *Junkseilon*.

Salangari, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127.31.E. Lat. 2.15.N.

Salaneih, t. Egypt; 2 W. Damietta.

Salankemen, (an. *Acimincum*,) t. Slavonia, on S. side of the Danube, opposite to the mouth of the Teisse; 18 NW. Belgrade, 20 ESE. Peter Wardein. In the 1641, a battle was fought here betwixt the Turks and the Christians, in which the latter obtained a victory; and in the year 1716, another battle was fought between the same parties.

Salapia, see *Salpa*.

Salaporee, or *Salapour*, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 30 WNW. Nander.

Salarano, t. Italy, on the Lambro; 5 WSW. Lodi, 15 SE. Milan.

Salars, t. France, Aveiron; 7 SE. Rhodéz.

Salas, t. Spain, in Leon; 22 W. Astorga.

Salas, t. Spain, Old Castile; 20 SE. Burgos.

Salassa, t. Piemont, in Ivrea, between the Orco and Vana. Pop. 1,200.

Salasses, lofty mountains in the centre of the island of Bourbon; said to be upwards of 9,000 feet high, with a volcano on the SW. part.

Salasur, t. A. Turkey, in the Arabian Irac; 170 NW. Bassora.

Salath, r. Stiria, which runs into the Kainach, near Voitsberg.

Salathi, now *Rio de Ouro*.

Salati, t. Samogitia; 15 WNW. Birza.

Salan, t. France, in Arriege, district of Giron, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,055.

Salawauk, t. Carnatic; 35 SSW. Madras.

Salaya, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 50 NNE. Mechoacan. Lon. 102. 29. W. Lat. 20. 45. N.

Salazar, t. New Grenada; 40 N. Pamplona.

Salbarry, t. Hind., Berar; 48 W. Nagpour.

Salbey, t. Hind., Gohud; 20 NE. Narwa.

Salberg, see *Sala*.

Salhoe, t. Norway, Drontheim; 40 SSE. Drontheim.

Salbris, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 12 NE. Romorantin, 30 ESE. Blois. Pop. 1,266.

Salces, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees; 9 N. Perpignan. Pop. 610.

Salcito, t. Naples, in Molise. Pop. 1,950.

Salcombe, v. & bay, Eng., on S. coast of Devonshire, between the Mew Stone and Prule Point.

Salda, or *Sarda*, see *Boujeiah*.

Salchenau, or *Salenau*, t. Austria; 2 NW. Ebenfurth.

Saldana, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Carrion; 38 E. Leon. Pop. 4,000.

Saldana Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Africa, NW. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 17. 60. E. Lat. 33. 9. S.

Saldi Partenico, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 12 WSW. Palermo.

Salduba, now *Saragossa*.

Sale, r. Prussia, which runs into the Draunsen, 6 W. Holland.

Sale, lake, Persia, in Farsistan; 9 E. Schiras.

Saleck, v. & castle, Bav., Lower-Maine, on the Saale; 1 SW. Hammelburg.

Salecto, formerly *Sullekti*, t. Tunis, on E. coast, near the Mediterranean; 40 SE. Cairoan, 90 S. Tunis. Lon. 11. 3. E. Lat. 35. 13. N. Near it are the remains of a large castle, built probably to defend a neighbouring bay, anciently called *Turris Hannibalis*.

Salee, see *Sallee*.

Salef, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Selestria.

Salehieh, t. Egypt; 20 SW. Tineh.

Salek, r. S. Wales, which runs into the sea, 2 N. Aberystwith.

Salem, p-t. Orleans co. Vt., at S. end of lake Memphremagog; 60 NNE. Montpelier, W. 591. Pop. 80.

Salem, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 35 N. Boston, 35 SW. Portsmouth, 36 SSE. Concord, W. 484. Pop. 1,311.

Salem, s-p. & cap. Essex co. Mass.; 4½ NW. Marblehead, 14 NNE. Boston. 24 S. Newburyport, W. 450. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 42. 34. N. Pop. in 1762, 4,123; in 1790, 7,921; in 1800, 9,457; in 1810, 12,613; in 1820, 12,731: white males, 5,730; white females 6,707: blacks, 295. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South

rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, upwards of 1,500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly, and the latter forms the harbour. The harbour has good anchorage, but the water is so shallow that vessels drawing more than 12 or 14 feet must unload, in part, at a distance from the wharfs.

The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant and healthy; it is well built, and with regard to population, wealth, and commerce, is the second town in New England. It contains a court house, a jail, an alms house, a market house, 3 banks, 4 insurance offices, a custom house, a grammar school, an orphan assylum, a bank for savings, a museum, an athenæum containing upwards of 5,000 volumes well selected, and 12 houses of public worship, 6 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. It has numerous public and private schools, which are well supported. None of the public buildings are remarkably splendid. The court house, the market house, the alms house, the custom house, and the grammar school house, all of brick, and the jail of stone, are spacious, handsome, and commodious. The churches are large, neat, and convenient. Three of them are furnished with organs, and 6 with steeples or cupolas. The private houses have generally the appearance of neatness, convenience, and comfort; and many of them indicate taste and opulence. The town was formerly built almost entirely of wood, but a large proportion of the houses erected within the last 20 years, are of brick.

The appearance of Salem is very irregular, the streets having been laid out with little regard to symmetry or beauty. In the northern part of the town there is an elegant common, containing about 10 acres, surrounded by a handsome public walk, which is planted with rows of trees.—On a peninsula below the town there are two forts, Fort Pickering and Fort Lee, and on Baker's island there is a light house.

Salem is, next to Plymouth, the oldest town in the state, and was settled in 1626. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trade and navigation. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 33,046 tons. The East India trade has, for several years been carried on here with great spirit and advantage, and it is to this branch of commerce that the town is indebted for a great part of its wealth. The number of vessels employed in this trade, amounted, in 1818, to 53, carrying 14,272 tons. There are now living about 160 persons, who, as masters or supercargoes of vessels, have sailed from this town round the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. A society composed of such persons, styled the East India Marine Society, was incorporated in 1801; the object of which is to afford relief to indigent members or their families, to promote the knowledge of navigation and trade to the East Indies, and to increase the museum. The museum belongs to this society, and is a very extensive and interesting cabinet of curiosities collected from all parts of the world, and is visited free of expense.—The Indian name of Salem was *Naumkeag*, or *Naumkeak*.

Salem, (New,) p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 18 ESE. Greenfield, 80 W. Boston, W. 452. Pop. 2,167. Here is a respectable academy.

Salem, p-t. New-London co., Ct., formed in 1819, of the southern part of Colchester, the northeast part of Lime, and the north part of Montville; 30 SE. Hartford, W. 358. Pop. 1,053.

Salem, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 18 SE. Sandy-Hill, 29 S. Whitehall, 46 NE. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 2,985. The courts for the county are held alternately here and Sandy-Hill. Here is a handsome village, situated on an extensive plain, containing a court house, a jail, an academy, and 2 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Salem, (North,) p-t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 53 NNE. New-York, W. 286. Pop. 1,165. Here is an academy.

Salem, (South,) p-t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 50 NNE. New-York, W. 276. Pop. 1,423.

Salem, co. N. Jersey, bounded N. by Gloucester co., E. by Cumberland co., SW. and W. by the Delaware. Pop. in 1810, 12,761; 1820, 14,022.

Salem, p-t. & cap. Salem co. N. J., on Salem Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Delaware bay; 37 SSW. Philadelphia, W. 172. Pop. 1,303. It contains about 200 houses, mostly of brick, a court house, a jail, a market house, an academy, and 4 houses of public worship; 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists.

Salem, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 316. Pop. 306.

Salem, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 787.

Salem, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,965.

Salem, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 700.

Salem, (West,) t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,040.

Salem Cross Roads, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 252.

Salem, (New,) p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; W. 232.

Salem, p-t. Botetourt co. Va.; 90 SSW. Fincastle, 190 W. by S. Richmond, W. 273.

Salem, p-t. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 63.

Salem, p-t. Stokes co. N. C., watered by a small branch of the Yadkin; 34 NE. Salisbury, 100 W. Raleigh, W. 331. It is a handsome Moravian town, built of brick, and chiefly on one street, about a mile and a half long, paved and planted with rows of trees on each side. It contains a church, and has manufactures of potters' ware, saddlery, gloves, hosiery, &c. Here is an excellent Moravian academy for females, under the direction of a preceptor, and 12 matrons. There are belonging to the institution, 4 brick buildings, 4 stories high, situated on a square in the centre of the town, planted with trees, and intersected with fine gravel walks. Young ladies from various parts of the southern states are sent to this academy. The price of board and tuition is moderate, and great attention is paid to the morals of the pupils.—Cape Fear bank, at Wilmington, has an agency here.

Salem, (New,) p-t. Randolph co. N. C.; W. 352.

Salem, p-t. Union district, S. C.; W. 496. Here is an academy.

Salem, p-t. Clark co. Georgia; 53 Milledgeville, W. 648.

Salem, p-t. Columbiana co., Ohio; 9 NNW. New-Lisbon, 64 NW. Pittsburg, W. 316. Pop. 889.

Salem, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,378.

Salem, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 1,064.

Salem, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 298.

Salem, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 549.

Salem, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,482.

Salem, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 422.

Salem, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, in NE. corner of the state. Here are iron works. Pop. 979.

Salem, (New,) t. Huron co. Ohio, on the river Huron; 12 WSW. Vermillion.

Salem, (New,) p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio, W. 289.

Salem, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Indiana; 30 N. by W. Louisville, 32 N. Corydon, 80 E. Vincennes, W. 613. Pop. 440. It is situated on the head waters of Blue river, in the midst of a high, healthy limestone country, and contains a court house and jail. In the neighbourhood are several caves, one of which is about half a mile in extent, and in several of them are found saltpetre, epsom salts, and stalactites. In approaching this place from the SE and N., at the distance of from 8 to 12 miles, one ascends a range of steep hills, called the Knobs, 200 or 300 feet high. After ascending them the surface maintains nearly the same elevation above the country below.

Salem, p-t. Livingston co. Ken.; W. 828.

Salem, t. Munroe co. Ohio. Pop. 648.

Salem, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 387.

Salem, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,114.

Salem, t. Hind., capital of a district in the Baramaul country; 28 S. Darempour, 75 NE. Coimbatore.

Salem, t. Persia, Kerman; 115 NE. Sirgian, 360 ESE. Ispahan. Lat. 30. 26. N.

Salem, an ancient name of Jerusalem.

Salem, t. Palestine; 8 m. from Scythopolis.

Salem, or Salim, place, Palestine, on the banks of the Jordan.

Salemi, supposed an. Halicia, t. Sicily, in Mazzara; 12 NNE. Mazzara, 38 SW. Palermo. Pop. 8,000. H. 1,827. It is finely situated, but is a poor town.

Salemia, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 10 SW. Lachsa.

Salemia, (an. Salaminias,) t. A. Turkey, in Tripoli, on the borders of the deserts of Syria; 70 NNE. Damascus, 100 SSE. Aleppo.

Salengore, city, Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, S. of Queda, in the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 101. 20. E. Lat. 3. 27. N.

Salentino, t. Naples, Bari; 11 SSE. Bidetto.

Saler Mouler, t. & fortress, Hind., in the Baglana country; 80 SE. Surat, 124 NW. Aurungabad. Lon. 74. 7. E. Lat. 20. 44. N.

Salernes, t. France, in Var; 10 W. Draguignan, 12 NNE. Brignolle. Pop. 2,417.

Salerno, (an. Salernum,) s-p. Naples, capital of the province of Principato Citra; 26 ESE. Naples, 26 S. Benevento. Lon. 14. 35. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 9,181. Abp. see. It is finely situated at the head of the gulf of Salerno, has a good harbour; the streets are paved with lava, but are narrow, irregular, and of a gloomy appearance. It contains 17 parish chh., 19 convents, and an obscure university, formerly in great repute as a medical school much resorted to by the Arabians and Saracens. The medical school is still in repute.

Salers, t. France, in Cantal; 9 SE. Mauriac, 27 W. St. Flour. Pop. 1,134.

Sales, t. France, Aude ; 7 W. Castelnaudary, 12 N. Mirepoix. Pop. 938.

Salescuran, t. France, in Aveiron ; 12 SE. Rhodéz, 15 WNW. Milhau.

Saletio, now *Seltz*.

Saletz, or *Salez*, t. Switz., in St. Gall, on the Rhine ; 4 E. Sax.

Saleve, mt. Switz., 6 S. Geneva ; extending near 9 miles in length, and elevated nearly 3,300 feet above the lake.

Saley, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 10 leagues in length, and 1 in breadth, separated from S. coast of Celebes by a strait to which it gives name. This island is mountainous and woody, and there are many deer in the forests. It produces ochre, batta, and cotton, of which last much coarse cloth is manufactured. The inhabitants are estimated at about 60,000 : they are reckoned to be pusillanimous and servile, quarrelsome and perverse. Lon. 120. 25. E. Lat. 6. 5. S.

Salfeld, or *Saal*, t. Carinthia ; 6 NE. Clagenfurt.

Salfelden, t. Salzburg, on the Saale ; 26 SSW. Salzburg, 52 E. Inspruck.

Salfeldt, t. Prussia ; 24 S. Elbing.

Salford, (*Upper*,) t. Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1,008.

Salford, (*Lower*,) t. Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 731.

Salford, t. Eng. in Lancashire, adjoining to, and making part of Manchester. Pop. 13,611.

Salferina, t. Italy ; 17 NW. Mantua.

Salgir, r. Russia, which rises in S. part of Tauris, and runs into the strait of Theodosia, on the east coast, Lon. 56. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

Salgo, t. Hungary ; 16 SE. Korpona.

Salhi, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 3 NE. Atfieh.

Salhuus, t. Norway, in Bergen ; 6 N. Bergen.

Sali, t. Hind., in Berar ; 38 W. Mahur.

Sali, see *Portugal*.

Salianah, t. Thibet. Lon. 81. 22. E. Lat. 28. 8. N.

Salibaho, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 12 miles long, and 3 broad, with a harbour called *Leron*, on SE. coast. The inhabitants are under Sanghir, which is subject to the sultan of Ternate, and much oppressed by their chiefs, who, for trifles, sell them for slaves. They manufacture a kind of cloth from wild plantain leaves. It gives name to a group, including Tolour, Kabroang, and another island. Lon. 128. 9. E. Lat. 4. N.

Salice, t. Naples, Otranto ; 4 SSW. Alessano.

Salicetto, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on a hill near the Bormida ; 16 E. Mondovi. Pop. 3,000.

Salico, or *Saluco*, t. Africa, capital of the country N. of the Gambia. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 11. 22. N.

Salicotta, t. Mysore ; 9 E. Chinna Balabaran.

Salies, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 9 E. St. Gaudens, 15 SW. Rieux. Pop. 625.

Salim, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 60 W. Surgut.

Salim, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 140 ENE. Sirgian, 360 ESE. Ispahan.

Salimpour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 20 S. Bettyar.

Salina, p-t. Onondaga co., N. Y. ; 5½ N. Onondaga, 36 SSE. Oswego, 153 W. by N. Albany,

W. 399. Pop. 1,814. The township contains 4 post villages, Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddesburgh. Onondaga lake, and the principal salt springs and salt works of the state are in this township. In 1810, these works produced 435,840 bushels of salt, and in 1820, 554,776 bushels ; and the quantity might be increased to millions, if there were sufficient demand. The village of Salina contained in 1812, 90 dwelling houses, and about 80 houses for the manufacture of salt. The village of Liverpool, which had in 1812, about 80 houses, is 3 N. of the village of Salina.

Salina, t. New-Grenada, in Tunja, 11 W. St. Joseph de Pore.

Salina della Marsa, salt springs in the island of Sicily, near the town of Marsa.

Salinas, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the borders of Alava, near Mount St. Adrian ; 16 NE. Vittoria, 28 SSW. St. Sebastian. It owes its name to salt springs.

Salinas Bay, bay on the coast of Peru ; 60 N. Callao. Lat. 11. 12. S.

Salinas Bay, large bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Costa Rica. Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 10. N.

Salinas Bay, bay on the coast of Brazil. Vessels come here for salt. *Salinas Shoals* lie to the N. Lon. 36. W. Lat. 5. S.

Saline, t. Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 365.

Saline, p-t. Gallatin co., Illinois ; 115 SE. Vandalia, W. 793.

Saline, r. Illinois, which flows into the Ohio, 26 miles below the Wabash. It is navigable for boats 30 miles. The U. S. have extensive salt works on this river, 20 miles from its mouth, by the river, but only 10 in a right line. Between 200,000 and 300,000 bushels of salt are annually made at these works. It is sold at the works for from 50 to 100 cents a bushel. They are 12 W. Shawneetown.

Saline, r. NW. part of the state of Louisiana, which flows S. and unites with Black Lake river, 8 NE. Natchitoches.

Saline, r. Arkansas Territory, which runs into the Ouachitta, Lat. 33. 10. N.

Saline, or *Salt*, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 173 W. of the Mississippi.

Salines, v. Missouri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 4 m. below St. Genevieve. It is noted for salt works.

Saline Creek, see *Salt Creek*.

Salines, s-p. Cyprus, on S. coast, near to Larnica, at one time one of the most flourishing places in the island. It is situated on the borders of the sea, and extends much further in length than breadth. The citadel is furnished with a great many pieces of artillery, which have on them the arms of the republic of Venice.

Salines, bay on SE. coast of Martinico.

Salini, (an. *Didyme*, or *Jemella*,) one of the Lipari islands ; 8 ENE. Palermo, 21 SW. Stromboli. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 38. 40. N. It is fertile in wine and fruits.

Salins, t. France, in Jura, on the small river Furieuse ; 5 posts S. Besançon, 5½ NE. Lons le Saunier. Lon. 5. 58. E. Lat. 46. 57. N. Pop. 8,125. H. 1,150. It is tolerably built, and trades in wine and brandy, but chiefly in salt, obtain-

ed from the salt springs from which the town takes its name. The salt works are extensive. —Native, Abbe d'Olivet.

Salom, t. Hind.; 15 N. Calicut.

Salior do Mato, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 12 ENE. Peniche.

Salis, t. Russia, in Riga; 24 NW. Volmar.

Salisbury, p-t. Addison co., Vt., on E. side of the Otter Creek; 7 S. Middlebury, 94 NE. Albany, 174 NW. Boston, W. 474. Pop. 721. In the east part of the township is lake Dunmore, or Trout pond, 4 miles long, and 2 broad; on its western bank is a small village, with a large glass manufactory. The outlet of the lake is an excellent mill-stream, on which there are many mills, a cotton manufactory, with a village of 36 houses.

Salisbury, p-t. Hillsborough co., N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack; 14 NNW. Concord, 38 SE. Dartmouth College, 59 WNW. Portsmouth, 77 NNW. Boston, W. 521. Pop. in 1810, 1,913, in 1820, 2,016. The 4th N. H. turnpike passes through Salisbury, and upon this road in the south part of the township, there is a pleasant village, containing a Congregational meeting house, and an academy; and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above, on the turnpike, there is a Baptist meeting-house. In NE. corner of Salisbury, at Webster's or Pemgewassett falls, near the junction of the Winnipiseogee with the western or Pemigewassett branch of the Merrimack, is another flourishing village, containing a meeting house and a post-office. Salisbury is a very good agricultural township. Kearsarge mountains form its NW. boundary.

Salisbury, p-t. Essex co., Mass., on N. bank of the Merrimack; 4 NW. Newburyport, 36 NNE. Boston, W. 479. Pop. 2,006. It contains 2 parishes, and has a pleasant and considerable village, on the north bank of the Merrimack, below the junction of Powow river. Considerable business is done at this village at ship building, and here is some trade in the fisheries.

Salisbury, p-t. Litchfield co., Ct., in NW. corner of the state; 24 NW. Litchfield, 47 WNW. Hartford, 60 NNW. Hew-Haven, W. 337. Pop. in 1810, 2,321, in 1820, 2,697. It is a good agricultural township, one of the best in the state for wheat and other grain, and contains an abundance of excellent iron ore. Five iron mines have been opened, the 3 principal ones in the western part of the township. Here are 3 forges, 2 blast furnaces, 1 anchor and screw manufactory, 1 scythe manufactory, &c.

Salisbury, p-t. Herkimer co., N. Y., on the St. Lawrence; W. 431. Pop. 1,438.

Salisbury, p-v. in Blooming Grove, Orange co., N. Y.; W. 274.

Salisbury, p-t. Lancaster co., Pa.; W. 121. Pop. 2,484.

Salisbury, p-v. Somerset co., Pa.; W. 173. Pop. 110.

Salisbury, t. Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh; 6 SW. Bethlehem. Pop. 1,165.

Salisbury, p-t. & port of entry, Somerset co., Md., between the two principal branches of the Wicomico; 15 ESE. Vienna, W. 137. It contains an Episcopal church, a Methodist meeting house, and about 100 houses, and has considerable trade in lumber.

Salisbury, p-t. & cap. Rowan co., N. C.; 5 SW. of the Yadkin, 34 SW. Salem, 119 WNW. Fayetteville, W. 375. Pop. about 600. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a church. It is a flourishing town, and is situated in a very fertile country. Near this town there is a remarkable wall of stone, laid in cement, plastered on both sides, from 12 to 14 feet in height, and 22 inches thick. The length of what has been discovered is about 300 feet. The top of the wall approaches within one foot of the surface of the ground. When built, by whom, and for what purpose, is unknown. A similar wall has, within a few years, been discovered, about 6 miles from the first, from 4 to 5 feet high, and 7 inches thick.

Salisbury, t. Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio; 17 miles above Gallipolis. Pop. 460.

Salisbury, t. Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 481.

Salisbury, p-t. Wayne co., Indiana; 4 or 5 E. Centreville, 35 N. Brookville, W. 596.

Salisbury Mills, p-v. in Blooming-Grove, Orange co., N. Y.; 106 S. by W. Albany, W. 274.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, city, Eng., in Wiltshire; 21 NE. Southampton, 83 W. by S. London. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. in 1811, 8,224. H. 1,575. Bp. see. It stands in a broad pleasant vale, on the Avon, near its junction with the small rivers Wily and Bourne. The principal streets are regularly laid out, each of them furnished with a channel, through which runs a perpetual stream of water supplied by the Avon. The place consists of two distinct parts, the city and the close. The houses are mostly of brick. The principal buildings and institutions are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, college of matrons, churches, council-house, infirmary, jail, theatre, several hospitals, grammar school, &c. The cathedral is an interesting specimen of the architecture of the 13th century, regarded one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, and the most regular Gothic structure in England, built in the form of a lantern, with its spire of free stone in the middle, the tallest in the kingdom, being 410 feet high. Salisbury is noted for its manufacture of cutlery. It send two members to parliament. Market on Tuesday and Saturday.—Natives, Philip Massinger and James Harris.

Salisbury Plain extends from Salisbury, 25 E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth. Its breadth in some places is near 30 miles. Numerous flocks of sheep are fed here. The famous Stonehenge, and other antiquities, both British and Roman, are found in this plain. See *Stonehenge*.

Salisbury Island, island in Hudson's bay. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Salisbury Sound, bay on W. coast of America. Lon. 136. W. Lat. 57. 30. N.

Saliserai, t. Grand Bukharia, the ancient residence of the Khans of Zagatai; 60ESE. Termed.

Salisuolo, t. Italy, Treviso; 7 NE. Trevigio.

Salivas, Indians, New Grenada, in San Juan de los Llanos, between the rivers Meta and Casanare.

Salive, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 NW. Is sur Tille. Pop. 570.

Salkaev, small isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 73. 30. N.

Salla, name given to a part of the mountain of St. Gothard, in Switzerland.

Salla, (*La*,) t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 43 ESE. Salerno.

Sallagha, t. Africa, capital of Inta, 4 days' journey from Odentee.

Sallagnac, t. France, in Creuse; 9 W. Gueret, 9 SE. La Souterraine.

Sallagousa, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 6 WSW. Montlouis.

Salland, or *Sallant*, district or bailiwick, Holland, in Overissel, containing several towns and villages, among which are Deventer, Camper, and Zwol.

Sallertine, t. France, in Vendee; 9 SW. La Garnache.

Salle, (*La*,) t. France, on Gard; 6 NW. St. Hypolite, 12 W. Alais. Pop. 2,010.

Salle près Vihiers, (*La*,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 W. Vihiers, 10 NE. Chollet. Pop. 1,105.

Salle, or *Salé*, s-p. Africa, on the Atlantic, in the kingdom of Fez; 42 W. Mequinez. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 34. 3. N. Pop. 16,000. This town is situated in the province of Beni-Hassen, at the mouth of the river Sallee, formed by the union of two smaller streams, and was formerly a port capable of receiving large ships, but the sand has now so choked up the entrance, that ships of 200 tons cannot enter it, till their guns and ballast are taken out. Sallee is a walled town, and has a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. It is opposite to *Rabat*.

Sallee, r. Africa, in Fez, which runs into the sea, at the town of Sallee.

Salleeolakit, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 25. E. Lat. 6. 42. N.

Sallen, lake, Prussia, in Natangen, near Bosen; 52 SSE. Königsberg.

Sallent, t. Spain, in Aragon; 13 N. Jaca.

Sallero, small isl. in the north sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 20. N.

Sallerup, t. Sweden, Schonen; 20 E. Lund.

Salles, t. France, in Tarn; 12 NNE. Gaillac, 14 NNW. Alby. Pop. 408.

Salles-curan, t. France, in Aveyron; 14 SE. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,164.

Salles, t. France, in Gard; 6 N. Alais.

Salles, t. France, in Charente; 5 S. Cognac.

Salli, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 13 WSW. Kondur.

Sallian, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the river Kur, near the Caspian sea; 90 S. Schamachie. The surrounding district is inhabited by a mixture of Persians and Tartars, with a few Armenians. The principal commerce is in salt.

Sallies, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 8 W. Orthes, 11 N. St. Palais. Pop. 6,205. Near it are 2 springs from which large quantities of salt are obtained.

Salloor, t. Hind., Cicacole; 45 W. Cicacole.

Salloorgaut, fortress, Hind., in Cicacole; 38 W. Cicacole.

Sallumea, t. Birmah, on the left bank of the Ava; 25 N. Raynangong.

Salm, the name of several principalities, Ger., formerly lying chiefly in Lorraine and Luxemburg, but being ceded to France in

1802, the possessors were indemnified by the secularizations east of the Rhine. They now stand as follows:—1st, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kirburg possess, in and near the bishopric of Munster, a district of 620 sq. m., with 55,236 inh.: Salm-Reifersheid, subdivided into 4 branches, possessing domains in Swabia, Bohemia, Moravia, and the Netherlands.

Salm, (*Old*,) t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, formerly the chief town of *Lower Salm*, on the Salm; 12 NNE. Spa, 45 N. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,432.

Salm, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, late capital of a county called *The Upper County of Salm*, in contradistinction to the county of Salm in Luxemburg; 24 WSW. Strasburg, 38 NE. Epinal.

Salm, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle, near Numagen, 8 miles below Treves.

Salm, r. Stiria, which runs into the river Muehr, near Ernhausen.

Salma, lake, Naples; 4 W. Bari.

Salmaise, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 18 NW. Dijon.

Salmanshaven, bay of the North sea, on the coast of Norway; 100 N. Bergen.

Salmansweiler, or *Salem*, castle, Baden, on a river which runs into the lake of Constance; 9 NNE. Constance, 24 E. Schaffhausen.

Salmantica, now *Salamanca*.

Salmast, t. Persia, Adirbeitzin; 64 W. Tauris. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It is situated a little N. of lake Sahee, & has many sculptured rocks and ruins in its vicinity.

Salmast, see *Selmas*.

Salme, t. Persia, Irak; 30 ENE. Kirmansha. It is a flourishing town, containing 4 mosques, 14 public baths, and 12,000 houses.

Salmedina, t. Darien; 5 N. Porto Bello.

Salmeranges, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 4 NE. Billom.

Salmia, t. Prussia; 6 SE. Frauenburg.

Salmiech, t. France, Aveyron; 10 S. Rhodéz.

Salmis, t. Norwegian Lapland; 108 SW. Wardhuys.

Salmis, t. Russia, in Viborg, on the lake Ladoga; 20 NW. Olonetz.

Salmish, r. Russia, which runs into the Sakmarah, 16 N. Orenburg.

Salmon, r. Ct., which runs into the river Connecticut, in East Haddam.

Salmon Cove, cove or harbour, in Observatory inlet, on west coast of America, so named from the plenty of that fish found there by captain Vancouver. Lon. 230. 21. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Salmon Fall, name given to the river Piscataqua, in part of its course. See *Piscataqua*.

Salmon Creek, r. Cayuga co. N. Y., which runs into south end of lake Cayuga; 19 miles long.

Salmon Creek, r. Franklin co. N. Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence, 7 N. French Mills.

Salmon River, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 32. W. Lat. 47. N.

Salmon River, r. Canada, which runs into the Pickoouagamis, Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Salmon Creek, (*Big*,) r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake Ontario.

Salmon River, r. N. Y., which rises in Lewis co., flows through Oswego co., and runs into lake Ontario, in SE. corner of Richland, 4 miles

below Pulaski. It is a clear and rapid stream, from 15 to 20 rods wide, 60 or 70 miles in length, and received its name from the fishery, there being annually taken in its waters between 1,000 and 2,000 barrels of salmon. Twelve miles above the mouth of the river, there is a remarkable cataract. The water, after moving slowly along for several miles in a body, from 12 to 15 rods wide, overhung by forests of evergreen, is suddenly attracted by the suction of the fall to the brink of the precipice, when it is precipitated in one entire sheet in a cataract of 107 feet perpendicular. The falling stream, the foam and surges below, the rocky and rugged banks on both sides, the ceaseless noise of the waterfall in the midst of a solitary wilderness, form a scene of native grandeur rarely met with. The river is navigable for schooners only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the lake; its current from the falls to that point being rapid. Boats and rafts, however, pass down at high water.

Salmor, t. Piedmont; 4 SW. Cherasco, 8 E. Savigliano.

Salmshohe, mt. Austria, in Salzburg, near the Great Glockner; 8,650 feet high.

Salmunster, see *Saalmunster*.

Salmydessus, now *Midieh*.

Salo, t. Austrian Italy, in Brescia, on a bay of lake Garda, at the foot of the mountain Porcino; 14 NE. Brescia. Pop. 4,603. It is situated in a fine country, has manufactures of linen, yarn, and silk.

Salo, t. Finland, in Abo; 26 SE. Abo.

Salo, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 100 SE. Rioja.

Saio Bay, bay on N. coast of the isl. of Java. Lon. 112. 36. E. Lat. 6. 58. S.

Salobrenna, t. Spain, Grenada, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 4 W. Motril. It has a strong castle, where formerly the Moorish kings kept their treasure.

Salodunum, now *Soleure*.

Salombo, cluster of islands in the East Indian ocean. Lon. 113. 13. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Salomon Islands, see *Solomon Islands*.

Salon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 18 WNW. Aix, 19 SW. Apt. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. 6,239. The celebrated Nostradamus was buried in a Franciscan convent in this town.

Salona, (an. *Amphissa*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on a river which runs into a bay of the gulf of Lepanto, called the *Gulf of Salona*; 22 NW. Livadia. Lon. 22. 31. E. Lat. 38. 48. N. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. It is situated on a pleasant and well cultivated plain, at the foot of Parnassus, has 7 mosques, 6 Greek churches, no fortifications; some manufactures of tobacco and cotton, and carries on considerable trade. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks.

Salona, (*Gulf of*,) (an. *Crissa*, or *Crissæus Sinus*,) bay on N. coast of the gulf of Lepanto; 20 W. Livadia.

Salona, s-p. Dalmatia, situated in a small bay of the Adriatic; 6. N. Spalatro. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 43. 26. N. It was destroyed by Augustus, & rebuilt by Tiberius, who sent thither a Roman colony, and made it the capital of Illyricum. At present it is much reduced. This town was the retreat of the emperor Dioclesian.

Salonica, or *Saloniki*, or *Salonichi*, (an. *Hallia*, and *Therma*; afterwards called by Cassander, who built it anew, *Thessalonica*,) city & s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, at the north extremity of a gulf, to which it gives name; anciently *Thermaic gulf*; 252 ESE. Ragusa, 272 W. Constantinople. Lon. 22.56.E. Lat. 40.38.N. Pop. 70,000; 35,000 Turks, 20,000 Greeks, 12,000 Jews, and 3,000 Franks. Greek & Cath. abp. see. It is the residence of a pacha, has an excellent commercial position, and of the towns of Eu. Turkey, is second only to Constantinople in point of commerce.

It is pleasantly situated, being built on the declivity of a hill, and the approach to it from the sea is very imposing. The domes and minarets of mosques, together with other buildings, environed with cypresses, give it an air of splendour, but like other Turkish towns, its interior by no means corresponds with its external magnificence. It is situated in the vicinity of a fertile district, and exports cotton, tobacco, corn, and wool.—The ancient walls are nearly entire, and are 5 or 6 miles in circuit, but within them are many void spaces. Of the remains of antiquity the most remarkable are the propylæa of the ancient *Hippodrome*. The whole sculpture is in marble, and is considered among the finest pieces of art, which have escaped the ravages of time.—To the early Christians in this city, St. Paul addressed two epistles.

Salooma, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 25 N. Raynangong.

Salop, see *Shropshire*.

Salopar, t. Ceylon; 18 NNW. Trinkamaly.

Salori, t. Sardinia; 20 W. Cagliari.

Salornay, t. France, Saone-and-Loire, on the river Guye; 16 NW. Macon.

Saloun, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Caspian sea; 20 NW. Amol.

Salowacki, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 38. E. Lat. 3. 50. N.

Salpi, t. Naples, in Capitanata, near the site of the ancient *Salapia*; 23 S. Manfredonia, 92 ENE. Naples. There are some salt works in its neighbourhood.

Salpha, t. Visiapour; 20 NNE. Sattarah.

Salrico, small isl. Pacific ocean; 40 WSW. Cape Corrientes. Lat. 20. 2. N.

Salseda, t. Spain, in Galicia; 18 ENE. Compostella.

Salsas, t. & fortress, France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 9 N. Perpignan. It is situated on the side of the lake of Leucate; the fortress, built by the emperor Charles V., belonged to Spain till 1639.

Salsette, small island, near W. coast of Hind., in the Indian sea; 18 miles long, and 14 broad; north of Bombay, from which it was formerly separated by a strait 200 yards wide; but was united to it in 1805 by a causeway. Lon. 72.50. E. Lat. 19. 12. N. It is fertile in rice, fruit, sugar, cotton, hemp, and indigo; but has hitherto been but little cultivated, being used for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea salt. It is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities, and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps around them, and the ruins of temples, &c., indicate a former state of prosperity and large population. Tanna is the chief town.

Salsey, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 41. W. Lat. 59. 53. N.

Salzitella, r. Mingrelia, which runs into the Rioni.

Salso, (an. *Himera*,) r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Alicata.

Salso, v. Parma, celebrated for its salt works; 16 SE. Piacenza.

Salt Creek, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Scioto, about 15 miles below Chillicothe. Near this river are salt springs, from which salt is manufactured in large quantities. The salt works are about 80 NW. Gallipolis.

Salt Creek, p-t. Muskingum co. Ohio; W. 357. Pop. 967.

Salt Creek, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,304.

Salt Creek, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 414.

Salt Creek, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

Salt Creek, r. Mexico, in Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 89. 24. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Salt Island, one of the Virgin islands. Lon. 64. 6. W. Lat. 18. 5. N.

Salt Island, (*Little*,) isl. near S. coast of Jamaica; 1 N. Great Salt island.

Salt Island, (*Great*,) isl. near south coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 57. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Salt Lick, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,172.

Salt River, r. Missouri, which runs into the Mississippi, 73 miles above the Illinois. The lands on this river are noted for fertility.

Salt River, r. Kentucky, which runs NW. into the Ohio, 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats 60 miles.

Salt River, see *Saline*.

Salt River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, opposite to Great Salt island.

Salt River, an arm of the sea, which divides Guadaloupe into two parts.

Salt Sea, see *Dead Sea*.

Salt Town, t. Africa, Calabar, so called from the principal employment of the inhabitants, which is making salt.

Salt Key, small isl. in the West Indies. Lon. 71. 3. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Salt Spring River, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio.

Salt, (*Valley of*,) valley, Syria, which produces salt; 18 E. Aleppo. In the winter it is a lake, but the sun in summer evaporates the moisture, and leaves beds of dry salt, about half an inch thick, which is afterwards purified for use.

Salta, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 25 S. Serrain.

Salta, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a province of the same name, situated on a small river, which soon after falls into a lake, with a bridge over the river; 50 S. St. Salvador, 165 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman. Lon. 66. 30. W. Lat. 24. 40. S. Pop. 9,000. It has about 600 Spanish families, and contains 3 churches, and 4 monasteries. It has neither walls, ditches, nor any other defence than the stoutness of its inhabitants, who, by the frequent wars they have with the Indians, are all expert soldiers. Salta is a place of great resort, on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, salt, meat, fat, hides, and other commodities, which are sent from this place to most parts of Peru.

Saltaim, lake, Russia, Tobolsk, 48 m. in circ. Lon. 72. 14. E. Lat. 56. N.

Saltash, (an. *Tamaris*,) s-p. Eng., Cornwall, on the Tamar, with depth of water for large vessels; 5 NW. Plymouth, 220 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 1,150. It is a corporate and borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It has a market on Saturday.

Saltash, see *Plymouth*.

Saltcoats, s-p. Scot., in Ayrshire, on the frith of Clyde; 10 NNW. Ayr, 24 SW. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 37. W. Lat. 55. 41. N. Pop. 3,413. It has a small harbour, capable of admitting loaded vessels of 100 tons, and had, in 1819, 35 vessels carrying 3,324 tons. Here are large pans for making salt, and coals are dug near the town. In 1819, there were exported 612 tons of salt, and 14,346 tons of coals. It is much frequented for sea bathing.

Sallees, two small islands or rocks in St. George's channel, near south coast of Ireland, divided from the continent by a strait about 3 miles across, in the whole length of which are rocks, called *St. Patrick's Bridge*, which it is said might formerly have been passed on foot at low water; 10 WSW. Carnsore point. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

Salten, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 260 N. Drontheim.

Saltfleet, or *Saltfleetby*, s-p. Eng., in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; about 7 S. of the mouth of the Humber, in a creek of the German sea; 33 NE. Lincoln, 158 N. London. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 169.

Saltholm, small isl. Denmark, near the coast of Zealand, in the sound, where the inhabitants of the island of Amack, pasture some cattle; 5 SE. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Saltketchers, r. S. C., which changes its name to Cambahee.

Saltpetre Creek, r. Maryland, which runs into Gunpowder river, 12 ENE. Baltimore.

Salt Pond Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica; E. of Port Royal.

Saltillo, or *St. Jago de Saltillo*, in Durango; 148 miles from Durango. Pop. 6,000. It is situated on table land, surrounded by arid plains.

Saltillo, t. Mexico, New Biscay; 60 leagues NNE. Guadiana.

Saltmarsh, v. Eng., E. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse; 4 SE. Howden.

Saltwarp, v. Eng., in Worcestershire; 3 W. Droitwich. Pop. 399.

Saltsbury, t. Norway, in Christiania, on the Dram; 14 WNW. Christiania.

Saltsberg, t. Transylvania; 4 NW. Hermanstadt.

Salzburg, see *Salzburg*.

Salto, t. New Grenada, on the Magdalena; 72 NNW. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73. 50. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Salvadigo, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 56. E. Lat. 37. 6. N.

Salvador, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 21. 54. S.

Salvages, cluster of islands in the N. Atlantic ocean, lying to the N. of the Canaries. The chief island is high and rocky, and about a league in circ. Lon. 15. 54. W. Lat. 30. 4. N.

Salvage, rock, near the coast of Mass.; lying off Cape Ann.

Salvagnac, t. France, in Tarn; 9 W. Gaillac, 21 NNE. Toulouse. Pop. 1,159.

Salvateon de Ygney, t. St. Domingo; 72 E. St. Domingo.

Salvaterra, t. Portugal, on the Erra, near its union with the Tagus, in Estremadura; 15 S. Santarem. Pop. 1,200. Here the king of Portugal has a palace.

Salvaterra, t. Italy; 18 E. Cremona.

Salvaterra do Extrema, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the borders of Spain; 4 N. Alcantara in Spain, 10 SE. Indanha a Velha. Lon. 6. 36. W. Lat. 39. 43. N. Pop. 2,000.

Salvatierra, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 30 leagues NW. Mexico. It contains 2 convents.

Salvatierra, (an. *Alba*), t. Spain, in Alava; 14 ENE. Vittoria.

Salvatierra, t. Spain, in Leon; 12 ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Salvatierra, t. Spain, in Aragon; 22 WNW. Jaca.

Salvatierra, t. Spain, Galicia, on the Minho; 7 NE. Tuy.

Salvatore, mt. Naples, in Lavora; 8 N. Capua.

Salu, t. Madison co. Illinois, adjoining Upper Alton on the north. It is favourably situated, on ground considerably elevated.

Saluco, see *Salico*.

Saluda, r. S. C. which runs SE. and unites with Broad river just above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

Salvetat d'Angles, (*La*), t. France, Herault; 6 NNW. St. Pons, 7 W. Beddarriex. P. 2,813.

Salvetat Pyralis, t. France, in Aveyron; 6 W. Sauveterre.

Salugia, t. Piedmont; 4 NW. Crescentino.

Salviac, t. France, in Lot; 6 S. Gourdon, 16 NNW. Cahors. Pop. 1,819.

Salum, r. Africa, which crosses Bursali, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. 45. N.

Salum, or *Bursalum*, or *Bursali*, km. Africa, on north bank of the Gambia; 120 miles long, and 50 broad. Pop. about 300,000. The country is fertile and populous, and the inhabitants intelligent and courageous. It is traversed by the river *Salum*, which flows into the sea, Lat. 13. 44. N.

Salumbergo, t. Friuli; 13 W. Udina.

Salumka, t. Abascia; 15 W. Isagur. Lon. 40. 6. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

Salvora, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 9. W. Lat. 42. 29. N.

Salvori, (*Puntadi*), t. Istria; 3 N. Umago.

Salurn, t. Tyrol, on the Adige; 10 N. Trent. Pop. 1,100. Near this place the Franks were defeated by Evian, duke of Trent, in 576.

Saluzzo, t. Piedmont, capital of a district or marquisate; 20 SSW. Turin. Lon. 7. 29. E. Lat. 44. 33. N. Pop. 10,150. Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of the Maritime Alps, not far from the Po, and in sight of Mount Vesulius, which separates the Maritime from the Cottian Alps; the air is wholesome, and the view charming, being placed on a hill, in the midst of an extensive plain. It has an ancient palace, once the residence of the marquis of Saluzzo. The district is mountainous, but in many parts fertile, producing corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk. Pop. 126,148. Sq. m. 750.

Saluzzola, t. Piedmont; 18 WNW. Vercelli. Pop. 1,915.

Salwarp, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, at Worcester.

Salwatty, island, in the Pacific ocean, near NW. coast of New Guinea, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called Revenge strait, of an oval form, inclining to a triangle, about 90 miles in circ. Lon. 131. 15. E. Lat. 1. 6. S.

Salwen, t. Semigallia; 25 SW. Seelburg.

Salympria, a modern name of the Peneus.

Salz, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra; 2 S. Salz Uflen, in the county of Lippe.

Salz-delfurt, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 8 SE. Hildesheim. Pop. 991.

Salz der Helden, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Leine, with a salt-work; 2 S. Einbeck. Pop. 1,057.

Salz Homendorf, or *Salzemmendorf*, t. Han. in Calenberg, containing 3 salt springs; 12 ESE. Hameen, 19 WSW. Hildesheim. P. 783.

Salz Uflen, t. Ger., in Lippe Detmold, on the Salz. It owes its name to a rich salt spring; 11 N. Detmold, 14 SW. Minden. Pop. 1,288.

Salza, r. Stiria, which runs into the Enns, near Reiffing.

Salza, or *New Salza*, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 19 E. Stoplen, 28 E. Dresden.

Salza, or *Salzach*, r. which rises in S. part of the circle of Salzburg, on the borders of Tyrol, passes by Hallein, Salzburg, Lauffen, Tittmaning, Burkhausen, &c. and runs into the Inn, 5 NNE. from the last named town.

Salza, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, near Philipsburg.

Salza, (*Great*), t. Pru. Saxony, Magdeburg, having two salt springs belonging to it, and 34 pans; 12 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 1,590.

Salzbrunn, v. Silesia, in Schweidnitz; 2 NW. Waldenburg. Here is a spring in which are found indications of common salt; the only one of the kind known in the county.

Salzburg, or *Salzburg*, circle, Austria, in Land above the Ens, lying between Bavaria, Tyrol, and Stiria. Pop. 141,699. Sq. m. 2,810. The surface is greatly diversified, consisting partly of a great valley, lying along the river Salz, and partly of a tract of alternate mountains and defiles, including on the south a part of the Noric Alps. The climate is cold for the latitude. It produces some wheat, barley, oats, &c., has extensive pastures, but its chief wealth consists in its minerals; its salt in the north, (see *Hallein*), and its metals of iron, lead, &c., in the southern mountains.—Salzburg was formerly an archbishopric, the archbishop being a prince of the empire and primate of Germany. On the general secularization in 1802, it was given to the grand duke of Tuscany; in 1806 incorporated with Austria; in 1809 transferred to Bavaria; and in 1814 restored, except a small part, to Austria.

Salzburg, (an *Juvavum*, and *Salisburgum*), city, Austria, capital of the above circle, on the Salz; 68 ESE. Munich, 140 WSW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 1. E. Lat. 47. 43. N. Pop. in 1811, 13,066. Abp. see. It has a romantic situation amidst lofty mountains, and contains a cathe-

dral, 6 parish churches, 11 convents and chapels, 3 hospitals, a gymnasium, a lyceum, with a theological and a surgical school, and 2 libraries, one of 36,000, the other of 20,000 volumes. Here was a university founded in 1623, but converted in 1810 into a lyceum. The chief manufacture is hardware.

Salzgitter, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 11 N. Goslar. Pop. 1,554. Outside of the walls is a salt work, called *Salzliebenthal*, belonging in common to Hanover and Brunswick.

Salzschlirf, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda, with salt works; 9 W. Fulda. Pop. 870.

Salz-kammergut, district, Upper Austria, between Stiria and the lake of Traun, on both sides of the river Traun; rugged and mountainous; its chief resources are forests and salt works. Sq. m. 254. Pop. 14,004; Lutherans 10,106; Catholics 3,998.

Salzstetten, t. Wurt., near Horb. Pop. 853.

Salzkotten, or *Soltkott*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, which receives its name from salt springs found there; 6 SW. Paderborn, 10 ESE. Lippstadt. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,157.

Salzola, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 ESE. Ascoli.

Salzungen, t. Ger., in Meinungen, capital of a district, on the Werra, celebrated for its salt springs; 7 NW. Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,138.

Salzwedel or *Soltwedel*, t. Pru. Saxony, Magdeburg, on the Jetze, in a marshy soil; 26 NW. Stendal, 68 SE. Hamburg. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 5,934. It is surrounded with walls and divided by a branch of the river into new and old towns; has 6 churches, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium with 5 teachers, and considerable manufactures and trade. It was formerly a Hanse town.

Salzwedel, (Old,) t. Prussia; 5 S. Salzwedel.

Sama, t. Hind., Mewat; 13 ESE. Cotputly.

Sama, t. Spain, Asturias; 7 W. Oviedo.

Sama, or *Schama*, t. Africa, in Anta, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch have a fort.

Sama, or *St. John*, r. Africa, adored as a divinity by the natives; it crosses the Gold coast, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 1. 35. E. Lat. 4. 51. N.

Samaab Karb, isl. Red sea. Lat. 28. 15. N.

Samachina, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 68 NW. Ilmsk.

Samadong, t. Java, on a river, in the interior part of the island; 150 SE. Batavia. It is a large town, in a fertile and highly cultivated country.

Samadava, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 115 S. Bagdad.

Samadet, t. France, in Landes; 15 S. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,295.

Samadje, or *Samagi*, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 ENE. Gnerden.

Samagalova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tara; 60 N. Krainsk.

Samak, or *Samahe*, isl. SW. part of the gulf of Persia, about 12 leagues in circ. Lon. 48. 35. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Samakov, t. Eu. Turkey, Romania; 33 SSE. Sophia.

Samalout, t. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 14 S. Abu Girgê, 22 N. Ashmunein. Near this town, Mourad Bey was defeated by the French.

Samana, isl. near E. coast of St. Domingo; 33 m. long, and from 7 to 9 broad. Lon. 69. 22. W. Lat. 19. 13. N.

Samana, (*Bay of*), at the east end of the isl. of St. Domingo, opening between Cape Samana and Raphael, 20 miles apart. Its mean breadth is about 11 miles, and its length 39. This bay affords a shelter for the largest squadrons. There is a settlement of the same name in the bay.

Samana, or *Crooked Island*, one of the Bahama islands. Lon. 74. 4. W. Lat. 22. 50. N.

Samanah, or *Semanah*, t. Hind., Delhi; 42 S. Sirhind, 125 WNW. Delhi. Lat. 30. 1. N.

Samanap, t. on SE. coast of the isl. of Madura; 82 miles from Bancallang, Lon. 114. E. Lat. 7. 5. N. It is situated on a fine bay, is a large and populous town, the residence of a prince, and carries on an extensive commerce. The country abounds in rice and teak timber.

Samandraki, or *Samondrachi*, see *Samotraki*.

Samar, or *Samal*, one of the Philippine islands, 140 miles long, and about 60 in average breadth, separated by a narrow sea from the SE. extremity of the island of Luçon. In this island the soil is extremely fertile, easily cultivated, and rewards the industry of the labourer with at least forty fold. The iron tree, ebony, and dying wood grow in every part of the island; and gold dust is found, in some quantity, in its interior regions. The natives, especially such as reside on the sea coast, were formerly Mahometans; but the missionary Jesuits converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. Lon. 124. 15. to 125. 52. E. Lat. 11. 15. to 12. 45. N.

Samara, t. Irak Arabi, on the Tigris; 60 N. Bagdad. It was formerly important, and in the 9th century, became the residence of several caliphs of the house of Abbas; but has declined, now containing only about 400 houses.

Samara, r. Russia, which rises near Fort Perivolotskaia, and runs into the Volga, near Samara, in Simbirsk.

Samara, t. Russia, in Upha, at the union of the rivers Salmisch and Sakmara; 12 N. Orenburg. Lon. 55. 4. E. Lat. 53. N.

Samara, t. Russia, Simbirsk, near the Volga, situated in a plain; 76 SSE. Simbirsk. Lon. 49. 26. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 2,602. It is fortified with a ditch and palisades.

Samara, small river, Russia, which runs into the Volgivod, 8 m. New Moscow, in Ekaterinoslav.

Samarain, or *Sermin*, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 25 SSW. Aleppo.

Samarang, t. Java, on a river of the same name, near north coast; 240 E. Batavia. Lon. 110. 38. E. Lat. 6. 54. N. Pop. stated at 30,000. It is the principal central station in the island, and is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. The river is navigable for coasting vessels up to the town, but ships are obliged to lie at a distance of 5 or 6 miles from the shore. The town has a neat appearance, and contains a large church, a town house, and other public buildings. The climate, though not very salubrious, is far preferable to that of Batavia. The territorial revenue of Samarang, in 1814, amounted to £56,536; the salt revenue £22,223; opium

2,675; town duties 22,223; total £103,657; besides collections made on edible birds' nests.

Samarcand, city, Independent Tartary, on the Sogd; 100 E. Bukharia, 180 N. Balk. Lon. 64. 9. E. Lat. 39. 38. N. It is supposed to be the *Marakanda* of the ancients, and was formerly a great city, and capital of Independent Tartary, and in the time of Tamerlane, or Timur, the capital of his empire, which extended over a great part of the continent. It does not appear to have ever equalled in magnitude the great metropolitan cities of India. The population of the city and suburbs was estimated by Clavijo, ambassador from the king of Spain, in 1405, the year of Tamerlane's death, at 150,000. The pomp of Tamerlane's court, and of his numerous palaces, is said to have almost surpassed description.

The city is situated near the borders of a fruitful and verdant plain, which extends west to Bukharia; on the east of the city, at the distance of 2 miles, the hilly country commences. The climate is delightful. The city has had a great trade with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and China; and has been celebrated as a seat of Mahometan learning. Though long reduced from its ancient importance, yet its present condition is not known, no European traveller having for a long time visited it. Not only has Independent Tartary ceased to rule over the rest of Asia, but Samarcand has ceased to be the capital of this region; Bukharia now holding the first place, both as a metropolitan city and a school of learning.

Samaria, middle province, Palestine, bounded N. by Galilee, E. by the Jordan, S. by Judea, and W. by the Mediterranean; now *Nablous*.

Samaria, now *Sebasté*.

Samarobriva, now *Amiens*.

Samarien, t. Austria; 6 W. Horn.

Samarovskoi, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 170 N. Tobolsk.

Samarskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha; 40 W. Troitzk.

Samata, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 7 NW. Dendera.

Samatan, t. France, Gers; 10 SW. L'Isle en Jourdain, 17 SE. Auch. Lon. 1. 1. E. Lat. 43. 29. N. Pop. 1,643.

Samaume, t. Brazil, in Para; 25 SW. Para.

Samba, s-p. S. A., in Carthagera; 30 NE. Carthagera. Lon. 75. 16. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Sambach, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Bamberg.

Sambacoong, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 117. 24. E. Lat. 4. 6. N.

Samballas, name given to a numerous cluster of small islands, near the coast of America, in the Spanish Main, of which three clusters are called *Cavesas*, *Mulatas*, and *Sagua*. These islands are scattered at very unequal distances, some only 1, some 2, some 3, and some 4 miles from the shore, and from one another, extending a very considerable distance along the N. shore of the isthmus of Darien. The long channel between the Sanballas and the isthmus is from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the gulf of Darien, and the coast of the isthmus is full of sandy bays, and many brooks of fresh water. Lon. 78. 25. W. Lat. 9. 26. N.

Samballas Point, or *Point Sam Blas*, cape of America, on N. coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 79. 14. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

Samban, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, famous for its iron manufacture; 8 S. Meady.

Sambarrah, t. Hind., in Bilsah, 20 E. Bilsah.

Sambas, s-p. Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, on W. coast, much frequented by the Chinese, who carry piece goods from Malacca and Jahore, in exchange for gold, pearls, and bees-wax. It is also a great market for opium. The land is fertile, and in some places diamonds are found. Lon. 109. E. Lat. 2. 20. N.

Samballeto, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 3 N. Reggio.

Sambauoura, t. Africa, in Satadoo. Lon. 10. 33. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Sambavat, t. Syrian desert; 9 W. Meshed Ali. Pop. 300 Arabs.

Sambaya, or *Solo*, r. Java, on north coast, the largest in the island, passing through a fertile country, and navigable in the rainy season, as far as the residence of the Soosoooonan, or the emperor of Solo.

Sambelong Islands, two or three islands in the Indian sea, among the Nicobar islands, so called, a little north of the Great Nicobar. Lon. 100. 36. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

Samber, t. Hind., Jyenagur, near a salt lake; 30 W. Jyepour. The lake is 13 miles long, and 2 broad, and supplies a great part of Hindoostan proper with salt, and is a source of great prosperity to the town.

Sambice, see *Munsterberg*.

Samblancey, t. France, Indre-and-Loire; 10 NW. Tours.

Samboangan, t. & fortress, on SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 11. E. Lat. 6. 45. N. Pop. 1,000. The fort is built of masonry, and has a high wall close to the sea. Here the Spaniards have an establishment, and a garrison of 150 men, under a military governor.

Sambor, t. Aust. Poland, in Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Dniester; 42 SSW. Lemberg, 140 ESE. Cracow. Lon. 23. 14. E. Lat. 49. 31. N. Pop. 6,374. H. 1,153. It has a castle, a Catholic and a Greek church, a hospital, and a gymnasium. The inhabitants are employed in manufacturing, bleaching, and making salt.—Pop. of the circle 236,886. Jews 9,807. H. 42,976. Sq. m. 1,780.

Samborn, v. Eng., in Warwickshire; 4 NW. Alcester. Pop. 588.

Samborough, small isl. near south coast of Nova Scotia, with a light house. Lon. 63.32. W. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Sambre, r. France, and Neth., which rises near Nouvion, in the department of Aisne, passes by Châtillon, Landrecy, Barlemont, Maubeuge, Thuin, Marcheines au Pont, Charleroy, Chastelet, &c., and joins the Meuse, at Namur.

Sambre-and-Meuse, late dep. France, composed of the county of Namur.

Sambu, t. S. A., in Darien; 42 SW. St. Maria de Darien.

Sambuca, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 12 NNE. Sacca. Pop. 5,000.

Sambunara, t. Africa, with a gold mine, to which it gives name, in Bambouk; 60 S. Gambia.

Samburg Head, cape, Scot., at SE. extremity of Shetland. Lon. 1. 39. E. Lat. 39. 44. N.

Samcock, one of the Ladrone islands; good water for shipping is to be found here.

Samcur, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 87 SW. Tauris.

Same, t. Cephalonia; 8 NE. Cephalonia.

Samee, t. Africa, in Kajaaga, on the Senegal; 20 E. Joag.

Samen, province, Abyssinia, extending along the N. and W. bank of the Tacazze; 80 miles long, and about 30 broad; very mountainous, and celebrated for its excellent iron.

Samen, or *Gessenay*, t. Switz., in Berne, on a river of the same name; 24 S. Friburg, 25 ESE. Lausanne.

Samer, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 2 posts SSE. Boulogne, 2½ N. Montreuil. Pop. 1,686.

Samerein, t. Stiria; 4 N. Knitterfeld.

Samganoonda Harbour, or *Sammanoodha*, harbour on N. coast of the island of Oonalashka, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 166. 30. W. Lat. 53. 55. N. Ships can lie here land-locked from all winds, in 4, 6, and 7 fathoms water. It abounds with halibut, salmon, &c.

Samgunge, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Islamabad.

Sami, t. Africa, in Ludamar; 84 E. Benown.

Sami Issuram, pass, Hind., from the Carnatic to the cirar of Cuddapa, on N. side of the river Pennar; 16 NE. Cuddapa, 46 W. Nellore.

Samiaveram, t. Carnatic; 10 N. Trichinopoly.

Samie, t. Thibet; 24 S. Lassa.

Samien, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 42. N.

Samingava, t. Japan, Xicoco; 22 SW. Ovutsi.

Samira, or *Serramenrai*, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 70 NNW. Bagdad, 140 SE. Mosul. Lon. 43. 7. E. Lat. 34. 20. N. It was built by the calif Motasen VIII., and made the place of his residence. The town is gone to decay, and nothing appears of its splendour, but a mosque much frequented by pilgrims.

Samisal, (an. *Samosata*,) t. Turkey, Marasch, on the Euphrates; 30 E. Marasch, 70 W. Ourfa. Lon. 37. 20. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Samland, formerly the name of a district, in East Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic and the Curisch Haff, E. by Prussian Lithuania, S. by Natangen, and W. by the Baltic; about 70 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. This province abounds in large forests and lakes; the soil is generally sandy, and the principal productions are barley and peas. The forests abound with junipers, & the lakes with fish. It is now included in the government of Königsberg. Königsberg was the capital.

Salmesbury, t. Eng., Lancashire; 5 W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,589.

Samma, t. on S. coast of the island of Bourro. Lon. 127. 15. E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Sammade, t. France, Landes; 5 NE. Orthez, 9 SSE. St. Sever.

Samman, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 188 W. Cathem.

Samman, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 120 SSW. Cathem.

Sammartino, t. Italy; 11 W. Mantua.

Sammanger-fjoerd, bay of the North sea, on the coast of Norway, 16 m. long, and 1½ wide; the entrance is 12 S. Berghen.

Samme, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 14. 4. N.

Samnium, now *Abruzzo*, and *Molise*.

Samocrat, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 6 S. Faoua.

Samo Poulo, small isl. near W. coast of the isl. of Samos.

Samogitia, or *Szamail*, tract of country in NW. part of Russian Lithuania, bounded N. by Courland, S. by Prussia, and W. by the Baltic. It is a very backward country, the soil in many parts productive; a great portion of the country covered with forests; in these bees abound, and afford wax and honey, the two most important articles of export. The inhabitants are in a low state of civilization; live in wretched hovels; consist of 2 races, one rather tall, descended from the Wends; the other short, similar to the Lethonians; their language a dialect of the Gothic. Chief towns, Rosienne and Medniki.

Samo-Sierra, mt. Spain, which forms the boundary between Old and New Castile.

Samoen, t. Savoy; 12 N. Salanche. 24 W. Geneva. Pop. 3,107.

Samoyedes, or *Samoides*, savage people traversing the immense frozen deserts, which extend along the ocean forming the northern boundary of Asiatic Russia. They extend from the river Mezen on the European side, nearly to Lena on the Asiatic. Lon. 40. to 120 E. upwards of 2,000 miles; in breadth the territory varies from 300 to 600. The population of this cold, dreary, and barren country is not supposed to exceed 20,000. The Samoyedes call themselves Khasova, and are divided into 3 tribes, the Vanoites on the Petchora and Oby; the Tysia-Igoley on the Mezen, and the Khirutchies in the interior of Siberia.—They are of small stature, usually between 4 and 5 feet; have a flat, round, and broad face, thick lips, wide nose, little beard, black hair, in little quantity. They live by hunting, are extremely superstitious, and generally peaceable.

Samonium, now *Salmone*.

Samorehill, mt. Ireland, in the co. of Sligo.

Samoria, t. Hungary, in the island of Schutt; 8 SE. Presburg.

Samos, t. Hungary; 10 NNE. Caschau.

Samos, or *Samosch*, or *Szamos*, r. which rises in Transylvania, 18 S. Clausenburg, and runs into the Teisse, 12 N. Eted, in Hungary.

Samos, or *Susam*, or *Sussam-Abassi*, very anciently *Parthenias*, isl. Grecian Archipelago, separated from Natolia by a narrow strait, called Little Boghas, and from the island of Nicaria to the west by a channel called Great Boghas, 24 miles long, 12 broad, about 70 in circuit. Sq. m. 176. Pop. estimated by Turnefort in about 1700, at 12,000; and by Turner, the most recent traveller, at 60,000. Cora is the nominal capital, but Vathi is the principal town and chief port. It has 2 ranges of lofty mountains, and the surface is much diversified, but it is celebrated for its fertility and excellent fruits, and is reckoned the richest island in the Archipelago. It exports 20, or 25,000 cantars of grapes, 15,000 barrels of raisins, with wine to such extent that the duties amount to 36,000 piasters; the other customs about 12,000 piasters. It abounds in white marble and has some mines. A Turkish aga resides here, but the whole power is in the hands of the Greeks.—The remains of the an-

cient and magnificent city of Samos are to be seen on the east end of the island, 2 leagues from Cora. The walls of the city and the ruins of the theatre still remain. Of the famous temple of Juno, one of the wonders of Samos, considerable remains are to be seen.

Samos, see *Cora*.

Samos, t. Spain, in Galicia; 18 SE. Lugo.

Samosata, cap. Comagene, now *Samisat*.

Samosgo, castle, Hungary; 17 SSE. Kerpona.

Samosvivar, or *Armenienstadt*, t. Transylvania, on the Samos; 18 N. Colosvar, 240 E. Vienna. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 47. 9. N. Pop. 3,200.

Samotmat, t. Africa, in Sus, near the coast of the Atlantic.

Samotraki, small isl. of the Mediterranean; 4 W. Corfu.

Samotraki, or *Samondraki*, (anciently called *Samothracia*, and before that *Melites*, *Leucosia*, and *Leucania*; *Saocris*, *Electria*, and *Dardania*;) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 17 miles in circ., situated between the island of Stalimene and the coast of Romania. The town of the same name has a spacious harbour. Lon. 25. 39. E. Lat. 40. 18. N.

Samolzie, see *Zamoscie*.

Samoutty, t. Hind., Malwa; 16 S. Bopaltol.

Sampaka, t. Ludamar; 55 E. Benowm.

Sampara, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 10. E. Lat. 1. 21. S.

Sampat, r. on S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 27. E. Lat. 3. 18. S.

Sampel, r. Pru. Brandenburg, which runs into the Ukely, 4 S. Plate.

Sampfrea, one of the smaller Shetland islands of Scotland; 3 S. Yell. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 60. 46. N.

Sampigny, t. France, in Meuse; 4 S. St. Mihiel, 5 W. Commercy.

Sampit, t. Borneo, on S. coast, near a river of the same name; 170 W. Banjar Massim.

Sampoo, small isl. in the E. India sea, near S. coast of Java. Lon. 112. 26. E. Lat. 8. 23. S.

Sampoo, see *Sanpoo*, and *Burrampooter*.

Sampson, one of the Scilly islands.

Sampson, co. S. part of N. C.; W. 382. Pop. in 1810, 6,620; slaves 2,449. Pop. in 1820, 8,908.

Samptown, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 14 WSW. Elizabethtown.

Samrongur, t. Nepaul, in the Terriany, or low country. Lon. 85. 30. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Samso, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 38. E. Lat. 0. 11. N.

Samsøe, isl. Denmark, between North Jutland and Zealand, 12 miles long from N. to S., and where widest 4, but in some places hardly 1, from E. to W. The soil is for the most part fertile, and in particular produces good peas. The inhabitants carry on some commerce in small vessels. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 55. 56. N. Pop. 4,800.

Samsoun, (an. *Amisus*;) s-p. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on a bay of the Black sea; 50 NW. Toeat, 100 NW. Sivas. Lon. 36. 25. E. Lat. 41. 4. N. Pop. about 2,000. *Amisus* was an opulent city of Pontus, afterwards included in the kingdom of Trebisonde. The present town, though reduced and small, is surrounded with decayed walls, and has 5 mosques and considerable trade.

Samsoun Kalasi, (an. *Priene*;) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia 16 NNW. Miléts.

Samulcotta, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 24 E. Rajamundry.

Samulocenis, now *Saulgen*.

Samuma, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 NE. Goorackpour.

Samur, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian, 15 SSE. Derbend.

Samura, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the Caspian sea; 15 S. Derbend.

San-yam-lion, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 39. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

San, r. China, which rises in the frontiers of Tartary, Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 40. 20. N., and runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, Lon. 117. 28. E. Lat. 39. 9. N.

San, r. Aust. Poland, which rises from the Carpathian mountains and runs into the Vistula near Sandomir. It is one of the largest in the province, very winding and forms a part of the boundary between Russian and Austrian Poland.

San, or *Tanah*, (an. *Tanis*, and *Zaon*;) t. Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile into the lake Menzaleh; 26 E. Mansora, 29 SE. Damietta, Lon. 32. 7. E. Lat. 30. 55. N.

San Antonio, t. Caraccas, on N. bank of the Apure, opposite to Capanaparo, about Lat. 7. 30. N.

San Blas, t. Cuba; 59. E. Havannah.

San Blas, s-p. W. side of Mexico, at the mouth of the Santiago. Lon. 105. 17. W. Lat. 21. 33. N.

San Carlos, s-p. Chiloe, S. A., the residence of the governor. Lat. 42. S. Pop. 1,100. It is the largest town in the island, situated on N. shore, has a good port, but is much exposed to hurricanes.

San Carlos, t. S. A., in Caraccas; 90 SW. Valencia. Lat. 9. 20. N. Pop. 9,500. It is large and handsome; indigo and coffee are almost the only articles cultivated.

San Diego, see *St. Diego*.

San Diego, t. Cuba; 50 WSW. Havannah.

San Felice, t. Spain, in Leon; 12 NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

San Fernando of Pura, t. S. A., in Varinas. Lat. 6. 50. N. Pop. near 6,000.

San Gil, t. New Grenada, in Santa Fe; 120 NNE. Santa Fe de Bogota. Pop. 3,500.

SanGiuliano, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on a mountain of the same name; 2 SE. Trapani. Pop. 10,000. Both the town and mountain were anciently called *Eryx*, and were celebrated for a temple of Venus, founded by Æneas. The town is otherwise called *Trapani di Monte*; and the mountain *Monte de Trapani*.

San Jayme, t. Caraccas, in Varinas; 180 S. by W. Caraccas. Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 7. 49. N. It stands on the Guanapolo, 17 miles from its confluence with the Apure, and is so surrounded by water 3 or 4 months in the year, that the inhabitants can neither enter nor quit their houses except in boats.

San Jose del Parral, t. Mexico, in Durango. Pop. 5,000.

San Juan, t. Cuba; 15 SSW. Havannah.

San Juan, t. Cuba; 42 WNW. St. Jago.

San Jaun del Pao, t. Caraccas; 50 leagues SW. Carraccas. Lat. 9. 20. N. Pop. 5,400.

San Juan, t. Cuba; 15 SW. Villa del Principe

San Juan, t. Spain, Seville; 40 W. Seville.

San Juan de los Rios, extensive province, S. A., in New Grenada, in E. part of the country.

San Lorenzo, t. Mexico, in Cogquilla; 3 N. Paras. Pop. 500.

San Lorenzo, t. Cuba; 105 SW. Havannah.

San Luis, t. Cuba; 25 S. Spiritu Santo.

San Luis de Cura, t. Caraccas; 22 leagues SW. Caraccas. Lat. 9. 45. N. Pop. 4,000.

San Marco, t. Cuba; 70 NW. Villa del Principe.

San Miguel, t. Cuba; 50 SW. Havannah.

San Miguel, t. Cuba; 40 N. Trinidad.

San Miguel, see *St. Miguel*, &c.

San Paloi, small isl. near W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 10. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

San Paubla, r. Mexico, which runs into the Conchos. Length 150 miles.

San Pedro, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 15 NE. Soria.

San Pedro, t. Cuba; 35 S. Havannah.

San Pedro, t. Spain, Biscay; 20 S. Santander.

San Pedro, t. Cuba; 65 SW. Havannah.

San Pedro de Mayolon, t. Cuba; 62 N. Trinidad.

San Pedro d'Arlanza, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 27 NNW. Osma, 40 ESE. Burgos.

San Pedro de Batopilas, t. Mexico, Durango; W. of the Conchos. Pop. 8,000.

San Peyra, t. Piedmont. Pop. 5,000.

San Rafael, r. New Mexico, which runs into the Colorado.

San Roque, t. Spain, in Biscay; 16 SSE. Santander.

San Roque, t. Spain, in Seville, where the Spaniards formed a camp for the purpose of besieging Gibraltar; 3 W. Gibraltar.

San Xavier, r. New Mexico, which runs into the Colorado.

Sana, r. Bosnia, which runs into the river Unna, opposite to Novi.

Sana, (an. *Sabatha*,) city, Arabia, cap. Yemen, and residence of the Imam; 128 NNE. Mocha. Lon. 44. 9. E. Lat. 15. 21. N. It is situated in a barren and stony valley, encircled by lofty hills; but its immediate vicinity is beautifully diversified by woods and gardens. It is surrounded by a strong mud wall, and has a military force ordinarily consisting of 4,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Sir Henry Middleton describes it as somewhat larger than Bristol in England, but probably not so populous, as it contains many gardens within its walls. It has many handsome stone houses, with others well built of brick; and said to be among the handsomest cities of Asia. There are 12 baths, many palaces, and simsoras or caravansaries. Fruits are plentiful, especially grapes, great quantities of which are dried and exported.—The Jews, in number about 2,000, live by themselves, in a village called *Kaa el Ihud*.

Sana, or *Sann*, r. Switz., which runs into the Aar, 3 S. Arburg.

Sana, or *Zana*, t. S. A., in Peru, and formerly capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Truxillo; 80 N. Truxillo. The jurisdiction extends about 75 miles along the sea coast. It is level; the soil fertile, but the heat is sometimes almost insupportable. The town is situ-

ated in a charming valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, for which reason it has been sometimes called *Miraflores*. It is in a state of decay. Lambayeque is the present capital of the district.

Sanada, t. Japan, in Nippon; 80 N. Jedo.

Sanafir, small isl. in the Red sea; 90 SE. Tor, 408 NNW. Jidda. Lat. 27. 45. N.

Sanag, t. on W. coast of the island of Lombok. Lon. 115. 15. E. Lat. 8. 27. S.

Sanaga, t. Wallachia; 50 NNE. Bucharest.

Sanan, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 36 NNW. Abu Arisch.

Sanapara, t. Bengal; 20 N. Mahmudpour.

Sanarica, t. Naples, in Otranto; 12 NNE. Cervera.

Sanasbygotta, t. Bengal, and chief town of Bootishazary; 68 NE. Purneah, 148 N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 28. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Sanashygotta, t. Morung; 75 E. Amerpour.

Sanashygunge, t. Bengal; 56 NE. Nattore.

Sanashygunge, t. Bengal; 86 NNW. Dacca.

Sanauja, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 12 NNE. Cervera.

Sanbornton, p-t. Strafford co., N. H.; 21 N. Concord, 59 NW. Portsmouth, W. 523. Pop. in 1810, 2,884; in 1820, 3,329. It is a valuable township, and contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists. It is situated between the Winnipiscogee and the Pemigewasset, which unite at SW. part of the town to form the Merrimack.

Sancaba, t. Abyssinia; 20 NW. Tcherkin.

Sancatty, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 23 N. Beder.

Sancatty, t. Dowlatabad; 30 NNW. Beder.

Sancergues, t. France, in Cher; 9 S. Sancerre, 19 E. Bourges. Pop. 546.

Sancerre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Cher; 12 NE. Bourges, 24 NNW. Nevres. Lat. 47. 20. N. Pop. 2,502.

Sancey l'Eglise, t. France, in Doubs; 9 ESE. Daume les Dames, 9 W. St. Hypolite.

Sancheville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 NW. Chateaudun, 15 SSE. Chartres.

San-choui, t. China, of the third rank in Chen-si; 15 NE. Ping.

San-choui Hotun, t. Corea; 570 E. Peking. Lon. 126. 52. E. Lat. 41. 9. N.

San-chou, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 25 W. Canton.

Sancian, or *Chang-tchuen-chan*, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, near the coast of China; 40 SW. Macao. Here the celebrated Francis Xavier lies buried. The island contains five villages, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Sancoins, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Cher; 13 SW. Nevers, 25 SE. Bourges. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 1,419.

Sancol, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 15. E. Lat. 6. 37. N.

Sancoty Head, E. point of Nantucket island. Lon. 69. 58. W. Lat. 41. 16. N.

Sancori, see *Sangori*.

Sand Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 40. E. Lat. 12. 40. S.

Sanceri, t. Thibet; 60 SE. Lassa.

Sancy le Bas, t. France, in Moselle; 6 N. Briev, 9 W. Thionville.

Sand Lake, p-t. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; 10 E. by N. Albany, W. 363. Pop. 3,302.

Sand, t. Bav., Lower Maine, on the Maine, near Zeil. Pop. 1,500.

Sanda, isl. near W. coast of Scotland, separated from the S. extremity of Argyleshire by a strait; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 55. 22. N.

Sand-Hill Bay, bay on SE. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Sandabad, t. Persia, Irak; 21 SSW. Hamadan.

Sandaht, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, occupied by the keepers of the royal elephants; 40 W. Ava.

Sandakan Bay, bay on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 20. E. Lat. 5. 42 N.

Sandal, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, 24 miles long, and 1 broad; 48 N. Petrozavodsk.

Sandala, t. Africa, in Jemarrow.

Sandalo, t. Italy; 13 SE. Ferrara.

Sandarlik, t. Natolia, on N. side of a bay called the gulf of Sandarlik; 4 S. Pergamo. Lon. 26. 55. E. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Sandau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 38 NW. Pilsen, 79 W. Prague. Pop. 800.

Sandau, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Elbe; 48 NNE. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,378.

Sanday, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 miles in length, but seldom above a mile in breadth. About 500, or 550 tons of kelp are made, one year with another, in this island. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 59. 7. N. Pop. 1,800.

Sandback, or *Sandbeach*, t. Eng., in Cheshire, on the Wheelock, near the grand canal, with a market on Thursday; 11 SE. Northwich, 161 NW. London. Lon. 2. 32. W. Pop. 2,311.

Sandberg, mt., Silesia, in Schweidnitz; 4 SSE. Waldenburg.

Sande, t. Portugal, in Beira; 3 N. Lamago.

Sande, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 10 Stromsoe.

Sandec, (*New*), t. Aust. Galicia, capital of the circle of Sandec, on the Donajetz; 42 SE. Cracow, 136 W. Lemberg. Pop. 3,629. Old Sandec, a small place, is 6 miles N. The circle is watered by the Poprad and Donajetz, and contains extensive forests, with numerous hills, but no high mountains. Pop. 194,915. Jews, 3,620. Sq. m. 1,400.

Sandefioerd, s-p. Norway, Christiania, with a good harbour and wharf; 6 S. Tonsberg.

Sandel Bosch, or *Sundana Island*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 80 miles from E. to W., and from 15 to 36 in breadth. Lon. 119. 33. to 120. E. Lat. 9. 35. to 10. 15. S.

Sandelah, t. Hind., Oude; 25 NW. Lucknow.

Sandera, one of the Western islands of Scotland, 2 miles long, and nearly as much wide. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 56. 52. N.

Sandersleben, t. Ger., Anhalt Dessau, on the Wipper; 16 SE. Quedlinburg, 31 SW. Dessau. Lon. 11. 32. E. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,612.

Sanderson's Hope, cape on the coast of America, in Davis's straits. Lon. 67. W. Lat. 66. 20. N.

Sanderstead, parish, Eng., in Surrey, having a delightful prospect, and containing Purley, the seat of the famous Bradshaw, and more recently the residence of J. Horne Tooke.

Sandersville, p-t. & cap. Washington co., Georgia; 26 E. Milledgeville, W. 669. It contains a court house and a jail.

Sandgate, t. Bennington co., Vt.; 25 N. Bennington. Pop. 1,185.

Sandgate, small place, England, in Kent, close to the sea, and defended by a castle, on which about 16 guns are mounted; 11 S. Dover, 73 ESE. London. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

Sandhamn, island, harbour & port, Sweden, in Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined; 10 E. Stockholm.

Sandhausen, v. Baden; 5 SW. Heidelberg. Pop. 900.

Sandbed, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 5 SE. Fahlun.

Sandhem, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 18 NW. Jonkioping.

Sandicoupan, t. Hind. in Mysore; 12 WNW. Bangalore.

Sandilan, small isl. Scot., near W. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Sandillon, t. France, Loiret; 9 SE. Orleans.

Sanding Isles, or *Pulo Sanding*, or *Sandiang*, 2 small inhabited islands, off the coast of Sumatra, near the Nassau or Poggy islands, with which they are sometimes included.

Sandinen, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 57. E. Lat. 65. 3. N.

Sandisfield, p-t. Berkshire co., Mass.; 20 SE. Lenox, 112 WSW. Boston, W. 382. Pop. 1,646.

Sandiston, t. Sussex co., N. J., on the Delaware; 11 NW. Newton. Pop. 858.

Sandness, t. Shetland, on W. coast; 15 WNW. Lerwick. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 60. 22. N.

Sandness, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 36 NE. Christiansand.

Sando, one of the smaller Japanese islands, situated N. of Nippon.

Sando, small island in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 24. E. Lat. 62. 5. N.

Sandoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the North sea, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. On S. side of the island are some rocks, and a dangerous whirlpool. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 61. 35. N.

Sandole, t. Hind., in Guntoor; 20 S. Guntoor.

Sandomir, or *Sandomirz*, pr. or palatinate, Poland, bounded N. by Masovia, E. by Podlachia and Lublin, S. by Cracow, and W. by Kalisch. Pop. 447,545. Sq. m. 4,704. Like the rest of Poland it abounds in wood, and has extensive forests; also, several sandy tracts and marshes; yet much of it is very fertile, though badly cultivated. It has mines of lead, iron, copper, and zinc. The former palatinate of Sandomir, belonging to the old kingdom of Poland, included a tract of country to the right of the Vistula, which now belongs to Austria.

Sandomir, t. Poland, capital of the above palatinate, on the Vistula; opposite to the influx of the San; 80 ENE. Cracow, 100 S. Warsaw. Lon. 21. 50. E. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 2,100. H. 616. It is surrounded by a wall and moat, and contains a gymnasium, but has little trade. In a remote age it was a place of consequence, the residence of Casimir the Great, and other kings of Poland.

Sondoran, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 12. 16. E. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Sandover, p-t. Abbeville, S. C.; W. 583.

Sandow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Pleisse; 8 SE. Frankfort on the Oder.

Sandown, t. Rockingham co., N. H.; 29 WSW. Portsmouth, 30 SE. Concord. Pop. 527.

Sandown Bay, large bay of the English chan-

nel, on E. coast of the isle of Wight, between White Cliffe and Dunnose, with a fort to guard the coast, in which is a small garrison, with a captain and a gunner.

Sandown, v. Eng., in the Isle of Wight, on a bay of the same name, with a fort; 2 S. Brading.

Sandown Castle, fortress, England, in Kent, built by Henry VIII., near Deal.

Sandry, t. Hind., in Kottah; 30 W. Kottah.

Sandsee, t. Bavaria; 16 N. Aichstat.

Sandsio, t. Sweden, Smaland; 25 S. Wexio.

Sandskar, small isl. N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 39. E. Lat. 65. 33. N.

Sandsting, t. on SW. coast of the island of Shetland. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Sandsvor, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 35 SW. Christiania.

Sandslake, r. Norway, which runs into the Aardelsfiord, 25 NNE. Stavanger.

Sandton, p-t. Kershaw district, S. C.; 47 Columbia, W. 484.

Sandtown, v. Gloucester co., N. J.; 13 SSE. Philadelphia.

Sandvliet, or *Santvliet*, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 11 NNW. Antwerp, 25 SW. Breda. Pop. 1,061.

Sandvoe, bay on north coast of the island of Shetland. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 60. 53. N.

Sandusky, r. Ohio, which runs NE. into Sandusky bay, at the town of Sandusky. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 41. 40. N. Length 70 miles. This river is navigable, and is connected with the Great Miami by a portage of 9 miles, and with the Scioto by one of 4 miles. The river has rapids, below which there is a very valuable fishery. Bordering upon this river are the *Sandusky Plains*, which are extensive tracts of champaign, and almost perfectly level country, a great part of which is destitute of trees, and in the summer covered with grass 5 or 6 feet high.

Sandusky, co. Ohio. Pop. 852.

Sandusky, city, p-t. Sandusky co. Ohio, on S. shore of Sandusky bay, 3 miles from its entrance; 25 NE. Fort Stephenson, 130 N. Columbus, 250 W. Buffalo, W. 430. Pop. 243. It was handsomely laid out in 1817, on a beautiful site, and a steam boat wharf has been erected.

Sandusky, t. Richland co., Ohio. Pop. 159.

Sandusky Bay, bay, Ohio, on SW. part of lake Erie; 20 miles long, and 24 broad.

Sandusky, (Upper,) p-t. Delaware co., Ohio, on the river Sandusky; 40 S. Lower Sandusky, W. 476.

Sandwich, p-t. Strafford co., N. H., N. of Squam lake; 50 N. Concord, 72 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 572. Pop. 2,368. In the north part of this town, there is a mountain near 3,000 feet high.

Sandwich, p-t. Barnstable co., Mass., on Barnstable Bay; 12 NNW. Barnstable, 54 SSE. Boston, W. 472. Pop. 2,484. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 Congregational meeting houses, and an academy. Sandwich river runs through the town into Barnstable Bay.

Sandwich, t. Upper Canada, on the river Detroit, nearly opposite but a little below the town of Detroit. It contains a court house, jail, and about 100 houses.

Sandwich, t. England, in Kent; 14 N. Dover,

67 E. London. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 6,506. It has still a wall on the N. and W. sides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It was reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, even in the reign of William the Conqueror. It sends 2 members to parliament; and has markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Sandwich Bay, large bay W. of the island of Georgia, S. of Cape Charlotte.

Sandwich Gulf, large bay at SE. extremity of East Florida.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, about 80 miles in circ. Lon. 168. 35. E. Lat. 17. 40. S.

Sandwich Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near W. coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149. 15. E. Lat. 3. 5. S.

Sandwich Islands, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook and captain King, in the year 1778. They had been previously discovered by a Spanish vessel, and named *Los Monjes*. Since the discovery by captain Cook, they have been visited by various navigators. This group consists of 11 islands, extending in Lat. from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N., and in Lon. from 199. 36. to 205. 6. E. The names of the islands, their length, breadth, square miles, and population, as estimated by captain King, are exhibited in the following table:

	Length.	Breadth	Sq. m.	Pop.
Owhyhee	97	78	4,000	150,000
Mowee	48	29	600	65,400
Tahoorowa	11	8	60	
Ranai	17	9	110	20,400
Morotoi	40	7	170	36,000
Woahoo	46	23	520	60,200
Atooi	33	28	520	54,000
Oneehow	20	7	80	10,000
Oreehoua				
Tahoora	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		4,000

400,000

Mowee is 30 NW. Owhyhee; Morotoi 10 WNW Mowee; Tahoorowa 7 SSW. Mowee; Ranai 9 W. Mowee; Woahoo 27 WNW. Morotoi; Atooi 75 WNW. Woahoo; Oneehow 17 WSW. Atooi; Tahoora 27 SW. Oneehow. Besides the above there are 2 other uninhabited islands, *Morokinne* and *Modoopapapa* or *Kamodoopapapa*.

The climate of the Sandwich islands differs very little from that of the West Indian islands, which lie in the same latitude. It may, perhaps, be rather more temperate. In the year 1778, according to captain King, the thermometer, on shore, in Karakakooa bay, never rose higher than 88; its mean height at noon was 83. In Wymoa bay, its mean height at noon was 76, and when out at sea 75. The mean height of the thermometer at noon, in Jamaica, is about 86, at sea 80.—The quadrupeds in these, as well as in all other islands that have been discovered in the South sea are confined to 3 sorts; dogs, hogs, and rats. The birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. The vegetable productions are nearly the same with the rest of the South sea islands. The bread fruit trees thrive here; not in such abundance, but produce double the quantity they do on

the rich plains of Otaheite. The sugar canes are of very unusual size.

The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly islands, Easter island, and the Marquesas. The natives of these islands are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly islanders; and the women less delicately limbed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people; however, many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, and a sweetness and sensibility of look which render them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black. In their general conduct they are of the most mild and affectionate disposition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleness of the Otaheiteans, and the distant gravity and reserve of the inhabitants of the Friendly islands. They appear to live in the utmost harmony and friendship with one another. Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages they enjoy. "The eager curiosity," says captain King, "with which they attended the armourer's forge, and the many expedients they had invented, even before we left the islands, for working the iron they had procured from us, into such forms as were best adapted to their purposes, were strong proofs of docility and ingenuity." The sacrificing human victims was universally practised among these islanders, and their religion, in most of its principal features, resembles that of the Society and Friendly islands.

After the visit of captain Cook these islands were involved in a series of destructive wars, in consequence of the rival chiefs for the undivided sovereignty of the whole. The result of these contests was to place the principal dominion in the hands of Tamaahmah, king of Owhyhee, a sagacious, enterprising, and ambitious chief. The keel of the first vessel of Tamaahmah's navy was laid down by Vancouver in 1794; in 1802, when visited by captain Turnbull, he had upwards of 20 vessels from 25 to 70 tons; some of them copper bottomed; and in 1810, he had 60 decked vessels, and had reduced all the islands under his dominion, except Atooi and Oneehow. He encouraged commerce, introduced various European trades and mechanical arts, and during his reign, his subjects made rapid progress in civilization. In 1819, this able chief died and was succeeded by his son Reho-reho; and the same year the government and people almost unanimously agreed to abandon their idolatrous worship, and burn their idols. The practice not only of idol worship had been universal, but also the sacrifice of human victims. The American Board of Commissioners has established a mission on

these islands. The mission, consisting of 22 persons, viz. 2 ordained missionaries, 2 catechists and school masters, a printer, a farmer, and families, together with 3 natives of the Sandwich islands, who had been educated at the school in Cornwall, Ct., left Boston, Oct. 1819, and became established in the islands in April 1820, with favourable prospects of being useful. George Tamoree, son of Tamoree, king of Atooi, educated at the school at Cornwall, also accompanied the missions. Two other missionaries are about to be sent by the same board to these islands.

Sandwich River, or *Hawkes River*, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into Chebucto bay.

Sandwich Land, name given by captain Cook to the most southerly land discovered in the South Atlantic ocean; otherwise called *Southern Thule*. Lat. 59. 30. S.

Sandwick, t. Shetland, near E. coast; 10 S. Lerwick.

Sandwick, t. island of Pomona, on W. side. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 58. 53. N.

Sandwick, small isl. near W. coast of Yell. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 60. 55. N.

Sandwyck, t. Norway, Christiania; 24 SSW. Christiania.

Sandwyck, t. Norway, Drontheim; 56 NNE. Romsal.

Sandy, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 509.

Sandy, t. Hind., in Oude; 45 WSW. Kairabad. Lon. 81. 22. E. Lat. 27. 17. N.

Sandy Bay, or *Cove*, bay on the coast of Mass., N. of Cape Ann. Lon. 70. 38. W. Lat. 42. 41. N.

Sandy, parish, Eng., in Bedfordshire; 3 N. by W. Biggleswade. Pop. 937.

Sandy Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 53. 10. S.

Sandy Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland; 43 S. Point Rich.

Sandy Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of St. Christopher's; 1 ESE. Diep Town.

Sandy Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Zealand, between North Cape and Knuckle point.

Sandy Bay, bay on E. coast of Jamaica.

Sandy Bay, bay on NW. coast of Jamaica.

Sandy Creek, p-v. in Richland, Oswego co. N. Y.; W. 440.

Sandy Creek, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 520.

Sandy Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Congaree, Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 34. 37. N.

Sandy Desert, extensive and barren tract, Hind., in Guzerat, belonging to different chiefs.

Sandy Fork, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 273.

Sandy Grove, p-v. Wayne co. N. C.; W. 286.

Sandy Hill, p-v. in Kingsbury, N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 50 N. Albany, W. 406. It is delightfully situated, just above Baker's falls, and is a regularly laid out, well built, and flourishing village. It contains a woollen manufactory, a court house, a bank, an academy for young ladies, and about 80 houses. The courts for Washington co. are held alternately here and at Salem.

Sandy Hook, small isl. on the coast of N. J., in the township of Middleton; 7 S. Long island, 25 S. New York. It was formerly a peninsula. *Sandy Hook*, or *Point*, forms a capacious

harbour. Here is a light house, on N. point of the Hook, in Lon. 72. 2. W. Lat. 40. 26. N.

Sandy Hook, p-v. Culpeper co. Va ; W. 101.

Sandy Harbour, port, on SE. point of the island of St. Lucia.

Sandy Hall Bay, bay, on NE. coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little W. of Windward point.

Sandy Hill Point, cape, on N. coast of Barbadoes.

Sandy Inlet, channel, between two small islands near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 34. 19. N.

Sandy Island, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 57. 2. N.

Sandy Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 112. 48. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Sandy Island, small isl. near W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 67. 37. W. Lat. 17. 4. N.

Sandy Island, small isl. near S. coast of Antigua ; 1 S. Willoughby.

Sandy Island, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 14. 37. N.

Sandy Island, small island, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 40. S.

Sandy Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin China. Lon. 109. 12. E. Lat. 12. 28. N.

Sandy Island, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 18. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Sandy Islands, two small islands in the Chinese sea, seen by the Royal Charlotte, in 1773. Lon. 116. 40. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Sandy Key, rocky islet, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 5. W. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Sandy Key, rocky islet, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81. 25. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Sandy Key, see *Baxo Nuevo*.

Sandy Lake, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 427.

Sandy Lake, lake, NW. Territory, about 100 W. of the west end of lake Superior. Lon. 94. W. Lat. 47. 15. N. It receives the Savannah river, and communicates with the Mississippi by Sandy Lake river, 2 miles. It is 527 feet above the surface of lake Superior, and 1,168 above the Atlantic.

Sandy Lick, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, about 15 miles below Toby's creek.

Sandy Mount, p-v. Baltimore co. Md. ; W. 61.

Sandy Mount, p-v. Greenville co. Va. ; W. 200.

Sandy Point, cape, on N. point of Nantucket island. Lon. 69. W. Lat. 41. 22. N.

Sandy Point, SE. extremity of Mass. Lon. 69. 55. W. Lat. 41. 34. N.

Sandy Point, see *Chegoimegon Point*.

Sandy Point, cape in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 53. 10. S.

Sandy Point, cape of West Florida, in N part of St. Rosa bay.

Sandy Point, t. on SW. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 45. W. Lat. 17. 27. N.

Sandy Point, t. on NW. coast of the island of St. Christopher, defended by 2 castles. Pop. 5, or 6,000.

Sandy Point, cape on SE. coast of Chiampa. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

Sandy Point, cape of the island of Tobago. Lon. 60. 37. W. Lat. 11. 6. N.

Sandy Point, SE. extremity of St. Lucia.

Sandy Point, SE. extremity of Antigua.

Sandy River, (*Big*,) r. which rises in the Laurel mountains and forms a part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, for nearly 200 miles, and runs NNW. into the Ohio, 40 miles above the Scioto. It is navigable for batteaux to the Wascioto mountains, about 50 miles.

Sandy River, (*Little*,) Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, 20 miles below Big Sandy.

Sandy River, r. Maine, which runs into the Kennebec, 6 miles above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 14 N. of Marguerette river.

Sandy River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, 30 S. Cape Chaillons.

Sandy River, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 84. 55. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Sandy Spring, p-v. Montgomery co. Md. ; W. 19.

Sandy Spring, p-t. Adams co. Ohio ; W. 489.

Sandyness, N. extremity of the island of Rum. Lon. 6. 18. W. Lat. 57. 3. N.

Sandyville, p-v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio ; 136 ENE. Columbus, W. 346.

Sanemkian, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 40 S. Schiras.

Sanen, or *Saanen*, or *Sana*, or *Sarne*, r. Switz., which rises in the mountains between the canton of Berne and the Valais, and runs into the Aar, 7 W. Berne. It gives name to a valley called *Sanenthal*, containing about 8,000 inh.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, t. Switz., capital of the *Senenthal*, Berne, on a river of the same name ; 24 S. Friburg, 25 ESE. Lausanne.

Sanetsch, mt. Switz., between the canton of Berne and the Valais, N. Sion.

Sanford, p-t. York co., Maine ; 20 N. York. 96 NNE. Boston, W. 533. Pop. 2,184.

Sanford, t. Broome co., N. Y., formed since 1820, of a part of Windsor.

Sanfre, or *Sanfront*, t. Piedmont, in Alba, on a hill, not far from the Po ; 7 SE. Carmagnola, Pop. 3,750.

Sanga, s-p. Japan, at the bottom of the bay of Ximbara, in the island of Ximo, regularly built, with wide strait streets, and defended with a citadel ; 40 NE. Nangasaki. Lon. 130. 44. E. Lat. 32. 44. N.

Sangaar, (*Straits of*,) narrow channel of the Pacific ocean, between the island of Jesso and Japan.

Sangai, or *Sangay*, volcano, S. A., in Quito ; 130 miles from the city of Quito, in the same range of Cotopaxi. Lat. 2. 7. S. Its height is differently stated at 16,122 and 17,152 feet above the sea, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow. It is remarkable for the frightful sounds uttered by it, which are distinctly heard at the distance of 40 leagues. From its top, flames, smoke, metallic and calcined matter are seen to burst forth continually, and the eruptions are heard at a great distance.

Sangallan, small isl. & cape in Pacific ocean, on the coast of Peru. On S. side of the cape is a very good harbour, frequented by coasting vessels from Lima and Panama. Lat. 13. 45. S.

Sangam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, on the Pennar ; 24 WNW. Nellore.

Sangam, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad, on the right bank of the Godavery; 32 E. Kondur.

Sangama, r. Africa, which crosses the kingdom of Awerri, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Formosa.

Sangamon, r. Illinois, which unites with the Illinois. It is navigable for boats 150 miles.

Sangamon, co. Illinois. Chief town, Springfield.

Sangamundam, t. Hind., in the Travancore country; 30 W. Travancore.

Sanganeer, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 33 W. Rantampour.

Sangarius, now *Sakaria*.

Sangas, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie.

Sangay, r. Africa, which runs into the channel of Mozambique, Lat. 13. 22. S.

Sangarté, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Saghalien, 70 NE. Oualin.

Sangay, r. Quito, which rises at the foot of the mountain of Sangay, and unites with the Upano to form the Paira.

Sangay, see *Sangai*.

Sangboy, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Sangerfield, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 15 S. by W. Utica, W. 375. Pop. 2,011. It is a considerable town, and contains a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper.

Sangershausen, t. Pru., Saxony, in Merseburg, near the Hartz Forest; 35 N. Erfurt, 44 W. Leipsic. Lon. 41. 25. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 3,600. It is surrounded with walls, and has 2 castles, 2 chh., a Latin school, and saltpetre works. In 1758, the Hessians were defeated by the French near this town.

Sangerville, p-t. Penobscot co., Maine, on S. side of the Piscataquis; 40 NW. Bangor, W. 690. Pop. 310.

Sanghin, t. France, North, where the French had a camp, in 1794; 5 SE. Lille.

Sangeesatoun, t. Hind., in Bahar; 5 ESE. Durbungah.

Sangia, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 25 SE. Niab.

Sangir, isl. in the E. Indian sea; about 38 m. long, and from 10 to 15 broad. Lon. 125. 21. E. Lat. 3. 36. N. Pop. estimated above 12,000. Chief towns and harbours, Taroon and Taboskang.

Sangis, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 15 W. Tornea.

Sangore, t. Lower Siam, by the side of a large river, which runs into the gulf of Siam. Lon. 101. 9. E. Lat. 7. 38. N.

Sangool, t. Hind., in Chanderee; 18 S. Seronge.

Sangori, or *Sancori*, isl. in the gulf of Siam, about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 99. 54. E. Lat. 10. 16. N.

Sangro, (an. *Sagrus*.) r. Naples, which rises in the Apennines, on the confines of Lavora, and runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles from Lanciano, in Abruzzo Citra. Lon. 14. 37. E. Lat. 42. 18. N.

Sanguay, see *Sangai*.

Sanguelouk, or *Sanquelouk*, t. Siam. Lon. 99. E. Lat. 18. 30. S.

Sanguesa, (an. *Iturissa*, or *Suestacium*.) t. Spain,

in Navarre, on the river Aragon; 51 NW. Saragossa, 77 SSW. Pamplona. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 42. 29. N. Pop. 2,500. About 3 miles from it is a small place, called *Xavier*, which gave birth and name to the celebrated Jesuit, named *Francis Xavier*.

Sanguicija, r. Asia, which passes through the city of Erivan.

Sanguin, or *Sanwijn*, t. Africa on the Grain coast, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, where the English had a factory, now abandoned. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 5. 22. N.

Sanguinaires, small isl. on W. coast of Corsica; 11 W. Ajazzo. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Sanguin-tal-guin, lake, Chinese Tartary, of an oval form, 30 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 98. 36. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

Sanguine, t. Italy; 15 E. Mantua.

Sanguinera, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 36. 51. N.

Sanguinetto, t. Aust. Italy; 19 SSE. Verona.

Sanguseer, see *Zangesair*.

Sangurry, t. Hind., in Bednore; 25 NNE. Simogu.

San-han, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 4 S. Sana.

Sanho, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 32 E. Peking.

Sanjalli, or *Joally*, km. Africa, in the country of Senegal, situated between the kingdom of Bursali and the Atlantic, extending about 30 miles along N. side of the river Gambia.

Sanir, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 120 W. Medina.

Sanitz, t. Russia, in Riga; 16 NE. Valk.

Sankaaty, t. Assam, on the borders of Bengal; 65 E. Rangamatty.

Sankan, t. Arabia, in Yemen; near the coast of the Red sea; 35 NNW. Abu-arisch. Lat. 17. 14. N.

Sanquel, t. Patagonia, which rises in the Cordilleras, being joined by the Lolgen, afterwards unites with the Rio Negro.

Sankar, mountainous district Thibet, situated between the 79th and 81st degree E. lon., and about the 34th N. lat. In it are found mines of copper, quicksilver, sulphur, &c.

Sankari, or *Songo*, t. Africa, in Jallonkadoo, near the source of the Niger. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Sankauy, t. Assam; 36 W. Ghergonge.

Sankeira, t. Hind., Malwa; 10 W. Ougein.

Sankeridurgam, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 21 WNW. Namacul, 80 SE. Seringapatam.

Sankey, (Great,) v. Eng., in Lancashire; 4 W. by N. Warrington. Pop. 466.

Sanko, t. Bengal; 16 NW. Moorshedabad.

Sanksa, t. Thibet; 6 S. Changlasse.

Sanku, t. Napaul; 15 NE. Catmandu.

San-li-kiao, t. Chinese Tartary; 18 SSW. Ning-yuen.

Sann, r. Stiria, which rises near Oberburg, and runs into the Koding, near Cilley.

Sann, t. Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile to lake Menzaleh; 30 SSE. Damietta, 70 NE. Cairo.

Sanna, t. Sweden, Nericia; 12 W. Orebro.

Sannak, cluster of islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, near S. coast of Alashka. Lon. 196. 29. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Sannas, mt. Persia, Laristan; 45 SE. Lar.

Sanne, or *Senne*, r. France, which runs into the sea, about 3 miles from Dieppe.

Sannerts, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 14 S. Fulda. Pop. 1,000.

Sanok, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle of the same name, on the San; 100 ESE. Cracow. Lon. 22. 12. E. Lat. 49. 31. N. Pop. 1,520. It has a castle and high school.—Pop. of the circle 210,841. Sq. m. 1,780.

Sanon, r. France, which runs into the Meurte, 2 E. St. Nicolas.

Sanore, or *Shahnoor*, or *Sevanore*, country, Hind., S. of Visiapour, and N. of the Mysore; about 120 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It derives its name from Sanore, a fortress on the river Toom; 110 SSE. Visiapour, 200 NNW. Seringapatam.

Sanore, t. & fortress, Hind., on the left bank of the Toom, about 15 miles before it joins the Nigouden to form the Tungebadra; 110 S. Visiapour, 200 NNW. Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 50. E. Lat. 15. 40. N. On the opposite bank is another town, called *Bancapour*, or *Sanore Banca-pour*.

Sanore Banca-pour, see *Bancapour*.

Sanosk, t. Aust. Galicia, on the San; 74 SW. Lemberg, 96 SE. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

Sanowley, t. Hind., in Oude; 50 NE. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 11. E. Lat. 27. 15. N.

Samparam, t. Hind., Cicacole; 10 NE. Kimedy.

Sanpoo, r. Asia, generally supposed to be the same as the *Burrampooter*, which see.

Sanpoo, or *Tsanpoo*, (Yo,) or *Teesta*, r. which rises in Thibet, and joins the Ganges, in Bengal.

Sanpoora, t. Bengal; 62 NW. Ramgur.

Sanpou, t. Corea; 113 ESE. King-ki-tao. Lon. 128. 48. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

Sanpou, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunan; 7 S. Ganning.

Sanquhar, t. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith, erected into a royal burgh, in the year 1596; 26 NNW. Dumfries, 45 SSE. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 55. 25. N. Pop. 2,350. It has manufactures of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this parish.

Sanquelim, t. Hind., in Soonda; 15 E. Goa.

Sanqueloc, t. Upper Siam; 35 NW. Porselouc.

Sanquem, t. Hind., in Soonda; 25 SSE. Goa.

Sansac, t. France, Charente; 10 S. La Rouchefoucauld.

Sansanding, t. Africa, Bambarra, on the Niger; 25 NE. Sego. Pop. according to Mr. Park, 11,000. It has no public buildings except mosques. It has a large market square, is well supplied with various necessary articles, and carries on a large trade with Tombuctoo.

Sansigo, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 44. 45. N. Pop. 603.

Sansio, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 26 SE. Jonkioping.

Sansonate, or *La Trinidad*, s-p. Guatemala, capital of a district, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name; 120 SE. Guatemala. Pop. of the town about 2,000; of the district, 40,000.

Sansor, t. Hind., Ellichpour; 9 N. Akoat.

Sans-Souci, see *Potsdam*.

Sansund, t. Norway, on the Glammen; 24 NE. Frederickstadt.

Sant, t. Bavaria; 9 NW. Burg-Eberach.

Sant, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 WNW. Saseram. Lon. 83. 44. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

Santa, t. Spain, New Castile, on the Xucar; 20 S. Alarcon.

Santa, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in Lima, on a river of the same name; 70 SSE. Truxillo, 210 NNW. Lima. Lon. 78. 53. W. Lat. 8. 59. S. It was originally built on the sea coast, from which it is now something above half a league distant, and was then large and populous, and the residence of a corregidor, with several convents. But the whole number of houses at present does not exceed 30, and of these the best are only built of cane, and the rest of straw.

Santa, r. Peru, which runs into the S. Pacific ocean, Lat. 9. S.

Santa, city, China, of the first rank, in Yunan, surrounded with mountains, on the borders of Ava, with a garrison, to defend the frontiers; 1,332 SW. SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 36. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Santa, t. Hind., Cicacole; 10 NE. Kimedy.

Santa, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 9. S.

Santa Barbara, s-p. Mexico, in New California, with a presidio and mission, on the coast of the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 240. 43. W. Lat. 34. 24. Pop. 1,100. It has a garrison of about 60 soldiers, and is situated on an open bay, having soundings from 3 to 15 fathoms. It gives names to a strait which divides some islands from the continent, called the *Canal of Santa Barbara*.

Santa Barbara, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 18. 3. S.

Santa Barbara, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 80 SW. Parral.

Santa Barbara, t. Cuba; 10 S. Bayamo.

Santa Barbara, s-p. on SE. coast of the isl. of Curaçao, with a good harbour.

Santa Barbara, mine, Peru; 3 S. Guanica Velica; 14,509 feet above the level of the sea.

Santa Barbara, (Canal of,) strait of the N. Pacific ocean, situated between some islands, near the coast of New Albion. Lat. 33. to 34. 30. N.

Santa Barbara, small isl. in the North Pacific ocean, about 40 miles from the coast of New Albion. Lon. 241. 16. E. Lat. 33. 24. N.

Santa Barbara de Timbiqui, t. S. A., Popayan, near the mouth of the Plata; 30 NW. Barbacoa. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Santa Beneventura, r. New Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 39. 30. N.

Santa Bombally, t. Hind., Cicacole; 25 NE. Cicacole.

Santa Clara, mission of Franciscan friars, on W. coast of N. A., intended for the conversion and instruction of the Indians in New Albion; 40 SSE. St. Francisco. The situation is in a fertile soil, and they cultivate wheat, maize, peas, and beans.

Santa Clara, one of the smaller Canary islands, a little N. of Lancerotta. Lon. 13. 22. W. Lat. 29. 35. N.

Santa Clara, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 40 NNW. Santa Fè.

Santa Clara, small isl. near the coast of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil; 27 SW. the isl. of Puna. Lat. 3. S.

Santa Caloma, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 11 SE. Cervera.

Santa Cruz, t. New Mexico, near the E. bank of the del Norte. Pop. 8,900.

Santa Cruz, or *Agadeer*, s-p. Morocco, in Sus. Lon. 9. 38. W. Lat. 30. 28. N. It is walled, and is built with stone. It is a place of importance as the key of Morocco. It was long the centre of an extensive commerce, but is now a small town containing only about 300 inhabitants. The port of Santa Cruz is a large and very secure bay, capable of containing a great number of ships, and well defended from the wind on every side. The communication between this place and the south provinces renders it more convenient for commerce than any other on the coast.

Santa Cruz, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 50 WNW. Parral.

Santa Cruz, t. and bay on west coast of Curaçoa.

Santa Cruz, s-p. an SE. coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lon. 16. 30. 40. W. Lat. 28. 30. 11. N. Pop. about 8,400. It is the capital of the island of Teneriffe, and the residence of the governor of the Canaries. It is also the centre of the trade of these islands, through which their intercourse is maintained with Europe & America. Most European vessels passing between America and the Indies touch here for refreshments. The streets are tolerably broad and straight, & many of the houses well built. The harbour is defended by 2 small forts and some batteries ; two other forts defend the town. The road is situated before the town, and is the principal road of the island for shelter, capacity, and the goodness of its bottom. In 1657, the Spanish fleet was set on fire here by the English under admiral Blake.

Santa Cruz, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Aguer.

Santa Cruz, s-p. Brazil, near the coast of the Atlantic ; 15 N. Porto Seguro.

Santa Cruz, fort, Brazil, at the entrance into the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

Santa Cruz, island in the Pacific ocean. A Spanish settlement was attempted, but did not succeed. It was afterwards called *Egmont Island* by captain Carteret.

Santa Cruz, r. Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 50. 25. S.

- *Santa Cruz*, s-p. Cuba ; 50 E. Havannah. Lon. 81. 5. W. Lat. 23. 11. N. It is situated at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas, is a considerable town, and has a good harbour.

Santa Cruz, or *St. Croix*, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, about 24 m. in length, and 9 in breadth. Pop. in 1813, 31,387 ; whites 2,223 ; free people of colour 1,164 ; slaves 28,000. Sq. m. 86. It enjoys a good air, but its water is not reckoned wholesome till it has settled awhile in earthen jars. The soil is black, easy to be cultivated, and very fertile, producing sugar-canes, oranges, citrons, and other fruits common to that climate. Lon. 64. 35. W. Lat. 17. 45. N.

Santa Cruz, isl. in the Pacific ocean, separated from the coast of New Albion by the canal of Santa Barbara, about 50 m. in circ. Lon. 240. 43. E. Lat. 34. 7. N.

Santa Cruz, t. Guatemala, Honduras ; 76 E. Valladolid. Lon. 87. W. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Santa Cruz, t. Mexico, New Biscay ; 150 N. Durango.

Santa Cruz, t. New Mexico, & cap. of Mayo, at the mouth of the river Mayo ; 750 NW. Mexico.

Santa Cruz, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 16. 20. S.

Santa Cruz, t. on east coast of the island of Palma.

Santa Cruz, small isl. among the Philippines, near S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 13. 42. N.

Santa Cruz, t. on W. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 13. 5. N.

Santa Cruz, small isl. among the Philippines, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 12. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Santa Cruz, see *Friendly Love*.

Santa Cruz de Caravaca, see *Caravaca*.

Santa Cruz de Mompox, see *Mompox*.

Santa Cruz de Galisteo, t. New Mexico ; 24 S. Santa Fé.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva, or *San Lorenzo el Real de la Frontera*, t. S. A., capital of a province, in Buenos Ayres, erected into a bishopric in the year 1605. Lon. 65. 10. W. Lat. 17. 30. S. Pop. 7, or 8,000. The houses are of stone, thatched with palm leaves ; the church is large, but has nothing remarkable. It is but thinly inhabited, and the trade it carries on very small. The valley, in which the city stands, produces all kinds of grain & fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which constitute the principal parts of its commerce.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, province, Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Moxes, E. by Chiquitos, S. by Chaco, and W. by La Plata. It is mountainous and of great extent. The chief inhabitants are Indians, most of whom are independent of the Spaniards, and generally friendly, but some are said to be cannibals.

Santa Cruz de Triani, t. Chili, capital of Ramagua ; 53 S. St. Jago. Lat. 34. 19. S. It has a parish church, 2 chapels, and a hospital.

Santa Cruz la Zarza, t. Spain, New Castile ; 29 SSE. Madrid.

Santa Fé, province, South America, in New Grenada, named from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital.

Santa Fé, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a province of the same name, sometimes called *Entre Rios*, at the conflux of the Salado with the Plata ; 300 miles above Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60. 29. W. Lat. 31. 50. S. Pop. 6,000. It is square, & surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, & a deep ditch ; the 2 principal streets intersect each other in the form of a cross ; it is of middling size, built of brick, contains only 1 parish and 3 convents. The environs abound in silk, corn, wine, and fruit ; game is abundant.

Santa Fé, t. Spain, Grenada, near the Xenil, built by Ferdinand & Isabella, in 1491, during the siege of Grenada ; 5 NW. Grenada, 35 S. Jaca.

Santa Fé, t. Spain, Aragon ; 5 S. Saragossa.

Santa Fé, t. Mexico ; 9 miles from Mexico. Here is a great manufacture of gunpowder.

Santa Fé, see *Guanaxuato*.

Santa Fé, or *Santa Fez*, or *Santa Fé de Grenada*, city, America, capital of New Mexico, on E. side of the del Norte; 1,020 NW. New Orleans, 1,131 NNW. Mexico. Lon. 104. 52. W. Lat. 36. 12. N. Pop. 3,600. It is a bishop's see and residence of a governor; founded in the beginning of the 17th century, about the time that the count of Monterey was viceroy in Mexico. It is garrisoned by 500 men, and is situated in one of the finest countries in America; about 489 miles from the port of San Francisco, on the Pacific ocean. By some it is called *New Mexico*.—This place is now frequently visited by traders from the upper part of Arkansas Territory. For three years preceding 1822, there is said to have been no rain here. The fields are watered from the waters of the Del Norte and other rivers.

Santa Fé de Antioquia, t. New Grenada, cap. of a province of the same name, on the Cauca; 200 S. Carthagena, 280 N. Popayan. Lon. 74. 36. W. Lat. 6. 48. N. It abounds in gold mines, cattle, and fruits, but has little commerce.

Santa Fé de Bogota, t. S. A., & cap. of New Grenada. Lon. 74.15.W. Lat. 4.36.N. Pop. 30, or 40,000. It is situated on the banks of a little river, which falls into the Magdalena. It was made an archbishop's see by pope Julius III., in 1554. The city is large and beautiful, and has 4 public squares. The streets are wide & well paved. It has a magnificent cathedral. Here is a college, which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, said to be one of the most sumptuous buildings ever devoted to religious purposes. Here are also 3 other churches, 8 convents, 4 nunneries, a hospital, a mint, 3 colleges for students, and a university founded in 1621, having a large public library, which was established in 1772. Here is a sovereign court of judicature, the president of which was governor of the whole province of New Grenada.—The temperature is mild, and the city may be said to enjoy a constant spring. Two crops of the same fruits are produced here twice a year in abundance, and there are regularly 2 harvests.

Santa Fé de Chiribique, t. S. A., in New Andalusia, on the coast; 24 W. Cumana. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Santa Helena, see *St. Helena*.

Santa Maria, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lon. 73. 32. W. Lat. 37. 10. S.

Santa Maria, r. America, which runs into the bay of Panama, 60 SW. Panama.

Santa Maria, or *St. Mary's*, most southerly of the Azores islands, in the Atlantic, about 30 m. in circumference. It has a strong natural rampart of high mountains and steep rocks. The interior parts are fertile, populous, & well cultivated, supplying all the conveniences of life in great abundance. What merits attention, as it constitutes a great part of the commerce of the island, is an ingenious porcelain manufacture, in which China ware is well imitated, and the commodity brought to a considerable degree of perfection. *Santa Maria le Prainah* is the chief town, besides which, there are several villages. Lon. 25. 9. W. Lat. 36. 57. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Santa Maria d'Arvas, t. Spain, in Leon; 24 N. Leon.

Santa Maria de Darien, t. S. A., in Darien, on the Santa Maria, in a marshy soil, surrounded with mountains, abounding in wild beasts. Lon. 78. 20. W. Lat. 7. 35. N.

Santa Maria de Guadaloupe, see *Guadaloupe*.

Santa Maria della Gracia, t. Italy, on the Lake; 5 W. Mantua.

Santa Maria, see *St. Maria*.

Santa Marina, t. Spain, in Leon; 8 E. Astorga.

Santa Martha, see *St. Martha*.

Santa Paz, t. Cuba; 28 ESE. Trinidad.

Santa Rita, t. Brazil, in Rio Janeiro; 75 m. from the city of Rio Janeiro. This is a gold-washing place.

Santa Rosa, see *St. Rosa*.

Santa Rosa, t. La Paz; 90 N. La Paz.

Santa Rosa, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, W. of the canal of Santa Barbara. Lon. 240. 22. E. Lat. 33. 58. N.

Santa Rosa, t. Mexico; 38 NW. Montelovez.

Santa Tiago, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 47. E. Lat. 16. 32. N.

Santa Ysabel, t. Cuba; 70 SW. Havannah.

Santa Ysabella, t. Cuba, on north coast; 135 WSW. Havannah.

Santabuca, t. Cuba; 10 NNW. Spiritu Santo.

Santaella, t. Spain, in Cordova; 10 WSW. Montilla.

Santalla, t. Spain, in Asturia; 46 W. Oviedo.

Santander, s-p. Spain, in Asturia, capital of a small province, situated on the sea coast, at the foot of a hill; 73 N. Burgos. Lon. 4. 0. W. Lat. 43. 27. N. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by 2 castles well fortified. The town is not large, but strong. The suburbs are inhabited entirely by fishermen, the neighbouring sea abounding with excellent fish. The environs produce excellent fruits of different kinds, and are laid out in vineyards or gardens.

Santander, t. New Mexico, in New Leon.

Santander, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 23. 45. N.

Santander, (New,) province, Mexico, 500 m. long, and 150 broad. Pop. 30,000.

Santander, (New,) cap. of New Santander, Mexico. Lon. 99. 12. W. Lat. 23. 45. N. It has an excellent harbour.

Santanilla or *Swan Islands*, 2 small islands surrounded with rocks, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

Santani, t. Majorca; 28 SE. Majorca.

Santano, t. Cuba; 25 N. Havannah.

Santans, t. France, in Jura; 7 SE. Dole.

Santapilly Rocks, rocks in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Cicacole. Lon. 83. 57. E. Lat. 18. N.

Santarem, (an. *Scalabis*, or *Præsidium Julium*,) t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus; defended by a citadel; 24 SW. Thomar, 38 NNE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 48. W. Lat. 39. 15. N. Pop. 8,000. It contains 13 churches, 13 convents, several hospitals, and an academy of history, antiquities, and languages, instituted in 1747. Several kings of Portugal kept their court here. In 1146, this town was taken by the Moors. In

1184, the king of Portugal obtained here a victory, when the whole force of the Moors, commanded by their king Joseph, was entirely routed without fighting.

Santasheetta, t. Bengal; 65 SSE. Dacca.

Santberg, fort, Flanders; 2 NE. Hulst.

San-tcheou, small isl. in the Chinese Archipelago; 24 SW. Macao.

Santee, r. S. Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the sea by two mouths, N. and S. Santee, 20 miles below Georgetown. Lon. 79. 51. W. Lat. 33. 12. N. This river affords a navigation at some seasons nearly 300 miles, as high up as the Morgantown, North Carolina. It is connected with Cooper river by a canal. The main branch in North Carolina is called Catawba.

Santelmo, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 152. 25. E. Lat. 28. S.

Santenay, t. Majorca; 30 ESE. Palma. Pop. 2,842.

Santenay, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 SW. Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

Santen, see *Xanten*.

Santerabarry, t. Bootan, on the borders of Bengal; 17 N. Beyhar.

Santerno, r. which rises in Tuscany, about 15 N. Pistoia, and runs into S. branch of the Po, about 14 N. Comacchio.

Santhul, t. Hind., Guzerat; 30 SSW. Gogo.

Santhof, t. Bavaria; 5 NNW. Bamberg.

Santia, t. Piedmont; 28 NE. Turin. P. 2,827.

Santiago, see *Campostella* and *St. Jago*.

Santiago de Cacem, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 NNE. Sines, 38 S. Setuval.

Santianes, t. Spain, in Asturia; 15 SSW. Oviedo.

Santillana, t. Spain, capital of E. part of Asturia; in a valley, near the coast of the bay of Biscay; 11 SW. Santander, 82 E. Oviedo. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 43. 23. N. Pop. 1,600.

Santiponte, or *Santiponce*, (an *Italica*.) t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadiana; 4 NNW. Seville. Pop. 250. It was a celebrated city under the Romans, and the birth place of the emperor Trajan. Here are considerable ruins, particularly of an amphitheatre, capable of containing 10,000 spectators.

Santipour, or *Santipore*, t. Bengal; 20 N. Calcutta. Lon. 28. 34. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Santipour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 27 NW. Currah.

Santiyanes, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 7 N. Burgos.

Santo Spiritu, see *Spiritu Santo*.

Santona, harbour, Spain, in Burgos, district of Las Montans; 4 WNW. Laxedo, 18 E. Santander.

Santonga, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea on E. coast, Lat. 18. 55. N.

Santorin, or *Santorini*, or *Santi Erini*, or *St. Irene*, (an. *Thera*, and *Caliste*, or *The Handsome Island*.) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 36. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. It is 8 miles long, about 8 broad, about 36 miles in circumference, and in the form of a horse shoe. M. Tournefort says, nothing is more dry and barren than this soil; and yet, though it is all a mere pumice, the inhabitants, by labour and ingenuity, have made a perfect orchard of the

most ungrateful spot of ground in the world. Santorin affords, indeed little wheat, but much barley, abundance of cotton, and wine in profusion. There are reckoned to be in Santorin about 10, or 12,000 inhabitants.

Santos, t. & bay, Brazil, in St. Paul; 35 SSE. St. Paul. Lon. 46. 26. W. Lat. 24. S. Pop. 6, or 7,000. It is situated on an island in a river, about 3 leagues from the sea; defended by a rampart, on the side of the river on which it stands. The river is, at the town, about half a league in breadth, and 5 fathoms deep. It is also guarded by two castles, one on the south side, and the other in the middle of the town; which contains 250 inhabitants. It has one parish church, one monastery of monks, and a college.

Santos, isl. on W. coast of Brazil, about 6 leagues in circumference. Lat. 24 S.

Santos Anges, see *Comarau*.

Santos Los, t. S. A., in Cordova; 50 E. Cordova.

Santos Los, t. S. America, in Panama, on W. side of the bay of Panama. Lon. 81. 8. W. Lat. 8. N. The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

Santrieb, sandy desert, Africa, in Tripoli, situated S. of Siwah, where was a temple of Jupiter Ammon. See *Siwah*.

Santreit, see *St. Veit*.

Sanxayf, t. France, in Vienne; 6 NW. Lussignan, 15 WSW. Poitiers. Pop. 1,640.

San-ya, t. Corea; 13 W. Tsin-tcheou.

San-yam-lyon, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 103. 3. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

Sanyangong, t. Pegu; 30 S. Pegu.

San-yeng, t. Africa, in Kayor, peopled by the Portuguese.

San-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 S. Yao.

Sanza, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 7 N. Policastro. Pop. 2,405.

Sao, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 36 SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Saol, r. Africa, in Adel, which runs into the Arabian gulf, opposite to the island of Meta.

Saon, t. France, in Drome; 4 SSE. Crest, 13 ENE. Montelimart. Pop. 1,420.

Saona, isl. near S. coast of St. Domingo; 18 miles long, and 3 broad. The N. and S. sides of the island are foul and rocky; nor is the E. side, where ships may ride in 7 or 8 fathoms water, well sheltered from the winds. Lon. 69. 42. W. Lat. 18. 8. N.

Saona, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 12 W. Capua.

Saone, (an. *Arar*.) r. France, which rises about 6 E. Darney, in Vosges, passes by Darney Chatillon, Jonville, Jussey, Scey, Gray, Pontœillier, Auxonne, St. Jean de Losne, Seurre, Verdun, Châlons, Tournus, Mâcon, Belleville, Trevoux, &c. and joins the Rhone at Lyons. Length 200 miles.

Saone, (*Upper*.) dep. France, bounded N. by Vosges, E. by Upper-Rhine, S. by Doubs and Jura, and W. by Côte-d'Or and Upper-Marne; about 60 m. in length, and 30 in breadth. Pop. 312,220. Sq. m. 2,500. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Vesoul, the capital, Lure, and Gray.

Saone-and-Loire, dep. France, bounded N. by Côte-d'Or, E. by Jura, S. by Ain and Rhone, and W. by Allier and Nievre; about 70 miles from E. to W. and from 30 to 45 from N. to S. The river Loire washes the SW. part of it, the Saone crosses part of it towards the E., after which it separates this department from that of the Ain. Pop. 471,457. Sq. m. 3,434. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Macon, the capital; Autun, Chalons, Louhans, Charolles.

Saorgio, t. Piedmont, in Nice; 6 S. Tenda, 17 NE. Nice. Pop. 3,100. It is situated on the summit of a rock, on one side nearly inclosed by the Roia, and on the other by the Bendola; thus forming a peninsula. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, nearly inaccessible, and insulated on all sides, on the summit of which is an ancient fortress called *Male Mort*, and defended by 3 towers. Near the town is a fort, supposed impregnable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garrison. It contains 2 parochial, and 3 other churches.

Saoukera, t. Thibet; 70 NNW. Sirinagur.

Saouly, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 8 N. Currer.

Saount, t. Guzerat; 21 NNE. Godra.

Saourgam, t. Hind., Aurungabad; 65 ESE. Aurungabad.

Sap, (*Le*), t. France, Orne; 3 NW. L'Aigle, 16 NE. Argentan. Pop. 1,163.

Sapa, or *St. Miguel de Sapa*, t. Peru, in Arequipa; 6 E. Arica. The environs produce a great quantity of Guinea pepper.

Sapacuri, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 12. 25. W. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Sapadillas, two small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 81. 55. W. Lat. 9. N.

Sapara, t. Turkish Armenia; 6 SE. Acalziké.

Saparoua, one of the Amboyna isles, about 20 miles in circ., 35 miles from Amboyna; extremely fertile in cloves. Pop. about 1,100. Lon. 128. 40. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Sapata, or *Pulo Sapata*, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 109. 10. E. Lat. 10. N. It is small, high, and barren, and received its name from the resemblance its form bears to a shoe.

Sapatos, small isl. among the Philippines, near N. coast of the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 42. E. Lat. 11. 56. N.

Sapatzio, t. Mingrelia; 55 E. Iləri.

Saphet, see *Safad*.

Sapello, isl. near the coast of Georgia, 20 m. in circ., at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 31. 23. N.

Saphar, now *Dofar*.

Saphey Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Sapienza, (an. *Oenussæ*), three small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, opposite to Modon. Lon. 21. 34. E. Lat. 36. 53. N. The largest was formerly called *Sphacteria*, being famous in ancient history for the victory obtained here by the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians. The circumjacent sea is called the *Sea of Sapienza*.

Sapmeer, v. Neth., in Groningen; 10 SE. Groningen. Pop. 2,070.

Saponara, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 9 W. Messina.

Saponara, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 20 NE. Policastro. Pop. 3,113.

Sapou, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 20 N. Hazou.

Sapozok, t. Russia, in Riazan; 68 W. Riazan. Lon. 40. 44. E. Lat. 54. 5. N.

Sappan, r. Asia, which rises in Salengore, and runs into the straits of Malacca, Lon. 101. 47. E. Lat. 2. 37. N.

Sappar, small island, E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Nassau. Lon. 99. 45. E. Lat. 2. 55. S.

Sappo, t. Africa, in Yani, on S. side of the Gambia. Lon. 14. 5. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Sapri, (an. *Sipron*), s-p. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 1,423.

Sapy, small isl. E. Indian sea, near the coast of Cumbava. Lon. 119. 18. E. Lat. 8. 33. S.

Sapy, (*Straits of*), narrow channel of the E. Indian sea, between the islands of Cumbava and Commodo.

Sapzio, t. Mingrelia; 30 ENE. Ruki.

Saquem, see *Suaquem*.

Sar Albe, t. France, in Moselle, near the Sarre; 7 S. Sarguemines, 15 WSW. Bitche. Lon. 7. 7. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 1,980.

Sar Louis, or *Sar Libre*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, on a peninsula formed by the river Sarre; built by Louis XIV. and regularly fortified by Vauban; 15 posts NW. Strasburg, 6 ENE. Metz. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 3,984.

Sara, t. Japan, in Ximo; 15 NW. Taisero.

Sara, see *Madeira River*.

Sarabat, (an. *Hermus*), r. Natolia, which runs into the gulf of Smyrna, Lat. 38. 40. N.

Sarabia, t. Chili, near the coast; 70 N. Valparaiso.

Sarabos, t. Sardinia; 25 NE. Cagliari.

Saragossa, or *Zaragoza*, city, Spain, cap. Aragon, on the Ebro, at the junction of the Guerva and Gallego; 130 WNW. Barcelona, 160 NE. Madrid. Lon. 0. 43. W. Lat. 41. 38. N. Pop. in 1809, 55,000. H. 4,700. Abp. see. It was founded by the Phœnicians who called it *Saldua*, or *Saldivia*; but being enlarged by Augustus it took the name of *Cæsar Augusta*, corrupted subsequently into *Saragossa*. The country around consists of a vast and fertile plain, and the immediate vicinity of gardens. The city is approached both on the east and west by the canal of Aragon, which extends 100 miles in a line nearly parallel with the Ebro. It is not regularly fortified, but is surrounded by an earthen wall, and entered by 12 gates. Here are 2 bridges across the Ebro.

The streets, except one, called the *Cozo*, which is long and wide, are narrow and crooked. The houses are of brick, seldom more than 3 stories high. It contains a cathedral, 17 churches, about 40 convents, 2 small public libraries, a university, &c. The collegiate church of our Lady of the Pillar is remarkable for its supposed miraculous image, here in great repute. The university was founded in 1471, and had, in 1786, 42 professors and 2,000 students. It is the residence of the intendant, captain general, and high court of justice of Aragon.—*Saragossa* is rendered famous by its desperate resistance against the French, in two sieges, the first in the summer of 1808; the 2d

commenced Dec. 20, 1808; and after a bombardment of 6 weeks the city surrendered.

Saragura, t. S. A., in Quito; 25 N. Loxa.

Sarainaska, t. Walachia; 35 NNE. Bucharest.

Saraisk, t. Russia, in Riazan, on the Ostr; 40 WNW. Riazan. Pop. 3,616.

Saralbe, see *Sar-Albe*.

Sarak, small isl. Persian gulf; 140 W. Ormus.

Saramanos, t. Peru, in Lima; 24 NW. Leon de Guanuco.

Saramek, t. Persia, Chorasani; 60 NW. Herat.

Saramene, now *Siarman*.

Saramont, t. France, in Gers, on the Gimone; 15 E. Mirande, 24 S. Lechoure. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 43. 31. N. Pop. 956.

Saranac, r. N. Y., which, after a NE. course of 65 miles, flows into lake Champlain, at Plattsburg.

Sarand, r. Hungary, which runs from the Balaton lake, passing by Symontornya, into the Kopan.

Sarangpour, t. Thibet; 140 NE. Sirinagur, 266 NNE. Delhi. Lon. 80. 28. E. Lat. 32. 25. N.

Saransk, t. Russia, in Penza, on the Insara and Saranja; 48 N. Penza. Lon. 45. 14. E. Lat. 54. 15. N. Pop. 8,000. H. 1,252. It has considerable manufactures of soap and leather, and carries on a large trade, and has a yearly fair on the 16th August.

Sarapilly, t. Golconda; 30 E. Hydrabad.

Sarapilly, t. Carnatic; 12 S. Nellore.

Sarapul, t. Russia, in Viatka on the Kama; 132 SSE. Viatka. Lon. 52. 26. E. Lat. 56. 32. N. Pop. 6,000. H. 611.

Sarapiqui, r. Guatemala, in Costa Rica, which runs into the Desaguadero, 5 S. St. Carlos.

Saraquino, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 4. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Sarasu, r. Turkestan, which runs into the Lirr, at Jenghikand.

Sarat, t. Natolia; 44 E. Smyrna.

Saratchikova, fort, Russia, on the Ural; 16 N. Guriev.

Saratoga, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Warren co., E. by the Hudson, which separates it from Washington and Rensselaer cos., S. by Albany co., SW. by Schenectady co., and W. by Hamilton and Montgomery cos. Pop. in 1810, 33,147; in 1820, 36,052. Chief town, Ballston.

Saratoga, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Easton, 30 N. by E. Albany, W. 386. Pop. 2,233. This place is memorable as the scene where general Burgoyne surrendered the British army, consisting of 5,791 men, to general Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777. In 1818, the old township of Saratoga was divided into two, the eastern part being called Saratoga, and the western Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 12 W. of the Hudson, 7 NE. Ballston, 32 N. Albany, W. 398. Pop. 1,909. The celebrated mineral springs are spread over a tract of country, about 12 miles in extent, in Saratoga co., and are known by different local names. The most noted are those of Saratoga and Ballston, which are the most celebrated mineral waters in the United States. They are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and contain also carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, super-carbonated lime, and a carbonate of iron. They are much

frequented, during the warm months, by gay and fashionable people, as well as by invalids. The principal springs are Congress Spring, Rock Spring, and Columbia Spring. Here is a large, handsome, and flourishing village, with a post office, a Presbyterian church, and boarding-houses, which afford excellent accommodations for visitors.

Saratov, t. Russia, capital of Saratovskoi; 392 SE. Moscow, 732 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 46. 0. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 5,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch; neatly built; the streets straight and wide; the houses mostly of wood; and the trade considerable. Near the town a large annual fair is held.

Saratov, or *Saratovskoi*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Tambov, Penza, and Simbirsk; E. by Uphinskoi and Caucasus; S. by Caucasus and the country of the Cosacs, and W. by Tambovskoi and a small part of Veroneskoi. Its form is an irregular triangle. Lon. 40. to 52. E. Lat. 47. 40. to 53. N. Sq. m. 91,140. 950,000. It lies on both sides of the Volga, partly in Europe and partly in Asia. A great part of the soil is barren; a large proportion of the tract east of the Volga is so impregnated with salt as to be unfit for the growth of vegetables; here are various salt lakes, from which salt is procured. The country west of the Volga is less level, but has no high hills.

Saraut, t. Persia, Herat; 66 SSE. Hamadan.

Sarawan, t. Beloochistan, in a district of the same name, composed of mountains and deserts. H. 500.

Saraya, t. Hind., in Oude; 10 N. Lucknow.

Saraya, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewah; 28 S. Goorackpour.

Sarazac, t. France, in Lot; 4 N. Martel.

Sarbatchou Saha, small isl. near the coast of Corea, in the sea of Japan. Lon. 131. 37. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

Sarbo, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15. 8. N.

Sarburg, *Sarreburg*, or *Sarbruck*, t. France, principal place of a district in Meurte; 22 NE. Luneville, 33 E. Nancy. Pop. 1,454.

Sarburg, t. Pru. Treves, on the Sarre; 8 S. Treves, 13 E. Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 9. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 2,116.

Sarca, t. Tyrol, on a river of the same name; 9 N. Riva, 15 W. Trent.

Sarca, r. Tyrol, which rises on the borders of Brescia, 2 miles from Hospitaletto, and runs into the lake of Garda, near Riva.

Sarcelly, see *Shershell*.

Sarcene, t. Corsica; 6 SSW. Tallano, 15 W. Porto Vecchia. Lon. 9. 6. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Sarchard, t. Syria, in the country beyond Jordan, situated near a range of mountains to which it gives name; 45 SSE. Damascus, 90 NE. Jerusalem.

Sarcina, t. Italy; 20 WSW. Rimini.

Sarcus, t. France, Oise; 3 NW. Grandvilliers.

Sardam, see *Zaandam*, or *Zaanredam*.

Sardena, t. Sardinia; 18 ESE. Oristagni.

Sardica, now *Sophia*.

Sandinia, p-t. Erie co. N. Y., formed from a part of Concord since 1820; 318 W. Albany, W. 451.

Sardinia, isl. in the Mediterranean, S. of Cor-

sica. Lon. 7. 57. to 9. 51. E. Lat. 35. 55 to 41. 17. N.; 162 miles long from N. to S.; and about 60 broad. Sq. m. 9,120. Pop. 520,000. It is divided into two geographical divisions, Capo di Cagliari, the southern division, and Capo di Sassari, the northern. Chief towns, Cagliari and Sassari.

The surface presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale. The soil is tolerably fertile, but badly cultivated. It produces wheat, vines, olives, mulberries, lemons, oranges, figs, &c. Hogs, sheep, and goats are very numerous. The climate is not subject to so great extremes of heat and cold as continental countries under the same parallels of latitude. The winters are mild; but the summers in some parts are rendered unhealthy by marsh vapours. It is favourably situated for commerce, having a number of good harbours, as Cagliari, Palmas, and Nova. The exports consist of salt, corn, cattle, salted provisions, fish, hides, skins, fruit, wine, brandy, &c., amounting to about £500,000.

There are 2 universities, at Cagliari and Sassari, but their course of education is very imperfect. The Sardinian language has the Italian for its basis, with a mixture of Spanish, Latin, Greek, and French words and idioms. In the towns on the sea coast the inhabitants, though possessed of little information, are pleasant in their manners, and have considerable vivacity, but the interior exhibits a degree of barbarism, which can hardly be believed to exist in Europe.—The island was called by the Greeks *Ichnusa*, *Sandialotis*, and *Sardo*.

SARDINIA, km. Europe, within the limits of Italy, comprising the island of Sardinia and the following continental territories, for an account of which see the several articles.

Divisions.	Sq. m.	Pop.
Piedmont with Nice.....	7,900.....	1,750,000
Sardinian Milanese.....	3,310.....	560,000
Genoese Territory.....	2,360.....	534,000
Duchy of Montferrat.....	900.....	186,000
Savoy.....	3,800.....	450,000
Island of Sardinia.....	9,120.....	520,000
	27,390	4,000,000

Towns. Turin is the capital. The other chief towns are Genoa, Alexandria, Cagliari, Sassari, Nice, Coni, Vercelli, and Mondovi.

Government &c. The government is monarchy with few definite limits. The royal title, is king of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, and duke of Genoa. The inhabitants may be divided into four classes, noblesse, clergy, inhabitants of the towns, and peasantry. The revenue is about £1,500,000; the standing army 60,000 men; also a national militia of 40,000. The religion is Roman Catholic. There are two universities in the continental states, Turin and Genoa. Primary schools have heretofore been on a very imperfect footing, but in 1815 the system of Bell and Lancaster was introduced.

Sardis, now *Sart*.

Sardoul, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 3 N. Abrantes. Pop. 3,100.

Sarena, t. France, in Loiret; 6 N. Orleans.

Sarena, t. S. A., in Chili. Lat. 20. 40. S.

Sarepta, t. Eu. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 8 S. Tzaritzin, 190 S. by W. Saratov.

Vol. II.

It was founded in 1765, by a colony of Moravians, and now contains 800 inhabitants of that community, who act as manufacturers and missionaries.

Sarepta, see *Sarfend*.

Sarfa, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 63 SW. Kariatim.

Sarfend, or *Sharfend*, t. Palestine, near the sea coast, supposed to be the ancient *Sarepta*; 8 S. Saida.

Sargans, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 42 S. Constance, 45 ESE. Zurich. Lon. 9. 32. E. Lat. 47. 1. N. It consists of a single street, and was formerly the capital of a county.

Sarge, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 3 SSW. Montdoubleau, 27 NW. Blois. Pop. 1,534.

Sargel, s-p. Africa, where Andrew Doria was beaten by Barbarossa. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Sargnac, t. France, in Gard; 6 NE. Nismes.

Sarguemines, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Moselle, near the river Sarre; 3 posts SW. Deux Ponts, 9½ E. Metz. Lon. 7. 11. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 3,167.

Sarhaut, t. Bengal; 32 WNW. Nagore.

Sarhou Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 392 ENE. Peking. Lon. 123. 52. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

Sarhou Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, in Kirin; 20 N. Ningouta. Lon. 129. 21. E. Lat. 44. 44. N.

Sari, (supposed to be the ancient *Zadracarta*), t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 25 SW. Fehrabad. Lon. 52. 58. E. Lat. 35. 35. N. H. 4,500. It is the residence of the Khans, and is situated in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk. This town was built by the ancient Persians. When Mr. Hanway was here, 4 temples existed belonging to the Guebres, who formerly inhabited all this coast of the Caspian sea.

Sari, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 N. Nehavend, 160 NW. Ispahan.

Sariatim, t. Natolia; 21 SW. Kiangari.

Saribrod, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 28 WNW. Sophia.

Sarrie, t. New Navarre; 118 SSW. Casa Grande.

Sariesniemi, t. Finland, on a lake; 28 NW. Cajana.

Sariggiola, t. Macedonia; 20 S. Edessa.

Sarignan, or *St. Charles*, one of the Ladrone islands, in E. Indian sea; 18 miles from Guam.

Sarigo, now *Saruks*.

Sarikaúak, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 N. Selefkeh.

Sarinena, t. Spain, in Aragon; 16 SW. Balbastro. In 1133, a battle was fought near this town between the Moors and Christians, in which the latter were defeated, and the king of Aragon killed.

Sarinhaym, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lat. 8. 50. S.

Sariphi, now *Sahar*.

Sarizko, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 400 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 84. 26. E. Lat. 72. 20. N.

Sark, r. Scot., formed of two branches, the White and Black, which runs into the Eden, 4 miles below Carlisle.

Sark, or *Serk*, small isl. in the English Channel, not far from the coast of France, and about 6 E. of Guernsey, on which it is dependent. The air is wholesome, and the land though san-

dy, generally fertile enough to produce all the necessities of life for its inhabitants. The island is about 2 miles long, and nearly as wide, and contains about 900 inhabitants. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 49. 27. N.

Sark, (*Little*), very small isl. S. of Sark.

Sark, (*New*), see *Egmont*.

Sarkas, see *Seracs*.

Sarkaw, t. Prussia, on the Curisch Nerung; 24 N. Königsberg.

Sarlapally, t. Mysore; 12 SE. Tademerri.

Sarkfoot, v. Scot., in Dumfries-shire, at the mouth of the Sark, with a harbour, admitting vessels of 120 tons.

Sarkholm, small isl. Russia, in the gulf of Riga, belonging to the circle of Pernau.

Sarkinos, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 48. E. Lat. 63. 19. N.

Sarlat, t. France, principal place of a district, in Dordogne, on a river of the same name; 27 SE. Périgueux, 30 NW. Cahors. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 5,924.

Sarlingbach, t. Austria; 7 S. Aigen.

Sarmatia, ancient country, Europe and Asia. It extended W. and SW. as far as to the Vistula and Tyras, or Dnieper; and comprehended the modern countries of Lithuania, Poland, Great and Little Tartary & Russia. The Sarmatians, it is supposed, were descended from the Scythians.

Sarmee, t. Bengal; 7 ENE. Noony.

Sarmena, t. Turkish Armenia; 18 E. Trebisond.

Sarmisk, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 12 ENE. Chrudim.

Sarmizagethusa, now *Varhely*.

Sarmund, see *Saarmund*.

Sarn y Buch, cape on W. coast of North Wales, and county of Merioneth; 17 N. Aberystwith.

Sarna, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 100 NW. Fahlun.

Sarnabitiba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 17. 30. S.

Sarnache, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 18 NE. Thomar.

Sarnau, or *Sarnowo*, t. Pru. Posen; 37 N. Breslau, 53 S. Posen. Pop. 1,442.

Sarne, r. France, which runs into the Birs, near Talsperg.

Sarnen, t. Switz., in Unterwalden, near a lake, to which it gives name; 9 S. Lucerne. Pop. 2,000. It contains a gymnasium, and had formerly a castle.

Sarnzang, t. Austria; 2 SSE. Entzerstorff.

Sarnia, now *Guernsey*.

Sarno, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 10 NW. Salerno, 16 ENE. Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. Lat. 40. 48. N. Pop. 11,983. Bp. see. It contains only 2 churches and 5 monasteries. In the environs are collected annually about 4,000 lbs. weight of silk, supposed to be the finest and best wound in the kingdom.—Near this town Ferdinand I. attacked the duke of Anjou, and was defeated with great loss. Here likewise a battle was fought between Roger, king of Sicily, and the prince of Capua, in which the former was defeated.

Sarno, or *Safata*, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 10 SSE. Naples.

Sarny, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 10 ESE. Darore.

Saroka, t. Moldavia, near the Dneister; 76 ENE. Stephanowze, 84 NNW. Bender.

Saronilla, see *Serranilla*.

Saronic Gulf, now *Engia*.

Saronilla, or *Servanilla*, or *Serraila*, shoals of the island of Jamaica; 130 WSW. Pedro shoals, 203 SW. Portland point. Lon. of the middle, 79. 59. W. Lat. 15. 44. N.

Saros, or *Sarosch*, co. in N. of Hungary, bordering on Aust. Galicia, from which it is separated by the Carpathians; mountainous and rather cold. Pop. 153. 225. Sq. m. 1,380. Chief town, Eperies.

Saros, (*Nagy*, or *Great*), t. Hungary, in the county of the same name; 6 NW. Eperies. Pop. 2,000.

Saros-Patak, t. Hungary, in Zemplin, on the Bodrog; 14 N. by E. Tokay, 120 ENE. Pest. Lon. 21. 34. E. Lat. 48. 19. N. Pop. 8,000. H. 1,630. It is well built, and contains a distinguished Reformed gymnasium, 1 Reformed church, 1 Catholic, and 1 Greek.

Saros, (*Gulf of*), (an. *Melas*), gulf NE. of the Archipelago, W. of the Chersonese.

Sarowy, t. Hind., in Agimere, capital of a district. Lon. 73. 20. E. Lat. 25. 32. N.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, t. Norway, Christiansand; 10 WSW. Frederickstadt. Near this place is a great cascade or water fall, which king Harold Gille, in 1134, first used for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vassal of king Magnus down this dreadful cataract. There is an eminence called *Konigshugel*.

Sarpa, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Tzaritzin.

Sarra, t. Switz., Berne; 9 SSW. Yverdun.

Sarra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 N. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 23. E. Lat. 26. 13. N.

Sarran Colin, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees; 6 S. La Barthe de Nestes. Pop. 664.

Sarrandaga, t. Guzerat; 30 W. Pattun.

Sarrangpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 NNW. Hajypour.

Sarre, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 9 E. St. Jean de Luz.

Sarre, or *Saar*, r. which rises in France, passes by Saarburg, Fenestrange, Sarwerden, Bouquenon, Sar Albe, Sarburg, Sar Louis, Sarburg in Treves, &c., and runs into the Moselle, near Treves.

Sarre, v. Eng., in Kent, on the isle of Thanet, midway between Thanet and Canterbury. It is a member of the port of Sandwich, and formerly a seaport of some repute.

Sarre, r. Eng., in Kent, which runs from Reculver to the Stour, forming the W. boundary of the island of Thanet.

Sarreal, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli; 11 S. Cervera.

Sarreburg, see *Saarburg*, and *Sarburg*.

Sarreunion, t. France, in Lower Rhine, on the Sarre. Pop. 2,791.

Sarri, t. Corsica; 11 N. Ajazzo. Pop. 641.

Sarria, t. Spain, in Galicia; 12 SSE. Lugo.

Sarrians, t. France, in Vaucluse; 12 NNE. Avignon. Pop. 1,943.

Sarrola, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 8. 35. W. Lat. 13. 55. N.

Sarrowly, t. Hind., Baglana; 20 S. Damaun.

Sars, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 87. 5. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Sarsa, t. Spain, in Aragon; 14 S. Jaca.

Sarsana, or *Zarzana*, t. and fortress, Genoa, on the river Magra, near which is a fort in the mountains called *Sarzanello*; 45 ESE. Genoa, 60 NW. Florence. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. Pop. 3,500. Bp. see.

Sarsar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Narhel Malek; 10 SE. Bagdad.

Sarser, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 65 N. Aurungabad.

Sarsina, or *Zarsina*, t. Italy; 11 WSW. Rimini, 127 N. Rome. Bp. see. It has no church but the cathedral.

Sarskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 3. E. Lat. 62. 19. N.

Sarstadt, or *Sarstedt*, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 4 NW. Peina. Pop. 1,088.

Sarsura, now *Surseff*.

Sart, t. A. Turkey, Natolia; 30 ENE. Smyrna. H. 15. It was anciently called *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and the residence of king Cræsus. The city of Sardis was situated on the Pactolus, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. Under the Romans it was a large, rich, and splendid city, but suffered much by earthquakes in the reign of Tiberius, who liberally contributed to repair its damages. The acropolis or citadel was on a hill, of a triangular form, and the sides rough. Here are many remnants of massive buildings, marble piers sustaining heavy fragments of arches of brick, &c. It contains but a few mean houses, but has a large caravansary, and 3 grist mills, in which 9 or 10 Greeks are employed. But there was no Christian family residing here in 1820.

Sarta, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Sartam, or *Sartan*, see *Sertam*.

Sarte, or *Sarthe*, r. France, which rises near Sees, in Orne, passes by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Beaumont, La Guerche, Le Mans, Sablé, and near Angers is joined by the Mayenne; 4 m. below which the united streams join the Loire. It is navigable from Le Mans.

Sarte, or *Sarthe*, dep. France, bounded N. by Orne, E. by Eure-and-Loir, and Loir-and-Cher, S. by Indre-and-Loire and Mayne-and-Loire, and W. by Mayenne. The form is nearly circular, about 50 miles from N. to S., and 45 from E. to W. In the former division of France this was the province of Mayne. Pop. 410,380. Sq. m. 2,430. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Le Mans, the capital, La Fleche, Marmers, and St. Calais.

Sartene, t. Corsica, capital of a district; 22 ESE. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,882.

Sartigan, t. Lower Canada, on the Chaudiere. Lon. 70. 30. W. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Sartilly, t. France, Channel; 4 NW. Avranches, 7 SE. Granville. Pop. 952.

Sartine Islands, cluster of islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 129. 0. W. Lat. 50. 56. N.

Sartoroe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 17. N.

Saru, t. Persia, in Irak; 35 SE. Kom.

Sarua, t. Persia, Kerman; 60 N. Kermanshir.

Saruan, t. Persia, in Segestan, on the Her-mund, opposite to Dergasp.

Sarvar, t. & fortress, Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Raab and Guntz; 37 SSE. Pres-

burg, 48 SSE. Vienna. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. 800.

Sarvasko, castle, Hungary; 13 N. Erlau.

Sarvitz, r. Hungary, which rises about 6 NNE. Stuhl Weissenburg, and runs into the Danube, near Mohacs.

Sarvitza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly; 30 NE. Larissa. Lon. 21. 58. E. Lat. 40. 3. N.

Saruks, (an. *Sarigo*), t. Persia, in Chorasan; 38 farsangs from Meschid. It is inhabited by 6,000 families of Turkomans.

Sarum, (Old,) borough, Eng., in Wiltshire; 2 N. Salisbury. It was anciently a city of renown, and by the Romans called *Sorbiodunum*, though at present reduced to one house, and some ruins and intrenchments. This was the original situation of Salisbury, and the bishop had a castle here; but the see was removed to the present situation of Salisbury, in the year 1219. Two members, however, are yet returned to parliament by the proprietors of lands, and the election takes place in the field, on the spot where the last houses of the city stood.

Sarun, circar, Hind., in Bahar, bounded NE by the Gundek, by which it is separated from Bettiah and Hajypour, SW. by the Ganges, and W. and NW. by Oude; 75 miles long, and 35 broad. Chuprah is the capital.

Sarunna, t. Hind., in Tatta; 20 S. Tatta.

Sarurpour, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 30 SW. Merat.

Sarus, now *Seihoun*.

Sarwarkarna, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 1,397 miles from the Mississippi.

Sarwerden, t. France, in Moselle; 28 W. Haguenuau, 34 NNW. Strasburg. Pop. 474.

Sarzana, see *Sarsana*.

Sarzanello, t. Genoa, situated on a mountain of the same name; 1 N. Sarzana.

Sarzeau, t. France, Morbihan; 7 S. Vannes, 18 W. Roche Bernard. Pop. 5,380.

Sarzedas, t. Portugal, Beira; 7 NW. Castel Branco. Pop. 3,000.

Sarzena, t. Italy; 6 NE. Brescia.

Sas de Ghent, or *Sas van Ghent*, t. & port, Neth., Flanders, on a canal made from Ghent to the Scheldt; small, but regularly fortified, with sluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water; 10 N. Ghent, 25 W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,843.

Sasaf, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Sasamon, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 20 NW. Burgos.

Sasanah, t. Hind., in Oude; 32 S. Lucknow.

Sasanan, t. Hind., Cicacole; 20 NE. Tickely.

Sasaw, t. Hind., in Gangpour; 26 NE. Pada.

Sasbach, t. Baden; 17 E. Strasburg. Pop. 867.

Sascavetz, t. Hungary, near the Drave; 8 SW. Csakathurn.

Saseagur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 5 W. Saseram. Lon. 84. 5. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Saseram, t. Hind., one of the chief places of the circar of Rotas, in Bahar; 55 SE. Benares, 75 SW. Patna. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Saskaron, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65. 46. N.

Saskashawin, or *Saskatchiwin*, or *Sisiscatchwin*, r. N. A., formed by two large branches, called North and South Branch, which rise from

the Rocky mountains about Lon. 115. W. and unite about Lon. 105. W. The river then flows easterly, passes through Pine Island lake, and flows into the NW. part of lake Winnipeg. Below lake Winnipeg it is called *Nelson's River*.

Sasko, castle, Hungary, on the Gran; 7 S. Kremnitz.

Saslowl, t. Eu. Russia, in Volhynia; 80 E. Brody, 90 W. Zytomiers. Pop. 5,064.

Sasnah, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 SE. Cawnpour.

Sasram, small isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Camboja. Lon. 103. 48. E. Lat. 10. N.

Sassa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 7 SSW. Aquila.

Sassafras, r. Md., which runs W. into the Chesapeake, 6 S. Elk river.

Sassafras, v. Kent co. Md., near the head of the Sassafras; 17 S. Elkton.

Sassano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 11 N. Policastro. Pop. 3,620.

Sassari, city, Sardinia, capital of the province of Capo a Sassari, the northern half of the island, on the river Torres, about 7 miles from the sea, 54 N. Oristagni, 88 NNW. Cagliari. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 40. 45. N. Pop. 30,000. Abp. see. It stands on an elevated plain, is well built, surrounded with a wall; the residence of a viceroy; contains a university erected in 1775; 2 colleges, a seminary, and numerous churches and convents. The environs produce an abundance of wine, silk, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, for which reason it is sometimes called *Logoderi*.

Sasselo, t. Genoa; 10 N. Savona. On the 10th of April a bloody battle was fought near this place, between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were defeated.

Sassenage, t. France, in Isere, celebrated for its cheese; 3 E. Grenoble, 9 SSE. Moirans. Pop. 1,242.

Sasselot, t. France, Lower-Seine; 6 W. Cany.

Sassenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, about 2 miles from the Embs; 12 E. Munster, 24 S. Osnaburg. Pop. 1,299.

Sassenberg, see *Saschenberg*.

Sassenfurth, t. Bavaria; 5 NW. Forcheim.

Sassin, *Sasvar*, or *Schlossberg*, t. Hungary, on the Miava; 33 N. Presburg. Here has been a great cotton manufacture, now declined.

Sasso Ferrato, t. Papedom, in Ancona; 16 SW. Jesi.

Sassum, t. Hungary; 20 NW. Podolicz.

Sassuolo, t. Italy, in Modena, on the Secchia, with a castle; 7 SSW. Modena. Pop. 3,049. Two miles from this town is an aperture in the earth, called *La Salsa*, which frequently throws out smoke, flames, and ashes, with a sulphureous smell, to the height of 120 feet, particularly in the spring and autumn; this is sometimes attended with great noise. The whole hill is sterile; and when the eruption begins, the petroleum wells become muddy. Many petrified substances are found here.

Sastago, t. Spain, in Aragon; 13 N. Huesca.

Sastamala, t. Finland; 25 N. Biorneborg.

Sasty, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 SSW. Patna.

Sasulza, r. Walachia, which runs into the Syl, 3 S. Tergosyl.

Saswah, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 20 WNW. Budayoon.

Saszinkowitz, see *Sosznitzowitz*.

Satabago, pr. A. Turkey, on the borders of the river Cur, and to the S. of Imiretta. It is in general fertile; its principal riches are wine, honey, and cattle; chief town, Akalzike.

Satadoo, t. Africa, capital of a country of the same name, on E. side of the Faleme, SW. of Bambouk. Lon. 9. 52. W. Lat. 12. 30. S.

Satafa, now *Kasbaile*.

Sataldere, r. Natolia, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 8 W. Artaki.

Satalia, or *Antalia*, or *Adalia*, s-p. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 134 S. Kiutaja. Lon. 30. 55. E. Lat. 37. 3. N. Pop. 8,000; $\frac{2}{3}$ Turks, $\frac{1}{3}$ Greeks: according to Malte-Brun, more than 30,000. It is beautifully situated at the bottom of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is strong, and divided into 3 towns; the environs are exceedingly fertile; the citrons and oranges are particularly fine; and the gardens around the town are very beautiful. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wool, cotton, goats' hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees' wax. The navigation of the gulf is considered as dangerous. It is supposed to be built on the site of the ancient fortress of *Olbia*, and 5 miles distant are the ruins of *Attalia*.

Sataly, t. Samogitia; 18 NW. Birza.

Satanoor, t. Mysore; 30 E. Seringapatam.

Santanow, t. Russia, in Podolia; 40 N. Kaminiac. Pop. 2,162.

Satapa, t. on SE. coast of Borneo; 69 ENE. Banjar Massim.

Satashygyr, t. Hind., Benares; 12 SW. Chunar.

Satauket, p-v. in the township of Brookhaven, on N. side of Long Island; 65 E. New-York, W. 296. It contains an elegant Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church, and about 70 houses. It is pleasant and healthy, and is the principal harbour for wood vessels on N. side of the island.

Sateba, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 60 NW. Parral.

Sater, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, in the neighbourhood of which are some rich copper mines; 45 SW. Gefle. Pop. 514.

Sateram, t. Mysore; 15 S. Seringapatam.

Salgong, or *Satagong*, known to the Romans by the name of *Ganges Reggia*, at present a village of Bengal, on the river Hoogly, formerly a considerable city, with great trade; 4 NW. Hoogly.

Saterland, district, Westphalia, in Oldenburg, between Vechte and Bremen; 14 miles long, and 6 broad, composed chiefly of turf bogs. Pop. 2,000.

Sathmar, *Zatmar*, or *Szathmar*, co., Hungary, bordering on Transylvania, on both sides of the river Samos. Pop. 186,497. Sq. m. 2,257. Many tracts are sandy, others marshy, and others covered with soda, yet the country produces considerable wheat, maize, and wine; and has also mines of salt, also metals. Chief town, Nagy-Karoly, and count Karoly is hereditary governor.

Sathmar, or *Sathmar Nemethi*, t. Hungary, in the county of the same name, on the Samos; 56 NNW. Colosvar, 220 E. Presburg. Lon. 22. 53. E. Lat. 47. 46. N. Pop. 10,382. H. 1,500. Cath. bp. see. It contains 1 Cath., 1 Greek, and 2 Ref. chh., and a Cath. seminary and gym-

nasium. It has considerable trade, particularly in wine, and also salt, from the salt mines in the vicinity. In 1646 the Protestants held a national council here.

Satilé, t. Bambarra; 160 WNW. Sego.

Satilla, (Great,) r. Georgia, which runs ESE. into the sea, N. of Cumberland island.

Satilla, (Little,) r. Georgia, which runs into the sea, N. of the Great Satilla.

Satilla, p-t. Glynn co., Georgia; W. 757.

Satillieu, t. France, in Ardèche; 6 S. Annonay, 12 NNW. Tournon. Pop. 2,024.

Satilpour, t. Guzerat; 45 NW. Radunpour.

Satimangalam, t. & fortress, Hind., in Coimbatore. Lon. 77. 20. E. Lat. 10. 28. N. H. 600. Here is a temple of Vishnu.

Satirova, t. Rus., Perm; 24 N. Solikamsk.

Satisanagara, t. Hind., in Marawar; 7 W. Tripatore.

Sativa, settlement, New-Grenada, in Tunja; 100 NE. Santa Fe. Pop. 1,000.

Satka, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 18 SW. Biczow.

Satoga, or *Montreal*, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 10 m. above Montreal.

Satriano, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 7 SW. Acerenza. Bp. see.

Satriano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the seat of a provincial tribunal; 8 S. Squillace.

Satrum, t. Carnatic; 12 S. Trichinopoly.

Satshire, t. Imiretta; 80 E. Cotatis.

Sattarah, t. Hind., in Bejapour, formerly the capital of the Mahratta state, near the source of the Kistnah; 50 S. Poonah, 77 W. Bejapour. Lon. 74. 8. E. Lat. 15. 45. N. It is a celebrated town and fortress, built on a rock. It was taken from the king of Bejapour by Sevadjee, founder of the Mahratta state, fortified, and by him made the capital of his dominions.

Sattelberg, mt. Silesia, in Schweidnitz; 4 NE. Landshut.

Sattimungulum, t. & fortress, Hind.; 33 N. Coimbatore, 68 SSE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 12. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Sattinaff, cluster of islets and rocks in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. 38. E. Lat. 5. 24. N.

Sattinagram, t. Hind., Guntoor; 13 N. Guntoor.

Sattipalam, t. Hind., in Golconda; 27 WSW. Combamet.

Sattna, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 7 NW. Sundswall.

Sattra, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 24 NW. Nykoping.

Saturness, cape on S. coast of Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Saturnia, t. Tuscany; 20 NE. Orbitello.

Satzig, t. Pomerania; 5 N. Zachan, 16 E. Stargard. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 53. 27. N.

Satzha, t. Bohemia; 35 E. by N. Prague. Pop. 1,200.

Sau Alben, mt. Carinthia; 5 NE. Ebernstein.

Sava, (an. *Tabas*), t. Persia, in Irac, surrounded with walls of earth; 65 S. Casbin, 180 NW. Ispahan. Lon. 49. 10. E. Lat. 34. 54. N. It is the capital of a district, but decayed. The environs produce abundance of rare and excellent fruit, especially pomegranates and almonds, which the gardens produce in great abundance.

Sava, now *Seedy Eesah*.

Sauad, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 10 N. Damar.

Sava, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 NNE. Meaco.

Savact, t. Turkestan; 25 SSW. Cogend.

Sauadi, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 15 N. Ensene.

Sauadi Kedami, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 10 N. Abu Girge.

Savage Creek, bay on NW. coast of Newfoundland.

Savage Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 33 miles in circumference, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhospitable. They were, probably, not numerous. They seemed to be stout, well-made men, were naked, except round the waist, and some of them had their faces, breasts, and thighs painted black. Lon. 169. 37. W. Lat. 19. 1. S.

Savage Mountains, mts. in Pennsylvania; 110 NW. Philadelphia.

Savage Island, (Great,) isl. in Hudson's straits. Lon. 70. W. Lat. 62. 25. N.

Savage River, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 79. 8. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Savage Island, (Lower,) isl. in Hudson's straits. Lon. 66. 20. W. Lat. 61. 48. N.

Savalelas, t. S. A., Popayan; 52 NW. Cali.

Savalos, t. Darien; 32 SW. St. Maria de Darien.

Sauamec, t. Persia, Chorasani; 30 SW. Zauzan.

Savan Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 90. 15. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

Savannas, r. Darien, which runs into the bay of Panama.

Savannah, r. U. S., which is formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee. It separates S. Carolina from Georgia, and runs SE. into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 miles, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, which, by the course of the river, is 340 miles above Savannah. Just above Augusta there are falls; beyond these the river is navigable for boats to the junction of the Tugeloo and Keowee.

Savannah, city, & port of entry, Chatham co. Georgia, on SW. bank of the Savannah, 17 m. from its mouth; 118 SW. Charleston, 123 SE. Augusta, 160 ESE. Milledgeville, W. 658. Lon. 81. 10. W. Lat. 32. 8. N. Pop., in 1810, 5,195; in 1820, 7,523; slaves 3,175; free blacks 582. It is situated on a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above low tide, and contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a hospital, a theatre, a public library, an academy, an exchange, 3 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank; and 7 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, & a Jewish synagogue.

The academy is built of brick and stone, 180 feet by 60, of 3 stories. The exchange is a brick edifice of 5 stories. The new Presbyterian church, recently erected, is a very spacious and elegant edifice of stone. The city a few years since was almost wholly built of wood, with very few elegant houses, but a large proportion of the houses recently erected, are handsomely built of brick. Savannah has heretofore been accounted very unhealthy during the summer and autumn, but the salubrity of the place is now much improved by appropriating to a dry culture, those lands in its immediate vicinity, which were formerly appropriated to the culture of rice.

The city is regularly laid out, and contains 10 public squares, each consisting of 2 acres, with a pump in the centre. The squares and public walks are planted with china trees, which contribute much to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. Savannah is the great emporium of the state, and is a place of much trade. In 9 months, ending June 30, 1817, there were exported 107,320 bales of cotton, 3,605 hhds. of tobacco, 11,228 tierces of rice; total value \$9,966,503: and in six months, ending the 31st of March 1818, 61,797 bales of cotton, 13,680 tierces of rice, and 1,500 hhds. of tobacco. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1821, amounted to 10,826 tons. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water come up to the wharfs; larger vessels take in their cargoes at Five Fathom Hole, 3 miles below the town. On the east side of the city is Fort Wayne; at Five Fathom Hole is Fort Jackson; and on Tybee island, near the mouth of the river, there is a light-house. On the 10th Jan. 1820, 463 buildings were destroyed in this city by fire. The damage was estimated at \$4,000,000. The part burnt has been since mostly rebuilt with brick, in an improved style.

Savannah, (*New*,) t. Burke co. Georgia, on the Savannah; 12 S. Augusta.

Savannah, v. Lauderdale co. Alabama.

Savannah, (*Jews*,) t. S. A., in Guiana, on the Surinam, 60 miles above Paramaribo. It is inhabited by Jews, and is populous.

Savannah Bay, bay at E. end of Antigua.

Savannah Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast. Lon. 89. 50. W. Lat. 15. 58. N.

Savannah la Mer, t. on E. coast of St. Domingo, on S. side of Samana bay, opposite to the town of Samana.

Savannah la Mer, t. Jamaica, on S. coast. Lon. 78. 7. W. Lat. 18. 13. N.

Savannah Mountains, mountains in Jamaica; 12 E. Savannah la Mer.

Savannah Point, cape on W. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 29. W. Lat. 15. 33. N.

Savannah River, (*Little*,) r. Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, NW. of St. Joseph's bay.

Savarnolo, t. Italy, in Friuli; 20 S. Udina.

Savary's Island, isl. in the gulf of Georgia, about 2 leagues from E. to W., and half a league wide. Lon. 235. 54. E. Lat. 49. 57. N.

Savastopoli, see *Isgour*.

Saubut Jung, two small islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 114. 38. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Sauceda, t. Mexico, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name; 100 NNW. Durango. Lon. 105. 44. W. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Sauceda, r. Mexico, which rises about 20 SE. of Tinapa, in New Biscay, and joins the Nacas, to form the Palmas.

Saucer Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago; 1 S. Westminster Hall.

Sauces, r. Paraguay, which washes the Pampas, and after a S. course of 126 leagues, turns east, and runs into the sea of Magellan, forming a great bay, in Lat. 42. 40. S.

Sauces aux Bois, t. France, Ardennes; 7 NE. Rethel.

Sauclieres, t. France, Aveiron; 15 SE. Milhau.

Saucon, (*Lower*,) t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 2,008.

Saucon, (*Upper*,) t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 1,642.

Saucona, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 181.

Saucona Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill, Lon. 75. 58. W. Lat. 40. 26. N.

Saucort, t. France, Somme; 6 S. St. Valery. Here the Normans were defeated by Louis II., in the year 881.

Saudre, (*Petite*,) r. France, which runs into the Grand Saudre, near Salbris, in Loir-and-Cher.

Saudre, (*Grande*,) r. France, which runs into the Cher, near Selles, in Loir-and-Cher.

Saudrupt, t. France, Meuse; 6 NE. St. Dizier, 6 SW. Bar le Duc.

Save, (an. *Savus*,) r. Ger., which rises in NW. part of Carniola, 6 S. Villach, in Carinthia, passes by Ratmansdorf, Crainburg, Gurckfeld, and Rein, soon after which it enters and crosses Croatia, passing by Agram, &c., separates Slavonia from Bosnia and Servia, and joins the Danube, at Belgrade. Length 400 miles.

Save, (*La*,) r. France, which runs into the Garonne, near Grenade, in Upper Garonne.

Saveib, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 72 S. Suster.

Saveignies, t. France, Oise; 4 NW. Beauvais.

Savelli, t. Naples, Calabria Citra. Pop. 2,062.

Savenay, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower Loire; 18 NW. Nantes, 31 W. Ancenis. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 47. 22. N. Pop. 1,814. During the disturbances in La Vendée, the royalists were defeated by the republicans, with great slaughter, near this town.

Savennieres, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 4 NE. Chalonne, 5 S. Angers. Pop. 2,533.

Savendroog, see *Savindroog*.

Saverdun, t. France, Arriege; 15 NW. Mirepoix, 24 N. Tarascon. Pop. 2,940.

Saverne, or *Zabern*, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Lower Rhine; 16 WSW. Haguenau, 18 WNW. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 3,980.

Saverne du Rhine, see *Rheinzabern*.

Saugatuck, p-v. Fairfield co. Ct., on the Saugatuck, 2 miles from its mouth; 3 NE. Norwalk, W. 276. It has considerable trade and an academy.

Saugatuck, see *Sagatuck*.

Saugees Town, t. N. A., in a mountainous country, inhabited by Indians called *Saugees*. Lon. 89. 48. W. Lat. 42. 43. N.

Saugdy, v. Bengal; 40 SSE. Dacca.

Saugerties, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y., on west bank of the Hudson; 13 N. Kingston, 52 S. Albany, W. 346. Pop. 2,699.

Saughquoit, p-v. in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y.; 105 W. by N. Albany, W. 385.

Saugo, t. Spain, Leon; 12 S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Saugues, t. France, Upper Loire; 15 SW. Le Puy, 18 SE. St. Flour. Pop. 3,430.

Saugus, t. Essex co. Mass.; 2½ W. Lynn, 8 SW. Salem. Pop. 748.

Saugutchy, t. Bengal; 17 E. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 16. E. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Savig, t. Norway, Drontheim; 88 N. Drontheim.

Savigliano, t. Naples, Bari; 9 E. Minorbino.

Savigliano, t. Piedmont, cap. of a district, situated in a plain, watered by the Maira & Grana;

8 ESE. Saluzzo, 8 SW. Cherasco. Lon. 7.40. E. Lat. 44. 35. N. Pop. 18,752. It is fortified, well built, and has 4 churches, and some manufactures of woollens, silk, and linen. It is so commodious, for the excellence of the air, and the fertility of the soil, that Charles V., when he resided at Savigliano, in June 1536, asserted, that he had never seen a place more proper for the subsistence of an army.

Savignac les Eglises, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 SW. Exideuil, 10 SSE. Périgueux. Pop. 970.

Savignano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 21 N. Conza. Pop. 1,763.

Savignano, t. Italy, States of the Church, in Ravenna; 8 W. Rimini. Pop. 5,100.

Savigne, t. France, in Indre; 7 N. Langeais, 15 WNW. Tours. Pop. 1,037.

Savigne l'Evêque, t. France, Sarthe; 6 NE. Le Mans. Pop. 2,248.

Savigny, t. France, Channel; 6 E. Coutances. Pop. 1,200.

Savigny, t. France, Cote-d'Or; 2 N. Beaune.

Savigny sur Bray, t. France, Loir-and-Cher; 7 SW. Mondoubleau. Pop. 2,600.

Savigny sur Seille, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 4 W. Louhans, 8 NE. Tournus.

Savigny en Septaine, t. France, in Cher; 7 E. Bourges, 9 W. Neronde. Pop. 527.

Saville, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 1,154.

Savina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 44 N. Eniseisk.

Savindroog, t. & fortress, Hind., in Mysore; 18 W. Bangalore, 47 NE. Seringapatam. This fortress is situated on the summit of a vast mountain or rock, which is supposed to rise above half a mile in perpendicular height, from a table or base of 8 or 10 miles in circ. This immense mountain is divided at its summit by a chasm, which separates it into 2 hills, which, having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works. The whole mountain is surrounded by a strong wall on every side, and in every part which was considered as accessible, cross walls and barriers were erected, so as to give the whole an impregnable and stupendous appearance.

Savines, t. France, in Higher Alps; 4 SW. Embrun. Pop. 1,000.

Savinton, p-t. Cecil co. Md.; W. 110.

Savio, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 SSE. Ravenna.

Saujon, t. France, Lower Charente; 12 WSW. Saintes, 15 S. Rochefort. Pop. 1,524.

Sauks, or *Saukies*, Indians, N. A., principally residing in 4 villages; the first at the rapids of the Moines, the second 60 m. above, the third on Rocky river, 3 miles from its mouth, & the fourth on the Iowa. They raise great quantities of corn, beans, and melons. No. 2,850.

Saulce, t. France, in Higher Alps; 9 S. Gap.

Saulgau, (an. *Salumocenis*), t. Wurt., on the Schwarzbach; 5 SW. Buchau. Pop. 1,900.

Saulheim, or *Lower Saulheim*, t. Hesse; 8 SE. Ingelheim, 14 E. Creutznach. Pop. 1,234.

Sauliau, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 13 S. Samur en Auxois, 33 W. Dijon. Lon. 4. 17. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 2,887. Here was anciently a college of the Druids. The chief trade is in wood, ship timber, staves, and corn.

Sault, t. France, in Vaucluse; 18 W. Forcalquier, 24 WSW. Sisteron. Pop. 1,617.

Sault a la Puce, (*Riviere du*), small r. Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, opposite to the island of Orleans.

Sault de St. Marie, v. Michigan Territory, on south bank of St. Mary's river, at the rapids; 15 miles below the SE. end of lake Superior, 85 NW. Michilimackinack. Lat. 46. 31. N. It consists of 15 or 20 buildings, and has the marks of an old settlement fallen to decay. The site is elevated and pleasant, and the situation advantageous, at the head of ship navigation, and having the privilege of an excellent fishery, the white fish being taken at the foot of the rapids in great quantities. Here was once a fort, now entirely demolished. About 200 Chippeway Indians reside here in 40 huts.—On the opposite or Canada side, the NW. company have an establishment, consisting of a number of stores & dwelling houses.

Sault de Navailles, t. France, Lower Pyrenees; 6 NE. Orthes. Pop. 2,260.

Saulty, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 12 SE. St. Pol.

Sautx, t. France, in Upper Saone; 9 SW. Luxeuil.

Saumapetta, t. Mysore; 12 S. Damacherry.

Saumer, r. Ger., which rises near Corvey, & runs into the Weser, 9 above Polle.

Saumnagur, t. Bengal; 15 SW. Midnapour.

Saumur, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Maine-and-Loire; 21 SE. Angers, 33 WSW. Tours. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 47. 15. N. Pop. 9,636. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a government called *Saumurois*.—In June 1793, the republicans were defeated, and the town taken by the royalists.—Native, Madame Dacier.

Saunders's Island, isl. in S. Atlantic ocean. It is about 8 or 10 leagues in circ., shewing a surface of considerable height, whose summit is lost in the clouds, and covered with ice or snow. Lon. 26. 44. W. Lat. 57. 49. S.

Saundersville, see *Sandersville*.

Saunkley, t. Hind., Candeish; 20 S. Chuprah.

Savoisy, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 10 SSW. Chatillon.

Savok, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, about 3 miles below Preston.

Savolax, or *Sawolax*, province, Finland; bounded N. by Cajana, E. & S. by Russia, and W. by Tavastland; about 200 miles in length, & 100 in breadth. It produces very little pasture, as it mostly consists of woods, lakes, rivers, & morasses.

Savona, t. Genoa; 20 WSW. Genoa, 60 NE. Nice. Lon. 8. 31. E. Lat. 44. 19. N. Pop. 10,664. Bp. see. It has a citadel, a cathedral, 3 parish churches, and 17 convents. The harbour has been partly choked up to hinder the approach of large ships.

Savona, r. which runs into the bay of Naples, Lon. 14. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

Savonieres, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Cher; 8 SW. Tours.

Savora, v. Sicily, on a mountain; 15 or 20 miles from Messina.

Savorgnano, t. Friuli; 6 NNW. Udina.

Savouge, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 9 S. Dijon.

Savou, or *Coffin Island*, small island, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 44. 22. E. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Savoy, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. ; 25 NE. Lenox, 120 W. Boston, W. 410. Pop. 852.

Savoy, duchy, Europe, forming NW. part of the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia ; bounded N. & E. by Switzerland, S. by Piedmont and France, and W. by France ; 94 miles long from N. to S., and from 60 to 70 broad. Pop. 449,487. Sq. m. 3,800. It is divided into 6 districts, Chamberry, Genevois, Chablais, Faucigny, Tarantaise, and Maurienne. Chief town, Chamberry.

The surface is in the highest degree bleak & rugged ; mountains, rocks, precipices, cascades, & forests are its characteristic features. Among the mountains are Mont Blanc, Mount St. Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Iseran, Mount Valais, and Mount Toumet. The rivers are the Rhone, Isere, Arve, and Arc.

Savoy is naturally one of the poorest countries in Europe, but by industry and careful cultivation, the inhabitants gain a comfortable subsistence. The valleys produce wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp ; the sides of mountains are covered with pasture, and in favourable situations, with vines. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, and silver. The chief exports are cheese, butter, hemp, tanned skins, wool, &c.

The Savoyards have the characteristics of an uninstructed and an uncorrupted people—frugality, sobriety, frankness, probity, and credulity. They are of a brown complexion, and frequently troubled with the goitre.—The name of Savoy is derived from the Latin *Sabaudia*, which anciently formed a part of *Gallia Norbonensis*.

Saura, see *Sawara*.

Saura, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 40 SW. Diarbekir.

Saurat, t. France, Arriege ; 3 NW. Tarascon. Pop. 3,495.

Saurek, mt. Arabia, in Yemen ; 24 E. Taas.

Saurungpour, t. Hind., in the Malwa country ; 43 NNE. Indore, 43 NE. Ougein. Lon. 76.32. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Saurzuh, t. Hind., Oude ; 30 NW. Lucknow.

Sausch, t. Carniola ; 4 N. Stein.

Sauselle, t. Spain, in Leon ; 30 NW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Saussemenil, t. France, in Channel ; 3 N. Valognes, 7 SE. Cherbourg.

Sauteurs, (*Le Morne des*,) or *Leaper's Hill*, a precipice near the river of the same name, on N. end of the island of Grenada.

Sautgur, t. Hind., in Baramahal, in a picturesque situation, with a handsome garden belonging to the nabob of the Carnatic. Lon. 78. 54. E. Lat. 12. 58. N.

Sauthey, r. Wales, Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Towy, 1 S. Llangadoc.

Savu, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 8 leagues in length. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 10. 35. S. The sea coast, in general, is low ; but in the middle of the island there are hills of a considerable height. The principal trees of this island are the fan-palm, the cocoa-nut, tamarinds, limes, oranges, and mangoes ; and other vegetable

productions are maize, Guinea corn, rice, millet, calavances, and watermelons. The people are rather under than over the middling size ; the women, especially, are remarkably short, and squat-built ; their complexion is a dark brown, and their hair universally black & lank. The men are, in general, well made, vigorous, & active.

Sauvagère, (*La*,) t. France, in Orne ; 10 E. Domfront. Pop. 2,578.

Sauvassanges, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 15 S. Ambert.

Sauve, t. France, in Gard ; 4 SE. St. Hypolite, 21 W. Nismes. Pop. 2,960.

Sauvel, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, near Strasburg.

Sauver, or *Sur*, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, between Seltz and Fort Louis.

Sauvetat, (*La*,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 5 NW. Lauzun, 11 NNE. Marmande. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 44. 37. N. Pop. 2,800.

Sauvetat, t. France, in Gers ; 9 SW. Lectoure. Pop. 1,225.

Sauvetat de Sauvere, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 10 NW. Valence. Pop. 1,381.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 10 ENE. Monflanquin, 12 E. Villereal. P. 1,062.

Sauveterre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aveiron ; 13 SW. Rhodéz, 19 NNE. Alby. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 44. 13. N. Pop. 3,478.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 6 NE. St. Palais, 9 SW. Orthez. Pop. 1,186.

Sauveterre, t. France, in Gironde ; 9 N. La Reolle, 21 ESE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 600.

Sauviat, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 6 NE. St. Leonard.

Sauvigney les Angirey, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 6 E. Gray, 19 SW. Vesoul.

Savus, see *Sare*, *Zub*, and *Haratch*.

Savuto, r. Naples, which rises in Calabria, and runs into the gulf of St. Eufemia, Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Savuto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name ; 11 S. Cosenza.

Saux le Duc, t. France, in Côte-d'Or ; 4 NW. Is sur Tille.

Sauxillanges, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 6 E. Issoire, 15 W. Ambert. Pop. 2,066.

Sauza, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 6 N. Policastro.

Sauzay le Potier, t. France, in Cher ; 6 NE. Cullan, 7 S. St. Armand.

Sauzé, t. France, in Two-Sevres ; 11 SE. Melle, 19 SE. St. Maixent. Pop. 1,232.

Sauzet, t. France, in Drome ; 4 NE. Montelimart.

Saw Pits, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y., in Rye, on Byram's river, near its entrance into Long Island sound ; W. 256.

Sawa, t. Africa, in Sahara ; 180 SW. Mourzouk. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 26. N.

Sawadabad, t. Hind. ; 3 W. Benares.

Sawan, t. Bengal ; 5 SE. Mauldah.

Sawar, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 18 S. Arrah.

Sawara, (*Upper*,) Indian town, N. C., on the Dan ; 23 NW. Guilford.

Sawara, (*Lower*,) Indian town, N. C., on the Dan ; 14 NNE. Guilford.

Saway, t. on SE. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 125. 70. E. Lat. 9. 10. S.

Sawbridgeworth, t. Eng., in Hertfordshire; 4 S. Bishop's Stortford, 26 N. London. P. 1,687.
Sawkosin, t. Poland; 33 N. Plozko.
Sawkul, t. Hind., in Mahur; 22 N. Mahur.
Sawmbeah, t. Hind., Bahar; 16 NE. Bahar.
Sawmill Creek, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Sawpaur, t. Hind., Bopal; 6 SE. Bopaltol.
Sawree, r. Guzerat, which runs into the sea, 10 SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Sawyah, t. Celebes, on W. coast, on a fine, deep, sandy bay of the same name, capable of receiving the largest ships, about 5 miles inland, on a small rivulet.

Sax, t. Switz., in St. Gall, on the Rhine; 8 SE. Appenzel.

Sax, t. Spain, in Valencia; 15 W. Alicant. Pop. 2,200. Near it is an ancient citadel, built on the summit of a rock.

Saxapahaw, see *Haw*.

Saxaza, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 38 NE. Carlstadt.

Saxe-Coburg, *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. see *Coburg*, *Gotha*, &c.

Saxe-Lauenburg, see *Lauenburg*.

Saxelen, or *Saxlen*, t. Switz., in Unterwalden, on the lake of Sarnen; 12 SSE. Lucerne, 43 ESE. Berne.

Saxen, t. Sweden, Medelpadia; 25 W. Sundswall.

Saxen, t. Bav.; 3 WNW. Lichtenau.

Saxenburg, isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean. Lon. 20. W. Lat. 30. 45. S.

Saxenburg, or *Sachsenburg*, t. Carinthia, Aust. Illyria, in Villach, on the Drave; 34 SW. Muhrau, 38 W. Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 46. 45. N. Near this town are 3 citadels, and a strong pass.

Saxkiobing, s-p. Denmark, in the island of Laaland; the principal trade is in corn; 15 E. Nascow. Pop. 550.

Saxmundham, or *Saxlingham*, t. Eng., Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thursday; 20 NE. Ipswich, 89 NE. London. Lon. 1. 29. E. Lat. 52. 14. N. P. 967.

Saxon's River, r. Vt., which runs into the Connecticut, in Rockingham, 2 S. Bellow's Falls.

Saxon's River, p-v. in Rockingham, Windham co. Vt.; W. 460.

Saxony, (*Land* or *Province* of,) or *Saxonland*, pr. Transylvania, comprising the south part, bordering on Turkey. Pop. 358,516. Sq. m. 3, or 4,000. It is divided into 2 districts, Cronstadt and Bistritz. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. Their ancestors migrated in the 12th century from the borders of the Lower Rhine, then called Saxony. They retain their ancient customs, language, and laws.

Saxony, (*Lower*,) formerly a circle of Germany, bounded N. by Sleswick and the Baltic, E. by Upper Saxony, S. by Upper Saxony and Upper Rhine, and W. by Westphalia and the German sea. It comprised the electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Holstein, the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, with a number of small states. Sq. m. 26,000.

Saxony, (*Upper*,) formerly a circle of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Poland, Silesia, and Lusatia, S. by Bohemia and Fran-

conia, and W. and NW. by Lower Saxony. Pop. about 4,000,000. Sq. m. about 43,000. It comprised the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and a number of small principalities.—Wittenberg was the capital of the electorate or duchy of Saxony. The surface of both circles is generally level; that of Upper Saxony somewhat more elevated than Lower.

SAXONY, km. Europe, toward the NE. of Germany, bounded N. and NE. by the Prussian territories, S. by Bohemia, and W. by the territories of Reuss, Gotha, and Prussia; 140 miles long from E. to W.; greatest breadth 75. It was erected into a kingdom by the treaty of Posen, Dec. 11, 1806. Previous to 1814 it contained above 2,000,000 inhabitants, exclusive of a part of Poland then subject to this crown; but it was greatly reduced by the congress of Vienna, and is now the smallest kingdom in Europe, and comprises only about one sixth part of the late circle of Upper Saxony. The following table exhibits the extent and population according to Hassel.

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Meissen.....	1,600	297,945	Dresden...	45,000
Leipsic.....	1,537	216,917	Leipsic...	32,492
Erzgebirg.....	2,172	459,879	Freyberg	8,739
Vogtland	700	88,639	Plauen.....	6,082
Upper Lusatia	1,173	169,879	Bautzen...	10,000

7,182 1,233,259

Towns. The other principal towns, besides the above, are Chemnitz, Zittau, Meissen, Ebersbach, and Schneeberg.

Face of the country, &c. The surface is much diversified; on the south it is separated from Bohemia by the Erzgebirg mountains, a part of the Sudetic chain; the northern part is more level. The rivers are the Elbe, the Pleisse, the two Elsters, the two Muldas, and the Queiss. The plains and valleys are well cultivated, and produce wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; some hops, tobacco, &c. The mountains abound in various minerals, as iron, copper, lead, arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, borax, porcelain clay, fuller's earth, topazes, cornelians, &c.

Manufactures. Saxony ranks among the most manufacturing countries in Europe. The manufactures consist of linen, woollens, cotton, leather, paper, and articles from the mines. The exports consist of minerals, wool, woollen goods, linen, yarn, and lace. Leipsic is the principal place of trade.

Religion, &c. The religion of the great majority is Lutheran, but the reigning family, since 1697, has been Catholic. Leipsic is the only university; Halle now belongs to Prussia. Saxony is famous for its literature and for the purity with which the German language is here spoken. In no country in Europe, except Scotland and Pays de Vaud, are the lower classes so generally taught to read and write.

Government, &c. The government is monarchy, but the king shares the legislative power with the states, composed of 2 houses, the prelates and nobles in one, and the country gentry and deputies of the towns in the other.—The revenue is stated at about £1,000,000 sterling; the

national debt at £3,700,000; the military force at 12,000 men.

Saxony, Prussian province, formed of most of the cessions made by the kingdom of Saxony to Prussia at the congress of Vienna, together with other territories north of Anhalt and west of the Elbe and Havel. It is divided into the 3 following governments.

	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Magdeburg....	4,340.....	472,012....	Magdeburg
Merseburg....	3,964.....	501,868....	Merseburg
Erfurt.....	1,420.....	240,339....	Erfurt

9,724 1,214,219

The population including the military is stated, according to Cannabich, at 1,214,219. Hassel states it without the military, at 1,148,041.—Magdeburg is the capital of the province. The other principal towns besides Erfurt and Magdeburg are Halle, Halberstadt, Stendal, Wittenberg, Naumburg, Muhlhausen, and Nordhausen. The surface is mostly level, the only hills consisting of a part of the Hartz, and of a detached portion of the Thuringian forest. The soil various, in some places dry and sandy, in others a heavy loam, and well cultivated; the productions grain, hemp, flax, &c. Salt is obtained in great quantities from brine springs in the government of Merseburg.

Saxuma, t. Japan, in Nippon. Lon. 131. 2. E. Lat. 31. 35. N.

Saya, t. Cuba; 15 SW. Spiritu Santo.

Sayan Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Sayanskie, chain of mountains, Siberia, being a prolongation of the Altai, extending between Siberia and Chinese Tartary.

Sayaque, t. New Mexico; 30 S. Santa Fe.

Saybrook, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on W. side of the Connecticut, near its mouth, opposite to Lyme; 18 W. New London, 34 E. New Haven, W. 338. Lon. 72. 24. W. Lat. 41. 18. N. Pop. 4,165. It contains 4 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house; and there are in the township 4 other houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. This town has some trade in the fisheries, and there are 30 vessels employed chiefly in the coasting trade. At the village of Pettipaug, 8 miles above the mouth of the river, ship-building is carried on extensively. Large quantities of ivory combs and ivory button moulds are manufactured in this town. Here is a ferry across the river. Saybrook is one of the oldest towns in Connecticut. Lords Say and Seal and Brook, having purchased the tract of land upon the mouth of the river, caused a fort to be built here in 1635, and 1639 the town was settled, and named Saybrook, in honour of the proprietors.

Sayd, see *Saida*.

Sayda, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 24 SW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 900.

Saymbrumbacum, t. Hind., Carnatic; remarkable for a fine reservoir of water, 8 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 80. 5. E. Lat. 13. 2. N.

Sayn, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Sayn; 6 N. Coblenz, 6 E. Andernach. Pop. 800. It has a castle, and was formerly the capital of the county of Sayn-Hackenburg.

Sayn, small principality in the west of Germany, formerly divided into 2 lines, Sayn-Altenkirchen and Sayn-Hackenburg; but the princes have been extinct more than 2 centuries, but a younger branch of the family still exists, and is divided into 3 lines, Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleburg, Sayn-Witgenstein-Hohenstein, and Sayn-Witgenstein-Sayn.

Sayn, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblenz.

Sayou, t. Sierra Leone; 60 ENE. Portlogo.

Saypan, or *St. Joseph*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the E. Indian sea, 20 miles in circ. On the W. side of this island, at the bottom of a steep bay, well sheltered with wood, lies a safe and commodious port, called *Cantanhitda*. After Guam, this is the largest and was formerly the best peopled of all these islands. The country is diversified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleasant at a distance, and is no less beautiful when examined more at leisure, as it affords all the necessaries of life in the utmost plenty, and is blessed with a fertile soil and a serene climate. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Sayr, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 S. Bettyar.

Saytan Harbour, bay on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 55. E. Lat. 1. 2. S.

Saza, t. Spain, in Aragon; 6 SW. Ainsa.

Sbainee, t. Algiers; 27 E. Constantina.

Sbe-ah, (an. *Ruspæ*.) t. Africa, in Tunis; 20 S. El Medea.

Sbeebah, (an. *Tucca Terebinthina*.) t. Africa, in Tunis; 20 S. Keff, 50 N. Spaitla.

Sbekkah, (an. *Cerbica*.) t. Africa, in Biledulgerid; 50 SW. Gafsa.

Sbica, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed, near a lake; 220 E. Madian.

Sboake, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 5 N. Tahta.

Sbrogliavaca, t. Friuli; 8 m. from Concordia.

Sbraslaw, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 9 E. Beraun.

Sca Fell, mt. Eng., in Cumberland, with two peaks; one 3,166, the other 3,092 feet high.

Scadrack, t. Prussia; 3 N. Marggrabowa.

Scaer, t. France, Finisterre; 10 NNW. Quimperlè, 15 E. Quimper. Pop. of the parish 4,035.

Scafati, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the Sarno; 12 NW. Salerno. Pop. 2,292.

Scaffa, or *Barca di Carigliano*, t. Naples, in Lavora, on the Garigliano; 9 E. by N. Gaeta.

Scaffajola, or *Scaffagiulo*, petty lake, Italy, in Modena, S. Fanano; 200 yards long, and 100 broad; remarkable for its situation near one of the highest summits of the Appennines.

Scagen, or *Scavn*, or *Skagen*, t. Denmark, at the extremity of North Jutland, near a cape of the same name; 18 N. Fladstrand. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 57. 46. N. Pop. 834.

The sand-bank called *Scagen's Reef*, or *Scaggerac*, or *Grenan*, extends itself from Cape Skagen, a great way into the sea, on which account a large coal fire is constantly kept up there in the winter nights, as a mark for ships to avoid it. For this purpose, in the year 1753, a new tower, 64 feet high, was erected opposite to this sand-bank, on the spot where the former light-house stood, which had been demolished by the violence of the sea. The *Scaggerac* sea forms the communication between the German ocean and the Cattegat.

Scagen, cape on N. coast of North Jutland. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Scala, t. Cephalonia; 16 SE. Cephalonia.

Scala, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 11 WSW. Amalfi, 12 W. Salerno. Pop. 27. It was formerly a bp. see.

Scala, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 SW. Cariatì Vecchia.

Scala, (*La*), s-p. on NE. coast of Patmos, with one of the best harbours in the Archipelago. Lon. 26. 23. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Scala, t. Rus. Podolia; 15 NW. Kaminiec.

Scala, t. Sicily, Demona; 12. S. Messina.

Scalabis, now *Santarem*.

Scalada, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 9 S. Messina.

Scala Nova, or *Kabodasu*, or *Kudalasi*, (an. *Neapolis*), s-p. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 40 SSE. Smyrna. Lon. 27. 39. E. Lat. 37. 36. N. Pop. 20, or 24,000; of whom 5,000 are Greeks, 200 Jews, & 100 Arminians. It is a handsome town, well built, & paved. Christians are only permitted to live in the suburbs, where the Greeks have a church. The trade is considerable; and consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It was the Neapolis of the Milesians, and some marble monuments are yet existing.

Scala Nova, s-p. Morea, on the gulf of Napoli, with some trade.

Scaldis, now *Scheldt*.

Scalea, (*La*), t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea; 29 W. Cassano, 94 NNW. Cosenza. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 39. 51. N. The inhabitants cultivate cotton, olives, and vines. In the neighbourhood are collected manna and honey.

Scaledrake Bay, bay of the German sea, on E. coast of Holy island.

Scalenghe, t. Piedmont; 6 E. Pinerolo, 11 SSW. Turin. Pop. 2,425.

Scalis, t. Stiria; 6 S. Windisch Gratz.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, t. Hungary; 31 WNW. Topoltzan.

Scallowa, small town with an excellent harbour, on W. coast of the island of Shetland. Lon. 0. 31. W. Lat. 60. 9. N.

Scalona, see *Ascalon*.

Scalpay, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 5 miles long; 1 E. island of Skye. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Scaltern, t. Stiria; 7 SW. Pettau.

Scamachie, or *Schamichi*, (an. *Mamechia*), city, Persia, capital of Schirvan, on the Aksisi, in a valley, between 2 mountains, 25 miles from the Caspian sea, 25 Kur, 360 S. Astrachan, 480 NE. Diarbekir. Lon. 48. 45. E. Lat. 40. 27. N. It was formerly large, populous, and commercial, but the city known to early travellers by this name, is now ruined, and its remains covered by thick brushwood. The present city, called *New Schamichi*, is 800 paces long, of quadrangular form, the walls of unburnt brick, in tolerable repair, and surrounded by a deep, broad ditch. During the late civil war it was captured and destroyed by Aga Mahommed; previous to this it was supposed to contain 6,000 inhabitants. Of the old city 6,000 houses were destroyed by an earthquake.

Scamander, or *Xanthus*, r. which watered

Troas, passing by the city of Troy. According to Homer it was called *Xanthus* by the gods, and *Scamander* by men, and has its rise in Mount Ida. It is now a small rivulet called *Mender*, rises in the extremity of the plain of Troy, after a course of 6 or 7 miles, unites with the *Simois*, and the united stream pursuing a course of 3 miles, flows into the sea, 1½ N. Yeny-Shevr.

Scamino, (an. *Tanagra*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 20 N. Athens. Pop. 1,200.

Scampis, now *Iscampi*.

Scanda, t. Imiretta; 40 E. Cotatis.

Scandalek, t. Prussia, 5 E. Barten.

Scandarella, see *Alexandretta*.

Scandarieh, t. Arabian Irak, on a canal which forms a communication between the Tigris and Euphrates; 120 NW. Bassorah.

Scanderie, see *Vaihend*.

Scanderoon, see *Alexandretta*.

Scandiano, t. Modena; 9 W. Modena.

Scandinavia, *Scandia*, *Scanzia*, *Baltia*, ancient names applied to that part of Europe which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland.

Scangero, or *Icus*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Scania, see *Schonen*.

Scanno, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 SSW. Sulmona.

Scantic, r. Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut, in East-Windsor.

Scanzano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 1,500.

Scapta-hyla, now *Skipsilar*.

Scar, (*Green*), rocks in the German sea, near the coast of Northumberland; 2 N. Blythe.

Scar, (*North*), rock in the German sea, near the coast of Northumberland; 9 NNW. Coquet island.

Scar, (*South*), rock in the German sea, half a mile S. North Scar.

Scar Nose, cape, Scotland, on N. coast of Bamffshire. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Scara, or *Ciara*, t. S. A., in Maranhao.

Scaraway, one of the smaller Hebrides. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Scarba, island, Scot., near W. coast of Argyleshire, about 3 miles in diameter. Pop. about 50. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 56. 11. N.

Scarborough, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 11 W. Portland, 110 NNE. Boston, W. 543. Pop. 2,232.

Scarborough, t. Upper Canada, near lake Ontario; 15 E. York.

Scarborough, s-p. Eng. in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a rocky cliff, which is almost inaccessible; 40 NE. Hull, 218 N. London. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 54. 17. N. Pop. 7,067. H. 1,712. It is much noted and frequented for its mineral waters and sea bathing; is well built, and esteemed a charming summer retreat. The quay is very convenient, and the harbour reckoned the best between Newcastle and the Humber. The tonnage of the shipping belonging to the port is about 30,000; the exports, corn, butter, hams, bacon, and salt fish. But the wealth of this town must be chiefly ascribed to the numbers of people, of all ranks, that flock hither in the hottest months of the year, to

drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic. In this town there were formerly 3 monasteries. Scarborough has 2 markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Scarborough, t. and fort in the island of Tobago. Pop. 2, or 3,000.

Scarborough Cove, harbour in Chebucto bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Scarborough Shoal, shoal in the Chinese sea, 18 miles in length from N. to S., and 6 in breadth. Lon. 117. 51. E. Lat. 15. 9. N.

Scardamula, t. Morea, near the gulf of Coron.

Schara, isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Scardona, t. Aust. Dalmatia; 8 N. Sebenico, 28 N. Trau. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 44. 28. N. Pop. 1,500. Greek bp. see. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by two forts. It was anciently the seat of a Roman tribunal, and the most celebrated town of ancient Liburnia.

Scardona, now *Grossa*.

Scardus, now *Argentaro*.

Scare, (*Great*, & *Little*,) two rocks near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance into Luce Bay; 6 ENE. the Mull of Galloway. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Scare, (*The*,) bay on S. coast of Ireland, county of Wexford; 5 E. Waterford harbour.

Scarena, t. Piedmont; 6 NE. Nice. P. 1,177.

Scariff, small isl. on SW. coast of Ireland; 5 W. Lamb's Head.

Scarlino, t. Tuscany; 9 S. Massa.

Scarnafigi, t. Piedmont; 5 W. Savigliano, 22 S. Turin. Pop. 2,600.

Scaroon, see *Scroon*.

Scaro, t. & capital of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 21. E. Lat. 36. 28. N.

Scarpa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, near W. coast of the isle of Lewis. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 58. 0. N.

Scarpanto, or *Koje*, (an. *Carpathus*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, 18 miles long, and 6 wide. Lon. 26. 50. E. Lat. 35. 44. N. It is for the most part mountainous and rocky, with several quarries of marble. The principal town on the W. coast has a good harbour. The island is subject to the Turks, but the principal inhabitants are Greek Christians.

Scarpe, r. France, which rises near Aubigny, in Straits-of-Calais, passes by Douay, St. Amand, &c., and runs into the Scheldt, near Mortagne, 7 SSE. Tournay.

Scarperia, t. Tuscany, in Florence, celebrated for its manufactures of steel; 13 N. Florence, 20 E. Pistoia. Pop. 1,600.

Scarsdale, t. West-Chester co. N. Y., on SW. side of White Plains. Pop. 329.

Scarsough, mt. Scot., in SW. part of the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Perthshire, 3,412 feet above the level of the sea.

Scatalens, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 5 S. Castelsarasin, 25 N. Toulouse.

Scataguog, p-v. Hillsborough co. N. H., in NE. corner of Bedford, at the entrance of the Piscataguog into the Merrimack; 20 S. Concord, W. 495.

Scateri, isl. in the river St. Lawrence; 3 NNE. Cape Breton. Lon. 59. 41. W. Lat. 46. 3. N. It is uninhabited.

Scales Corner, cape, Eng., on the coast of Lincolnshire, on W. side of the entrance into Cross Keys Wash.

Scalzach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 2 miles above Heilbron.

Scauritsch, r. Stiria, which runs into the Drave, 2 SSW. Pettau.

Sceaux, t. France, Seine; 5 S. Paris. P. 1,404.

Scellieres, t. France, in Jura; 6 W. Poligny, 8 N. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 1,198.

Scenkia, t. island of Gozo, near Malta. P. 1,432.

Sceptis, t. Mysia, E. of Troy.

Sceran, r. France, which runs into the Sier, 8 W. Annecy.

Scetta, pr. Angola.

Scey sur Saone, t. France, in Upper-Saone; 7 W. Vesoul, 9 S. Jussey.

Schaaden, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe; 9 SE. Pirna.

Schaafheim, or *Schafheim*, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg; 17 E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,150.

Schaafstadt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 8 W. Merseburg, 26 W. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,240.

Schaat, or *Schah Daghi*, or *Peschparmak*, mt. Persia, in Schirvan; 3,775 feet high.

Schabhie, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 6 NNW. Beit el Fakih.

Schabran, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 30 NNE. Scamachie.

Schabur, see *Shabur*.

Schade, r. which rises in the Schall See, in Lauenburg, and runs into the Elbe, opposite to Blekede.

Schacadero, t. on the isthmus of Darien, on the St. Maria river. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Schadenbeck, t. Sax. Vogtland; 1 E. Oelsnitz.

Schadrewitz, t. Pru. Silesia; 10 NE. Neisse.

Schadrino, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 68 N. Eniseisk.

Schasburg, *Schesburg*, or *Segesvar*, t. Transylvania, capital of a district, near the Great Hockel; 47 ESE. Clausenburg, 120 NE. Temesvar. Lon. 24. 19. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 6,000. H. 1,206. It is divided into Upper and Lower towns; the former fortified. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, 1 Catholic and 1 Greek; 2 hospitals, and a Lutheran gymnasium; and has manufactures of linen and cotton.—The district is hilly, and has good pasturage, and vineyards. Sq. m. 210. Pop. 19,500, of whom 13,656 are Saxons, and 4,190 Walachians.

Schaffa, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 16 WNW. Znaym. Pop. 1,096.

Schæhr, or *Schahr*, or *Sahar*, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut, and district of Jafa; 18 NE. Aden. Lon. 47. 50. E. Lat. 14. 10. N. The chief trade is in frankincense.

Schafferleit, t. Austria; 10 SE. Schwannastatt.

Schaffhausen, canton, Switz., bounded W. N. and E. by Baden, S. by the Rhine and Zurich. Pop. according to Hassel, 26,000; Cannabich, 30,000; Picot, 23,000. Sq. m. 170. The inhabitants are mostly Calvinists, and partake more of the Swabian than the Swiss character. The surface is variegated by some small hills, but there is only one mountain, the Randen; the soil various; the products wheat, barley, and oats; vines and other fruits, and some pasture.

Schaffhausen, t. Switz., capital of the canton of Schaffhausen; on N. side of the Rhine; 25 W. Constance, 45 E. by N. Bale. Lon. 8. 37. E. Lat. 47. 43. N. Pop. 6,000. It has a castle, a college, *Collegium Humanitatis*, with 6 professors, a gymnasium, a town library, theological library, town hall, &c., and manufactures of cotton, silk, and leather. It is situated about a league above the celebrated cataract of the Rhine, of which the descent is 70 or 80 feet. This cataract, though not the highest, yet in the mass of waters is the greatest, and it is the most famous in the civilized part of Europe. The situation of the town near the cataract gives it a considerable transit trade, all goods brought down the river being landed here. Here is a bridge of ingenious construction, 360 feet long, forming the only communication between Schaffhausen and the rest of Switzerland.

Schaffhausen, (*Upper*), t. Baden, N. Freyburg. Pop. 1,200.

Schafft, t. Persia, in Ghilan, situated in a country fertile in rice; and not being far from the Caspian sea, they have plenty of swans, black and white, herons, cormorants, and a variety of water fowls.

Schagen, t. Holland; 11 N. Alcmaer. Pop. 1,443.

Schagenbrug, v. Holland, taken by the English, and some time made their head quarters; situated near Scagen.

Schaghticoke, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 17 N. Albany, W. 375. Pop. 2,522.

Schaghticoke Point, p-v. in Schaghticoke, at the mouth of the Hoosac; 20 N. Albany.

Schahara, mt. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 NW. Chamir.

Schahi, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 30 SW. Tabris.

Schaidt, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 7 ENE. Weisseburg. Pop. 790.

Schainfeld, or *Mark Schainfeld*, t. Bav., circle of Rezat, in Schwarzenberg; 26 ESE. Wurzburg, 28 N. Anspach. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 49. 44. N. Pop. 1,100.

Schaitanskoi, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, on the Tchusovaia; 72 NW. Ekaterinburg.

Schaken, t. E. Prussia, in Königsberg, near the Curische Haff; 12 N. by E. Königsberg.

Schalatzkoi, cape on N. coast of Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 169. 14. E. Lat. 68. 25. N.

Schalestein, t. Carinthia; 5 NE. Wolfsberg.

Schalitz, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 12 NE. Königgratz, 56 ENE. Prague. Lon. 15. 51. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Schalkau, t. Ger., in Meinungen; 6 N. Coburg. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 638.

Schalklingen, see *Schellkingen*.

Schall, lake, Ger., in Saxe Lauenburg, near the town of Ratzeburg.

Schalmar, t. Ger., in Lippe, 2 S. Salz Ufen.

Schalteick, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Memel, 4 NW. Tilsit.

Schamachi, see *Scamachie*.

Schamagur, r. Russia, which runs into the Rossoschina, Lon. 112. 34. E. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Schambag, isl. in the Volga, 45 miles above Astrachan.

Schambe, r. West Florida, which runs into the Pensacola bay, Lon. 87. 12. W. Lat. 30. 28. N.

Schambek, t. Hungary; 14 NNW. Buda.

Schamen, r. Bavaria, which rises in the territory of Ulm, and runs into the Aach, 1 SSE. Languenau.

Schamendorf, t. Bavaria; 2 S. Weismain.

Schamer, mt. Arabia, between Nedsjed and Bagdad.

Schamers, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 7 SSE. Neuhaus.

Schamkor, t. Persian Armenia; 20 N. Kanja.

Schamsee, see *Schonsee*.

Schandau, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe; 4 E. Königstein, 21 S. Stolpen. Pop. 955.

Schannen, t. Prussia; 4 SW. Strasburg.

Schanis, or *Schams*, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 10 N. Glaris, 20 NE. Schweitz.

Schanoiarskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 48 E. Semipolatnoi.

Schanowa, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 6 SW. Rakonitz.

Schantarskija, three islands of Russia, at W. extremity, of the sea of Ochotsk. Lon. between 138. and 139. E. Lat. 55. 15. and 55. 30. N.

Schara, or *Osara*, t. Syria, near W. coast of the Euphrates; 160 ESE. Aleppo, 200 WNW. Bagdad.

Scharaazargunskoi, t. Russia, Irkutsk, on the borders of China; 128 WSW. Selenginsk.

Scharapar, t. Imiretta; 40 E. Cotatis.

Scharding, see *Scherding*.

Scharedsje, or *Zaka*, isl. in the gulf of Persia, near the coast of Arabia, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 54. 15. E. Lat. 25. N.

Scharfeyn, t. Holstein; 8 SW. Lutkenburg.

Scharffenberg, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe; 4 SE. Meissen.

Scharffenstein, castle, Hungary; 17 NNE. Presburg.

Scharhorn, mt. Switz., in Uri; a summit of the Alps; 10,200 feet high.

Scharkarskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 72 SSW. Berezov.

Scharm, see *Dsjar*.

Scharmah, t. Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, on the sea coast; 120 S. Mareb, 230 ENE. Aden.

Scharmbeck, t. Han., in Bremen, with manufactures of cloth; 13 N. Bremen. Pop. 1,477.

Scharnebeck, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Netze; 10 Bremen. Pop. 895.

Scharnitz, t. Tyrol, on the frontiers of Bavaria, and fortified in the modern manner; 8 NNW. Innsbruck. Near it is a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance.

Scharnstein, t. Austria; 8 E. Gemunden.

Scharpaw, t. Prussia; 12 N. Marienburg.

Scharse, t. Prussia, in Culm; 6 S. Culm.

Scharzfeld, v. Han., in Gottingen, situated on a vast rock, on the borders of the Harz forest; 15 S. Gosslar. Pop. 844.

Schasjah, t. Persia, Chorasani; 30 N. Meschid.

Schalecoke, see *Schaghticoke*.

Schalestein, t. Carinthia; 5 NE. Wolfsberg.

Schatsk, or *Schatzk*, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Schata; 96 N. Tambov. Lon. 41. 56. E. Lat. 54. 26. N. Pop. 5,658. H. 1,003.

Schattau, or *Schallow*, t. Moravia, in Znaym, on the Pulka; 4 SSE. Znaym. Pop. 1,801.

Schatzlar, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 6 N. Trautenau. H. 135.

Schaven, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the Wipper; 4 SE. Rugenwalde.

Schauenburg, or *Schaumburg*, pr. or district, Hesse Cassel, composed of the south and east parts of the principality of Schauenburg-Lippe, and situated at some distance, north of the rest of the territories of Hesse Cassel. Pop. 26,279, 24,097 of whom are Lutherans. Sq. m. 195. Rinteln is the chief town. It is in general a level and fertile district, with very few manufactures.

Schauenburg-Lippe, or *Schaumburg Lippe*, principality, Ger., in Westphalia, bounded by Hanover, Prussian Westphalia, and the province of Schauenburg. Pop. 23,684. Sq. m. 210. The chief town is Buckeburg. The religion is Protestant. The soil is fertile, adapted to tillage and pasture. The revenue of the province amounts to about £21,500.

Schauenstein, t. Bavaria; 18 NE. Culmbach.

Schauers, t. Austria; 6 SW. Lintz.

Schaumburg, domain, Ger., in Nassau, on the Lahn, containing, with Holgapfel, 42 sq. m. Pop. 7,000.

Schavlja, t. Russia, in Wilna; 140 ENE. Konigsberg.

Schaunstain, t. Austria; 4 SW. Horn.

Schaut, t. Russia, Upha; 104 WSW. Upha.

Schawnik, t. Hungary, on the Hernath; 6 SSE. Leutschau. Pop. 825.

Schaych, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, near Nurlingen.

Schebrak, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 8 SSW. Beraun.

Schebse, or *Sepse*, t. Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Bosna. Pop. 3,000.

Schech Schdub, see *Bushead*.

Schech Suré, or *Surdé*, small isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 54. 30. E. Lat. 26. 8. N. It is inhabited, with a town on the south coast. Vessels may obtain water and stock.

Schechenbach, t. Bavaria; 5 N. Rothenburg.

Schednitz, t. Prussia; 26 SW. Heilsberg.

Schedrin, fortress, Russia, on the Malka; 80 ESE. Ekaterinograd.

Scheduan, isl. or rather enormous rock, 8 m. in length, and 5 in breadth, in the Red sea, at an equal distance between the coasts of Asia and Africa, without water, tree, or plant. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Scheemda, t. Neth., Groningen; 8 N. Winschotten. Pop. 800.

Scheer, t. Wurt., on the Danube, capital of a lordship; 3 NW. Mengen, 44 S. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 842. This lordship belongs to the family of Truchsess, and the soil barren. Pop. 6,869. Sq. m. 50.

Scheer, r. France, which runs into the Ille, 1 league N. Erstein.

Schegarka, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, Lon. 83. 84. E. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Scheginskoi, t. Rus. Perm; 40 WNW. Perm.

Schehrezur, see *Scherezur*.

Scheibenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of silver and iron; 4 NE. Schwarzenberg, 18 S. Schemnitz. Lon. 12. 49. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 1,200.

Scheibs, t. Austria, on the river Erlebach; 20 SW. St. Polten, 44 WSW. Vienna. H. 70.

Scheich Ali, the name of a station in Arabia, where the caravans stop in their journey from Egypt to Mecca; 12 W. Akaba.

Scheideck, mt. Switz., in the canton of Berne;

25 SE. Thun. It is 4,700 feet high, and its top affords an extremely magnificent view of glaciers, mountains, streams, and lakes.

Scheidungen, t. Pru. Westphalia, Arensburg; 10 NW. Naumburg.

Scheidlacken, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Memel; 4 NE. Ragnitz.

Scheifling, t. Stiria; 6 NE. Neumarck.

Scheinfeld, (Mark,) see *Schainfeld*.

Scheinfeld, (Upper,) t. Bav., in Upper Maine; 21 SW. Bamberg. H. 60.

Schek, see *Shek*.

Scheki, see *Nughi*.

Scheksna, r. Russia, which rises in lake Bielo, and runs into the Volga, opposite to Ribnoi, in Jaroslavl.

Scheldt, in French *Escaut*, (an *Scaldis*, and *Ta-buda*,) r. Neth., which rises 8 N. St. Quentin, in the French dep. Aisne, passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Denain, Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, Antwerp, &c., some leagues below which it divides into 2 streams, the E. and W., the former passing by Berg op Zoom, the latter by Flushing, & both run into the German sea, W. of the island of Zealand. Length 200 m.

Scheldt, late dep. France, formed out of Austrian Flanders.

Scheleby, or *Zeleyby*, (an. *Zenobia*,) t. Syria, on the Euphrates; 48 E. Racca.

Schelenburg, t. Han., Osnabruck; 7 E. Osnabruck.

Schelestat, see *Schlettstatt*.

Scheleston, t. Persia, Fars; 66 WNW. Schiras.

Scheletau, or *Zeletawa*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 20 S. Iglau. Pop. 870.

Schelfe, or *Neustadt*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, situated so near to Schwerin as to appear but one and the same town.

Schelken, (Klein,) t. Transylvania; 8 NNW. Hermenstadt.

Schelken, (Mark,) t. Transylvania; 4 N. Stolzenburg.

Schelkovoizavod, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 20 NE. Tzaritzin.

Schellen, t. Prussia; 18 SE. Heilsberg.

Schellenbach, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Graffenburg.

Schellenberg, t. Bav.; 2 N. Berchtolsgrad. Pop. 1,800.

Schellenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 6 E. Chemnitz.

Schellerau, or *Neudorf*, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 6 W. Lauenstein.

Schellgaden, t. Aust. Salzburg; 50 S. by E. Salzburg. Here is a small gold mine.

Schellin, t. Hungary, on the right bank of the Waag; 20 N. Comorn.

Schelling, isl. in the North sea, belonging to Holland, about 5 leagues long, and 1 broad, situated about 15 miles N. Harlingen, between Amelandt and Vlielandt. Pop. 1,830.

Schellingshof, t. Austria; 4 NNE. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Schellklingen, t. Wurt., on the Aach; 8 W. Ulm, 36 W. Augsburg. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 48. 22. N. Pop. 807.

Schellsburg, p-t. Bedford co. Pa.; W. 160.

Schemanaevskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan. Lon. 82. 34. E. Lat. 50. 28. N.

Schemmerburg, castle & lordship, Wurt., on

the Riss ; 3 N. Hohenberg, 9 ENE. Rothweil. Pop. 2,003. Sq. m. 21.

Schemnitz, or *Selmecz-Banja*, t. Hungary, in Honth ; 46 N. Gran, 80 E. Presburg. Lon. 18. 54. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. including the suburb of Bela-Banja, 23,000. It stands in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, a few miles from the Raab, and contains some good houses, and tolerably wide streets, though irregularly built, on account of the unevenness of the surface. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and are hardly surpassed by any in Europe. The chief metals are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. The whole of the mining works are the property of the government. The extent of ground containing the ores is about 6 miles square, and includes the town, most of which is undermined.—Schemnitz has a castle, 1 Luth. and 4 Cath. churches, a Luth. gymnasium, and a mining academy, which has a director, 5 professors, and from 200 to 300 students. The course of education is completed in 3 years.

Schenas, t. Arabia, Oman, on the coast. Lat. 24. 29. N.

Schenck, or *Shenkan Schans*, (an. *Burginiasium*,) formerly a strong fortress, Guelderland ; 3 N. Cleves, 12 E. Nimeguen. It is situated on the island of Gravenwoord, in the Rhine ; now in ruins.

Schenkdendorf, t. Lusatia ; 6 S. Guben.

Schenectady, co. N. Y., on the Mohawk ; bounded NW. by Montgomery co., NE. by Saratoga co., S. by Albany co., and SW. by Schoharie co. Pop. in 1810, 10,201 ; in 1820, 13,081.

Schenectady, city, & cap. Schenectady co. N. Y., on the Mohawk ; 15 NW. Albany, W. 377. Pop. 3,939. It is situated on SE. side of the Mohawk, and on the Erie canal, on a handsome plain ; it is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a college, an academy for young ladies, and 5 houses of public worship. A weekly newspaper is published here. An elegant bridge, 997 feet in length, is built in this place across the Mohawk. In 1819, November 17th, about 100 buildings were destroyed here by fire.

Union College is situated on east side of the city, on a spot of ground considerably elevated, and commanding a delightful prospect. It was incorporated in 1794, and is a very respectable and flourishing seminary. The buildings are 2 elegant brick edifices, each 200 feet in length, and 4 stories high, having each two wings extending 156 feet, and 2 boarding houses. These buildings contain upwards of 100 rooms for the accommodation of students, rooms for the philosophical and chemical apparatus, lecture rooms, &c., and accommodations for the officers of the college with their families. The library contains about 5,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are complete. The college is richly endowed, and the present buildings constitute but a part of the plan contemplated, and expected, before long, to be carried into execution.

The executive government is entrusted to a president, 5 professors, 1 of moral philosophy and logic, 1 of mathematics and natural phi-

losophy, 1 of chemistry and belles lettres, 1 of the Latin and Greek languages, and 1 of the modern languages, and 3 tutors. The number of students, in 1820, was 245.

Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday in July. There are 8 vacations ; the first from commencement, 7 weeks, the second from the Wednesday immediately preceding Christmas, 3 weeks, the third from the 1st Wednesday in April, 3 weeks.—There is connected with the college an academy containing about 100 students.

Schenfeld, t. Austria ; 10 WNW. Drosendorf.

Schenfeldt, t. Holstein ; 7 N. Itzehoa.

Schengraben, t. Austria ; 8 NNE. Ebenfurth.

Schening, see *Skening*.

Scheningen, see *Schoeningen*.

Schenkafeld, t. Austria ; 3 WNW. Freustadt.

Schenkenzell, t. Baden ; 22 SE. Offenburg. Pop. 945.

Schenkirchen, t. Austria ; 8 SSW. Zistersdorf.

Schenkurst, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the Vaga ; 140 SSE. Archangel. Lat. 62. 30. N.

Schennis, see *Schanis*.

Schenno, t. Prussia ; 10 SE. Neidenburg.

Scheppenstedt, t. Ger., Brunswick, in Wolfenbittel, capital of a district ; 13 E. Wolfenbittel. Pop. 2,030.

Scherau, t. Bohemia, Pilsen ; 8 NNW. Teinitz.

Scherbro, see *Sherbro*.

Scherding, or *Scharding*, t. Aust., Land above the Ens, on the Inn, with a large castle ; 6 S. Passau, 78 E. Munich. Lon. 13. 24. E. Lat. 48. 26. N. Pop. 2,000.

Scherdsje, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 40 N. Mocha.

Scherenberg, t. Saxony, Schwartzburg ; 5 SW. Sondershausen, 16 NNW. Muhlhausen.

Scherezur, see *Shereszur*.

Scherif, mt. Arabia, in Yemen ; 20 WSW. Chamir.

Scherki, mt. Arabia, Yemen ; 8 NE. Doran.

Schermbek, or *Schernboeck*, t. Pru. Cleves ; 27 E. Cleves. Lat. 51. 46. N.

Schermer, lake, Neth., which has been in part drained ; 3 E. Alcmaer.

Schermernoern, t. Neth., E. of Schermer lake ; 6 E. Alcmaer.

Schernew, t. Persia, Irak ; 48 SW. Hamadan.

Schernitz, v. Tyrol, on the borders of Bavaria, where is a fortress, built by the imperialists, opposite to another on the Bavarian territories.

Scherpenheuvel, or *Montaigu*, t. Neth., in S. Brabant ; 15 ENE. Louvain. Pop. 1,696. It is noted for an image of the Virgin.

Schersell, see *Shershell*.

Scherstenikova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 24 S. Orlenga.

Schesburg, see *Schæsburg*.

Scheschminsk, t. Rus., Kazan ; 60 SE. Kazan. Lon. 50. 34. E. Lat. 55. N.

Scheschuppe, r. Prussia, which runs into the Memel, 5 E. Ragnitz.

Schesel, t. Han., in Verden, on the Wumme ; 10 N. Rotenburg.

Scheskejew, t. Russia, Penza ; 26 W. Saransk. Pop. 1,744.

Schesslitz, t. Bav., Upper Maine ; 8 NE. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000.

Schestakov, t. Rus., Viatka ; 68 ENE. Viatka. Pop. 1,200.

Schestakova, t. Rus., Irkutskoi, on the Ilmin ; 12 S. Ilminsk.

Schesten, t. Prussia ; 54 SSE. Königsberg.

Schestern, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz ; 72 SW. Ekaterinoslav.

Scheveling, or *Scheveningen*, v. Neth., in S. Holland, near the sea ; 3 NW. Hague, with which it communicates by a beautiful avenue. Pop. 2,833.

Scheven, t. Prussia, Oberland ; 7 NW. Soldau.

Scheuporti, t. Thibet ; 30 miles from Deuprag.

Schiacha, t. Tripoli, in the road from Augela to Siwah.

Schiavi, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 8 SE. Civita Borella.

Schibam, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 16 W. Sana.

Schibam, large city, Arabia, in Hadramaut, & the residence of a powerful sheik ; 200 ESE. Sana, 250 NE. Aden.

Schidlitz, t. Pru., adjoining, and now united to Dantzic. Pop. 1,900.

Schidlow, v. Pru. Frankfort, on an island in the Oder ; 18 S. by E. Frankfort. Pop. 226.

Schidlowitz, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 50 N. Sandomirz.

Schiebenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 4 E. Schwarzenburg.

Schiedam, s-p. Neth., in S. Holland ; 4 W. Rotterdam, 30 W. Utrecht. Lon. 4. 24. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 9,157. It is situated on the canal, called the *Schie*, which gives it its name, and enters the Meuse, a little below the town, and is famous for its distilleries of gin, of which there are no less than 200 in the town.

Schieder, t. Ger. Schauenburg Lippe, on the Neiss ; 5 SE. Blomberg. Near it is a castle called *Skiderborg*.

Schioggia, t. Popedom ; 6 NE. Gubio.

Schierling, v. Bavaria, circle of Rezat ; 10 E. Abensberg, 10 SE. Kelheim. Pop. 507. It was the scene of a conflict, in 1809, between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte, called the battle of Abensberg.

Schiermond, or *Schiermonikoog*, small island, Neth., on the coast of Friesland ; NE. of the island of Ameland. Pop. 1,078.

Schiese, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Russe, 1 N. Russ.

Schievelbien, or *Schiffelbein*, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the Rega ; 30 NE. Stargard, 112 NE. Berlin. Lon. 43. 45. E. Lat. 15. 44. N. P. 1,640.

Schifbeck, t. Holstein ; 4 E. Hamburg.

Schifferstadt, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 8 NNW. Spire. Pop. 1,500.

Schihallion, mt. Scot., Perthshire, 3,564 feet above the level of the sea ; 12 E. Georgetown.

Schilda, t. Pru. Saxony, Merseburg ; 7 WSW. Torgau, 30 NW. Meissen. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 700.

Schildberg, t. Moravia, Olmutz ; 7 W. Schomberg. Pop. 1,720.

Schildesche, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden ; 2 NW. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,985.

Schile, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on S. coast of the Black sea ; 14 N. Ismid.

Schillingsfurst, t. Bav., circle of Rezat ; 11 NE. Kirchberg, 11 W. Anspach. Pop. 1,473.

Schilpads, two small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 129. 8. E. Lat. 4. 45. S.

Schilpads, or *Matsima*, isl. in the N. Pacific

ocean, belonging to Japan, towards the E. of Nippon.

Schiltach, t. Baden ; 8 S. Freudenstatt, 44 SW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 21. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 1,282.

Schiltern, t. Moravia, in Znaym ; 12 NW. Znaym.

Schiltern, t. Stiria ; 3 S. Oberwoltz.

Schiltigheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, district of Strasburg. Pop. 1,645.

Schilu, or *Chelow*, or *Chetou*, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the coast of the gulf ; 20 SE. Konkun. Lon. 52. 18. E. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Schilupp, r. Prussian Lithuania, which joins the Arge, before its union with the Nemonin.

Schimeg Castle, Hungary ; 7 ENE. St. Crot.

Schimoniekin, t. Prussia ; 18 SE. Bartenstein.

Schinauch, t. Prussia ; 10 ESE. Holland.

Schinck, t. Transylvania ; 6 N. Fogaras.

Schinta, t. Hungary, on the Waag ; 2 SSE. Serat. In 1685, a party of Tartars were defeated near this town by the Imperialists, who took the Tartar camp, and 5,000 horses.

Schinzach, v. Switz., Aargau ; 6 NE. Argau. It is noted for mineral baths.

Schio, t. Aust. Italy, in Vicenza, on the Timanjo ; 18 NW. Vicenza. Pop. 5,000.

Schuppenbeil, t. E. Prussia, in Königsberg, at the conflux of the Guber and Aller ; 34 SSE. Königsberg. Pop. 1,990.

Schipunova, t. Rus., Kolivan ; 88 S. Kolivan. Lon. 81. 44. E. Lat. 53. N.

Schipunskoi, cape, on SE. coast of Kamtschatka ; 76 ESE. Verchnei Kamtschatskoi. Lon. 159. 44. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Schiras, or *Sheeraz*, city, Persia, capital of Farsistan ; 120 E. by N. Bushire, 160 S. by E. Ispahan, 250 E. Bassora. Lon. 52. 44. E. Lat. 29. 37. N. Pop. usually stated at about 40,000. Morier stated the houses, in 1808-9, at 12,000, 5 persons to a house, 60,000 ; but in his second journey, in 1815-16, stated at only 19,000. It is situated between two mountains, on a plain of unrivalled beauty and fertility, the boast of Persia, upwards of 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The environs are laid out in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry.—Hafiz, the Anacreon of the east, was a native of Schiras, and composed most of his productions in these delightful retreats. His tomb is about half a mile from the city.

The appearance of Schiras, among the beautiful scenery around it, is rather pleasing than grand. The lofty domes and mosques, discovered from afar amid the trees, diversify and enrich the view. The city is about 6 miles in circuit ; but the walls have been suffered to fall to ruin. The internal aspect presents a striking contrast with the exterior. The narrow, winding, and dirty streets, and the paltry houses, excite no idea answering to the second city of Persia, and one of the most celebrated in the east. Its magnificence consists solely in a few public buildings, of which the most remarkable is the great bazar, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, built of yellow burnt brick, arched at the top, and allotted to the different traders in the city. The ark or citadel, the residence of the governor, is a fortified square of 80 yards. The royal

palace within is far from being an elegant structure. Schiras still carries on an extensive commerce, which consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The sides of the hills, which bound the plain of Schiras, produce a wine, which has the highest reputation of any in the east.—Schiras is an ancient city, and has heretofore been the capital of the Persian empire, but exhibits no ruins similar to those of Persepolis, Shapour, and Susa, to attest its former greatness.

Schirgiswalda, t. Lusatia; 6 S Budissen.

Schirokoibuerak, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 12 NE. Volsk.

Schirra, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 NNE. Sana.

Schirvan, province, Persia, bounded N. by Dagestan, E. & SE. by the Caspian sea, SW. by Erivan, and W. by Georgia; about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The soil is extremely fertile, producing great quantities of rice, wheat, and barley. This country was part of the ancient *Albania*. Scamachie is the capital.

Schirwind, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen, on the Scheschuppe; 54 WNW. Troki, 92 E. Königsberg. Lon. 23. 18. E. Lat. 54. 46. N. Pop. 1,331.

Schischelitz, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 7 S. Bidschow.

Schischkopa, t. Rus., in Perm; 60 SE. Krasnouphimsk.

Schischtomak, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, 52 NW. Tara.

Schischtomatzkaia, t. Rus., in Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Schischtomak and the Irtisch; 52 NW. Tara.

Schitella, t. Naples, Capitanata; 18 W. Vieste.

Schittenhofen, see *Schuttenhofen*.

Schitteren, t. Prussia; 14 NNW. Strasburg.

Schittuar, or *Schitwar*, small isl. in the Persian gulf, near the coast of Persia. Lon. 53. 24. E. Lat. 26. 59. N.

Schiumlah, see *Shumla*.

Schiuschkina, t. Rus., Irkutsk; 38 NNE. Or-lenga.

Schiuzar, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes; 60 S. Aleppo.

Schkeuditz, or *Sheuditz*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elster; 8 WNW. Leipsic, 10 E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,500.

Schklov, t. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dnieper; 23 N. Mohilev. Pop. 2,000.

Schlacken, t. Ger., Coburg; 18 SW. Coburg.

Schluden, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 28 ESE. Hildesheim, 11 NNE. Goslar. Pop. 1,032.

Schlagendorf, t. Hungary, Zips; 12 W. Seben. Pop. 967.

Schlahanau, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 N. Kamnitz.

Schlagentin, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 4 Genthin. Pop. 2,700.

Schlakenweld, or *Slawkow*, t. Bohemia, Elnbogen, near which is a tin mine; 3 SE. Elnbogen. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. P. 2,866.

Schlakenwert, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, with a citadel; 9 NE. Elnbogen. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 1,300.

Schlaming, or *Schladming*, t. Stiria, on the river Enns; 36 WSW. Rottenmann, 48 W. Judenburg. Pop. 988.

Schlan, or *Schlany*, t. Bohemia, and once the capital of a circle, united with Rakonitz; 14 NW. Prague, 28 WSW. Jung Buntzlau. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 2,941.

Schlangenbad, see *Karlsthaalerbad*.

Schlapanitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 6 E. Brunn. Pop. 900.

Schlapperebené, mt. Aust. Salzburg, district of Pongau; 9,640 feet high.

Schlatten, v. Switz., in Zurich; 2 W. Dissenhofen. Here the French were defeated by the Russians, in 1799.

Schlaupitz, t. Silesia; 5 NNE. Ottmichau.

Schlavenitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 24 SSE. Oppeln. Pop. 1,800.

Schlawa, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, near Schalwer see, or lake; 12 N. Gros Glogau. Lon. 16. 8. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 590.

Schlawe, or *Slawe*, or *Slage*, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the Wipper; 62 ENE. Cammin, 68 NE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 54. 19. N. Pop. 2,272.

Schlawentitz, see *Slawentitz*.

Schlegelberg, mt., Brisgau; 22 NNE. Freyburg.

Schleinach, t. Bavaria; 9 NW. Burg Eberach.

Schleinitz, t. Austria; 2 S. Eggenburg.

Schleinitz, t. Austria; 4 NE. Meissau.

Schleisheim, t. Bav.; 8 N. Munich. Here is a royal palace, which contains a collection of pictures by the most celebrated masters, as Rubens, Albert, Durer, &c.

Schlistz, t. Ger., in Reuss, capital of a district; 17 WSW. Greitz, 17 SSW. Gera. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 4,620. It contains 3 chh., and is the seat of the count.

Schlek, t. Courland, on the Wota; 6 N. Goldingen.

Schlenter See, large lake, Holstein, about 14 miles in circ.; 3 W. Lutkenburg.

Schletttau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 WNW. Grunhayn. Pop. 800.

Schlettstadt, or *Schelestadt*, t. France, the seat of a tribunal, in Lower Rhine, situated in a marshy country, on the Ill; 3½ posts N. Colmar, 5 SSW. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 22. E. Lat. 48. 5. N. Pop. 7,464. H. 1,250. It is fortified, and has considerable manufactures.

Schleuse, t. Prussia; 18 E. Königsberg.

Schleusingen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Schleuss; 10 SE. Smalkalden, 19 NNE. Schweinfurt. Pop. 2,200. It contains a gymnasium.

Schleuss, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra, 7 SW. Schleusingen.

Schlichting, t. Holstein; 3 SE. Lunden.

Schlichtingsheim, t. Pru. Posen, on the borders of Silesia; 8 ENE. Gros Glogau. Pop. 820.

Schlickheim, r. Wurt., which runs into the Neckar, near Rothweil.

Schlieben, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 25 SE. Wittenberg, 40 N. Dresden. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 1,200.

Schlieden, or *Schleyden*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle; 25 SW. Cologne, 40 N. Treves. Pop. 1,308.—Native, John Philippson, otherwise called John Sleiden or Sleidanus.

Schliengen, or *Schlingen*, t. Baden, about 2 miles from the Rhine; 14 N. Bâle. Pop. 953.

Schliersbach, t. Austria; 14 SW. Steyr.

Schliesburg, t. Austria; 2 E. Grieskirchen.

Schlisselburg, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on lake

Ladoga; 32 E. Petersburg. Lon. 48. 44. E. Lat. 60. N.

Schlitz, t. Ger. Hesse Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse, on the Fulda; 7 NNW. Fulda, 33 E. Giessen. Pop. 1,215.

Schlobitten, t. Prussia; near Holland.

Schlockau, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Bro; 42 NW. Culm, 43 SSE. Dantzic. Pop. 1,071.

Schloppe, t. N. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Muhlteiche. Pop. 1,150.

Schlossau, t. Prussia; 8 SW. Strasburg.

Schlosser, fort, in Niagara, N. Y., on E. side of the Niagara; 1½ above Manchester. It is now in ruins.

Schlosshoff, t. Austria; 2 S. Mareck.

Schlothelm, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; 6 NE. Muhlhausen. Pop. 1,000.

Schluchtern, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Kinzig; 14 SW. Fulda, 26 ENE. Hanau. Pop. 1,370. Here is a gymnasium.

Schluckenau, or *Schlottenau*, t. Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony; 30 E. Dresden. Pop. 2,740.

Schlusseau, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Bamberg.

Schlussemburg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 13 NE. Minden. Pop. 801.

Schlussemburg, t. & fortress, Russia, near lake Ladoga; the fortress is situated on an island, near the egress of the river Neva; 26 E. Petersburg. Pop. 3,123. The island is of an elliptical form, and about 175 fathoms in length, and 78 at its broadest part. The walls, which surround it in almost all its extent, are built of stones & brick. They are 50 feet high, from 11 to 20 thick, and fortified in the old fashion with battlements and 8 round towers. The passage into the island is by a draw bridge. The fortress is about 146 feet square, and surrounded by stone walls of a great height.

Schlusselfeld, t. Bav., in Rezat; 13 SW. Bamberg, 38 E. Wurzburg. Pop. 566.

Schmalenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensberg; 18 S. Brilon, 50 E. Cologne. Pop. 839.

Schmalfelden, t. Bav.; 6 NNE. Gerhardsbron.

Schmalien, t. Prussia; 8 SW. Heilsberg.

Schmalkalden, see *Smalkalden*.

Schmeditte, t. Prussia; 20 S. Königsberg.

Schmegen, or *Szmiczsan*, t. Hungary, in Zips; 12 ESE. Kesmark. Pop. 1,022.

Schmekewalt, t. Prussia; 6 SSW. Osterode.

Schmergrub, t. Prussia; 20 ENE. Vogelsang.

Schmida, t. Austria; 8 S. Sonneberg.

Schmidfeld, t. Pru. Saxony; 8 N. Schleisingen. Pop. 1,100.

Schmiding, t. Austria; 5 NE. Kemmaten.

Schmiedberg, t. Bohemia, Saatz. Pop. 1,300.

Schmiedberg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, between the Mulda and Elbe. Pop. 1,460.

Schmiedeberg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, among the Riesengebirge mountains, 1,396 feet high; 7 SSE. Hirschberg, 22 SSW. Jauer. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 3,771. It is situated in a country abounding with iron ore. Here are manufactures of steel and linen.

Schmiedeberg, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 4 S. Dippoldiswalda, 15 S. Dresden. Pop. 1,330.

Schmiegel, t. Pru. Posen; 17 NNE. Fraustadt, 42 SSW. Posen. Pop. 2,175.

Schmierenberg, t. Stiria; 8 NW. Marburg.

Schmirschitz, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 4 N. Königgratz.

Schmolnitz, or *Szomolnok*, or *Smelnitz*, t. Hungary, in Zips; 14 S. Kapstorf, 15 NW. Caschau. Pop. 5,500. It is situated in a narrow valley, and the chief town of one of the 4 mining districts of Hungary, and has a mint for coining copper. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur.

Schmollen, t. Ger. Gotha, in Altenburg; 6 S. Altenburg, 52 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 2,700.

Schmoltz, t. Bavaria; 4 WNW. Cronach.

Schmutter, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, at Ingoldstadt.

Schnackenburg, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Elbe, where there is a toll; 10 NNW. Seehausen. Pop. 793.

Schnaitach, t. Bavaria, in Rezat; 1 W. Rotenburg, 3 NE. Lauff. Pop. 966.

Schnollendorf, t. Austria; 6 SW. Sonneburg.

Schnedowitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 E. Leitmeritz.

Schnee Koppe, lofty mt. Pru. Silesia, in Jauer; 9 SSW. Hirschberg. It is the highest of the Riesengebirge chain; 5,070 feet high.

Schneeberg, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 14 N. Leitmeritz.

Schneeberg, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg, situated on an eminence near the Mulda; 7 NW. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,400. H. 606. It contains a lyceum and other schools, and has a large manufacture of smalt, with mines of silver, cobalt, bismuth, iron, tin, and lead.

Schneeberg, t. Carniola; 9 WNW. Gottschee.

Schneeberg, mt. Austria; 12 S. Steyr. It is 5,200 feet above the Danube, at Vienna, and its summit is almost always covered with snow.

Schneeberg, t. Bav.; 13 NNE. Bamberg.

Schneeberg, mt. Bav., of the Fichtelgebirge range; 3,800 feet high.

Schneeberg, mt. Pru. Silesia, in Glatz; 4,800 feet high.

Schneegebirge, mountain chain, Ger., between Moravia & Silesia; a part of the Riesengebirge.

Schneekopfe, mt. Thuringian forest, in Saxe Gotha; 3,300 feet high.

Schneidemuhl, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Kuddow; 50 W. Bromberg. Pop. 2,284.

Schnellwald, t. Pru. Silesia; 10 SE. Neisse. Pop. 1,300.

Schnemt, t. Egypt; 9 N. Benisuef.

Schoaman, t. Asia; 150 SE. Samarcand.

Schoberstein, mt. Austria; 8 S. Steyr.

Schocken, or *Skoki*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg; 21 NW. Gnesna. Pop. 1,026.

Schockl, mt. Stiria; 8 N. Gratz.

Schodac, p-t. Rensselaer co N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 9 S. Albany, W. 370. P. 3,493.

Schoden, t. Samogitia; 45 NNW. Miedniki.

Scodtwein, or *Schaidtwein*, t. Austria; 21 SW. Ebenfurth, 32 S. Vienna. It is situated near a narrow pass between Austria and Stiria, with a citadel built on a high rock.

Schoenbrunn, or *Schonbrunn*, v. & palace, Austria, on the Danube; 3 SW. Vienna. It is the usual residence of the court. The church, pleasure grounds, hall, statue of Francis I., menagerie, and the botanic garden, the best in Germany, all deserve attention. Bonaparte had

his head-quarters here in 1805, and 1809; and in 1809 a treaty of peace was signed here between France and Austria.

Schoenbrunn, or *Beautiful Spring*, Moravian settlement, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 3 miles below New Philadelphia.

Schoerdaal, t. Norway, Drontheim; 24 ENE. Drontheim.

Scofferstein, t. Austria; 14 SE. Steyr.

Schoghr, or *Schagr*, t. A. Turkey, in Aleppo, on the Orontes; 40 W. Aleppo.

Schæhhava, large mountain, Arabia, Yemen, on which, says Mr. Nieubuhr, are more than 300 villages, under the dominion of various sheiks.

Schogle, see *Choug*.

Schoharie, co. central part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Montgomery co., NE. by Schenectady, E. by Albany co., SE. by Green co., SW. by Delaware co., and W. by Otsego co. Pop. in 1810, 18,945; in 1820, 23,154.

Schoharie, p-t. & cap. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 24 S. Johnstown, 32 W. Albany, W. 388. Pop. 3,820. It contains 3 post villages, Schoharie, Esperance, and Sloansville. It is watered by a river of the same name. Schoharie village is situated on Schoharie flats, and contains the county buildings, a printing office, 2 churches, and a number of elegant houses.

Schoharie, r. N. Y., which runs N. through Schoharie co. into the Mohawk, W. of Florida. Length 70 miles. The alluvial flats on this river are from 1 to 2 miles wide, and are very fertile.

Schoka, t. Prussia; 18 W. Königsberg.

Schokland, isl. in the Zuyder Zee, near the coast of Overissel, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad; 8 W. Vollenhoven.

Schold, or *Salth*, t. Hungary; 4 E. Foldvar.

Scholtsh, see *Skotschau*.

Schomberg, t. Prussia; 6 NNW. Eylau.

Schomberg, t. Prussia; 22 SW. Heilsberg.

Schomberg, or *Ssumberg*, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 24 N. Olmutz, 74 ENE. Znaym. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 3,844. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel.

Schomberg, or *Schomsberg*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 20 SW. Schweidnitz, 25 NW. Glatz. Pop. 1,848. It is surrounded by the Carpathian mountains, and is elevated about 1,600 feet high.

Schonach, t. Baden, in the Black Forest; 19 NE. Freyburg. Pop. 1,600.

Schonaich, t. Bav.; 6 SSE. Geroltzhofen.

Schonau, t. Baden, on the Wiesen; 12 N. Laufenburg, 20 NE. Bäle. Pop. 858.

Schonau, t. Baden, on the Steinach; 5 NE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,168.

Schonau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on the Katzbach; 12 W. Jaur, 26 NW. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15. 55. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 869.

Schonau, t. Ger., in Gotha; 6 ENE. Smalkalden. Pop. 530.

Schonau, t. Pru. Silesia; 4 S. Ober Glogau. Pop. 900.

Schonau, t. Bohemia, Königgratz. P. 1,300.

Schonau, (*Gros*), t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 6 W. Zittau. Pop. 4,000.

Schonbach, t. Bohemia; 4 S. Krottau.

Schonberg, t. Semigallia; 35 E. Mittau.

Schonberg, t. Pru., in Liegnitz; 6 SE. Görlitz. Lon. 15. 9. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 860.

Schonberg, mt. Tyrol, near Brixen.

Schonberg, t. Pru. Treves; 27 N. Treves.

Schonberg, t. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in Ratzeburg; 11 NNE. Ratzeburg. Pop. 960.

Schonberg, t. Bavaria; 4 W. Gravenau.

Schonberg, t. Prussia; 40 NE. Culm.

Schonberg, t. Sax. Vogtland, on the Egra; 16 SSE. Oelsnitz. Here are medicinal springs.

Schonbihel, t. Stiria; 4 W. Cilley.

Schonborn, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 13 N. Leitmeritz. Pop. 800.

Schonbruck, t. Prussia; 27 SSE. Königsberg.

Schonbruck, t. Prussia; 23 NE. Culm.

Schonbrun, t. Bavaria; 3 SW. Lichtenfels.

Schonbrun, t. Sax. Vogtland; 2 W. Oelsnitz.

Schonbrun, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 4 SE. Politzka.

Schonbrunn, see *Schoenbrunn*.

Schonburg, co. Ger., which belonged to Bohemia till the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, when it was ceded to Saxony; and it now belongs to the kingdom of Saxony, and is included in the circle of Erzgebirg; divided into 2 lines, Schonburg-Waldenburg, and Schonburg-Penigk. Pop. 61,000. Sq. m. 340.

Schondemeraw, t. Prussia; 4 N. Ortelsburg.

Schonebecke, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Elbe, with salt works, and a toll on the Elbe; 8 SSE. Magdeburg. Pop. 5,100. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the manufacture of salt, of which 40,000 tons are made yearly.

Schoneck, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 7 E. Oelsnitz. Pop. 1,000.

Schoneck, t. Prussia, in Dantzic; 20 S. Dantzic, 30 N. Culm. Pop. 1,518.

Schonecken, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves; 2 N. Treves, 30 NNE. Luxemburg. Pop. 613.

Schonefeld, t. Brandenburg; 8 E. Prenzlau.

Schoneich, t. Wurt.; 9 SSW. Stutgard. Pop. 1,300.

Schonen, or *Skonen*, or *Skania*, pr. Sweden, in S. Gothland, bounded N. by Haland and Smaland, E. by Blekingen and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound which separates it from Denmark; about 65 miles from N. to S., and 48 from E. to W. Pop. 270,000. This is the most level, pleasant, and fertile part of Sweden, and produces plenty of rye, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, honey, cummin-seed; likewise pit-coal, chalk, tiles, and pot-ashes. It has several rivers and lakes, all well stored with fish. The principal towns are Malmo, Lund, Landscron, Helsingborg, and Christianstadt. It is now divided into the governments of Christianstadt and Malmohus.

Schonenbach, t. Baden; 18 E. by N. Freyburg. Pop. 800.

Schonenwald, t. Baden; 18 ENE. Freyburg. Pop. 950.

Schonenwalt, t. Holstein; 8 ENE. Eutyn.

Schonenwerda, t. Brandenburg; 16 S. Potsdam.

Schonenwert, t. Switz., in Soleure; 3 E. Olten.

Schonfeld, t. Bohemia; 18 E. Egra. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 1,871.

Schonfels, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 6 SW. Zwickau.

Schonfelt, t. Holstein; 10 W. Pinnenberg.

Schonflies, or *Schowenfliet*, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 22 N. Custrin, 50 NE. Berlin. Pop. 1,774.

Schongau, t. Bavaria, in Iser; 8 S. Weilheim,

92 W. Salzburg. Lon. 10. 53. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 1,237. It is built in the form of a circle round a small hill, at the foot of which runs the Lech. It has a royal castle, 7 chh., and an hospital.

Schongraben, t. Austria; 3 N. Sonneberg.

Schonhausen, t. Brandenburg; 6 N. Berlin.

Schonheyde, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 8 WSW. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 3,256.

Schonheyde, t. Silesia; 7 SSW. Grotkau.

Schonhof, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau, on the Luczina. Pop. 1,059.

Schonkerke, t. Holstein; 12 W. Lutkenborg.

Schonlanke, or *Teschonka*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg; 15 WSW. Scheidemuhl, 60 W. Bromberg. Pop. 3,522. 600 Jews.

Schonlinde, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 35 ESE. Dresden. Pop. 2,200.

Schonlinden, t. Pru.; 22 SSW. Brandenburg.

Schonna, t. Prussia; 8 SSE. Holland.

Schonpuhl, t. Austria; 9 W. St. Polten.

Schonsee, t. Bav., in Regen, on the Murach; 11 E. Nabburg, 33 NNE. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,005.

Schonsee, or *Kowalewo*, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder; 20 SE. Culm. Pop. 392. Near which the Poles were defeated by the Saxons, in 1716.

Schonsee, t. Prussia; 16 NE. Thorn.

Schonsledt, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper Hesse. Pop. 531.

Schonstein, t. Stiria; 6 SSW. Windisch Gratz. H. 80.

Schonthal, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 4 NW. Teusing. H. 77.

Schonviesse, t. Prussia; 4 E. Marienburg.

Schonwald, t. Pru. Silesia, near Silberberg. Pop. 1,435.

Schonwald, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 N. Aussig. H. 172.

Schonwald, t. Bohemia; 10 NE. Krottau.

Schoodic, see *St. Croix*.

Schoodic Lakes, in Washington co. Maine, about 40 NNW. Machias.

Schooly Mount, p-v. Morris co. N. J.; W. 240.

Schoonhoven, t. Neth., in Utrecht, situated on N. side of the river Leek; 10 NE. Dort, 13 SW. Utrecht. Pop. 2,489. It is by some said to take its name from its good gardens; others call it *Schoonhaven*, from the goodness of its harbour.

Schooris, t. Neth., in W. Flanders. P. 3,050.

Schopfheim, or *Schopfen*, t. Baden, on the Viesse; 7 N. Rheinfelden, 14 NE. Bale. Pop. 1,070.

Schopfheim, t. Baden; 6 SSW. Offenburg. Pop. 1,000.

Schopka, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Melnik.

Schoplenreith, t. Austria, at the conflux of the Marsch and Danube; 16 E. Entzersdorf.

Schoppach, r. which runs into the Kintzig, near Wolfach.

Schoppenstadt, t. Ger., in Brunswick; 15 E. by S. Brunswick. Pop. 1,700.

Schorel, v. Holland; 5 NNW. Alcmaer.

Schoreldam, v. Holland; 5 N. Alcmaer.

Schorgast, (*Ludwig*), t. Bavaria; 3 S. Kupferberg, 28 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

Schorgast, (*Markt*), t. Bavaria; 12 N. Bayreuth, 34 ENE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

Schorimenthof, r. Silesia, in Oppau, which rises about 2 W. Wiegstedtel, and runs S. into the river Oder.

Schorndorf, t. Wurtemberg, on the Rems; 16 E. Stuttgart, 28 NNW. Ulm. Lon. 9. 37. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 3,564.

Schornfeld, t. Bavaria; 4 WNW. Aichstatt.

Schorogalskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 60 S. Selenginsk.

Schosberg, t. Hungary; 17 N. Presburg.

Schott, t. Prussia; 9 NNE. Soldau.

Schotten, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 16 ESE. Giesen, 26 NE. Frankfort on the Maine. P. 1,632.

Schottwein, t. Lower Austria, at the foot of the Sommering; 40 S. by W. Vienna. P. 800.

Scholtzou, t. Aust. Silesia, in Teschen; 12 SE. Teschen.

Schoug, one of the Carolina or New Philippine islands.

Schouten's Island, isl. in E. India sea; 120 m. in circ. Lon. 136. 20. E. Lat. 0. 50.

Schouten's Island, archipelago of islands, near E. coast of New Holland, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 148. 9. E. Lat. 43. 12. S.

Schouwen, or *Schowen*, isl. belonging to Holland, at the mouth of the Scheldt, NE. of Walcheren; 14 miles from E. to W. and 5 from N. to S. Ziriczee is the chief town.

Schouwenfiet, see *Schonflies*.

Schramberg, t. Wurt., on the Schiltach; 10 NW. Rothwell, 12 S. Freudenstadt. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 48. 11. N. Pop. 1,746.

Schrannen, t. Prussia; 8 NE. Strasburg.

Schraplau, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 6 SE. Eisleben. Pop. 871.

Schratchell's Bay, bay at W. extremity of the Isle of Wight.

Schrattenthal, t. Austria; 15 W. Laab, 33 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 650.

Schrechenberg, mt. Sax., in Erzgebirg, celebrated for its silver mines; near Annaberg.

Schreckenstein, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz, on the Elbe; 7 NW. Leitmeritz.

Schreckhorn, mt. Switz., SE. part of the canton of Berne; 11 SSE. Interlacken. It is 13,812 feet high, covered with perpetual snow.

Schretli, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 12 SE. Stamphalia.

Schriebendorf, t. Pru. Silesia; 4 W. Landshut. Pop. 1,000.

Schriebershan, v. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, celebrated for its glass houses, and manufacture of vitriol; 7 SW. Hirschberg. Pop. 1,931.

Schriesheim, t. Baden, at the foot of the Odenwald; 4 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,132.

Schrobenhausen, t. Bavaria; 8 SSE. Neuburg, 21 NE. Augsburg. Lon. 11. 3. E. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 1,483.

Schrode, r. which runs into the Elbe, at Magdeburg.

Schroeck, t. Baden, on the Rhine; 6 N. by W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 373.

Schroppen, t. Prussia; 5 E. Marienburg.

Schrottenegg, t. Carinthia; 6 SE. Pleyburg.

Schrotzberg, t. & castle, Wurt.; 16 SE. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,233.

Schruernick, t. Prussia; 15 NE. Thorn.

Schrunden, t. Courland; 16 S. Goldingen.

Schtschigry, t. Russia, in Kursk; 284 SSE. Moscow. Pop. 1,412.

Schuia, r. Russia, which runs into the Onega lake, near Petrozavodsk.

Schuia, t. Rus., Olonetz; 4 N. Petrozavodsk.

Schuja, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 60 NE. Vladimir. Lon. 41. 34. E. Lat. 56. 42. N. P. 1,500.

Schulen, t. Prussia; 10 ESE. Heilsberg.

Schulipar Islands, two of the Laccadive islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 71. 50. to 72. E. Lat. 10. to 10. 10. N.

Schulpe, or *Schulpensiel*, s-p. Holstein, on the left bank of the Eyder, near its mouth. Lon. 9. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Schulpforte, or *Schule Pforta*, see *Pforte*.

Schumeg, or *Samogyi-Varmegye*, co. Hungary, in SW. part, between the Balaton lake and the Drave; mostly level, and in many places marshy, producing wine, fruit, cattle, &c. Pop. 170,267. Sq. 2,430. Chief town, Kaposvar.

Schumla, *Schumha*, *Shiumla*, or *Ciumla*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, in Silistria, about 50 S. of the Danube, 70 SE. Ruscek, 200 NNW. Constantinople. Lon. 26. 56. E. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. about 30,000. H. 5,000. It has a castle, and a number of mosques and baths, but is not well built. Its trade is in wine, hardware, and clothing. Although its position is rather elevated, yet from the marshy nature of the neighbouring country, its atmosphere is unwholesome. It has been supposed to occupy the site of *Marcianopolis*.

Schunga, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the Onega lake; 20 S. Povenetz.

Schunter, r. Ger., which rises near Helmstadt, and runs into the Ocker, 7 miles below Brunswick.

Schupfen, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 11 SSW. Lucerne. Pop. 2,800.

Schurgast, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 10 SE. Brieg, 11 NNW. Oppeln. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 406.

Schuspe, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, near Corvey.

Schuss, r. Ger., which runs into the lake of Constance, 2 E. Buchorn.

Schussenried, t. & castle, Wurt., capital of a small district; 6 SSE. Buchau, 25 SW. Ulm. Pop. 558; of the district, 3,498. Sq. m. 55.

Schustis, r. Samogitia, which joins the Minia near its mouth.

Schutovskaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Vagai; 40 S. Tobolsk.

Schutt, or *Schit*, isl. Hungary, formed by the Danube, 30 miles in length, and 10 in its meanest breadth. It abounds in fruits and herbage, but the grain is frequently destroyed by mildew; it has plenty of game, wood, and fish. There is another island of the same name, separated from the above by a branch of the Danube, 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. There are several towns and many villages on these islands: the NW. extremity of *Schutt* is a little below Presburg.

Schutteba, t. Arabia, Yemen; 36 E. Chamir.

Schuttenhofen, or *Susce*, or *Sutchutz*, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz, 65 SSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 28. E. Lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 2,540.

Schutter, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, near Kehl.

Schuttorf, t. Han., Bentheim, on the Vechte; 3 NE. Bentheim. Pop. 963.

Schutzendorf, t. Silesia; 9 NE. Patschkau.

Schuyler, t. Herkimer co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk; 6 NE. Utica. Pop. 1,837.

Schuylersville, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y., in the township of Saratoga; 24 N. Saratoga, W. 380.

Schuyler's Lake, lake, N. Y., 9 m. long, and 5 broad; 5 W. lake Otsego.

Schuylkill, co. Pa., bounded NNW. by Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne cos., NE. by Northampton co., SSE. by Lehigh and Berks co., and SW. by Dauphin co. Pop. 11,339. Chief town, Orwigsburg.

Schuylkill, r. Pa., which rises in Luzerne co., and runs SE. into the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia. It is 140 miles long, and navigable for boats 90. The Tulpehocken, a navigable stream, flows into the Schuylkill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Reading. There are falls on the river 5 miles above Philadelphia, and Swedes falls a little below Norristown. A canal, connecting the Swatara with the Tulpehocken, is now in progress, which will unite the waters of the Schuylkill with those of the Susquehanna.

Schuyten's Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 10. E. Lat. 12. 36. N.

Schwabach, t. Bav., circle of Rezat, formerly in Anspach, on a river of that name, which divides it into two parts; 10 SSW. Nuremberg, 11 E. Anspach. Pop. 6,764. H. 544. It is neatly built, surrounded with walls, and has 4 gates and 4 suburbs, and manufactures of cotton, pins, tobacco, and cloth. It contains 3 churches, one of which is for the French Protestants, who retired here in 1586.

Schwabach, r. Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, at Erlang.

Schwaben, t. Bavaria, in Iser; 14 WNW. Wasserburg, 16 ENE. Munich. Pop. 5,74.

Schwaben, t. Prussia; 12 E. Tilsit.

Schwabmunchen, t. Bavaria, Upper Danube, on the Sinckel; 11 S. Augsburg, 14 NE. Mindelheim. Pop. 2,000.

Schwabstedt, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 14 WSW. Sleswick. Pop. 670.

Schwadorff, t. Austria at the conflux of the Pietingpach & Reisenpach; 9 SE. Vienna. Pop. 800.

Schwalbach, or *Burg Schwalbach*, t. Ger., in Nassau; 8 NW. Idstein, 15 SW. Weilburg.

Schwalbach, or *Little Schwalbach*, t. Pru. Coblenz, in Solms Braunsfels, with a medicinal spring; 5 SSE. Braunsfels. Pop. 600.

Schwale, r. Holstein, runs into the Stoer.

Schwalenburg, or *Swalenburg*, t. Ger., Lippe Detmold, capital of a county; 19 SE. Detmold. Pop. 530.

Schwalm, r. Hesse, which passes by Ziegenhagen, Treysa, &c. and joins the Eder, near Felsberg.

Schwalm, r. which rises in Mark, and runs into the Wipper, 2 ESE. Barmen.

Schwallungen, t. Ger. in Meinungen, 2 N. Wasungen. Pop. 618.

Schwamelwitz, t. Silesia, in Grotkau; 4 SW. Ottmichau.

Schwan, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Warnow; 8 S. Rostock, 8 N. Gustrow. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 53. 58. N. Pop. 845.

Schwanberg, t. Stiria; 11 S. Voitsberg. H. 120.

Schwanberger Alben, (Ober,) mt. Stiria; 4 W. Landsperg.

Schwanbergen Alben (Unter,) mt. Stiria; 6 SSW. Landsperg.

Schwand, t. Sax. Vogtland; 6 SW. Plauen.

Schwanden, t. Switz., in Glarus, at the union of the Linth and Scernst; 5 S. Glarus. P. 4,000.

Schwandorf, t. Bavaria, on the Nab; 13 SSE. Amberg, 20 N. Ratisbon. Pop. 919.

Schwandorf, v. Wurt., from which the French were driven by the Austrians, in 1799; 7 E. Tuttlingen.

Schwanebeck, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 5 NE. Halberstadt, 10 N. Quedlinburg. P. 1,660.

Schwanzen, peninsula, Denmark, in Sleswick, between the Schley and Eckernfiord; containing 90 sq. m. Pop. 6,000.

Schwannastadt, or *Schwanenstadt*, t. Austria, Land above the Ens, on the river Ager; 48 W. Bavarian Waidhoven, 106 W. Vienna. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 1,500.

Schwansee, t. Ger., Weimar, in Eisenach, near a lake of the same name; 5 E. Erfurt.

Schwarfeldt, t. Prussia 10 SE. Bartenstein.

Schwarthal, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 9 NW. Trautenau. Near it is a gold mine.

Schwartau, t. Ger., Lubeck; 6 N. Lubeck.

Schwartz See, lake, Carinthia; 10 S. Feltkirchen.

Schwartz-wald, or *Black Forest*, mountainous forest, Baden and Wurtemberg. See *Schwarz-wald*.

Schwartz Wasser, r. Silesia, which runs W. into the Oder, 1 E. Maltsch.

Schwartz Wasser, r. Silesia, which runs SE. into the Katzbach.

Schwartz Wasser, r. Silesia which runs SW. into the Stober, near Bielitz.

Schwartz Wasser, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 SE. Breslau.

Schwartz Graben, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 3 NNE. Wartenberg.

Schwartz Wasser, r. Saxony, which runs into a large lake, near Totgau.

Schwartzstein, t. Prussia; 4 E. Bartenstein.

Schwartza, or *Schwarzawa*, or *Sawarta*, r. Moravia, which rises 8 W. Ingrowitz, passes by Brunn, &c., and runs into the Iglau, before its union with the Teya.

Schwartzach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, near Waldshut.

Schwartzbach, r. Ger., which rises near Darmstadt, and runs into the Rhine, 2 miles above its union with the Maine.

Schwartzbach, r. Carinthia, which rises in the lake Schwartz See, and runs into the Muehr, 5 W. Muehra.

Schwartzbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Duben.

Schwartzbach, r. Silesia, which runs N. into the Quies, 1 N. Breidberg.

Schwartzburg, or *Schwarzburg*, principality, Ger., in the interior of Thuringia, and bounded by Saxe-Gotha and the Prussian province of Erfurt. The house is very ancient, and is divided into two lines, Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, and Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. The territories of both are hilly, interspersed with fertile valleys. The forests are extensive, and contain mines of iron, alum, and cobalt; also, quarries of marble, freestone, and slate. The religion is Lutheran. Pop. 99,052. Sq. m. 953.

Schwartzburg-Sondershausen is almost surrounded by the Prussian province of Saxony. Sondershausen is the chief town and residence of the prince. The other principal towns are Arnstadt, Breitenbach, and Graussen. Pop. 45,115. Sq. m. 466.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt lies further to the south, and borders on the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar. Rudolstadt is the chief town and residence of the prince. The other principal towns are Frankenhausen and Ilmstadt. Pop. 53,937. Sq. m. 487.

Schwartzburg, t. & castle, Ger., in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 8 SW. Rudolstadt, 8 W. Saalfeld.

Schwartzenburg, or *Schwarzenburg*, principality, Ger., in Bavarian Franconia. Pop. 12,090. Sq. m. 95. The princes of Schwartzenburg possess large domains in Bohemia, with a small district in Stiria. The total population on their estates, or in the towns in which they hold property, is computed at 130,000. The head of the house was made a prince of the empire in 1670, but mediatised in 1806.

Schwartzburg, see *Schwarzburg*.

Schwartzena, t. Prussia, 18 N. Strasburg.

Schwartzenbach, t. Austria; 16 SE. Ebenfurth.

Schwartzenbeck, t. Denmark, in Lauenburg; 11 N. Lauenburg. Pop. 395.

Schwartzenberg, mt. Austria; 24 S. Steyr.

Schwartzenborn, t. Ger., Hesse-Cassel, in Ziegenhayn; 7 E. Ziegenhayn. Pop. 830.

Schwartzenburg, t. Switz., in Berne; 10 SE. Friburg, 17 SSW. Berne.

Schartzenfels, t. Hesse-Cassel, in Hanau; 14 S. Fulda, 32 E. Hanau. Pop. 700.

Schwartzenitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 20 N. Prague.

Schwartzenpach, t. Carinthia; 7 S. Pleyburg.

Schwartzenpach, t. Austria; 1 W. Hainfelden.

Schwartzortz, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Curisch Nerung; 12 S. Memel.

Schwartzwasser, or *Strumien*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Teschen; 9 NE. Freystadt, 11 NNE. Teschen. Pop. 1,252.

Schwarza, r. which rises in Schwartzburg, and runs into the Saal, 3 miles below Saalfeld.

Schwarza, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 6 NE. Meinungen. Pop. 934.

Schwarzach, t. Bav., Lower Maine, district of Dettlebach, on the Maine; 11 E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 294.

Schwarzach, t. Bav., Lower Maine, on the Maine; 3 S. Geroltzhofen. Pop. 573.

Schwarzach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles below Deckendorf.

Schwarzach, r. Swabia, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Scheer.

Schwarzach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Altmuhl, 6 SW. Berngries.

Schwarzach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, 4 S. Nabburg.

Schwarzach, t. Baden; 2 S. Stollhofen.

Schwarzow, r. Bav., which runs into the Rednitz, 10 S. Nuremberg.

Schwarzenbacham Walde, t. Bav., Upper Rhine. Pop. 698.

Schwarzenau, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the Eder; 5 E. Berleburg, 7 N. Laasphe. Pop. 618.

Schwarzenau, t. Bav., Lower Maine, on the Maine, opposite to Schwarzach.

Schwarzenbach sur la Saale, t. Bav., Upper Maine, in the environs of which are quarries of grey marble, stained with yellow; 6 S. Hof. Pop. 1,653.

Schwarzenberg, t. & castle, Ger., in Schwarzenberg; 26 N. Anspach, 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

Schwarzenberg, (*Canals of*,) two canals, Bohemia, one beginning in the circle of Budweis, and terminating in the Danube; the other extending from the circle of Prachim to the Mulda, only 10 miles long. They are remarkable for the skill displayed in conducting them through a mountainous country.

Schwarzenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, capital of a district; 13 S. Chemnitz, 48 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 38. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 1,300. In the neighbourhood are several iron forges, and mines, which yield both tin and lead.

Schwarzenfeld, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 5 S. Nabburg, 10 SE. Amberg. Pop. 523.

Schwarzenstein, t. Stiria; 8 NW. Cilley.

Schwarshofen, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 15 SE. Amberg, 22 NNE. Ratisbon. Pop. 527.

Schwarzwald, or *Schwartzwald*, or *Black Forest*, mountainous range, Ger., extending NE. through the southern part of Baden and the southwest part of Wurtemberg. It has several peaks of considerable height, as Feldberg, Belchen, and Kandel; but consists chiefly of elevated plains of table land, from which great quantities of timber are annually obtained and sent down the Rhine to Holland. The mountains contain some mines, while their sides are covered with plantations or pasture grounds.

Schwarzwald, circle, Wurtemberg, in SW. part, lying in the Black Forest, being mountainous, woody, and better adapted to pasturage than agriculture. It is divided into 17 districts. Pop. 362,100. Sq. m. 1,780. Chief town, Reutlingen.

Schwatz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 12 W. Leitmeritz.

Schwatz, t. Tyrol, capital of a circle, on the Inn; 14 ENE. Innsbruck, 54 SW. Salzburg. Lon. 11. 40. E. Lat. 47. 23. N. Pop. 4,000. It is well built, and has 2 chh. and some manufactures. In the environs are mines of silver and copper; both formerly extremely productive; the latter still considerably so. The circle includes the Lower Innthal and a part of the duchy of Salzburg. Pop. 132,931. Sq. m. 2,020.

Schwedt, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Oder, which here divides it into 2 parts; 12 E. New Angermund, 46 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 78. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 3,902.

Schwedt, t. Pru., on the Vistula; 5 N. Culm.

Schweidnitz, city, Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the Weistritz; 26 SW. Breslau, 86 NNW. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 27. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 7,996. H. 661. It stands in a pleasant country, is fortified, contains 4 Cath. chh., 1 Luth. ch., 1 Luth. gymnasium, and has manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, beer, &c.

Schweigern, t. Wurt.; 8 W. Heilbron. P. 1,762.

Schweigern, t. Baden; 2 E. Boxberg. P. 945.

Schweina, t. Ger., in Meinungen; 6 E. by N. Salungen, 7 NNW. Smalkalden. Pop. 748.

Schweinburg, or *Schwinsburg*, t. Ger., Hesse Cassel, on the Ohm; 9 SE. Marburg, 14 NE. Giessen. Pop. 749.

Schweinburg, t. Austria; 2 S. Pirrawurth.

Schweinfurt, or *Suirford*, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine, over which is a stone bridge; 28 NNE. Bamberg, 64 E. Frankfort on Maine. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 5,114. H. 900. It contains 3 Luth. chh., and a school founded by Gustavus Adolphus; and has some manufactures and trade. The Maine is navigable here, and is crossed by 2 bridges.

Schweinitz, t. Pru. Saxony, in Liegnitz; 5 WSW. Grunberg, 90 NW. Breslau. Pop. 1,207.

Schweinitz, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Schwartz Elster; 10 SSE. Zahna, 12 E. Wittenberg. Lon. 13. 8. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 600.

Schweinitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 12 SSE. Budweiss. H. 210.

Schweirbach, r. Ger. which runs into the Fils, opposite to Salach.

Schweitz, or *Schwytz*, canton, Switz., bounded NW. & N. by Zug and Zurich, E. by Glarus, S. by Uri, and W. by Underwalden and Lucerne. Pop. 28,900, Catholics. Sq. m. 466. It is surrounded by alpine mountains, between which are a few valleys, tolerably fertile. The chief mountains are Mytten, 6,300 feet high, Rigi 6,000, and Prigel 5,500. The soil is better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and the wealth of the inhabitants consists in cattle. It was here that, in the beginning of the 14th century, the standard of Swiss liberty was first erected, and this petty canton had the honour of giving name to the confederation.

Schweitz, t. Switz., capital of the canton of the same name, 2 miles from the lake of Lowerz; 16 E. by S. Lucerne, 26 S. Zurich. Pop. 5,000. It is delightfully situated in a fertile valley, between the mountains of Mytten and Rigi, and contains a large church and some good private houses.

Schwelm, t. Pru. Arensburg, on a brook of the same name; near which are some medicinal springs; 22 NE. Cologne, 22 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,853.

Schwenningen, t. Wurt., Upper Necker, on the Ursprumge; 3 E. Villingen. Pop. 2,516. Here is a palace, which was the residence of the electors palatine in the 18th century.

Schwerin, city, Ger., capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and of a district, pleasantly situated on W. side of a lake of the same name; 34 ESE. Lubec, 40 ENE. Lauenburg. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. in 1819, 10,050. It is the residence of the grand duke, is fortified, & has a palace, 3 Luth. chh., 1 Catholic ch., 1 synagogue, a hospital, &c. Brewing and distilling are carried on to some extent. It is nearly square, and consists of 3 parts, viz. Schwerin, the New Town, and the Moor. The duke's palace stands on an island in the lake, being fortified, and communicating with the town by means of a bridge. Some parts of it command a most delightful prospect. The collection of paintings in this palace is very valuable.

Schwersentz, t. Prussian Posen; 60 E. Posen. Pop. 2,665.

Schwerla, v. Sax. Lusatia. Pop. 2,230.

Schwertherg, t. Austria; 10 E. Stöyregg.

Schwerle, or *Schwierte*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, surrounded with walls in the year 1242; 38 NNE. Cologne, 64 ENE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7.32. E. Lat. 51.24. N. Pop. 1,513.

Schwetzkau, or *Swieczchow*, t. Pru. Posen; 9 ENE. Fraustadt, 40 SSW. Posen. Pop. 1,389.

Schwerz, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 1 N. Duben.

Schwesnitz, r. Ger., which runs into the Saale, near Kotzau.

Schwetz, t. West Prussia, in Marienwerder, on W. side of the Vistula; 7 N. Culm. Pop. 2,340.

Schwetzingen, t. Baden, in Neckar, capital of a district; 6 W. by S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,116.

Schweygen, r. Ger., which runs into the Erbach, near Deux Ponts.

Schwibusin, or *Schwiebus*, t. Pru. Frankfort; 39 E. Frankfort on the Oder, 40 NNW. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15.42. E. Lat. 52.20. N. Pop. 2,619.

Schwiebedowe, t. Silesia, Oels; 4 S. Militsch.

Schwiehau, t. Bohemia, in Klattau, on the Bradlanka; 6 N. Klattau. Pop. 976.

Schwinau, r. Ger., which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen, in Luneburg.

Schwinemunde, see *Swinemunde*.

Schwinge, or *Swinge*, or *Zwinge*, r. Han., in Bremen, which passes by Stade, and runs into the Elbe, 4 miles below.

Schwitz, t. Prussia, in Culm; 22 NE. Culm.

Schwitz, see *Schweitz*.

Schwochat, t. Austria, on the river of the same name; 6 SE. Vienna.

Schwochat, r. Aust., which runs into the Danube, 2 miles above Fiscamunde.

Schwolbe, r. Ger., which runs into the Erbach, near Deux Ponts.

Schwolmen, t. Prussia; 8 N. Heilsberg.

Schwouden, see *Siaden*.

Schwoyb, t. Africa, Sennaar; 49 N. Sennaar.

Sciandy, t. Hind., Bahar; 10 NNW. Bahar.

Seichili, t. Sicily, in Noto; 30 SW. Syracuse. Lon. 14.54. E. Lat. 36.37. N.

Sciefames, v. Palestine, celebrated for its cotton; 12 W. Acre. Several ruins near it indicate it to have been once of some importance.

Sciabonis, t. Persian Armenia; 90 ESE. Eriwan.

Sciacca, see *Sacca*.

Sciamat, t. Persia, in Kerman; 18 E. Sirgian.

Sciati, or *Skiati*, (an. *Sciathus*), small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 18 N. Negroponte. Lon. 23.38. E. Lat. 39.26. N.

Scielat, t. Africa, in Nubia; 10 S. Syene.

Sciendergur, fort, Hind., in Bahar; 10 SSE. Rotasgur.

Scigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 12 S. Cosenza. Pop. 5,620.

Sciglio, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated on a rocky promontory, anciently called *Scylla*, and celebrated for shipwrecks; 10 NNE. Reggio. Lon. 16.2. E. Lat. 38.14. N. Pop. 2,000. See *Scylla*.

Sciglio di St. Maria, see *St. Maria*.

Scilly Islands, cluster of islands at the entrance of the English channel, situated due west from the Lizard Point, and seen in a clear day from the Land's End, 30 m. distant. The rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward,

appear off at sea like old castles and churches. Five only are inhabited. St. Mary's is the largest, containing 1,271 inhabitants. Its greatest length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. This island is defended by a strong garrison, situated upon the W. part of it, overlooking the town & isthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounted with 64 pieces of cannon, some of them 18 pounders. About a mile SW. of the south part of St. Mary's garrison, lies St. Agnes' island, otherwise called the *Light House Island*, upon which stands a very high and strong light house, seen in the night at a great distance. St. Agnes contains 244 inhabitants, Tresco 465, Brehar 111, and St. Sampson 32. Lon. 6.0. to 6.30.W. Lat. 49.54. to 50.2. N.

Scilly Islands, group of islands or shoals, in the S. Pacific ocean, extremely dangerous. Lon. 155.30. W. Lat. 16.28. S.

Scind, see *Sinde*.

Scio, or *Skio*, or *Saki*, (an. *Chios*), isl. in the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, S. of Mytelene, and W. of Smyrna; 30 miles long, and from 10 to 18 broad. Sq. m. 508. Pop. stated by Pococke at 100,000; by Olivier at 110,000; by Turner at 150,000; and by the bishop, in 1820, to the missionaries, Fisk and Parsons, at only 60, or 70,000; 3,000 Turks, 800 or 900 Catholics, a few Jews, the rest Greeks. There were said to be 5, or 600 Greek churches, about the same number of priests, only 5 or 6 of whom ever preached.

The island is composed of high, & in many parts rugged and rocky mountains, but these by the industry of the inhabitants are rendered very productive. A plain, extending some leagues around the town of Scio, is celebrated for its beauty and fertility, and is occupied by country houses and gardens, filled with lemon and orange trees. The mountains are composed chiefly of reddish marble, streaked with white. The exports consist chiefly of damask & other silks, lemons, oranges, and mastic. The last is a production almost peculiar to Scio, and with it the island supplies almost exclusively Constantinople. Scio also produces corn, cotton, and figs; and mulberry trees are extensively cultivated, and its turpentine is held in estimation.—This beautiful island was ravaged and laid waste by the Turks, in June 1822. A great part of the inhabitants were slain; the rest taken captives, and reduced to slavery.

Scio, s-p. & capital of the island of the same name, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 26.3.E. Lat. 38.30. N. Pop. according to Turner, 35,000. Bp. see. Greek churches, 50 or 60. Scio, before its destruction by the Turks, in 1822, was esteemed the modern Athens, having a college, the most distinguished in Greece, with a library of 30,000 volumes; the number of students, in 1820, was 700 or 800; 14 instructors,—1 professor of chemistry and rhetoric, 1 of mathematics, 1 of theology, geometry, &c., 1 of the Turkish language, 1 of the Latin and French, and 9 teachers of ancient and modern Greek. Tuition was afforded gratis to all the

pupils, a considerable proportion of whom were instructed in the first principles of grammar.—The harbour, which is none of the best, is the rendezvous of all shipping going or returning between Constantinople, Syria, & Egypt. The houses are high, all of masonry, the greater part of hewn stone. It is a well built town, & defended by a citadel, with a considerable garrison.

Sciohair, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 60 SW. Sivas.

Sciorum, mt. Arabia, which forms the south boundary of Oman towards the sea.

Sciot, see *Siut*.

Scioto, r. Ohio, which rises near the sources of the Sandusky, has a course E. of S., passes by Columbus, Circleville, and Chillicothe, and runs into the Ohio, at Portsmouth, 352 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats 130 miles, and is connected with the Sandusky by a portage of 4 miles. A large part of the country watered by this river is very fertile.

Scioto, co. south part of Ohio. Pop. 5,750. Chief town, Portsmouth.

Scioto, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 456.

Scioto, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 178.

Scioto, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 364.

Scioto, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 403.

Scioto, (*Little*), r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 20 miles below the Scioto.

Scioto Salt Springs, p-v. Ross co. Ohio; W. 421.

Scioule, see *Sioule*.

Scipio, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y.; 11 S. Auburn, 180 W. Albany, W. 384. Pop. in 1810, 7,100; in 1820, 8,105. It lies on E. side of Cayuga lake, and the township is about 10 miles square, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains 5 post villages, *Scipio*, *North Scipio*, *Aurora*, *Levana*, and *Poplar Ridge*.

Scipio, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 226.

Sciquita, r. Amazonia, which flows into the Amazon, on north side, in Lat. 3. 7. S.

Sciro, see *Syra*.

Sciro Paulo, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 6 W. Syra.

Scirtus, now *Daisan*.

Scituate, p-t. & s-p. Plymouth co. Mass., on a bay of the same name; 17 SE. Boston, W. 466. Pop. in 1810, 2,969; in 1820, 3,105. Lon. 70. 36. W. Lat. 42. 12. N. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians.

Scituate, p-t. Providence co. R. I.; 12 WSW. Providence, W. 397. Pop. 2,834. It contains a bank, an academy, one woollen and 4 cotton manufactories.

Scirurofia, t. Persia, Kerman; 99 SE. Sirgian.

Skabad, t. Persia, Chorasán; 288 N. Herat.

Sekat, t. Aust. Galicia; 36 SW. Halicz.

Skozow, see *Skotschau*.

Sciafani, t. Sicily, Mazara; 30 SE. Palermo.

Sclavonia, (part of ancient *Pannonia*), province, Austria, between the Drave and Danube on the north, & the Save on the south; bounded N. & E. by Hungary, S. by Servia and Bosnia, and W. by Croatia; about 150 miles long from E. to W., and from 25 to 45 broad. Pop. 528,200. H. 60,294. Sq. m. 6,530.

A chain of mountains extends almost through the whole length from east to west, covered

with forests. The rest of the country, with the exception of some marshes, consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The productions are wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder; also vines, chestnuts, plums, figs, almonds, &c. It is a backward and ill cultivated country, having by reason of its situation, suffered much from the ravages of war. Less than half of the inhabitants consist of Sclavonians proper; there are Hungarians, Germans, &c. The majority are of the Greek church, but there are many Catholics. Chief town, Eszeck.

Scleins, r. Aust., which runs into the Danube, opposite to Tulln.

Scodra, now *Scutari*.

Scombraria, small isl. in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbour of Carthage.

Scone, or *Scoon*, t. Scot., in Perthshire, on the Tay; 2 N. Perth. Pop. of the village 446; and of the parish 1,953. It is noted as the place of crowning the kings of Scotland. Alexander I. founded an abbey for Augustine monks here, in 1114, before which Scone was a place of consequence, and the chief residence of the kings as early as Kenneth II. The palace is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by fine plantations, and is in a style of building, which prevailed 2 centuries ago, more remarkable for strength than elegance. It has a large dining room and a gallery 155 feet long, and 18 broad. There are also other antiquities. The village is regularly built, consisting of 2 broad streets.

Sconser, v. Isle of Skye; 8 S. Portree.

Sconondou, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.; W. 400.

Scoodiac, see *Schoodic*.

Scopen, t. Prussia, in Culm; 12 SE. Culm.

Scopia, or *Uscup*, see *Skopia*.

Scopolo, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. 52. E. Lat. 39. 26. N.

Scoppello, t. Piedmont; 10 W. Vercelli.

Scorbolo, t. Parma; 6 ENE. Parma.

Scorf, r. France, Morbihan, which runs into the sea, about 6 S. L'Orient.

Scortick, lake, N. A. Lon. 160. 20. W. Lat. 62. 5. N.

Scarzarola, t. Italy; 14 SSW. Mantua.

Scossoso, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 16 NE. Civita Borella.

Scotano, mt. Naples, in Otranto; 15 NE. Taranto.

Scotch Fir Point, cape on W. coast of N. A., in the gulf of Georgia, so called by Capt. Vancouver, from the Scotch firs found there, being the first they had seen on the coast. It lies on the N. at the entrance into Jervis' canal. Lon. 236. 17. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

Scotch Plains, p-v. Essex co. N. J.; 11 W. Elizabethtown, W. 215.

Scotforth, v. Eng., in Lancashire; 1½ S. Lancaster. Pop. 460.

Scotholm, one of the small Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 60. 36. N.

Scotland, p-v. & parish, Windham co. Ct., in Windham, W. 365.

SCOTLAND, country, Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms the northern division of Great Britain, and is often called *North Britain*; bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the southeast, where it is joined to

England. Lon., including the islands, between 1. and 5. W. Lat. 54. to 61. 12. N. Length 275 miles; breadth from 36 to 147. Sq. m. exclusive of bays, 26,014; including the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland islands, 30,234; or 18,944,000 English acres; of which 5,043,450 are cultivated, 13,900,550 uncultivated lands; besides 634 sq. m. of lakes and rivers.

Divisions. Scotland is formed by the Grampian mountains into two parts, Highlands and Lowlands, and is divided into 33 shires or counties; 17 chiefly lying in the Lowlands, viz. Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross: 16 chiefly in the Highlands, viz. Fife, Forfar, Perth, Argyll, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Cromarty, Orkney Islands, and Bute. These are subdivided into 877 parishes.

Population, in 1801, 1,599,068; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,092,014.

Towns. The chief towns are Edinburgh, the capital, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Perth, Dunfermline, Inverness, and Falkirk.

Face of the country. Scotland is of a most diversified surface. In the northern part it is mostly mountainous and barren, while towards the south it extends into fertile plains. It is divided into 2 parts, the Highlands, in the north, and Lowlands in the south or southeast, the Grampian mountains being the dividing line. The northern division consists in great part of an assemblage of vast and dreary mountains, with some fertile valleys intervening. The southern division is greatly diversified with verdant plains, gently rising hills and bending vales, mountains, craggy rocks, and tumbling torrents.

Rivers and lakes. The rivers are numerous, and generally rapid and precipitous; the principal ones are the Spey, Tay, Clyde, Forth, Tweed, Dee, and Don. The lakes or lochs are numerous and celebrated for their picturesque scenery; the chief are Loch Lomond, Loch Aw, Loch Fine, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch Shin, Loch Lochay, Loch Naver, Loch Leven, &c.

Climate. The climate is healthy but very variable; and on account of its insular situation, the cold is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the continent. The greatest height of the thermometer observed at Edinburgh, is 92 deg. Fahrenheit; the lowest (Dec. 31, 1783,) 3 deg. below zero. The general average quantity of rain 31 or 32 inches. Estimated number of days of rain or snow on the west coast 205; fair 160: on the east coast from an average of 12 years, rainy 111, snowy 24, fair 230.

Soil and productions. The soil is inferior to that of England. In the northern part a great proportion of it is unproductive, but in the southern division a large part of the soil is fertile and very productive. Agriculture is here carried to a high state of improvement. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, apples, &c. Scotland feeds vast herds of cattle, and its mountains are covered with sheep. The mineral productions are iron, lead, copper, coal, marble, limestone, freestone, slate, gems, precious stones, &c.

Trade and manufactures. Scotland carries on almost every species of manufacture. The manufactures of cotton, linen, and iron are very extensive; also glass, leather, brewing, shipbuilding, &c. This country had formerly but little foreign trade. In the time of Cromwell the shipping amounted to only 93 vessels, carrying 2,724 tons; of late the annual average number of vessels amounts to 2,509. The principal ports are Greenock, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Montrose. The revenue in 1810, amounted to £4,188,814; in 1814, to £4,483,014.

Government. Scotland was united with England into one monarchy in 1603. It is represented in the British parliament by 16 peers, elected for every new parliament by the peerage; and by 45 commoners, 30 representing the counties, and 15 the boroughs. The number of Scotch peers, at the time of the union, was 159; in 1811, only 82.

Religion. The established religion of Scotland is Presbyterian, and comprises 15 synods, comprehending 78 presbyteries, 899 parishes, with 938 established clergymen. The general assembly is the highest ecclesiastical court, and meets annually in May, and sits 10 days. It is a representative body, composed of 200 ministers and 89 elders for the presbyteries, 67 elders for the royal boroughs, and 5 ministers or elders for the universities, in all 361.

Statement of the numbers of the several denominations.

Presbyterians of the established church.	1,408,388
Seceders (Presbyterians)	256,000
Baptists, Bereans, and Glassites	50,000
Roman Catholics	50,000
Scotch Episcopalians	28,000
Methodists	9,000
Church of England	4,000
Quakers.	300
	1,805,688

Education. There are 4 universities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. The literature of Scotland, as distinguished from that of England, is less learned, but more metaphysical. Parish schools are established throughout the country, and in general diffusion of knowledge, Scotland excels all other countries in Europe. The Scots are a well educated, moral, hardy, industrious, and enterprising people. The language of the Lowlands is English with a mixture of Scotch; that of the Highlanders is that species of Celtic called Gaelic or Earse.

Scotland Neck, p-v. Halifax co. N.C.; W. 245.

Scotland, r. on W. side of Barbadoes, which runs into the sea, 4 SSE. Cuckold's Point.

Scol's Bay, bay on SW. extremity of Dominica; 4 S. Charlotte Town.

Scol's Bay, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of America; 10 S. Queen Charlotte's sound.

Scol's Cove, bay on SW. coast of Jamaica.

Scol's Head, cape at S. extremity of Dominica. Lon. 61. 24. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Scol's Islands, cluster of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near NW. coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 231. 2. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

Scott, co., in SW. part of Va., formed in 1814, out of the counties of Lee, Russell, and Washington. Pop. 4,263. C. H.; W. 459.

Scott, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 12,419; slaves, 3,732. Pop. in 1820, 14,219. Chief town, Georgetown.

Scott, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y.; 153 W. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 755.

Scott, p-t. Adams co. Ohio; W. 485. P. 1,123.

Scott, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,334. Chief town, Lexington.

Scott's Bay, on SW. coast of the island of Dominica, near S. extremity of the island.

Scottsburg, p-v. Halifax co. Va.; W. 269.

Scott's Ferry, p-v. Albemarle co. Va., W. 158.

Scottsville, v. Livingston co. N. Y., in NE. corner of Caledonia.

Scottsville, p-t. Powhatan co. Va.; 32 W. Richmond, W. 156.

Scottsville, p-t. Allen co. Ken.; W. 697.

Scottsville, p-v. Monroe co. N. Y., in Wheatland; 252 W. by N. Albany, W. 385.

Scouzie Head, cape, Scotland, on E. coast of Caithness; 3 S. Duncansby Head. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 58. 31. N.

Scowie Kyle, see *Kyle*.

Scriba, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, on E. side of Oswego river, opposite to the town of Oswego; 32 NNE. Salina, 60 S. Kingston, 75 WNW. Utica, 171 WNW. Albany, W. 453. Pop. 741. It includes the village of East Oswego, and also Fort Oswego, and Old Fort Ontario. On the Oswego about a mile above its mouth, are falls, which afford excellent mill-seats. Fort Oswego is situated near the entrance of the river into the lake, on a site elevated about 60 feet above the lake, containing 3 or 4 acres. It was first built in 1727; rebuilt in 1755; invested by the French under Montcalm in 1756, and captured with a garrison of 1,600 men; in 1814, May 5, it was again invested by the British, and taken by storm. It has been completely dismantled and the works are now going to decay. It was one of the military posts surrendered by the British in 1796 agreeably to Jay's treaty.

Scriban, see *Port Scriban*.

Scriven, co. NE. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 4,477; slaves 1816. Pop. in 1820, 3,941.

Scroon, t. Essex co. N. Y.; 12 W. Ticonderoga. Pop. 888. It lies W. of Scroon lake.

Scroon Lake, N. Y.; 12 W. of the N. end of lake George. It lies between Hague on the east, and Chester on the west, and is about 8 m. long, and 1 broad.

Scroon, r. N. Y., the NE. branch of the Hudson. It runs from Scroon lake into the Hudson, and has many falls.

Scrivia, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 5 N. Tortona,

Scrub, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the West-Indies.

Scucyn, or *Szczuczyn*, t. Poland; 19 W. Goni-ondz, 100 NNE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

Scrubgrass, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 540.

Scudenes, or *Scuteness*, isl. near the coast of Norway, 20 m. in circ. 18 NW. Stavanger.

Scuderi, mt. Sicily, in Demona; 10 SW. Messina.

Scuffletown, p-v. Laurens, S. C.; W. 564.

Scurano, t. Italy, in Parma; 17 S. Parma.

Scull-Camp, p-v. Surry co. N. C.; W. 404.

Sculltown, or *Oldman's Creek*, v. Salem co. N. J.; 10 NE. Salem.

Scultenna, now *Panaro*.

Scuoe, one of the Faroe islands; 5 S. Sandoe.

Scupi, now *Skopia*.

Scurcolla, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 18 S. Aquila.

Scurgulo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 SSW. Dragonera.

Scurrizano, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 NE. Ascoli.

Scutari, or *Iskenderje*, (an. *Scodra*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 52 SE. Ragusa, 448 W. Constantinople. Lon. 19. 14. E. Lat. 42. 27.

N. Pop. 12,000. H. 4,000. Greek bp. see. It is the capital of a pachalic, situated in a rich plain covered with vines and olive trees, on the river Bojane, at the SE. end of a lake to which it gives name, which is 16 m. long, and 7 broad. The town is fortified, and contains 4 Greek chh. and several mosques. It was anciently the residence of the kings of Illyricum.

Scutari, or *Iskudar*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Bosphorus; opposite to Constantinople, called by the ancients *Chrysopolis*, as being the emporium where the Persians collected the tribute of their acquired dominions. Pop. about 30,000. It has experienced many vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity. It is now full of houses and mosques. It is considered a suburb of Constantinople, and serves as an emporium and rendezvous to the caravans of Asia. It is a fashion for the Turks at Constantinople to be interred at *Scutari*, and the burying grounds here are esteemed the handsomest in the Ottoman empire.

Scuttock Point, cape on the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 58. W. Lat. 44. 18. N.

Scylaceum, now *Squillace*.

Scylla, rock at the entrance of the straits of Messina, about 200 feet in height. See *Sciglio*, *Cape Sciglio*, and *Charybdis*.

Scyros, now *Syra*.

Scythia, province of ancient *Moesia*; now NE. part of Bulgaria.

Scythia, an extensive ancient country, but little known to antiquity. It comprehended Tartary and Russia in Asia. The name was also extended to the countries in the north of Europe, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Poland, part of Germany, and part of Hungary.

Scythopolis, see *Baisan*.

Sczebrzeszin, t. Aust. Galicia; 5 W. Zamoscie.

Sczuczyn, t. Poland; 35 SW. Sandomirz.

Sdilles, or *Sdili*, modern names of Delos and Grea, two small Greek islands. See *Delos*.

Sdur, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 20 SSE. Suez.

Se, or *Tse*, city, China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan; 237 SSW. Peking. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Sea, see *Cea*.

Sea Otter Sound, bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 133. 55. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Sea Pyes' Keys, cluster of small islands in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89. 5. W. Lat. 29. 56. N.

Sea Wolves' Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near W. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 46. 21. N.

Seabankori, t. Natolia; 8 SW. Kiangari.

Seabrook, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 7 N.

Newburyport, 17 SSW. Portsmouth. Pop. 885.

Seabrook, see *Saybrook*.

Seadee, t. Hind., Bahar; 15 SSW. Arrah.

Seadowly, fortress, Nepaul, district of Mockwanpore. Lon. 86. 5. E. Lat. 27. 13. N.

Seaford, t. Sussex co. Del., on N. bank of the Nanticoke; 5 Concord. It has some trade in grain and lumber.

Seaford, t. Eng., in Sussex; 10 S. Lewes, 59 S. London. Lon. 0. 7. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 1,001. It is a Cinque port, and sends two members to parliament.

Seagan, t. Persia, Irak; 30 ENE. Hirabad.

Seakonnet Rocks, rocks on the coast of R. I., on E. side of the entrance of Narraganset bay; 6 ESE. Newport.

Seahorse Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 92. 50. W. Lat. 62. N.

Seahorse Point, cape, E. of a peninsula in Hudson's bay. Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 64. N.

Seal, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 775.

Seal, small isl. near N. coast of Ireland; 4 S. Malin head.

Seal Island, island, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 40. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Seal Island, isl. near SW. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 66. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Seal Islands, cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 46. W. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Seal Islands, cluster of small islands near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 10. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Seal Island, small isl. W. of King George the Third's sound, on S. coast of New Holland; 3 NW. Baldhead.

Seal Key, small isl. in the Spanish Maine, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 12. 54. N.

Seal Key, see *Lobos*.

Seal River, r. N. America, which runs into Hudson's bay.

Seal River, r. N. A., which runs S. into the Columbia, 155 miles from its mouth.

Sealcote, or *Sealkote*, t. Hind., in Lahore; 40 E. Ameenabad, 50 NNE. Lahore. Lon. 73. 50. E. Lat. 31. 44. N. It is an ancient and famous city, formerly large and flourishing, celebrated for its manufactures, and surrounded by gardens; but now much fallen to decay.

Seale, t. Eng., in Kent; 2 NE. Sevenoaks.

Seamer, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ure.

Seamer's Lake, lake, in the state of Vermont. Lon. 71. 55. W. Lat. 44. 52. N.

Seamlee, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 36 S. Sehaunpour.

Seara, t. Brazil, capital of a captainship of the same name. Lon. 38. 29. W. Lat. 3. 31. S. Pop. about 1,200. It is situated near the mouth of a river of the same name. The port is large, convenient, and secure, but of little depth, fit only for small vessels. The town contains a palace, a prison, a town-hall, a custom-house, and 3 churches.

Seara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 39. 30. W. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Searsborough, t. Bennington co. Vt; 15 E. Bennington. Pop. 9.

Searsmont, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 12 WSW. Belfast, W. 648. Pop. 675.

Seatness, cape on SW. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 59. 46. N.

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, small s-p. Scot., in Haddingtonshire, in the frith of Forth; 5 WNW. Haddington, 8 E. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 59. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 380.

Seaton Nook, cape, Eng., on E. coast of the county of Durham, at the mouth of the Tees; 5 SSE. Hartlepool, 5 N. Tynemouth.

Seaton Sluice, sluice which opens into the German sea, on the coast of Northumberland. See *Seaton Delaval*.

Seaton, r. Eng., which rises near Lescard, and runs into the English channel, 3 E. Looe, in Cornwall.

Seaton Carew, v. Eng., in Durham, on the sea coast, frequented as a bathing place; 10 NE. Stockton-upon-Tees.

Seaton Delaval, t. Eng., in Northumberland, called also *Seaton Sluice*; 10 NE. Newcastle. Lat. 55. 6. N.

Seaum, t. Hind., in Lahore; 16 W. Rahooa.

Sebaca, see *Birk Mariout*.

Sebago, lake, Maine, Cumberland co., about 12 miles long; 18 NW. Portland. Presumpscot river flows from this lake into Casco bay. A canal is contemplated, which will connect this lake with Portland.

Sebaia, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 23 S. Medina.

Sebaket Bardoil, i. e. *The Lake of King Baldwin*, (an. *Sirbonis*,) narrow lake, Egypt, near the Mediterranean, about 15 m. long; 2 E. Catieh.

Sebala, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 27 S. Medina.

Sebald Isles, in the South sea, and straits of Magellan. Lat. 50. 45. S. They are three in number, disposed in the form of triangles.

Sebanzarro, t. Abyssinia; 80 ENE. Axum.

Sebarima, one of the mouths of the Orinoko.

Sebaste, see *Sivas*.

Sebasticook, r. Maine, which rises near the Piscataquis, and flows into the Kennebec on E. side, at Winslow. It passes through a large pond in Harmony, and receives a considerable eastern branch in Palmyra. Its whole length is 70 or 80 miles. Great quantities of alewives are caught in it.

Sebasté, t. Syria; 36 N. Jerusalem. Here are remains of the ancient city of *Samaria*, once the capital of Israel. It is now depopulated, and the greater part converted into gardens.

Sebastia, see *Serino*.

Sebasticum, (Os,) now *Masuah*.

Sebastopolis, see *Sevastopol*, *Isgaur*, & *Turkal*.

Sebba Rous, or *Seven Capes*, cape or headland on the coast of Algiers. The inhabitants who dwell near are brutal and ferocious, and live in caves scooped out of the rocks. Lon. 6. 32. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

Sebbah, t. Fezzan; 6 N. Mourzouk.

Sebeck, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 82 NNW. Castine, W. 720. Pop. 431.

Seben, or *Saben*, (an. *Sabiona*,) t. Tyrol, Brixen, destroyed by Attila; 8 SW. Brixen.

Sebenico, s-p. Aust. Dalmatia, situated on the Kerka, near the Adriatic; 25 NW. Spalatro, 29 N. Trau. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 44. 30. N. Pop. 6,306. Bp. see. It stands on the slope of a rocky hill, surrounded by fortifications of old date, and has an excellent harbour. This city has the best, most agreeable, and romantic situa-

tion of any in Dalmatia; and, next to Zara, it is also the best built. In the 16th century, the arts and sciences flourished in this city more than in any other of Dalmatia. It has several buildings in good taste of architecture; and has produced many eminent men worthy of notice.

Sebennytus, now *Semennud*.

Sebenstain, t. Austria; 10 S. Ebenfurth.

Sebere, r. Naples, which rises about 6 miles from Mount Vesuvius, and runs into the sea, near Naples. The water of this river supplies the fountains and aqueducts of that city.

Sebes, (*Also*,) t. Hungary; 3 N. Eperies.

Sebes, (*Boros*,) t. Hungary, in Arad, on a river of the same name. Lon. 22. 17. E. Lat. 46. 57. N.

Sebese, or *Pulo Bicie*, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 27. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Sebesvar, t. Transylvania; 22 WSW. Colosvar.

Sebiez, t. Russia, in Polotsk; 40 N. Polotsk. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Sebinikvar, t. Transylvania; 6 S. Weissenburg.

Sebino, now *Isco*.

Sebnitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Poltenitz, 2 N. Schandau.

Sebnitz, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 18 S. Budissen, 20 ESE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 2,320.

Sebola, t. Portugal, in Beira; 21 NNW. Castel Branco, 30 WSW. Guarda.

Seboo, or *Subu*, (an *Subur*,) r. Africa, which passes by the city of Fez, and runs into the Atlantic, a little below Marmora.

Seborz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 3 SE. Melnik.

Sebou, small island, near NE. coast of Cape Breton.

Sebrajepour, t. Bengal; 15 WNW. Doesa.

Sebrajepour, t. Bengal; 13 SE. Koonda.

Sebrud, r. Persia, in Chorasán, which runs into the Thus, 6 SE. Zaweh.

Sebu, see *Sibu*.

Sebne, t. Abyssinia; 90 S. Miné.

Seburg, t. France, North; 5 E. Valenciennes, 7 W. Bavay.

Sebz, see *Kesh*.

Sebsvar, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 180 NW. Herat. Lon. 56. 12. E. Lat. 36. 11. N. In 1381, it was taken by Timur Bec; but revolting and being again reduced, he caused 2,000 of the inhabitants to be piled in a heap with mortar and bricks, and thus buried alive.

Secas, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 83. 16. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Seca, (*La*,) t. Spain, in Leon; 8 N. Medina del Campo, 14 SSW. Valladolid.

Secatabbas, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 75 SW. Mosul.

Secca, small island near the coast of Istria. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

Secche, small isl. near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

Secchia, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 3 N. Quistello, in Mantua.

Sechelles, cluster of rocky islets in the Indian sea. They are composed of a reddish granite, and generally low. Lat. 4. to 5. S.

Seches, see *Secas*.

Sechien, t. Persia, in Kerman, on N. coast of the Persian gulf; 141 S. Sirgian.

Se-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 25 ENE. Yen-tcheou.

Sechura, t. Peru, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Piura, situated on the banks of the river Piura, about a league from the coast of the Pacific ocean; 30 SSE. Payta, 180 NNW. Truxillo. Sechura contains about 200 houses, built of cane, and a large handsome brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, and consist of nearly 400 families, who are principally employed either in fishing or driving of mules. The desert of Sechura is a frightful waste of sand, extending 30 leagues.

Seck, t. Ger. Nassau; 4 W. Mengers-Kirchen.

Seckach, r. Ger., which runs into the Jaxt, at Meckmuhl.

Seckau, t. Stiria; 6 NNW. Knitterfeldt, 8 NE. Judenberg. Pop. 381.

Seckenheim, or *Sohernheim*, t. Baden, near which the elector, Frederick I., gained an important victory in the year 1462; 4 E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,200.

Seckington, v. Eng., in Warwickshire; 4 NE. Tamworth, 117 NNW. London. Here Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was assassinated by Bear-ed, in the year 749.

Seckingen, t. Baden, on the Rhine; 4 W. Laufenburg, 14 E. Bâle. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 47. 34. N. Pop. 1,000.

Seclin, t. France, in North; 4 S. Lille, 14 W. Tournay. Pop. 2,291.

Seco, t. Africa, in Kaarta; 65 E. Kemmoo.

Seco, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 7. 6. S.

Secondighano, t. Naples, province of Naples, not far from the city. Pop. 4,781.

Secondigny, t. France, Two-Sevres; 6 WSW. Partenay, 14 N. Niort. Pop. 1,424.

Secora, one of the branches of the river Darah, which joins the main stream, at Timeskit.

Secotan, t. Candahar; 150 SE. Candahar.

Secozano, t. Tyrol; 13 NNE. Trent.

Secul, t. Moldavia; 5 SW. Niemecz.

Secundarah, t. Hind., Delhi; 28 SE. Delhi, 68 N. Agra. Lon. 78. 7. E. Lat. 28. 22. N.

Secunderpour, t. Hind., in Benares, on the Dewah; 35 ENE. Gazypour.

Secunderpour, t. Hind., in Jyenagur; 15 SE. Parasaoli.

Secundra, t. Hind., Sirhind; 90 E. Sirhind.

Secundra, t. Hind., Dooab; 15 W. Canoge.

Secusium, now *Suza*.

Seczeniaga, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dobruz Tartary, on the Danube; 20 N. Kirsova.

Seda, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 W. Alter do Chaon.

Sedaki, t. Japan, Nippon; 40 NW. Nambu.

Sedan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ardennes, on the Meuse; 13¼ posts SSW. Liege, 30¼ ENE. Paris. Lon. 5. E. Lat. 49. 42. N. Pop. 10,634. It is strongly fortified, and reckoned one of the keys of France. Here is a manufacture of fine cloth. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, here was a flourishing Protestant university.—Native, Desportes, Drelincourt, and Turenne.

Sedang, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 110. 48. E. Lat. 2. 15. N.

Sedaree, t. Persian Armenia; 30 SE. Erivan.
Sedashygyr, t. Hind., Canara, on the coast; 6 NW. Carwar.

Sedasier, t. Hind., in Coorga; 7 miles from Peripatam. In the year 1799, a battle was fought here between the troops of Tippoo Sultan and the British under general Stuart, in which the former were defeated.

Sedau, see *Seyda*.

Sedbergh, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday; 11 N. Kendal, 271 N. London. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 54. 13. N. Pop. 1,805.

Sedlescomb, parish, Eng., in Sussex, with a medicinal spring; 3 NE. Battle. Pop. 506.

Sedè, lake, Egypt, separated from the Mediterranean by a neck of land, which extends from Abukir, to within a mile or two of Alexandria. It communicates with the sea, on the E. side by a narrow opening, and W. the British army opened a channel to form a communication with lake Mareotis. It is also called the *Lake of Abukir*.

Sedè, lake, Egypt, producing natron; 55 NW. Cairo.

Sedeana, t. Friuli; 10 WSW. Udina.

Sedefè, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 7 S. Abutigè.

Sedella, t. Spain, in Grenada; 12 N. Velez Malaga.

Sedfè, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the E. branch of the Nile; 3 S. Bata.

Sedger River, r. Patagonia, which runs into the straits of Magellan. The mouth is in the W. part of Port Famine.

Sedgefield, t. Eng., in Durham, 9 SE. Durham, 253 N. London. Lon. 1. 28. W. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 1,307.

Sedgewick, s-p. & p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on E. side of Penobscot bay; 6 SE. Castine, W. 703. Pop. 1,420.

Sedgley, manufacturing town, Eng., in Staffordshire, situated near coal mines; 4 S. Wolverhampton, 124 NW. London. Pop. 13,937. The principal manufacture is coarse iron work, plough-shares, horse-shoes, &c.

Sedgmoor, large and rich tract of land of England, in Somersetshire, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in the year 1685. It is situated between Somerton and Bridgewater.

Sedgwara, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 20 E. Surat.

Sedhout, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 6 NE. Cuddapa. It is the capital of a small district, and has a celebrated fortress.

Sedicui, or *Sediqui*, t. Natolia; 6 S. by W. Smyrna. Pop. between 1 and 2,000, mostly Greeks. It is the residence of an aga.

Sedini, t. Sardinia; 10 SE. Castel Aragonese.

Sedilo, t. Sardinia; 30 NE. Oristagni.

Sedlezany, see *Seltschan*.

Sedlitz, or *Sedlecz*, t. Bohemia, in Prachim. H. 109.

Sedlitz, or *Sedlecz*, or *Selz*, t. Bohemia, in Beraun. H. 96.

Sedlitz, or *Great Sedlitz*, v. Saxony, in Meissen; 2 W. Pirna. H. 20.

Sedlitz, v. Bohemia, Saatz, near Most. Here Hoffman, in 1724, discovered a medicinal spring, from which is prepared a purgative salt.

Sednevo, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 24 NE. Tchernigov.

Sedlitz, t. Moravia, in Prerau. Pop. 1,472.

Sedorp, t. Holstein; 8 NE. Segeborg.

Sedosa, t. Corsica; 12 NW. Corte.

Sedre Passage, narrow channel of the E. Indian sea, on N. coast of Sumatra, between Pulo Nancy and King's point.

Sedunova, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 12 N. Orlenga.

Sedziszow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 35 S. Sandomirz.

See *Amol*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 48. E. Lat. 5. 27. N.

See *Bangog*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 24. E. Lat. 4. 18. N.

See *assee*, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 5. 25. N.

See *aur*, r. Hind., which runs into the bay of Bengal, near Pondicherry.

See *bach*, t. Austria; 1 SSW. St. Jorgen.

See *bach*, r. Saxony, which runs into the Muldan, 2 S. Eulenburg.

See *berg*, hill, Ger., in Gotha, with a celebrated astronomical observatory; 4 ESE. Gotha. Lon. 10. 44. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

See *gunge*, t. Bengal; 12 S. Goragot.

See *gunge*, t. Hind., in Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges; 5 N. Boglipour.

See *gunge*, t. Bengal; 45 NE. Purneah.

See *gunge*, t. Bengal; 40 NNE. Nattore. Lon. 89. 32. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

See *pour*, t. Bengal; 12 N. Hoogly.

See *burg*, t. E. Prussia, in Konigsberg; 12 S. Heildsberg, 55 S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 53. 31. N. Pop. 1,453.

See *burg*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 5 E. Eisleben. Lon. 11. 51. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

See *ching*, or *Seechy*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 4 S. Lynn, 98 N. London.

See *dly*, t. Morung; 55 NW. Amerpour.

See *dy Abdel Abbas*, (an. *Musti*), t. Tunis; 16 NE. Keft.

See *dy Abdelmoumen*, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a good road for ships; 4 SW. Mejerda. It takes its name from a celebrated prophet, whose tomb the inhabitants hold in great veneration.

See *dy Abdullah*, t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; 30 N. Mogador.

See *dy Abid*, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, at the conflux of the Arhew and the Shelliff; 30 E. Mustygannim. It is held as a sanctuary.

See *dy Bosgannim*, t. Tunis; 40 SW. Keft.

See *dy Busorocton*, t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; 10 N. Mogador.

See *dy Doude*, t. Africa, in Tunis, at N. extremity of the peninsula of Dakkul, surrounded with the ruins of the ancient *Misua*; 10 SW. Cape Bon, 150 NE. Tunis. It received its present name in honour of Doude, or David, a Moorish saint, whose sepulchre, as they shew it, is five yards long. But this, in reality, according to Dr. Shaw, is nothing more than a fragment of some Roman prætorium, as he conjectures from three tessellated or Mosaic pavements, the usual attendants of such places as lie contiguous to it. The pavements are all wrought with the greatest symmetry and exactness.

Seedy Eesah, (an. *Sava*), t. Algiers; 25 S. Boujeiah.

Seedy Meddub, t. Tunis; 20 N. Gabs.

Seedy Nedja, t. Algiers; 26 E. Burg Hamza.

Seedy Occuba, t. Africa, in Zaab; 15 SE. Biscara. It is famous for a tomb of an Arabian general of that name, and for that of Seedy Lascar, its tutelar saint.

Seefeldt, t. Austria; 6 W. Laab. Pop. 1,195.

Seehausen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Aland, which almost surrounds it; 40 NW. Brandenburg; 62 WNW. Berlin. Lon. 11. 59. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 2,033.

Seehausen, or *Sommerchenburg*, t. Pru. Saxony, Magdeburg; 18 W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,635.

Seeheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg; 7 S. Darmstadt. Pop. 748.

Seehurah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundellah; 23 N. Gurrah.

Seekhonk, name applied to Pawtucket river, below Pawtucket bridge and falls, to its entrance into Narraganset bay below Providence, a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

Seekhonk, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on E. side of Pawtucket or Seekhonk river, opposite to North Providence; 19 WSW. Taunton, 38 SSW. Boston, W. 426. Pop. 2,775. That part of Pawtucket village which belongs to Massachusetts, is in this town. Here is a bank. See *Pawtucket*.

Seekirchen, t. Aust. Salzburg, on the Waller See; 4 N. Salzburg. Pop. 714.

Seekporum, t. Hind., Boggilcund; 35 NNE. Rewah.

Seekries, see *Lake*, (*Circle of the*.)

Seeland, or *Zeeland*, v. Neth., in N. Brabant; 15 E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 900.

Seeland, see *Zealand*.

Seelang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of the island of Bachian, with which it forms two good harbours, an inner and outer.

Seelau, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau, remarkable for a large monastery, and agates, topazes, and rock crystals found in its environs.

Seelburg, or *Sehnpills*, t. Courland, on the Dwina, where the bishops of Semigallia formerly resided; 50 SE. Riga, 60 ESE. Mittau.

Seelingan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 118. 15. E. Lat. 6. 4. N.

Seelow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 10 W. Custrin, 34 E. Berlin. Pop. 1,184.

Seelowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 12 S. Brunn. Pop. 1,004. Here is a castle with a garden.

Seemo, t. Africa, in Casson. Lon. 8. 45. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Seend, or *Seen*, v. Eng., in Wiltshire; 4 SE. Melksham. Pop. 876.

Seeneendoong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 44. E. Lat. 7. 48. N.

Seenghoo, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 10 S. Pagham.

Seeor, t. Hind., in Malwa; 50 ESE. Shajehanpour.

Seeparran, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 23. E. Lat. 4. 8. N.

Seer, t. Arabia, in Oman; 108 WSW. Julfar. Lon. 54. 38. E. Lat. 25. N. It is the capital of a principality, which lies along the Persian gulf, which the Persians call *Dsjulfar*, from whom

the Europeans call the inhabitants the Arabians of Julfar. The Arabs call it *Scheer*, from the town, which has a good harbour, and is the seat of the schieck. The prince of Seer makes some figure among the maritime powers in these parts. His navy is one of the most considerable in the Persian gulf. His subjects are much employed in navigation, and carry on a pretty extensive trade.

Seerd, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 55 E. Diarbekir, 100 NNW. Mosul.

Seerhuna, t. Hind., Delhi, in Merat, in a fertile district. Lon. 77. 28. E. Lat. 29. 11. N.

Seerka, t. Bengal; 25 E. Palamow.

Seerpour, t. Bengal; 18 W. Moorshedabad.

Seerpour, t. Bengal; 25 NE. Nattore.

Seerpour, t. Hind., Allahabad, on the Ganges; 40 E. Gazypour.

Seerpour, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 40 S. Nidjibabad.

Seerpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 W. Patna.

Seerpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 9 N. Arrah.

Seersy, t. Bengal; 40 SSW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 35. E. Lat. 22. 39. N.

Seerway, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 N. Chinna Balabaram.

Sees, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Mount St. Michel.

Sees, or *Seez*, t. France, Orne, on the Orne; 2½ posts N. Alençon, 9¾ S. Caen. Lon. 0. 11. E. Lat. 48. 36. N. Pop. 5,471. Bp. see.

Seesen, t. Ger., in Brunswick, capital of a district, in the Hartz country; 14 W. Gosslar. Pop. 2,011. It has a brisk trade.

Seeskar, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 25. 11. E. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Seesucunda, t. Africa, in Wooly. Lon. 12. 54. W. Lat. 13. 25. N.

Seetacoon, t. Bengal; 18 N. Islamabad.

Seetacoon, t. Bengal; 15 N. Curruckpour.

Seetapoon, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Islamabad. Lon. 91. 48. E. Lat. 22. 27. N.

Seetrunge, r. Hind., which rises in Guzerat and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 4 E. Sultanpour.

Seetul, t. Bengal; 13 N. Mauldah.

Seeve, r. runs into the Elbe, near Haaburg.

Seewah, see *Siwa*.

Seewee Bay, see *Sewee*.

Sefakin, t. Arabia, Yemen; 60 SE. Loheia.

Sefidrou, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 114 SW. Schiras.

Sefour, or *Castro*, t. Milo, the largest on the island, situated on the summit of a mountain.

Sefridud, or *Sefrietroud*, name given to the river Isperrud, in some part of its course.

Sefroi, t. Africa; 20 SE. Fez.

Sefura, t. Africa, in Foota. Lon. 10. 25. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Segaghee, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 6 miles from Deneebow.

Segar, see *Sadskar*.

Segardee, t. Golconda; 30 WNW. Hyderabad.

Segalla, gold mine, Africa, in Bambouk.

Segargium, t. Thibet; 52 SW. Zuenga.

Segeberg, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Trave; 18 NW. Lubec, 28 NE. Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. Lat. 53. 58. N. Pop. 1,400.

Seged, t. Nubia; 30 S. Sennaar.

Segedin, see *Zegedin*.

Segeheran, t. Norway, in Christiania ; 24 W. Christiania.

Segelsburg, t. Bremen ; 5 E. Bremen.

Segera, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 5 S. Medina.

Segestan, province, Persia, bounded N. by Chorasán, E. by Candahar and Sablestan, S. by Mecran, and W. by Kerman, Farsistan, and Couhestan ; anciently called *Drangiana* ; about 300 miles long, and 160 broad. The country is in general mountainous ; the plains are barren, and covered with a fine sand, which is sometimes raised by the winds in a whirlwind, in such a degree, as to overwhelm whole caravans. The valleys are the only habitable parts. Zareng is the capital.

Seges, r. Russia, which forms a communication between the lakes Sig and Vig, in Olonetz.

Segesvar, see *Schæsburg*.

Segilmessa, see *Sugulmessa*.

Seglinge, small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 20. 30. E. Lat. 60. 14. N.

Seglora, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 25 E. Gottenburg.

Segna, or *Zengg*, (an. *Senia*,) s-p. Aust. Croatia, in the military district, formerly in Morlachia, on the coast of the Adriatic ; 25 NW. Spalatro. Lon. 15.9.E. Lat. 45.0.N. Pop. 2,590. Bp. see. It is ill built, and badly paved, but contains a gymnasium, & royal nautical school. The land in the vicinity is stony and poor, and there is no good water nearer than 12 miles.

Segni, t. Poppedom, in the Campagna di Roma ; 16 W. Alatra, 25 SE. Rome. Bp. see. Organs are said to have been invented in this town.

Segnitz, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Maine ; 12 SE. Wurzburg. Pop. 700.

Sego, city, Africa, capital of Bambarra, on the Niger. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 13. 10. N. Pop. about 30,000. This city, according to Mr. Park, consists, properly speaking, of four distinct towns ; two on the northern bank of the Niger, called *Sego Korro*, & *Sego Boo* ; & two on the southern bank, called *Sego Soo Korro*, & *Sego See Korro*. They are all surrounded with high mud walls ; the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs ; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white washed. Besides these buildings, Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter ; and the streets, though narrow, are broad enough for every useful purpose in a country where wheel carriages are entirely unknown—The king of Bambarra constantly resides at *Sego See Korro* ; he employs a great many slaves in conveying people over the river. The view of this extensive city, the numerous canoes upon the river, the crowded population, and the cultivated state of the country, formed altogether a splendid prospect of civilization & magnificence.—It was at a village near this city, where Mr. Park was hospitably relieved by a negro woman, and gave occasion to a beautiful sonnet, written by the duchess of Devonshire.

Segodunum, now *Rhodes*.

Segontia, now *Medina Celi*.

Segontium, or *Seguntio*, now *Caernarvon*.

Segonzac, t. France, Charente ; 6 SE. Cognac, 15 W. Angoulesme. Pop. 2,550.

Segorbe, t. Spain, Valencia, on the river Morviedro ; 35 N. Valencia, 150 E. Madrid. Lon. 0. 39. W. Lat. 39. 58. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see. It is

supposed by some to have formerly been the cap. of Celtiberia, called *Segobriga*. It is surrounded by well cultivated gardens. The greatest curiosity is the fountain, which, even at its source, furnishes water sufficient to turn 2 mill wheels, and water all the neighbouring country. The water has the remarkable property of petrifying the roots and branches of the trees, which grow by its side.

Segostaero, t. Rus., in Kolivan ; 44 W. Krasnoiarsk.

Segovia, (an. *Segobia*, *Segubia*, and *Segovia*,) city, Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of the same name ; 40 NNW. Madrid, 73 E. Salamanca. Lon. 4. 1. W. Lat. 41. 3. N. Pop. 9,500 or 10,000. Bp. see. It is surrounded with a wall, flanked with towers and a rampart, and contains a cathedral, 23 churches, 24 convents, and 3 hospitals. The streets are narrow and crooked. The principal edifices are the cathedral, and the castle of Alcazar. The cathedral is a mixture of the Gothic and Moorish architecture. The inside is very spacious, and of majestic simplicity. The windows are well disposed, and the great altar is decorated with the finest Grenadian marble. The Alcazar of Segovia, formerly the residence of the Gothic kings, is a well preserved edifice. It was for a long time made use of as a prison, for the crews of the Barbary corsairs, who fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But the most remarkable monument here is the aqueduct, a work of great boldness and grandeur, built of freestone without cement.—This town is situated amidst the finest sheep pastures, and has long been noted for its woollen manufactures ; about 4,000 pieces of cloth being now made annually.

The province of Segovia lies between the provinces of Madrid and Valladolid ; intersected by mountains, and watered by the Ebro, Evesma, Xarama, and Duraton. Products, wool, corn, wine, hemp, & flax. Pop. 170,292. Sq. m. 3,647.

Segovia Nueva, t. Luçon, founded in 1598 ; 250 N. Manilla. Bp. see. It is situated near the coast of the island, and defended by a fort and garrison.

Segovia Nueva, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua ; 70 NNE. Leon. Lon. 89. 56. W. Lat. 13. 30. N. It is a small town, and has in its vicinity some gold mines.

Segovia Nueva, or *Yare*, r. Guatemala, Costa Rica, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 83. 5. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Segovia Nueva, t. Venezuela ; 130 SW. Caraccas, 150 SE. Venezuela. Lon. 68. 16. W. Lat. 8. 50. N.

Segra, (an. *Sicoris*,) r. Spain, which rises in N. part of Catalonia, and joins the Ebro, on the borders of Aragon, near Mequinez.

Segre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Maine-and-Loire ; 15 W. Chateaufeuf, 18 NW. Angers. Pop. 558.

Segro, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 10 NE. Manfredonia.

Seguin, isl. on the coast of Maine, about 3 m. from the mouth of Kennebec river, and 16 from Bath ; 4 E. Cape Small Point. Lon. 69. 42. W. Lat. 43. 41. N. There is a light house on this island, which has a repeating light so construct-

ed, as to disappear every minute and a half, which distinguishes it from Portland light. The island rises boldly from the sea into a high hill.

Seguina Bay, bay extending from lake Huron into Michigan Territory, 45 m. long.

Segulam, one of the Fox islands, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 187. 50. E. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Segur, t. France, Correze; 12 W. Uzerche.

Segur, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 E. Severac le Chateau, 12 ESE. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,600.

Segura, t. Spain, in Aragon; 23 SE. Daroca.

Segura, r. Spain, which rises in the mountains of Murcia, 10 SSE. Segura de la Sierra, crosses Murcia, and the south part of Valencia, & runs into the Mediterranean, 16 SSW. Alicant. Length about 140 miles.

Segura, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 18 SSW. St. Sebastian.

Segura, t. Portugal, Beira, near the frontiers of Spain; 6 N. Rosmarilhal.

Segura, t. Spain, Estremadura; 25 SE. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Segura de la Frontera, t. Mexico, built by Cortes; 50 S. Tlascala. Pop. upwards of 1,000. It is in a mild climate, and fertile tract of country.

Segura de la Sierra, t. Spain, in Murcia; 30 NE. Baeza, 60 SW. Chinchilla.

Segus, t. France, Upper Pyrenees; 4 N. Argellez.

Segusium, now Suza.

Segustero, now Sisteron.

Segutano, see Chequatan.

Segwah, t. Hind., Baglana; 20 SSE. Damaun.

Segwin, mountainous district, Nepaul, on the Teesta, about Lat. 28. N.

Sehalour, t. Mysore; 36 N. Seringapatam.

Sehan, t. Arabia, Yemen; 3 WNW. Doran.

Sehaurunpour, t. Hind., capital of a circar, to which it gives name, between the Jumnah and the Ganges, in the subah of Delhi; 80 SSW. Sirinagur, 86 N. Delhi. Lon. 77. 15. E. Lat. 30. 4. N.

Sehaurunpour, circar, in the subah of Delhi, bounded N. by mountains, which separate it from Thibet, E. by the Ganges, which divides it from Sumbul, S. by the district of Delhi, and W. by Sirhind, from which it is divided by the Jumnah. The chief towns are Sehaurunpour, Merett, and Hurdwar; about 90 miles from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S. It is very fertile, and produces grain, sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. The British have been masters of this territory since 1803.

Sehesten, t. Prussia; 40 W. Grodno.

Sehirman, mt. Arabia, Yemen; 8 S. Kataba.

Se-hooi, t. China, of the third renk, in Quantong; 20 NNE. Tchao-king.

Sehwan, t. Seweestan, on the Sinde; 66 NE. Nusserpour, 240 SSW. Moultan. Lon. 69. 16. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Seial, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 50 SE. Ardebil.

Seibersdorf, t. Austria; 8 NE. Ebenfurth.

Seibo, or *Zeybo*, t. St. Domingo, on a small river; 50 ENE. St. Domingo. Pop. with the district, 5,000.

Seibouse, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Bona.

Seiches, t. France, Maine-and-Loire; 9 NE. Angers, 9 W. Baugé. Pop. 1,400.

Seiches, t. France, Lot-and-Garonne; 6 NE. Marmande, 7 SW. Lauzun. Pop. 1,307.

Seid Gender, t. Persia, Laristan; 25 N. Lar.

Seida, see Seyda.

Seide, see Saida.

Seidenburg, t. Pru. Lusatia, Liegnitz; 8 SSE. Gorlitz. Pop. 1,100.

Seidenschwanz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 8 N. Turnau.

Seidenstetten, or *Seittenstettin*, t. Austria; 9 NNW. Waidhoven.

Seidorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach. Pop. 1,000.

Seifersdorf, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 5 S. Krottau.

Seiferschau, t. Pru. Silesia; 7 W. Kirchberg. Pop. 1,100.

Seigh, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 S. Bahar.

Seighn, t. Hind., in Bahar; 31 N. Hagypour.

Seign, fortress, Dalmatia; 16 NE. Spalatro.

Seignelay, t. France, Yonne; 6 N. Auxerre, 7 SW. St. Florentin. Pop. 1,321.

Seihandag, mt. Turkish Armenia; 36 SSE. Erzerum.

Seihoun, (an. *Sarus*,) r. Caramania, which runs into the Adana, at Podendo.

Sejiat, t. Diarbekir; 6 NE. Diarbekir.

Seiks, or *Sikhs*, people of Asia, who first made their appearance in Lahore, as a religious sect, and have since found means to become masters of the subah of Lahore, great part of Moultan, and the western part of Delhi. This tract extends about 460 miles from NW. to SE., and is from 100 to 200 broad.—Nanock, the founder of the Seik nation, was born in the year of the Christian era 1469, during the reign of Sultan Beloul, at the village of Tulwundy, about 6 m. to the westward of Lahore. The army of the Seiks consists entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring 100,000 into the field. Lahore is their chief city, and Amretsir their chief place of worship.

Seil, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 56. 19. N.

Sejla, see Zeila.

Seiland, small isl. in the N. sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 70. 20. N.

Seilhac, t. France, in Correze; 6 N. Tulle. Pop. 1,271.

Seillan, t. France, in Var; 10 NE. Draguignan. Pop. 2,241.

Seille, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Moselle, at Metz.

Seille, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Saone, 4 SW. Cuisey, in Saone-and-Loire.

Seille, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Scheldt, a little above Valenciennes.

Seimen, t. Natolia; 48 NNE. Alah Shehr.

Seimarieh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 42 W. Korna.

Seime, t. Nubia, where good water is found. Lon. 30. 12. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Seimour, r. Hind. which runs into the Jumnah, 70 miles below Etayah.

Sein, small isl. near the coast of France, in Finisterre; 2 W. Point Râz, 28 SSE. Ushant. Lon. 4. 42. W. Lat. 48. 2. N. The coasts are very dangerous on account of the rocks and shallows.

Seine, (La,) (an. *Sequana*,) r. France, which

rises about 2 leagues S. Aignay le Duc, in Cote-d'Or, passes by Chatillon sur Seine, Mussy l'Eveque, Bar sur Seine, Troyes, Mery, Nogent sur Seine, Bray, Montereau, Moret, Melun, Corbeil, Paris, St. Germain, Mantes, Vernon, Grand Andely, Pont de l'Arche, Elbœuf, Rouen, Caudebec, &c., and runs into the English channel, at Havre de Grace. Its course is mostly through a flat country, and it is of easy navigation. It admits vessels of considerable burden as far as Rouen, and boats as far as Troyes. Length 400 miles.

Seine, (*La*,) or *Seyne*, t. France, in Var, on a tongue of land which runs into the sea; 3 S. Toulon. Pop. 5,636.

Seine, dep. France, which includes the city of Paris and its immediate environs, and is divided into 3 arrondissements, Paris, St. Dennis, and Sceau. The surface is mostly level, and the soil fertile. Sq. m. 183. Pop. 798,700, of which 713,765 are within the city.

Seine, (*Lower*,) dep. France, bounded N. & W. by the English channel, E. by Somme and Oise, and S. by Eure and Calvados, from both which it is mostly separated by the river Seine; about 60 miles from E. to W., and 18 to 36 from N. to S. This department is part of ancient Normandy. Pop. 642,948. Sq. m. 2,500. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Rouen, the capital, Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Ivetot, Neufchatel.

Seine-and-Marne, dep. France, bounded N. by Oise and Aisne, E. by Marne and Aube, SE. by Yonne, S. by Loiret, and W. by Loiret and Seine-and-Oise; 55 miles in length, from N. to S.; and from 25 to 44 in breadth, from E. to W. The department is formed of part of what was formerly called the Isle of France, and Brie. Pop. 304,068. Sq. m. 2,320. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Melun, the capital, Meaux, Coulommiers, Provins, and Fontainebleau.

Seine-and-Oise, dep. France, bounded N. by Oise, E. by Seine-and-Marne, S. by Loiret, and W. by Eure, and Eure-and-Loir; 55 miles in length from N. to S., and 40 in its mean breadth from E. to W. The department is formed of what was before termed Vexin Français, Mantois, Gatinois Français, all included in the government of the Isle of France. Pop. 418,700. Sq. m. 2,200. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, Versailles, the capital, Pontoise, Mantes, Corbeil, Etampes, and Rambouillet.

Seinot, r. North-Wales, which runs into the Menai, near Caernarvon.

Seinsheim, (*Markt*,) t. Bav. Rezat, in Schwarzenberg; 18 SE. Wurzburg, 28 NNW. Anspach. Pop. 700.

Seir, see *Hor*.

Seirem, see *Esfijah*.

Seisenberg, or *Susonberg*, t. Carniola; 11 SE. Weixelburg.

Seisenstain, t. Austria, on the Danube; 2 NE. Ips.

Seissan, t. France, in Gers: 7 E. Mirande, 9 S. Auch. Pop. 537.

Seissen, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 18 SSE. Freyberg, 25 SW. Dresden. Lat. 50. 35. N.

Seistan, see *Segestan*.

Seittenhoff, t. Carniola; 3 N. Weixelberg.

Seisenstetten, t. Austria, Land below the Enns, on the Urla; 45 W. by S. St. Polten. Pop. 1,400.

Seitz, t. Stiria; 6 NE. Cilley.

Sejur, r. Syria, which rises a little N. of Antab, and after a course of about 30 miles through a plain to which it gives name, loses itself in the earth.

Sejur, t. Syria; 15 S. Antab.

Seix, t. France, in Arriege; 7 S. St. Giron, 18 W. Tarascon. Pop. 2,255.

Seki, t. Japan, in Nippon; 20 SSW. Ixo.

Sekiale, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 300 E. Madian.

Sekido, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, with an English factory, in the district of Agouna.

Sekin, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 30 SW. Selefkeh.

Sekmara, t. Africa, Wangara, on the Niger; 340 E. Ghana. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Sekooboom, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Sel, (*Le*,) t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 NNE. Bains, 12 S. Rennes.

Sel Hadjar, or *Sa*, v. Lower Egypt, on the canal of Belkin or Kashabi; 18 SSE. Faoua. It is on the side of the ancient *Sais*, formerly the metropolis of Lower Egypt, celebrated for a temple of Minerva and for an asylum and tomb dedicated to Osiris. Some remarkable ruins are still to be seen.

Selabina, t. Hungary; 4 SW. Rosenberg.

Selachlea, t. Abyssinia; 20 E. Sire.

Selagereh, t. Assam, on the Burrampooter; 60 NW. Gherhong.

Selam, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 6 N. Siut.

Selam, t. Mexico, in Yucatan, near the coast; 45 NW. Merida.

Selame, isl. or rather a cluster of small islands near the Arabian coast, at the entrance into the gulf of Persia, near Cape Moçandum.

Selamum, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 3 S. Shabar, 48 NNW. Cairo.

Selang, small isl. in Eastern seas, S. of Batchian, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 124. 10. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Selanieh, or *Zelanieh*, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile, opposite Damietta.

Selartar, r. N. A., which runs SE. into the Columbia, above Lewis' River.

Selb, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 14 SE. Hof. Pop. 1,500.

Selbe, r. Isle of Man, which runs into Ramcey harbour.

Selberg, mt. Swabia; 4 WNW. Schonau.

Selbistan, t. Persia, in Farsistan, 18 farsangs from Schinas. Pop. 4,000.

Selbitz, t. Bav., Upper Maine; 3 SSE. Lichtenberg. Pop. 959.

Selbitz, r. Bav., which passes by Schauenstein, Neula, &c. and runs into the Saale, 2 NE. Lichtenberg.

Selboe, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 40 SE. Drontheim. In 1712, a copper mine was discovered here.

Selbosoe, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 16 SSE. Drontheim.

Selby, (an. *Salebia*,) t. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire; 15 S. York, 182 N. London. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. 3,363. It is situated on the Ouse, which is navigable for vessels of considerable size; famous for the birth of

Henry I., whose father, William the Conqueror built an abbey here. The market is on Monday. A canal from hence communicates with the rivers Ayre and Calder.

Selby Port, t. Alleghany co. Md.; 38 W. Cumberland.

Selch Skerrie, one of the smaller Orkney islands, a little N. of North Ronaldsha.

Sele, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Salerno, Lon. 13. E. Lat. 40. 28. N.

Sele, t. Nubia; 85 W. Arkiko.

Selebar, r. on W. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, Lon. 102, 15. E. Lat. 4. 2. S.

Selefkeh, or *Itschi*, (an. *Seleucia*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 110 S. Konieh. Lon. 33. 30. E. Lat. 36. 40. N. It is situated on a river which soon after empties itself into the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Cyprus. Considerable vestiges of ancient Selucia are still seen; but the modern town is merely an assemblage of mud and wooden huts. It is the residence of a sangiac, under the governor of Cyprus.

Selemie, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 9 SE. Mehallet-Keber, 43 N. Cairo.

Selenga, r. which rises in Chinese Tartary, and crossing the confines of Russia, runs into the Baikal lake, 50 WNW. Verchnei Udinsk.

Selenginsk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, at the conflux of the Selenga and the Chilok; 84 SE. Irkutsk, 274 W. Nertchinsk. Lon. 106. 44. E. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 2,597. It was made an ostrog in the year 1666; but about 20 years after that, the fort, which is now standing, was built; and to this the place owes its prosperity. The town lies parallel to the river, and contains 2 churches. The inhabitants have the nickname of *Peroshniki*, from the great quantities of sand found in these parts. The whole adjacent country is very mountainous and barren; but there is good arable land a few miles below it. The country about Selenginsk yields a very great plenty of rhubarb; and all the rhubarb that is exported from Russia grows in these parts.

Seleniz, mt. Carinthia; 10 S. Clagenfurt.

Selenti, (an. *Selinus*, *Selmontum*, & *Trajanopolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, at the mouth of the river Selenti; 45 E. Alanieh, 65 W. Kiutaja. Lon. 29. 18. E. Lat. 39. 3. N. Many ruins of the ancient city are still to be seen.

Salenti, (an. *Selinus*,) r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Selenti.

Selernes, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Selestria, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 50 SW. Tarsus.

Seletskaia, t. Rus.; Archangel; 80 S. Archangel.

Seleucia, now *Selefkeh*, *Eushar*, *Bagdad*, & *Kepse*.

Seleuco-Belus, now *Shagr*.

Selezneva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim; 28 S. Ilimsk.

Selgenfelt, t. Prussia; 3 S. Königsberg.

Seliakinsko, ostrog, Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 260 NNW. Turuchansk. Lon. 85. 14. E. Lat. 69. 55. N.

Selico, or *Seluco*, t. Africa, on N. side of the Gambia, in Mandingo.

Seligenstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, formerly im-

perial, on the Maine; 9 NW. Aschaffenburg, 12 ESE. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 8. 46. E. 49. 59. N. Pop. 2,274. Here is an abbey.

Seliger, lake, Russia, Tver; 80 WNW. Tver.

Selim, see *Salem*.

Selima, v. Nubia, where good water is found; 42 S. Shab.

Selimabad, t. Hind., in Bengal; 12 SSE. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 48. E. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Selimbria, see *Selivria*.

Selimpour, t. Bengal; 24 NW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 35. E. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Selin, t. Africa, in Galam; 15 S. Galam.

Selinagur, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Ganges, opposite Furruckabad.

Selincourt, t. France, Somme; 18 W. Amiens.

Seline, r. Silesia, which runs NW. into the river Loh, 7 S. Breslau.

Se-ling, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,217 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 29. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.

Selingue, see *Selenga*.

Selinon, now *Silin*.

Selin's Grove, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa. W. 158.

Selinus, now *Selenti*.

Selinus, or *Selinunte*, ancient city, Sicily, at the mouth of the Heraclea. Its ruins of enormous bulk are to be seen; 7 S. Castro Vetrano.

Selinuntum, now *Mazara*.

Selisia, r. Friuli, which unites with the Cobera, and forms the Meduna.

Seliscza Nova, t. Moldavia; 44 SW. Choczim.

Selivria, or *Selimbria*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, Romania; 34 W. Constantinople. Lon. 28. 11. E. Lat. 41. 5. N. Pop. 8,000. It is situated on N. side of the sea of Marmora, with an old ruinous castle, standing on an eminence, formerly very strong, and, with the houses near it, called the *Upper Town*. In the suburbs is an imperial granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the residence of a Greek archbishop.

Selka, t. Hind., Surgooja; 5 SSW. Surgooja.

Selkakari, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 54. E. Lat. 65. 36. N.

Selkirk, t. Scot., capital of a county to which it gives name, situated on the river Ettrick, in what was formerly called *Ettrick Forest*; 37 S. Edinburgh, 359 N. London. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 55. 35. N. Pop. 2,098. It was formerly poorly built, but within a few years, has been much improved, and it has manufactures of stockings, yarn, and inkle.

Selkirkshire, co. Scot., bounded N. by the counties of Peebles and Edinburgh, E. by the county of Roxburgh, S. by the county of Dumfries, and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Peebles; about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It was formerly also called the sheriffdom of *Ettrick Forest*, from an extensive royal forest of that name. The country is in general hilly, and rather better adapted for pasture than tillage. Pop. 5,889. Sq. m. 269.

Sella, t. Spain, in Valencia; N. Alicante. Pop. 2,000.

Sellare, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 16 NE. Bova.

Selle, t. France, in Cantal; 6 S. Aurillac.

Selle, r. France, which runs into the Scheldt, about 6 miles above Valenciennes.

Selle sur Bied, (*La*), t. France, in Loiret; 7 NE. Montargis.

Sellee, t. Guzerat; 25 SE. Mahmoodabad.

Sellef, t. Persia, in Irac; 110 E. Ispahan.

Sellempour, t. Hind., in Oude; 42 SE. Goorackpour. Lon. 84. 12. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

Selles, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Cher; 21 S. Blois. Pop. 3,614.

Sellia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 NNE. St. Severina.

Selliers, t. France, in Jura; 9 W. Poligny.

Sellinagur, t. Hind., Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges; 60 W. Kairabad.

Sellye, or *Schelle*, t. Hungary, in Neutra, on the Waag; 4 NNW. Comorn. Pop. 1,600.

Selma, p-t. Dallas co. Alabama, on the W. bank of the Alabama; 10 NE. Cahawba, W. 909. It contains a meeting house, an academy, and 10 trading houses. The bank of the river here is about 80 feet high, almost perpendicular.

Selmas, or *Selmast*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 70 E. Van. 75 WSW. Tabris. Lon. 45. 20. E. Lat. 37. 45. N. Pop. 2,000, mostly Nestorian Christians. It is famous for its lofty poplars, and fine gardens.

Selnitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 16 NW. Chrudim.

Selo, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Pesti.

Seloczow, t. Aust. Galicia; 40 E. Lemberg.

Selogoorar, t. Hind., in Berar; 20 N. Notchegong.

Selokoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 76. 14. E. Lat. 64. 8. N.

Selomme, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 6 SE. Vendôme.

Selon, t. Hind., Carnatic; 10 SW. Tiagar.

Selonda, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 34. E. Lat. 8. 5. S.

Selorico, see *Celorico*.

Selongey, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 4 N. Is sur Tille, 18 NW. Gray. Pop. 1,544.

Selrain, t. Tyrol; 7 WSW. Inspruck.

Selsea, or *Selsey*, v. & parish, Eng., in Sussex, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called *Selsea Harbour*; 7 S. Chichester. Pop. 678. Edilwalch, king of Sussex, founded here a bishopric; the see was removed to Chichester, in 1075.

Selsea Bill, cape on S. coast of England, in Sussex, which takes its name from a village; 8 S. Chichester. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 50. 41. N.

Selstein, mt. Tyrol, one of the Rhætian Alps; 9,550 feet high.

Selsten, t. Han., Bremen; 8 SSE. Bremervord.

Sellers, or *Nieder Sellers*, v. Ger., in Nassau, situated on the Embsbach; 21 N. Mentz, 30 E. Coblenz. Near it is one of the most celebrated medicinal springs in Europe, called the *Seltzer*. The water is exported in great quantities; and contains magnesia, soda, lime, and common salt.

Sellers, v. Nassau, on the Lahn, with a medicinal spring; 2 N. Weilburg.

Seltschan, or *Sedlezany*, t. Bohemia, Moldau; 22 SE. Beraon, 38 S. Prague.

Seltz, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 3 N. Ingelheim.

Seltz, (an. *Saletio*), t. France, Lower-Rhine at the influx of Selzbach into the Rhine; 18 S. Landau, 22 NNE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,441.

Seltzbach, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 6 SW. Colmar, 6 NW. Ruffach.

Selva, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 35 NE. Gerona. Lon. 3. 2. E. Lat. 42. 20. N. Pop. 3,600.

Selva, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, separated from Ulbo by a narrow channel. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 44. 38. N. It is rocky, and the soil so poor that the olives seldom come to perfection. The vines produce bad grapes, and corn succeeds still worse. The stone that chiefly abounds is a kind of hard whitish marble.

Selva-plana, v. Switz., in Grisons; 26 SSE. Coire.

Selucia, t. Arabian Irak; 160 NW. Bassora.

Selve, (*La*), t. France, in Aveiron; 12 SE. Sauveterre, 14 S. Rhodéz.

Selvig, t. Denmark, on W. coast of the island of Samsoe. Lon. 10. 36. E. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Selune, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Mont St. Michel.

Salwood, see *Pen Selwood*.

Selzbach, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, 7 miles below Fort Vauban.

Sem, r. Russia, which rises in E. part of Kurskoe, passes by Kursk, and unites with the Dema, near Sosnitsa, in Novgorod Sieverskoe.

Samætus, now *Giaratta*.

Semana, t. Hind., in Delhi; 35 S. Sirhind.

Semana, t. Japan, Nippon; 125 W. Meaco.

Semao, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 24 m. long from N. to S., and from 6 to 10 broad, separated from SW. end of Timor by a narrow channel, called *The Strait of Semao*. Lon. 123. 45. E. Lat. 10. 15. S.

Semar, r. which rises in Mount Cenis, and after forming in its course a boundary between Savoy and Piedmont, falls into the Doria, at Susa.

Sematai, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 55 NE. Peking.

Semau, isl. in E. India sea; 9 S. Timor.

Semaué, or *Semauat*, (an. *Borsippa*, or *Barsita*), t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected; 115 SE. Bagdad, 170 NW. Bassora. Lon. 45. 15. E. Lat. 31. 55. N.

Semayla, rich gold mine, Central Africa, in Bambouk, on a hill about 200 feet high, and 5,000 in circuit. The gold is contained in a kind of reddish sandstone, which is pulverized with much labour, and then subjected to ablution.

Sembeke, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 12. N.

Sembewghewn, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 30 Pagham Mew.

Semegonda, t. Africa, in Wangara, on the Niger, near a lake which Ptolemy calls *Libya Palus*. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 15. 22. N. It is described by the Arabian geographers, but there is no modern account of it.

Semela, t. Tripoli; 145 S. Mesurada.

Semencan, t. Grand Bukharia; 100 SE. Balk, 120 NNW. Cabul.

Semendery, t. on S. coast of Java. Lon. 106. 50. E. Lat. 7. 1. S.

Semendria, t. & fortress, Servia, on S. side of the Danube; 20 SE. Belgrade, 50 S. Temesvar.

Lon. 20. 41. E. Lat. 44. 52. N. Pop. 10,000. It is defended by an old castle, and was in a remote age the residence of the kings of Servia. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken by the Turks and Christians.

Semenjan, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 SE. Balk. 70 W. Anderab. Lon. 66. 50. E. Lat. 36. 22. N.

Semengian, t. Persia, Segestan; 132 S. Kin.

Semennud, or *Semenhoud*, (an. *Sebennyus*), t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 8 SSW. Mansora, 53 N. Cairo.

Semenov, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorod; 36 N. Niznei Novgorod. Lat. 55. 30. N. Pop. 612.

Semenovskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda; 44 NNW. Vologda.

Semigallia, (*Duchy of*), division of Courland, about 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 25 in breadth; bounded N. by the Dwina, and elsewhere by Courland. It is now subject to Russia. Mittaw is the capital.

Semija, one of the Fox islands, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 175. 14. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

Semil, r. Cabulistan, which joins the Dilen at Kerdiz, to form the Cow.

Semile, or *Semilov*, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Iser; 8 E. Turnau. Pop. 900.

Semin, city, China, Quang-si, on the borders of Tonquin; 1,202 SSW. Peking. Lat. 22. 9. N.

Seminagur, t. Hind., Oude; 36 N. Kairabad.

Seminara, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 12 SSW. Rossano, 17 NNE. Reggio. Pop. 1,800. Here the Duke d'Aubigny defeated the Spaniards in 1495, and was himself defeated in 1503.

Seminole, division of Creek Indians, which inhabit the flat country on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint, and about St. Rose's bay, in Florida. The name *Seminole*, i. e. *wild*, is applied by the Creeks to all vagabonds of that nation. The Seminoles a few years since consisted of about 6,000. Their towns were burnt by general Jackson, their chiefs slain, and the people that escaped were dispersed.

Semipalatnoi, or *Sempalat*, t. & fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 248 S. Kolivan, 616 SE. Tobolsk. Lon. 80. 41. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 349. This fort is easily commanded from the mountains that lie to the east of it; and the adjacent country is very pleasant and fertile, but lies uncultivated. The gardens at Sempalat yield a very fine species of melons.

Semira, see *Samira*.

Semisat, see *Samisat*.

Semlin, see *Zemlin*.

Semlyo, t. Hungary; 12 WNW. Stuhl Weisenburg.

Semmara, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 W. Oppido.

Semmya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 14 N. Bahar.

Semnan, t. Persia, Comis; 40 SW. Damegan.

Semno, (an. *Genusus*), r. Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 4 W. Canovia.

Semovnie, t. Bulgaria; 12 W. Nicopoli.

Semoy, t. Neth., Luxemburg; 5 NW. Chiny.

Semoy, r. which rises near Arlon, Luxemburg, passes by Chiny, Bouillon, &c., and enters the Meuse near Chateau Renard, in Ardennes.

Sempach, t. Switz., in Lucerne, on a lake, to which it gives name; 7 NW. Lucerne, 24 SW. Zurich. Near this town in 1386 the confederate Swiss obtained a great victory over Leopold

duke of Austria. Its anniversary is still celebrated on the 9th July.

Sempach, lake, Switz., in Lucerne, 6 m. long, and 2 wide; 8 NW. Lucerne.

Semphiropol, see *Simpheropol*.

Sempronius, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y.; 15 SE. Auburn, 156 W. Albany, W. 394. Pop. in 1810, 3,137; in 1820, 5,038. It lies W. Skeneateles lake, and E. of Owasco lake, and is a very valuable township, about 10 miles square, and contains 3 post villages, Montville, Kelloggs-ville, and Moravia.

Sempt, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Iser, 5 miles above Landshut.

Semrah, t. Hind., Bahar; 38 N. Chuprah.

Semsat, see *Samisat*.

Semshin, or *Semptchin*, t. Little Bukharia; 18 ESE. Tourfan. Lon. 89. 49. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Semtchiarskoi, fortress, Russia, on the Irtisch. Lon. 78. 10. E. Lat. 51. N.

Semur en Auxois, t. France, principal place of a district, in Côte-d'Or, situated on a rock, near the river Armançon; 30 WNW. Dijon, 43 SW. Langres. Lon. 4. 23. E. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 4,295. It has a picturesque situation among rugged rocks, and contains 7 chh., a public library of 12,000 vols., and has manufactures of woollens, linen, and leather; and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle.

Semur en Briennois, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 2 E. Marcigny, 12 S. Charolles. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 46. 29. N. Pop. 595.

Semza, t. Rus., Archangel; 16 NNE. Mezen.

Sena, or *Marzali*, t. Africa, in Mocaranga, on the river Zambeze, 240 miles above Quillimane. Lon. 35. 20. E. Lat. 17. 35. S. Pop. 2,000. It is one of the principal settlements on the river. The Portuguese have a factory here. The town is protected by a strong fort.

Sena, now *Sain*, *Sienna*, and *Sinigaglia*.

Senaba, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 13 S. Melai.

Senamaribo, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 54. 6. W. Lat. 5. 30. N.

Se-nan, city, China, of the first rank, in Koeitcheou, surrounded on all sides by mountains; the inhabitants hold little communication with the Chinese; 845 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 27. 56. N.

Senan, t. Algiers; 20 S. Oran.

Senan, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 9 WSW. Penzance. Pop. 495.

Senanlu, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 30 NW. Selefkeh.

Senapse, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 17 W. Dendera.

Senarica, v. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, in a valley among the Appennines; 10 SW. Teramo. It has the title of a republic, and chooses its own magistrates.

Senarpont, t. France, in Somme; 15 S. Abbeville, 22 W. Amiens.

Senas, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 21 S. by E. Tarascon. Pop. 1,200.

Senaura, t. Hind., in Bickaneer; 5 E. Jesselmere.

Sence, r. Eng., which rises in Leicestershire, and runs into the Anker, near Atherstone.

Sendebas, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 13 S. Semennud.

Sendenhorst, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 7 SSE. Munster. Pop. 1,287.

Sendese, t. Egypt, on the Kalitz il Menbi; 3 N. Begnese.

Sendia, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo; 50 S. Santa Fé.

Sendomir, see *Sandomirz*.

Senduary, t. Hind., Bahar; 45 SSW. Patna.

Sendgean, t. Natolia; 13 SE. Balikesri.

Sengischow, t. Poland, Sandomirz; 36 SSW. Sandomirz.

Seneca, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake; 12 E. Canandaigua, 192 W. Albany, W. 350. Pop. in 1810, 3,4831; in 1820, 4,802. This is a very valuable township, and contains the flourishing village of Geneva, which see. There is an extensive glass manufactory, 2 S. Geneva.

Seneca, lake, N. Y., from 6 to 15 W. Cayuga lake. It is 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad. A quarry of excellent marble, beautifully variegated, of an excellent quality, and proof against fire, has lately been discovered on the bank of this lake.

Seneca, r. N. Y., which flows from Seneca lake NE. into the Oswego, in Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 miles, in which it receives the streams which flow from Cayuga, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skeneateles, and Onondaga lakes. It affords considerable facilities for boat navigation, and furnishes some valuable mill seats.

Seneca, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Cayuga co. E. by Cayuga co. and lake, S. by Tompkins co., and W. by Seneca lake and co. Pop. in 1810, 16,609; in 1820, 23,619. Chief towns, Waterloo and Ovid.

Seneca Indians, one of the Six Nations. No. 1,780. They inhabit on Buffalo creek in the township of Buffalo, on the Genesee and the Alleghany, N. Y., and on French creek in Pa., and also in Ohio on the Sandusky and Miami.

Seneca, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 112.

Seneca, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 636.

Seneca, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 110.

Seneca Creek, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, 21 W. Washington.

Seneca Falls, p-v. Seneca co. N. Y., in Junius, on Seneca river; 5 E. Waterloo.

Senecey, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 5 Tournus, 8 S. Chalons sur Saone. Pop. 1,718.

Seneffe, t. Neth., in Hainault; 13 NW. Charleroy, 13 ENE. Mons. Pop. 2,958. It is remarkable for a bloody battle fought here between the French, commanded by the prince of Condé, and the Dutch and the allies, commanded by William, prince of Orange.

Senegal, (an. *Daradus*), r. Africa, the largest that flows into the sea on the western coast. It rises in a mountainous country, about Lon. 7. W. Lat. 11. 50. N., about 80 W. of the source of the Niger, and not much farther distant from the sources of the Gambia. It flows into the Atlantic in Lat. 16. 5. N., having a bar at its mouth, which prevents ships of 500 tons from entering the river. The country through which the river flows, from the coast to about 60 miles above Gallam, is a level; above Gallam the country becomes mountainous and broken, intersected with numerous streams, the sands of which are copiously impregnated with gold

dust; 60 miles above Gallam is the cataract of Flau, which forms the limit of European navigation; and about 40 higher is that of Govinea.

Senegal, (*Government of*), name given by the French to their great African settlement, at the mouth of the Senegal, formed in the reign of Louis XIV. The principal article of commerce is gum, called gum Senegal, superior to the gum of Arabia. The quantity purchased by the French from 1785 to 1787, amounted to 800,000 lbs; bought for a little less than 2d., and sold in Europe at from 15d. to 20d. per lb. Besides gum, there were exported from the Senegal, in 1786, 2,200 slaves, valued at 2,440,000 livres; gold valued at 90,000 livres; ivory &c. 130,000 livres. St. Louis is the capital of the settlement. The great gum fair is on a barren desolate spot on the river, about 30 leagues above St. Louis.

Senegambia, name applied to an extensive region, lying chiefly between the Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and states.

Senetoso, cape on SW. coast of the island of Corsica; 20 SW. Sarcena.

Senex, t. France, in Lower Alps; 6 NW. Castellane, 14 SSE. Digne. Pop. 765.

Senftenberg, t. Austria; 3 N. Stain.

Senftenberg, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 3 N. Geyersberg. Pop. 1,600.

Senftenberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Frankfort, surrounded with ramparts and ditches; 32 NE Meissen, 64 SSE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 1. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 719.

Sengana, t. Hind., in the Mewat country; 38 WNW. Cotputly, 95 SW. Delhi.

Sengbest, t. Persia, Chorasani; 25 SE. Mesghid.

Sengen, or *Sensen*, r. Switz., which joins the Sanen river, near Laupen, in Berne.

Se-ngen, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,112 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 34. E. Lat. 23. 24. N.

Sengershasara, t. Persia, Ghilan; 69NW. Reshd.

Sengilejev, t. Russia, Simbirsk, at the influx of the Sengilaika into the Volga; 25 S. by E. Simbirsk. Pop. 2,482.

Se-ngin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 25 NW. King-yuen.

Senglea, t. Malta, divided by a canal from Vittoriosa, and is a suburb of Valette. P. 5,500.

Sengma, t. Africa, in Calbaria; 5 N. Cape Formosa, 65 S. Waree.

Sengoa, t. Persia, in Adirbe itzan; 48 SE. Tauris.

Senjen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 69. 16. N.

Senegaglia, see *Sinigaglia*.

Senia, now *Segna*.

Sengwarden, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, circle of Jever; 6 E. Jever. Pop. 1,365.

Senjen, isl. on the coast of Norway; 52 miles long, and 38 broad; the northern part hilly. Chief town, Kløven. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 69. 30. N.

Seningham, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 W. St. Omer.

Senionitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 N. Konigingratz.

Seniore, t. Algiers; 22 W. Tiffesh.

Senito, r. Naples, which runs into the Sibari.

Senitz, t. Hungary; 25 W. Topoltzap.

Senke, t. Thibet; 24 E. Toudsong.

Senlis, (an. *Augustomagus*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Oise; $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Compiègne, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N. Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. Lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 4,312. Before the revolution it was a bp. see. It is an old town with narrow streets, and has considerable trade and manufactures, and too great annual fairs.

Senna, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 80 SSE. Mosul. Pop. 8,000. It has a romantic situation in the bosom of a deep valley, well cultivated, surrounded by a mountainous country, inhabited by Curds and Iliats. About 2,000 of its inhabitants are Jews, Armenians, and Nestorians, who trade to Mosul, Bagdad, and Ispahan.

Sennaar, country, Africa, bounded N. by Dongola and the independent districts of Nubia, E. and S. by Abyssinia. and W. by Darfur. A great part of it is nearly enclosed by the Nile and Tacazze, and forms what the ancients called the *island of Meroe*, the central seat of the empire of ancient Ethiopia. The soil for several miles distant from the river is extremely fertile. The government is despotic; the religion Mahometan, but with it the inhabitants combine some of the rites of paganism and some remains of christianity. Christianity was introduced here at an early period, but is now almost extinct. Three governments or districts are tributary to Sennaar, Kordofan, Fazuelo, and El Acie, or Aleis. The articles of commerce are gold dust, ivory, civet, rhinoceros's horns, and above all, slaves. The commerce is carried on through Egypt, and through Suakem, and Jidda, by Shendi.

Sennaar, city, Africa, capital of the kingdom of Sennaar, on the Bahr el Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile, about 200 miles above its junction with the Bahr el Abiad, the main branch of the Nile. Lon. 33. 30. E. Lat. 13. 35. N. Pop. estimated by Poncet in 1699, at 100,000. It is situated upon ground merely high enough to secure it against the rise of the river during the rainy season. It is large, but the houses are poorly built of clay with a sparing mixture of straw, usually of only one story. The king's palace is surrounded by a lofty brick wall, the edifices are without order, but have apartments richly adorned with carpets.

The soil around Sennaar is of the most extraordinary fertility, and produces immense crops of dhourra and millet; also wheat and rice. The air is unwholesome both to man and beast; and no animals, according to Bruce, can live here during the whole year. The men are strong, but short lived, and the mortality among the children is uncommonly great.

Senne, r. Brabant, which passes through Brussels, and enters the Demer, a little below Malines.

Sennerat, island, near west coast of West Greenland. Lon. 47. 35. W. Lat. 61. 28. N.

Sennfeld, v. Bavaria, which was imperial till in 1802; 2 SE. Schweinfurt. Pop. 780.

Sennone, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Seno, r. which rises in N. part of Tuscany, and runs into the S. branch of the Po, between Ferrara and the Adriatic.

Senomaly, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 5 WSW. Rakonitz.

Senon, now *Nicola*:

Senonca, t. Naples, Lavora; 43 W. Cuma.

Senonches, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 W. Chateaufneuf en Thimerais, 18 N. Nogent le Rotrou. Pop. 1,755.

Senone, r. France, which runs into the Meurte, 5 SE. Nancy.

Senones, t. France, in Vosges; 9 SW. Salem, 33 WSW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,637.

Senora, see *Sonora*.

Senora, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 25. 30. S.

Senosad, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 20 SSW. Czaslau.

Senosecz, or *Senosetch*, t. Carniola; 8 SW. Cirknitz.

Sens, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 14 NNE. Rennes, 19 S. Dol.

Sens, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 7 NNE. Louhans, 18 E. Chalons sur Saone.

Sens, (an. *Agedincum*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Yonne, on the Yonne; 30 W. Troyes, 75 SSE. Paris, 24 NNW. Dijon, Lon. 3. 17. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 8,575. H. 1,400. It was formerly abp. see, and contains an elegant cathedral, 14 churches, 4 hospitals, and a college, and has considerable trade and manufactures. A council was held here in 1140, in which Abelard was condemned.—Native, Cousin.

Sensabary, t. Bengal; 20 N. Nulshi.

Sensaon, t. Africa, in Fez, situated near a mt. of the same name; 25 S. Tetuan.

Scnsburg, t. E. Prussia, in Gumbinnen; 14 S. Rastenburg, 66 S. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 23. E. Lat. 53. 44. N. Pop. 1,406.

Sensen, see *Sengen*.

Senskowa, t. Prussia; 15 NE. Thorn.

Senthenheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 10 NE. Befort.

Sentinel, (*Great*,) isl. in the East Indian sea, about 10 m. in circ.; 20 SW. from the Greater Andaman. Lon. 92. 40. E. Lat. 11. 36. N.

Sentinel, (*Little*,) small isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 8 m. from the Little Andaman. Lon. 92. 23. E. Lat. 10. 59. N.

Sentipac, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, capital of a district. Pop. 58 Spanish, &c. families, and 105 Indians.

Sento, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 3 SE. Lanciano.

Sentou, t. China, of the third rank, Se-tchuen, on the river Kincha; 22 NE. Pei.

Sentur, t. Egypt; 9 NW. Fayoum.

Senuris, t. Egypt, near the Birket il Kerun; 9 NW. Fayoum.

Senus, now *Shannon*.

Senzarskaia, fortress, Russia, in Tobolsk; 80 S. Yalutorovsk.

Seoda, s-p. Japan, on south coast of Nippon; 105 E. Meaco, 140 WSW. Jedo.

Seon St. Henry, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 4 N. Marseilles.

Seouji Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary, country of the Monguls; 23 SW. Kara Hotun.

Separate Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 107. 45. E. Lat. 3. 6. N.

Separation Bay, bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; 10 SE. Cape Pillar.

Sepaunagur, t. Hind., in Bopal; 30 W. Husingabad.

Sepaux, t. France, in Yonne; 9 W. Joigny.

Sephoury, or *Saffure*, v. Palestine, anciently *Sephor*, or *Sephoris*, which was once the strongest town of the country, and capital of Galilee, before Tiberias; it was also called *Diocæsarea*; 12 NW. Tabaria. One of the five judicatures of Palestine was held here. It was fortified by Herod, and destroyed in the time of Constantius, on some insurrection of the Jews. It was once much venerated as the habitation of Joachim and Anna, parents of the blessed Virgin, and here are now the remains of the church of St. Joachim and St. Anna. It is at present a miserable village, but contains a chapel belonging to the Greek church, and about a mile distant are ruins of a castle. About a mile south is a fine fountain.

Seepoory, fortress, Hind., in Gohud; 18 SW. Narwa.

Sepau, t. Hind.; 10 SW. Agra.

Sepino, t. Naples, in Molise; 17 N. by W. Benevento. Pop. 3,324. Bp. see, united with Bojano. About a mile distant are the ruins of ancient *Sepinus*.

Sepra, or *Sippra*, r. Hind., which rises near Indore, joins the Callysind, in Kitchwara, and united with other streams, forms the Chumbul.

Seprio, t. Italy; 20 NW. Milan.

Sept Moncel, t. France, in Jura; 2 E. St. Claude.

Septemes, t. France, in Isere; 9 E. Vienne.

Septeuil, t. France, Seine-and-Oise; 9 NW. Montfort.

Septeons, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 16 NE. Montauban, 17 S. Cahors. Pop. 1,009.

Septimanca, now *Simancas*.

Septong, see *Dseptong*.

Sepu, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 40 SE. Sivas.

Sepulveda, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Duraton; 28 NE. Segovia. Pop. 1,550. In 1111, a battle was fought here between the Castilians and Aragonians, in which the former were defeated.

Sequana, now *Seine*.

Sequatchee, r. Ten., which rises in Bledsoe co., runs SW. passing through the western part of the Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee.

Sequeang, t. Pegu, on the Irrawaddy; 20 N. Rangoon.

Sequin, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 105 S. Cogni.

Sera, t. Hind., in Mysore, capital of a district, once a considerable subah; 55 N. Seringapatam, 58 NW. Bangalore. Lon. 76. 54. E. Lat. 13. 57. N. Pop. of the town and jurisdiction 12,000. H. 3,000.

Sera, t. Hind., Guzerat; 24 S. Dungenpour.

Sera Capriola, t. Naples, Capitanata; 14 SSE. Termola.

Serab, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 15 E. Tabris.

Seraconya, t. Bengal; 38 SSE. Islamabad.

Seracorro, t. Bambarra; 80 WNW. Sego.

Seraes, or *Serkas*, t. Persia, Chorasani; 180 NNW. Herat, 205 W. Balk.

Seraganore, t. Carnatic; 5 SSW. Ootatore.

Seragio, t. Corsica; 6 S. Corte.

Seraglio, district, Italy, south of Mantua, in which Augustus had some possessions; called also *Virgilian Fields*.

Serai, t. Natolia; 24 E. Castamena.

Serai, t. Desert of Syria; 30 E. Aleppo.

Serai, t. Hind., in Naderbar; 20 SSW. Naderbar.

Seraing, v. Neth., in Liege, on the Meuse; 3 S. Liege. Pop. 1,955.

Serajo, see *Bosna-Serajo*.

Seramica, r. Surinam, which, after a winding course of about 100 miles, runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 55. 38. W. Lat. 5. 54. N.

Serampei, country, in the interior of Sumatra, comprehending 15 fortified independent villages; producing cocoa nuts, cassia, &c. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Serampore, or *Serampour*, t. Bengal, belonging to the Danes, on W. bank of the Hoogly; 12 S. Hoogly, 12 N. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 26. E. Lat. 22. 45. N. Pop. about 5,000. It is pleasantly situated, the territory extending 1 mile along the river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. The houses are built of brick, and plastered, but few of them of more than two stories, with flat roofs, balconies, and Venetian windows. It is not fortified, but has a battery with 12 pieces of cannon, & carries on a trifling trade with Europe, China, &c.

This town is the head quarters of the Baptist missionaries in India. These worthy men, (the principal of whom are the Rev. Messrs. Carey, Marshman, and Ward,) commenced their establishment here in 1799, and have ever since been engaged in propagating Christianity, and translating and printing the scriptures; and their proficiency in the eastern languages is truly wonderful. In 1818, the New Testament had been translated in 13 of the languages of India, the whole bible into 5, viz. Bengalee, Sanscrit, Hindoo, Orissa, and Mahratta; and at the same time 12 additional versions of the New Testament were in the press. The New Testament had been printed in Chinese, and the whole bible translated. The printing establishment is extensive, consisting of 10 presses constantly employed, a type foundry, and a paper mill.

A college for the education of native preachers was established here, a few years since, & contained, in 1819, 37 students. Mr. Ward, one of the missionaries, collected in Great Britain and the United States \$25,000 towards the funds of the institution. The missionaries have established in India for the gratuitous instruction of children, schools, which contained, in 1819, nearly 10,000 scholars.

Serampour, t. Hind., Bahar; 75 SSE. Bahar, 108 W. Moorshedabad.

Serampour, t. Bengal; 40 S. Dacca. Lon. 90. 40. E. Lat. 23. 4. N.

Serampour, t. Bengal; 20 SSE. Curruckdeah. Lon. 86. 28. E. Lat. 24. 6. N.

Serampour, t. Bengal; 37 NW. Burdwan.

Seran, t. N. Hindoostan, in a mountainous region, toward the sources of the Setledge, considerably elevated above the river. It is the residence of a rajah.

Serangani, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian seas, about 5 leagues S. Mindanao; between 5th & 6th deg. N. Lat. Lon. 125. E. There are 3 principal islands; the largest named Hummock, about 30, and another 25 miles in

circuit. They are fertile, and produce most of the tropical fruits. The inhabitants are Malays.

Seransang, t. Africa, Fooladoo. Lon. 5.35.W. Lat. 14. 5. N.

Serapgunge, t. Bengal; 28 N. Mauldah.

Serapis, now *Maceira*.

Seraquino, isl. Archipelago; 8 NE. Scopelo.

Serasapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 W. Bahar.

Serat, or *Sered*, or *Szered*, t. Hungary, on the river Waag; 27 E. Presburg, 58 E. Vienna.

Seratz, t. Slavonia; 28 NW. Poszega.

Seraucourt, t. France, Aisne; 6 S. St. Quinten.

Seravi, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 12 E. Menuf, 21 N. Cairo.

Serausteh, t. Candahar; 30 SW. Cabul.

Serawoollies, called by the French *Seracolots*, people of Gallam, in Central Africa. They are black as jet, active, and intelligent; and have in their hands the whole trade of this part of Africa.

Seray, t. Hind., Bahar; 11 N. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 53. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Seray, t. Hind., Boggilcund; 20 W. Rewah.

Seraya, t. Hind., on the right bank of the Jumnah; 42 SE. Agra.

Seraya, t. Hind., Bahar; 20 S. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 53. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

Serbadje, t. Egypt, on E. bank of the Nile; 10 E. Menuf, 20 N. Cairo.

Serbar, t. Persia, Mecran; 50 NNW. Kidge.

Serbetis, now *Yisser*.

Serlora, see *Scherbro*.

Serbori Lake, see *Dead Sea*.

Sercelli, see *Shershell*.

Serchio, (an. *Auser*,) river, which rises in the duchy of Modena, and after crossing the state of Lucca, runs into the Mediterranean, 4 NNW. Pisa.

Serd, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 15 N. Tabris.

Serdan, t. Persia, on the Kerman; 83 SSW. Kin.

Serdao, (O,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 18 S. Sines, 30 WNW. Ourique.

Serdapol, t. Hungary; 2 S. Serat.

Serdob, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Donetz, near its source; 72 NW. Saratov. Lon. 44.54.E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 2,472.

Serdobol, t. Russia, in Finland, on the lake Ladoga; 60 NNE. Viborg. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 61. 45. N. Pop. 575.

Serds Kamen, cape on NE. coast of Russia, in the Frozen sea, so called from its supposed resemblance to a heart. Lon. 170. 25. E. Lat. 67. 3. N.

Sere, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, 6. S. Peniscola.

Serea, t. Abyssinia, near lake Dembea; 90 ENE. Minè.

Serea, pr. in NE. part of Brazil.

Serebrianka, gulf of Russia, on west coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 75. 25. N.

Serech, t. Persia, in Segestan; 84 SSW. Kin.

Sered, or *Sert*, t. Kurdistan, on the Tigris; 75 SE. Diarbekir, 280 NNW. Bagdad. Pop. 3, or 5,000, partly Mahometans and partly Armenian Christians, with 3 mosques, a college, and an Armenian church. It is supposed to be on the site of *Tigranocerta*, a city built by Tigranes, & by him intended for the capital of Armenia, & peopled with inhabitant collected from various parts of Asia.

Sered, see *Serat*.

Seregippe, see *Sergipe*.

Seregnan, t. Tyrol; 8 NNE. Trent.

Seregno, t. Italy, Milan; 10 N. Milan. Pop. 3,324.

Sereima, native tribe, Africa, inhabiting W. of Mozambique.

Serejon, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 20 S. Plasencia.

Serena, (La,) t. Spain, in Estremadura; 18 ESE. Merida.

Serena, r. Chili, which runs into the S. Pacific ocean, near Coquimbo.

Serena, (La,) see *Coquimbo*.

Serene, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 39.50.E. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Serent, t. France, in Morbihan; 7 SW. Ploermel, 13 NE. Vannes.

Serenz, t. Hungary; 9 W. Tokay.

Sereres, nation of Africa, in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, dispersed into several small republics, which unite into one body against a common enemy. They have no laws but those of nature.

Seres, see *Serrae*.

Sereth, or *Siret*, (an. *Ararus*,) r. which flows through Bukowine and Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, at Brailow, 4 S. Galacz.

Sereth, or *Seret*, or *Siret*, t. Aust. Galicia, in Bukowine, on the Sereth; 80 WNW. Jassy. Pop. 1,954.

Seretkina, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 24 ESE. Balaganskoi.

Serga, t. Russia, on the Volga; 40 S. Astrachan.

Sergag, or *Sergatsch*, t. Russia, Niznei Novgorod; 58 SE. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 45. 20. E. Lat. 56. 50. N. Pop. 1,714.

Sergiev, t. Rus., in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 72 N. Eniseisk.

Sergievsk, t. Russia, in Upha; 180 W. Upha. Lon. 54. 44. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 313.

Sergievskaiia Nova, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Samara; 56 NW. Orenburg.

Sergievskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vim; 52 NE. Yarensk.

Sergievskoi, t. Russia, Ekaterinburg; 48 SW. Ekaterinburg.

Sergines, t. France, in Yonne; 9 N. Sens, 13 S. Provins. Pop. 1,527.

Sergipe del Conde, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of All Saints.

Sergipe, or *Sergipe del Rey*, t. Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, near the coast of the Atlantic; 140 NE. St. Salvador. Lon. 38. 36. W. Lat. 11. 42. S. Pop. formerly 8,000, now said to be reduced to 500 house keepers. The province is very fertile, abounding in cattle, grain, tobacco, and sugar; and contains 20,000 inhabitants.

Sergipe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. S.

Sergode, t. Hind., in Bednore; 8 SW. Sacrapatam.

Sergom, t. Hind., in Baglana; 25 N. Basseen.

Sergour, t. Hind., in Bednore; 25 WSW. Sacrapatam.

Seriane, now *Esreh*.

Seriato, t. Aust. Italy; 3 ENE. Bergamo.

Serica, ancient name of Thibet; some consider it as denoting *China*.

Sericora, t. Persia, in Mazanderan ; 15 NE. Asterabat.

Serignac, t. France, in Finisterre ; 10 N. Carhaix, 10 S. Molaix. Pop. 2,016.

Serignan, t. France, Herault ; 6 S. Beziers.

Serigni, s-p. Java, in the straits of Sunda, belonging to the king of Bantam.

Serigo, see *Cerigo*.

Serigo, t. Italy, on the lake Como ; 2 NE. Gravedona, 27 N. Como.

Serikotche, t. Persia, Chorasani ; 195 N. Herat.

Serjihey odouc, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 102. 34. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

Serimsah, t. Egypt ; 16 S. Damietta.

Serin, or *Serain*, r. France, which runs into the Yonne, between Auxerre and Joigny.

Serine, t. Macedonia ; 44 SE. Saloniki.

Seringapatam, city, Hind., in Mysore, and for a considerable time the capital of the province ; 215 WSW. Madras. Lon. 76. 51. E. Lat. 12. 26. N. Houses, in 1800, of the fort and city 4,163 ; families 5,499 ; of the suburbs 2,216 houses, and 3,335 families. Pop. of the city, at 5 persons to a house, 20,815 ; of the suburbs 11,080 ; total 31,895. It is situated at the upper end of an island, 4 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, in the Cauvery, and has existed as a fortress from a remote period. During the reigns of Hyder Aly and his son Tippoo Sultan, it rose to a degree of wealth and splendour before unknown, and was supposed to contain 150,000 inhabitants.

In 1792 Seringapatam was invested by the British and allied armies, under Lord Cornwallis, amounting to 400,000 men. Tippoo Sultan, terrified, relinquished half his dominions and paid to the conquerors £3,500,000 sterling. In 1799 it was again invested by the forces of the British and Nizam, and taken by storm, May 4th, Tippoo Sultan and nearly 8,000 of his men having fallen. Seringapatam afterwards became the property of the British, and is the residence of a judge, collector, &c., but has greatly declined from its former importance.

Seringham, isl. Hind., in the river Cauvery, on which are two pagodas much venerated by the Hindoos, one peculiarly the object of devotion ; 4 NE. Trichinopoly.

Serinhaem, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 50. S.

Serineah, t. Bengal ; 18 S. Purneah.

Serino, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra ; 19 S. Benevento. Pop. 7,517. Here are the remains of an ancient aqueduct, and in the vicinity the ruins of the Roman town *Sebastia*.

Serinpale, t. Africa, in Cayor, on the left bank of the Senegal ; 80 NE. St. Louis. Lon. 15. 50. W. Lat. 16. 50. N.

Serinpeta, isl. in the river Senegal, where the canoes of the country are constructed.

Serio, r. Italy, which runs into the Adda, at Pizzighitone.

Seriphus, now *Serpho*.

Seri Somtou, district, Thibet, situated between the 95th and 96th deg. E. Lon., and between the 30th and 31st deg. N. Lat.

Serka, t. Nubia ; 200 S. Sennaar.

Serkeisk, t. Russia, in Kaluga ; 44 WSW. Kaluga. Lon. 34. 34. E. Lat. 54. 16. N.

Serkis, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 50 W. Cogni.

Serkes, see *Tserkesh*.

Sermaises, t. France, Loiret ; 7 N. Pithiviers.

Sermaise, t. France, Marne ; 13 ENE. Vitry le Français, 19 S. St. Menehould.

Sernaki, t. Finland ; 170 N. Tavasthus.

Sermatia, t. Hind., Agra ; 25 NE. Kerowly.

Sermatta, isl. in the East Indian sea, about 22 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 129. 13. E. Lat. S. 9. S.

Sermesok, isl. near W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 47. 45. W. Lat. 61. 50. N.

Sermia, r. which rises near Montegio, in the state of Genoa, and after passing by Seravalle, Tortona, &c., runs into the Tanaro.

Sermin, t. Istria ; 2 NE. Capo d'Istria.

Sermione, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on a neck of land running into lake Garda, with a harbour which may be shut by means of iron chains, defended by a castle ; 16 W. Verona. Pop. 1,800. This was the native place of the poet Catullus.

Sermonetta, t. Papedom, in the Campagna, situated on a mountain difficult of access ; 13 S. Veletri. This town, according to some, was built on the site of the ancient *Sora* ; others say it occupies the spot on which *Sulmo* stood.

Serna, (La,) t. Spain, Leon ; 24 N. Palencia.

Sermur, t. France, Creuse ; 6 SSW. Auzance.

Sernanchella, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 10 SSW. St. Joao de Pesquiera, 19 SE. Lamego.

Sarnetty, t. Bengal ; 30 ESE. Calcutta.

Sernon, t. France, in Var ; 7 NW. Grasse.

Sernst, t. Switz., in Glaris, near a river of the same name ; 3 S. Glaris.

Sernst, r. Switz., which runs into the Sundbach, at Sernst.

Seroglazovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Volga ; 24 NW. Astrachan.

Serolzeck, t. Poland, at the union of the Bug and Narew ; 20 N. Warsaw.

Seron, t. Spain, Grenada ; 7 W. Purchena.

Seronge, or *Serondsche*, t. Hind., in Malwa ; 132 NE. Ougein, 192 S. Agra. Lon. 78. 4. E. Lat. 24. 5. N. It belongs to the Mahrattas, is a large open town, situated in a fertile country, and is celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes.

Seroor, t. Dowlatabad ; 24 SSW. Amednagur.

Seros, (Los,) t. Cuba ; 38 N. Trinidad.

Serouge, (an. *Bathna*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 80 SW. Diarbekir.

Serowicz, or *Zerovicz*, t. Bohemia, in Tabor, 25 ESE. Tabor. Pop. 1,800.

Serowra, t. Hind., in Oude ; 4 N. Lucknow.

Serpa, t. on E. coast of Corfu ; 8 N. Corfu.

Serpa, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, containing two churches ; 12 SW. Mourao, 81 SE. Lisbon. Pop. 3,974. H. 1,181.

Serpeisk, t. Russia, in Kaluga ; 50 W. Kaluga. Pop. 965.

Serpent Islands, small islands near N. coast of lake Huron. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 46. 2. N.

Serpentara, small isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 39. 18. N.

Serpents, (Islands of,) see *Szalgen*.

Serphant, see *Sarfend*.

Serpho, or *Serfo*, or *Serfanto*, (an. *Seriphas*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 36 miles

in circ. Pop. about 1,000 Greeks. The mountains of this island are so rugged and steep, that the poets feigned that Perseus transformed the natives into stone. Here are mines of iron and leadstone. The produce is but small; the onions are in much esteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of banishment. Lon. 24. 34. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Serpho Poulou, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 5 NE. Serpho.

Serpuchov, t. Russia, in Moscow, on the Oka; 50 S. Moscow. Lon. 37. 2. E. Lat. 55. N. Pop. 5,540. It contains 19 churches or chapels, and has considerable trade.

Serqueux, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 3 N. Bourbonne.

Serra, t. Corsica; 11 SSW. Cervione.

Serra de Azenhao, mountains, Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 N. Monfort.

Serra d'Alcoba, mountains, Portugal, in Beira, between Viseu and Bragança Nova.

Serra de Bauzeno, mountains, Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 S. Portalegre.

Serra de Culdeirao, mountains, Portugal, between Algarva and Alentejo.

Serra de Estrella, (an. *Herminius Mons*), range of mountains, Portugal, in Beira. Supposed to be 4, or 5,000 feet above the sea.

Serra da Estrica, mountains, Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 18 N. Bragança.

Serra Falperra, t. Portugal, Tras-os-Montes; 15 W. Mirandela.

Serra de Maram, mt. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 10 S. Chaves.

Serra de Monchique, mountains, Portugal, between Alentejo and Algarva.

Serra de Momil, mountains, Portugal, between Mirandela and Torre de Moncorvo.

Serra Querera, t. Africa, in Lower Guinea, on the river Camarones.

Serra de Reboardaos, mountains, Portugal, S. of Bragança, in Tras-os-Montes.

Serra de St. Miguel, mountains, Portugal, in Alentejo, on S. side of the Tagus; 15 NNW. Castello de Vide.

Serra de Salvador, mountains, Portugal in Alentejo; 8 E. Arronches.

Serrae, or *Seres*, or *Sirus*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 38 ENE. Saloniki. Lon. 23. 35. E. Lat. 41. 5. N. Pop. 30,000. H. 5,500. Greek abp. see. It contains 10 mosques, is situated on a branch of the Strymon, in a fertile plain, and is celebrated for the richness of its market; and has extensive manufactures of linen and cotton.

Serrain, t. Arabia, in the province of Hedjas; 40 SW. Mecca. Lat. 21. 5. N.

Serrana, or *Pearl Island*, small isl. in Caribbean sea. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Serranilla Islands, cluster of small islands, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Serrapetrone, t. Popedom; 7 SW. Ancona.

Serravalle, v. Tyrol, where the Austrians were defeated by the French on the 4th of Sept. 1796; 5 SSW. Roveredo.

Serravalle, t. Sardinian Milanese, on the Scrivia; 12 S. Tortona. Pop. 2,343.

Serravalle, t. Piedmont; 18 N. Vercelli.

Serravalle, t. Italy, Mantua; 24 SE. Mantua.

Serravalle, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso; 2 N. Ceneda. Pop. 5,000. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circ., situated for the most part in a plain, between two mountains, and partly on the mountains near the river Maschio, which runs through the middle of the town. It has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, and carries on a brisk trade with Germany.

Serre, (La,) r. which runs into the Oise, near La Fere, in Aisne.

Serre, t. France, in Isere; 12 N. Romans.

Serre, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 25 SE. Salerno. Pop. 1,587.

Serres, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Higher-Alps; 18 NNW. Sisteron, 24 WSW. Gap. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 44. 26. N. Pop. 1,219.

Serret, t. Natolia; 30 W. Castamena.

Serrey, or *Sierage*, t. Poland, in Augustow; 37 N. Grodno. Pop. 1,094.

Serrieres, t. France, Ardèche; 15 N. Tournon. Pop. 1,616.

Serrieres, v. Switz., in Neufchatel, on the lake of Neufchatel; 2 SW. Neufchatel.

Serris, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 SE. Saseram. Lon. 84. 26. E. Lat. 24. 51. N.

Serro do Frio, some diamond mines in the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil.

Sersey, t. Hind., in Oude; 35 E. Baraitch.

Sert, see *Sered*.

Sertam, t. Portugal, on the river Pera, in Estremadura; 24 NE. Thomar.

Sertino, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on E. coast.

Serva, t. Persia, Segestan; 180 SSW. Zareng.

Serverette, t. France, in Lozere; 7 SSE. St. Chely d'Apcher, 12 NNW. Mende. Pop. 897.

Serug, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 12 S. Ourfa, 30 NE. Bir.

Serugnano, t. Italy, Verona; 8 ENE. Verona.

Servi, small isl. Greece, near SE. coast of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Coron; 6 N. Cerigo.

Servia, (an. *Mæsia Superior*), pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Slavonia and Hungary, E. by Walachia and Balaria, S. by Macedonia and Albania, and W. by Dalmatia and Bosnia; about 190 miles long, and 100 broad. Sq. m. about 18,500. Pop. computed at from 900,000 to 1,000,000.

It is an inland province, mountainous, containing extensive forests, and large uncultivated heaths. The rivers Danube and Save are on its northern, the Morava on its eastern, and the Drin on its western boundary. The climate is healthy and temperate, but rather cold for the latitude. The soil is generally fertile, but badly cultivated. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, vines, and various fruits; also cattle, sheep, and hogs. Timber is abundant. The inhabitants are Servians, Turks, and Jews; the last two found only in the towns. The Servians are a tribe of Slavonians, supposed to be of the same race as the Russians, and their language has a great resemblance to the Russian. The chief towns are Belgrade, Semendria, and Nissa.

Servian, t. France, in Herault; 6 NE. Beziers, 6 SW. Pezenas. Pop. 573.

Serviere, t. France, Lozere; 15 NW. Mende.

Servieres, t. France, in Correze; 13 SE. Tulle, 13 SW. Mauriac. Pop. 1,430.

Servita, t. New-Grenada, in Pamplona; 24 leagues from Pamplona.

Servistan, t. Persia, Fars; 35 SE. Schiras.

Servitza, see *Sarvitza*.

Servong, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 18. W. Lat. 5. 3. N.

Serus, now *Mecon*.

Seruskui, t. Romania; 30 N. Gallipoli.

Seriveez, t. Russia, in Wilna; 64 E. Wilna.

Serivel, province of the Cuttore country.

Serya, t. Hind., in Oude; 32 SW. Lucknow.

Sesa, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 210 SSW. Syene.

Sesamus, now *Amasreh*.

Seseme Quian, r. Indiana, which runs into the Illinois.

Sesia, r. Sardinian Milanese, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Casal. It is about 80 miles long, but not navigable. It flows through an extensive valley to which it gives name, containing 264 sq. m. & 36,327 inh.

Sesial, t. on NW. coast of Timor. Lon. 125. 26. E. Lat. 8. 54. S.

Seskar, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 39. E. Lat. 65. 38. N.

Seskar, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 59. 57. N.

Sesquitte, t. New Grenada, in Guatavia; 25 N. Santa Fe. Pop. 100 housekeepers.

Sessa, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 23 SW. Cangiano.

Sessa, or *Sesse*, see *Sezza*.

Sessei, t. Bengal; 5 NW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 58. E. Lat. 23. 4. N.

Sesserry, t. Hind., in Oude; 13 S. Lucknow.

Sesslach, t. Bav., Upper Maine; 16 E. Konigshofen, 55 NE. Wurzburg. H. 130.

Sessoah, t. Bengal; 21 S. Doesa.

Sesto, t. Italy, in Milan; 28 WNW. Milan.

Sesto, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 N. Concordia.

Sestola, t. Italy; 17 S. Modena.

Sestos, fortress, Eu. Turkey, in Romania, opposite to Abydos, 2,700 yards distant; 16 SSW. Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 25. E. Lat. 40. 6. N. The castles of the Dardanelles, sometimes called the *Sestos* and *Abydos*, are built near the sites of the ancient towns so called, famous for the loves of Leander and Hero.

Sestos, r. which rises in the mountains of Sierra Leone, crosses the Grain coast, and runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 5. 30. N.

Sestra, r. Russia, which separates Finland from the government of St. Petersburg, and falls into the gulf of Finland.

Sestrabek, t. Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra; 23 WNW. St. Petersburg. On the opposite side of the river is a large manufactory of arms, also, one of anchors, &c., the whole employing about 6,000 persons.

Sestre-Kos, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 8. 26. W. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Sestre, (*Grand*), or *Great Paris*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast; one of the largest commercial towns of the country. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 4. 16. N.

Sestre, (*Petit*), or *Little Paris*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast, near Grand Sestre.

Sestri di Levante, t. Genoa, on a peninsula in the gulf of Genoa; 12 W. Brugnello. Pop. 4,000.

Sestri di Ponente, t. Genoa; 4 W. Genoa.

Sestro, (*Rio*), r. Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and falls into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 30. N.

Sestro, (*Great*), one of the largest towns on the Grain coast, having a great trade in pepper and ivory. *Little Sestro* is 8 S. of the Rio Sestro.

Sesvah, or *Ramgur*, t. Bahar; 22 ESE. Bettiah.

Setapour, t. Golconda; 30 NNW. Rachore.

Setauket, see *Satauket*.

Se-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou, situated in a country full of mountains which yield cinnabar and quicksilver; 982 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

Set-ching, or *Se-tchin*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,100 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 54. E. Lat. 24. 17. N.

Se-tchin, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,167 SSW. Peking. Lon. 136. 31. E. Lat. 22. 48. N.

Se-tchuen, pr. China, bounded N. by Chensi, E. by Hou-quang, S. by Koei-tcheou, and W. by the kingdom of Thibet, and some other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province 10 cities of the first class, and 88 of the second and third. The river Yang-tse-kiang traverses Se-tchuen, which is opulent, not only on account of the abundance of silk it produces, but also by its mines of iron tin, and lead, by its amber, sugar-canes, load-stone, lapis-lazuli, musk, and horses which are in great request. The capital of Se-tchuen, called *Tchin-tou*, was formerly the residence of the emperors.

Seleef, (an. *Sitipha*), t. Africa, capital of a part of Mauritania; 50 SW. Constantina. Lon. 5. 36. E. Lat. 35. 58. N. There is scarcely one fragment left, either of the ancient walls, pillars, or cisterns, of the Romans; the few remaining structures being obviously the work of the later inhabitants. The fountains, which continue to flow very plentifully near the centre of the city, are equally delightful and convenient; and without doubt gave occasion formerly for many ingenious and useful contrivances in the distribution of the water.

Seterra, or *Setres*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Sethron, (an. *Sethrum*, & *Heracleopolis*), t. Egypt, on S. coast of lake Menzaleh; 16 W. Tineh.

Setia, now *Exea*.

Setia, see *Setlia*.

Setines, see *Athens*.

Setio, mt. in E. part of Tyrol.

Sellana, t. Hind., Sirowy; 35 NW. Sirowy.

Sellé, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 SW. Akalzike.

Selledge, or *Suttulege*, (an. *Hesudrus*), r. Hind., which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Indus, near Veh. It is about 600 miles long, and navigable for boats 200.

Seton, r. Spain, which runs into the Gallego, in Aragon.

Setsch, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 8 SSW. Chrudim.

Sette, t. Africa, capital of a country of the same name, subject to Loango, on the river Sette; 160 N. Loango.

Sette, country, Africa, a little S. of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, watered by a river of the same name. This country is governed by a manj, who is subject to the king of Loango.

Sette, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 2. 15. S.

Sette Comuni, or *The Seven Communes*, district, Aust. Italy, between the Brenta and Astico, extending from the neighbourhood of Vicenza to the frontiers of Tyrol; consisting of lofty mountains, intersected by narrow and sterile valleys. Sq. m. 100. Pop. about 30,000. Chief town, Asiago.

Settefratri, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 10 NE. Teremo.

Settenil, t. Spain, Grenada; 8 N. Ronda.

Settia, or *Setia*, (an. *Cythæum*,) t. Candia; 44 ESE. Candia. Lon. 26. 3. E. Lat. 35. 3. N. Pop. 4,000. Greek bp. see. It is much reduced from its ancient splendour. It had a strong castle, which the Venetians destroyed in 1651.

Settiaveram, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 30 SW. Cossimcotta.

Settimo, t. Piedmont; 8 N. Turin. Pop. 2,310.

Settimo, t. Italy; 5 NNE. Pavia.

Settle, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the Ribble, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and a market every other Monday for cattle; 59 W. York, 235 N. London. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 1,153.

Settoree, t. Bengal; 56 NW. Burdwan.

Settoritone, t. Piedmont; 4 N. Ivrea.

Setuna, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Setuval, or *St. Ubes*, (an. *Cedobriga*,) s-p. Portugal, in Estremadura; 15 SSE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 38. 29. N. Pop. 12,000. It is situated in a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sandao, with a good harbour, capable of receiving ships of any burden, and exports lemons, olives, oil, wine, and, above all, bay salt, of which no less than 200,000 tons are annually made here. The streets are paved, and the town is fortified with a mound, a citadel, and several small forts. It contains 5 churches, 1 hospital, 11 convents, and an academia problematica.

Setzdorf, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau. P. 1,571.

Setzini, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 W. Malogocz. Near it are some silver mines; in which also some lapis-lazuli is found.

Sev, r. Russia, which runs into the Desna, near Trubchevsk, in the government of Orlov.

Seu, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 10. 19. E. Lat. 6. 45. N.

Sevani, t. Persian Armenia, on a lake; 40 E. Erivan.

Sevastopol, or *Sebastopolis*, or *Aktiar*, or *Achtiar*, s-p. Russia, in Tauris, on the coast of the Black sea, 80 S. Perekop. Lon. 33. 16. E. Lat. 44. 41. N. Pop. 3,000. It is considered a port exclusively for men-of-war. The natural advantages of the harbour are surprizing; the largest vessels may lie within cable's length of the shore, and the fleets of the world might ride securely, and have convenient anchorage, within the great harbour. Though not intended for a commercial port, it has, nevertheless, some trade.

Seudre, r. France, which runs into the sea, opposite the isle of Oleron, Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 45. 49. N.

Seve, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, celebrated for its manufacture of China; 1½ post SW. Paris, 1½ NE. Versailles.

Seven, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Derwent.

Seven Ages, rocks in the Caribbean sea, near SE. coast of the island of Blanca.

Seven Brothers, cluster of small islands near N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 35. W. Lat. 19. 53. N.

Seven Capes, see *Sebba Rous*.

Seven Hogs, see *Mayharee*.

Seven Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 21. E. Lat. 1. 9. S.

Seven Islands, cluster of islands near W. coast of Sumatra, lying off Padang.

Seven Islands, cluster of small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Seven Islands, see *Ionian Islands*.

Seven Islands, small islands of Virginia, in James River. Lon. 78. 32. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Seven Islands, cluster of small islands near the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 66. 5. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Seven Islands Bay, bay of Canada, on N. side the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 66. 25. W. Lat. 50. 5. N.

Seven Pagodas, collection of large Hindoo temples, Carnatic; 30 S. Madras.

Seven Rocks' Point, cape in the English channel on the coast of Dorsetshire; 3 SW. Lyme Regis.

Sevenaer, or *Zevenaer*, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 10 N. Cleves. Pop. 872.

Sevenbergen, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 8 NW. Breda, 10 W. Gertrudenburg. Pop. 3,185.

Sevenheads, rocks on S. coast of Ireland, and county of Cork; 7 SW. from the Old Head of Kinsale.

Sevennes, or *Cevennes*, (an. *Cebenna*,) mts. France, extending over the deps. of Upper Loire, Ardeche, and Gard; not very lofty, but rugged, and particularly memorable as being the strong hold of the Protestants in the 17th century, and beginning of the 18th.

Seven Oaks, t. Eng., in Kent, near the river Darent; 7 NW. Tunbridge, 23 SE. London. Lon. 0. 11. E. Lat. 31. 14. N. Pop. 1,403. It is well built, has a hospital, a free school, a market on Saturday, and fairs July 10th, and Oct. 12th. In the year 1450, the troops of King Henry VI. were defeated near the town by Jack Cade.

Severac le Chatel, t. France, in Aveyron; 21 E. Rhodéz, 36 N. Lodeve. Lon. 3. 9. E. Lat. 44. 19. N. Pop. 1,450.

Severia, or *Siewierz*, t. Poland; 4 NW. Cracow. Pop. 1,252.

Severia, t. Morea; 14 NE. Misitra.

Severik, t. Diarbekir; 50 W. Diarbekir. H. 2,000.

Sererin, or *Szöreny*, t. Walachia, on the Danube, founded by the emperor Severus; 6 W. Csernitz, 12 E. Orsova.

Severn, r. Maryland, which runs by Annapolis into the Chesapeake, 2 m. below the town.

Severn, r. Va., which runs into Chesapeake bay, Lon. 76. 27. W. Lat. 37. 23. N.

Severn, (an. *Sabrina*, and *Sabriana*,) r. which rises near Plinlimmon hill, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. In its course it passes by Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, and en-

tering the sea, its mouth is called *Bristol Channel*. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, and other rivers, has been opened by different canals. Length of its course to the sea about 200 miles.

Severn, r. N. A., which runs into Hudson's bay, with a settlement at the mouth, called *Severn House*. Lon. 88. W. Lat. 56. N.

Severn, or *Matchedash*, r. U. Canada, which runs from lake Simcoe to lake Huron.

Severndroog, s-p. and fortress, Hind., in Concan, taken by the English in the year 1756; 68 S. Bombay, 70 WSW. Poonah. Lon. 72. 50. E. Lat. 17. 55. N.

Sevese, t. Italy, Milan; 8 NNW. Milan.

Seviamally, t. Carnatic; 19 W. Trichinopoly.

Sevier, co. in E. part of East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,495; slaves 294. Pop. in 1820, 4,772.

Sevierville, p-t. & cap. Sevier co. Ten., on a branch of the French Broad; about 30 SE. Knoxville, W. 528.

Sevignac, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 9 N. Morlaas.

Sevignac, t. France, in North Coasts, district of Dinan. Pop. 2,044.

Sevigny, t. France, in Ardennes; 12 NW. Rethel. Pop. 800.

Seuil, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne; 12 SW. Rethel.

Seville, pr. Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia, and retaining the title of kingdom; bounded N. by Estremadura and Cordova, south by Grenada, south by the straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and west by the Atlantic and Portugal. Pop. in 1797, 746,221, of whom 16,349 were ecclesiastics. Sq. m. 9,460. The chief towns are Seville, Cadiz, Ecija, Xeres, Assuna, and St. Mary's. The principal rivers are the Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Xenil, Tinto, and Adiel.

The surface is diversified with plains, hills, and mountains of moderate height. The climate is hot; the soil in some parts hard and stony, in others a fine black mould; but agriculture is very backward. The products are vines, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, &c. There are good pasturages. The greatest article of export is bay salt.

Seville, city, Spain, in Andalusia, capital of the province of Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 45 N. Cadiz, 250 S. by W. Madrid. Lon. 5. 39. W. Lat. 37. 24. N. Pop. in 1787, 80,268; now stated at 100,000. H. 13,500. Abp. see.

It stands in a fine plain, surrounded by an old wall built of cement, of considerable height, entered by 12 gates, and furnished with 166 turrets. The interior of the city is built in the Moorish style, the streets being often so narrow that a person by extending his hands can touch the houses on either side. The streets are badly paved; the squares are neither numerous nor spacious. There are several beautiful public walks, one in particular, on the banks of the Guadalquivir.

The city contains a cathedral, 29 churches, 84 convents, and 24 hospitals. The cathedral is the largest Gothic edifice in Spain, and one of the largest churches in Europe. It was built in the 15th century, contains 82 altars, and has a tow-

er 250 feet high, reckoned the finest in Spain. Other conspicuous edifices are the Alcazar, or palace, a Moorish building, containing galleries, baths, a library of 20,000 vols., with a garden, &c., the Longa, or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The houses generally cover a large space, but towards the street, they have often a mean appearance, the Moors being accustomed to confine their embellishments to the interior. Seville contains an academy for the physical sciences, one for the fine arts, a medical society, and a university founded in 1502. It has about 200 undergraduates, but it has adopted few of the modern improvements in science, and is almost as backward as at the time of its foundation.

The silk manufactures of Seville were formerly extensive. In the time of Ferdinand and Isabella it is said there were 6,000 looms. These manufactures declined in the middle and end of the 17th century, but revived again in the 18th, and between 2,000 and 3,000 looms are now employed. Other manufactures are coarse woollens, leather, tobacco, and snuff. The last is carried on in one of the largest buildings in the city, employing 100 mills. Vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water must unload 8 miles below the city, and the largest vessels stop at St. Lucar at the mouth of the river.

Seville is one of the most ancient cities of Spain, by the Romans called *Hispalis*; by the Goths *Hispalia*; by the Arabians *Ixbilla*, hence, by the Castilians, *Sevilla*. It was the residence of the Gothic kings before they moved their court to Toledo. Ferdinand the 3d, king of Castile, after a year's siege, forced Seville to open its gates to him; at this time it is said to have contained 600,000 inhabitants; and upon the capitulation 300,000 Moors abandoned the city. After the discovery of America it became the centre of the commerce of the new world, and was very flourishing; but the difficulty in navigating the river and the superior advantages of the port of Cadiz, induced the government to order the galleons to be stationed at the latter place.—Natives, the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Theodosius; Las Casas, Cueva, Velasquez de Silva, and Herrera.

Sevilla de Oro, see *Macas*.

Seville Plantation, place on N. coast of Jamaica, a little W. Mammee bay. Here are the ruins of an ancient town called *Sevilla Nueva*.

Sevilleta, t. New Mexico; 100 S. Santa Fé.

Sevion, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Clyde, 3 NW. St. Asaph.

Seumara, now *Akalzike*.

Sevre Niortoise, r. France, which rises near St. Maixent, passes by Niort, Marance, &c. and runs into the sea, 7 W. Marance.

Sevre, or *Sevre Nantaise*, r. France, which rises about 8 W. Partenay, passes by Mortagne, Tiffauges, Clisson, &c., and runs into the Loire, opposite to Nantes.

Sevres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 4 W. by S. Paris. Pop. 2,643. It is famous for its potteries and glass-houses.

Sevres, (*Two*), dep. France, bounded N. by Mayne-and-Loire, E. by Vienne, S. by Charente and Lower Charente, and W. by Vendée; about 68 miles from N. to S., and from 27 to

38 from E. to W. Before the revolution it was a part of Poitou. Pop. 258,230; Protestants 30,200. Sq. m. 2,450. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Niort, the capital, Parthenay, Bressuire, and Melle.

Seurah, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 18 N. Cal-linger.

Sevri, r. Natolia, which runs into the Sakaria, near Sevrihisar.

Sevrihisar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, at the conflux of the Sevri and Sakaria; 30 S. Boli, 60 W. Angora. Lon. 32. 2. E. Lat. 39. 53. N.

Seurre, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 6 S. St. Jean de Losne, 21 S. Dijon. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lon. 46. 58. N. Pop. 2,766.

Seutzach, t. Switz., Zurich; 17 NNE. Zurich.

Sevsk, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Sev; 56 SW. Orel. Lon. 34. 44. E. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 2,177. H. 770. Churches 10.

Sevynvey, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

Sewad, pr. Cabulistan, on W. side of the Indus, about Lat. 34. N.; 70 miles long, and 40 broad. It is mountainous, and full of strong passes, so that the inhabitants generally are in a state of independence.

Sewad, r. Asia, which joins the Kameh, 20 NW. Attock.

Sewalick, chain of mountains, Asia, between the country of Lahore and Thibet.

Sewa Bay, see *Bony Bay*.

Sewan, or *Alligunge*, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Dor; 32 NNW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 32. E. Lat. 26. 11. N. It has manufactures of black crockery ware.

Sewardstone, v. Eng., Essex; 2 S. Waltham Abbey. Pop. 580.

Sewary, t. Hind., in Surgooja; 22 E. Surgooja.

Sewee, country, Asia, between Persia and Hindoostan, on the W. side of the Indus.

Sewee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of S. Carolina. Lat. 32. 58 N.

Seweestan, country, Hind., between Sewee and the Indus; about 110 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

Sewickly, r. Pa., which runs west into the Youghiogany, 9 miles above the Monongahela.

Sewickly, (*New*,) t. Beaver co. Pa. P. 1,367.

Sewickly, (*North*,) t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,774.

Sewnady, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 35 N. Ruttunpour.

Sewny, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 60 NNE. Nagpour.

Sexdraga, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 38 E. Gottenburg.

Sext, t. Savoy; 2 SE. St. Maurice.

Sexton's River, r. Vermont, which rises in Grafton, and runs into the Connecticut, 2 S. Bellows Falls.

Seybo, or *Seyvo*, settlement in SE. part of Hispaniola; 70 NE. St. Domingo.

Seyborsdorf, t. Prussia; 6 S. Liebstat.

Seychelles, isl. in the Indian ocean, NE. of Madagascar. This island is high and mountainous, and computed at 72 miles in circ. Lon. 55. 35. E. Lat. 4. 34. S. The soil appears to be rich and good, and the island is covered with trees, many of which would serve for masts and yards

for ships, as they are large and straight; among the trees are great quantities of rose wood, and cocoa nut trees. Wild goats, land tortoises, and Guinea fowl are found in plenty.

Seyda, or *Sedau*, t. Pru. Saxony, Merseburg; 10 E. Wittenberg, 56 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 59. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 800.

Seyde, see *Saide*.

Seydenburg, see *Seidenberg*.

Seydewitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe near Pirna, in Meissen.

Seyer, see *Pulo Seyer*.

Seyer Oe, or *Sayeroe*, isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, about 6 miles long, and hardly 1 broad; about 5 miles from the coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 11. E. Lat. 55. 53. N. Pop. 250.

Seyfortesvolt, t. Prussia; 9 S. Heilsberg.

Seyffersdorf, t. Silesia; 3 NNE. Grotkau.

Seygerswald, t. Prussia; 4 NE. Salfeldt.

Seyland, isl. on the coast of Norwegian Lapland; very mountainous, with very few inhabitants. Lon. 23. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Seylone, t. Hind., in Oude, on a river which runs into the Goomty; 15 SE. Bareilly.

Seyman, isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 57. 30. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Seymour's Canal, inlet on SE. coast of Admiralty island, extending from Point Hugh about 28 NNW. of the entrance between Point Hugh and Point Gambier.

Seyne, t. France, in Lower Alps; 12 WSW. Barcelonetta, 15 N. Digne. Pop. 2,557.

Seyne, see *Seine*.

Seyney, t. Rus. Grodno; 38 NNW. Grodno.

Seypour, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 NE. Fyzabad.

Seyssel, t. France, Ain, on the Rhone, which divides it into two parts, and here becomes navigable; 13 N. Belly, 15 E. St. Rambert. Pop. 2,304.

Sezane, or *Cezane*, t. Piedmont, on the Dora; 7 E. Briançon, 14 SW. Susa.

Sezanne, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Marne; 35 SW. Châlons sur Marne, 45 W. Vitry le Français. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. Pop. 4,149.

Sezarnik, t. Hungary; 4 W. Kapsdorf.

Sezemics, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 10 N. Chrudim. Pop. 993.

Sezeneva, t. Russia, Viatka; 16 NNE. Glazov.

Sezulfe, t. Portugal, Tras-os-Montes; 7 NE. Mirandela.

Sezza, or *Sessa*, t. Naples, Lavora; 29 NNW. Naples, 72 SE. Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. Lat. 41. 19. N. Pop. 3,811. Bp. see. 5 churches.

Sezza, or *Sessa*, (an. *Setia*, or *Setionum*,) t. Italy, in Ecclesiastical States, on an eminence near the Pontine marshes; 13 NNW. Terracina, 35 ESE. Rome. Pop. 5,000.

Sazze et Villa Franca, t. Sardinian States, in Alexandria, on the Bormida. Pop. 2,267.

Sfaccia, t. Albania; 8 N. Dulcigno.

Sfachia, t. Candia; 13 SW. Retimo.

Sfalassa, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 4 E. Cape Sciglio.

Sfasaca, t. Japan, on SW. coast of Nippon; 18 E. Amanguchi.

Sfax, or *El Sfakusse*, t. Tunis, surrounded with walls; 45 SSE. Cairoan. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 34. 49. N. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in oil and cloth.

Sfumberg, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 SSE. Chrudim.

Sgigata, or *Stora*, (an. *Rusicada*,) t. Algiers, near the Mediterranean; 30 W. Bona. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 36. 48. N. A few cisterns are the only remains of its ancient splendour.

Sgigatchee, or *Shigatchee Jeung*, t. Thibet, in a narrow valley, on a ridge of a rock, so as to command the road near the river Painomtchieu; 130 WSW. Lassa. 170 N. Beyhar. Lon. 88. 52. E. Lat. 29. 5. N.

Shaab al Yadayn, dry shelf in the Red sea, extending NE. by E., deriving its name from its supposed resemblance to two arms wide open with their hands, situated at the end of a great bay, far out to sea. There is a secure harbour on the side towards the land.

Shab, t. Africa, in Nubia; 400 SSW. Cairo. Lon. 30. 30. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Shabadpour, t. Hind., Oude; 50 W. Kairabad.

Shabak, (an. *Evangelium Portus*,) s-p. Nubia, in the Red sea. Lat. 18. 56. N.

Shabaleg, mt. Turkestan; 70 NNE. Toncat.

Shabamoushwan Lake, lake, Canada; 210 NNW. Quebec. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Shabat, t. Charasm; 95 SSE. Urgheuz.

Shabayagan, r. Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 86. 45. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Shabazpour, t. Hind., Allahabad; 16 SE. Corah.

Shabran, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 40 NE. Scamachie.

Shabur, t. Persia, in Irak; 6 SW. Casbin.

Shabur, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile, thought to be the ancient *Andropolis*; 48 SE. Alexandria, 50 NNW. Cairo. Lon. 31. 0. E. Lat. 30. 47. N.

Shacora, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Red sea; 65 S. El Coseir.

Shackelford, p-v. King and Queen co. Va.; W. 161.

Shade, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 10 miles below the Hockhocking.

Shade Mountain, mt. Pa., NE. of Lewistown.

Shade, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 948.

Shadwell, parish, Eng. in Middlesex, included within the London bills of mortality; 2½ E. by S. St. Paul's cathedral. Pop. 9,855.

Shaffersburg, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 210.

Shaftsbury, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 7 N. Bennington, W. 403. Pop. 2,022. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and contains an academy. A quarry of good marble is found in this town.

Shadendorf, t. Austria; 4 NE. Brugg.

Shadman, (an. *Petra*,) t. Grand Bukharia; 36 NNE. Termed.

Shaduan, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 33. 58. E. Lat. 27. 28. N.

Shaftsbury, or *Shaston*, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire; 28 NE. Dorchester, 102 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 2,159. This town is supposed to have been built in the 8th century, and to have been enlarged by king Alfred, and had 12 churches, besides a Benedictine monastery, in the Saxons' time; but has now only 4. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament.

Shag Island, isl. in Christmas sound, near the coast of Terra del Fuego; 4 NE. York Minster.

Shagr, (an. *Seleuco-Belus*,) t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 40 W. Aleppo, 140 N. Damascus. Lon. 36. 25. E. Lat. 35. 45. N.

Shagum, r. America, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 81. 21. W. Lat. 41. 49. N.

Shahabad, district, Hind., in Bahar, extensive and fertile, between the Soane and Ganges. Pop. estimated at upwards of 1,000,000; 19 Hindoos to 1 Mahometan. Chief towns, Arrah, the capital, Chunar, and Bougepore.

Shahabad, t. Cabulistan; 40 SW. Cabul.

Shahabad, t. Hind., Sirhind; 48 ESE. Sirhind.

Shahabad, t. Hind., in Oude; 45 W. Kairabad. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

Shahabad, t. Hind., Oude; 25 SW. Mahomdy.

Shahala Indians, N. A., on the rapids of the Columbia. No. 2,800.

Shahbunder, t. Hind., Tatta; 45 SSW. Tatta.

Shahdouras, t. Hind., Sirhind; 10 N. Tannasar.

Shahee, beautiful salt lake, Persia, 15 SW. Tauris; about 55 miles long.

Shahg, t. Hind., Mysore; 18 S. Vencatighery.

Shahjehanabad, see *Delhi*.

Shahjehan, t. Hind., Bahar; 18 NW. Bahar.

Shahjehan, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 45 S. Pilibeat.

Shahjehanpour, t. Hind., in Malwa; 20 NE. Ougein, 196 S. Agimere. Lat. 23. 26. N.

Shahjehanpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 SE. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 40. E. Lat. 26. 26. N.

Shahjeanpour, t. Hind., Mewat; 20 W. Alvar.

Shahjehanpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 14 SSE. Patna. Lon. 85. 30. E. Lat. 25. 24. N.

Shahigian, t. Persia, in Chorasán, near Maru, which since is called *Maru Shahigian*.

Shahgole, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Rajeshy, E. by Mahmudshi, S. by Jessore, and W. by Kishenagur, about 30 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad.

Shahisabi, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the borders of Bukharia; 80 N. Maru.

Shahi-Shak, t. Persia, in Chorasán on the borders of Bukharia; 5 N. Maru.

Shahnoor, or *Sevanore*, see *Sanore*.

Shahpoor, or *Shahpour*, t. Hind., in Goondwanah, district of Singrowla, on the Rhair, in a fertile plain, is about 1 mile long. Lon. 83. 23. E. Lat. 23. 34. N.

Shahpoorah, t. Hind., Agimere, in Harowty. Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 25. 43. N. It is a large town, surrounded by a stone wall and ditch.

Shahpour, t. Lahore; 30 W. Nagorcote.

Shahpour, t. Hind. Lahore; 27 E. Sealcot.

Shehr-e-ran, see *Shehrban*.

Shaigi, t. Nubia, on an island in the Nile; 120 E. Dongala. Lon. 50. 45. E. Lat. 20. 20. N.

Shaigol, t. Persia, Chorasán; 10 SW. Maru.

Shainymaly, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 12 S. Erroad.

Shaima, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the sea coast; 200 WSW. Kidge.

Shaizar, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, on the Orontes; 20 N. Hamah.

Shak, t. Persia, Schirvan; 20 NW. Scamachie.

Shaker Town, t. Knox co. Indiana, a little east of the Wabash, about 15 N. Vincennes.

Shakra, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 120 NE. Faid.

Shakspeare's Cliff, or *High Cliff*, lofty cliff on E. coast of England, in the county of Kent; 2 S. Dover. It is called Shakspeare's Cliff from

the beautiful description of it given by that poet in the tragedy of king Lear.

Shal, district, Beloochistan, S. of Kelat; remarkable for its fine fruits.

Shalberg, mt. Switz.; 4 N. Sargans.

Shalberis, circar, Hind., bounded N. by Goragot and Bettooriah; E. and S. by Bettooriah; and W. by Bettooriah and Dinagepour; about 18 miles from N. to S., and nearly the same from E. to W. Carree seems to be the chief town.

Shaldeah, t. Hind., Bahar; 7 SW. Rotasgur.

Shalersville, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 295.

Shalg, t. Turkestan; 10 S. Turkestan.

Shallalah Indians, on W. coast N. America. No. 1,200.

Shallot Creek, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 78. 38. W. Lat. 33. 51. N.

Shallottoos, & *Shanwappons Indians*, N. A., on Cataract river, N. of the Columbia. No. 500.

Shalloch Cairn, mt. Scot., in Ayrshire; 12 E. Girvan.

Sham, El, see *Damascus & Syria*.

Shama, see *Chama*.

Shamalapaleam, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 15 NE. Coimbetore.

Shamarashup, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 18 SW. Erroad.

Shambles, or *Shingles*, bank of sand in the English channel, near the coast of Dorsetshire, lying about 4 miles E. by S. from Portland Bill, with 14 feet at low water.

Shambypatam, t. Carnatic; 36 S. Tanjore.

Shamdara, t. Assam, on the Burrampooter; 63 NW. Gerghonge.

Shameran, t. Cardistan; 18 S. Sherezur.

Shamly, t. Hind., Delhi, in Sehaunpour. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 29. 33. N. It was formerly a town of consequence. It is about 2 miles in circuit, and has regular streets.

Shamokin, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, a little below Sunbury.

Shamokin, t. Northumberland co. Pa. P. 1,820.

Shamzangi, t. Persia, in Laristan.

Shancori, t. Persian Armenia; 12 WNW. Kanja.

Shandaken, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 20 W. Kingston, W. 330. Pop. 1,043.

Shandymungulum, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 8 E. Namacul.

Shanedi, t. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 45 SW. Nubia.

Shanesville, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Sugar creek. It has been recently laid out.

Shangalla, savage tribe, in the northern part of Abyssinia, on the lower part of the Mareb and Tacazze, inhabiting a tract about 40 miles wide.

Shangra, country, Africa, W. of Mocaranga.

Shangrapoy, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 SSE. Trumian.

Shanklin Chine, ledge of rocks on E. coast of the isle of Wight, N. of Ludcomb Chine.

Shannon, (an. *Senus*), r. Ireland, which rises from Lough Clean, passes by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Killaloe, Limerick, &c. forming several considerable lakes in its progress, and after a course of about 200 miles, runs into the Atlantic, between Kerry Head and Lean Cape. It is navigable for the largest ships nearly to Limerick, and for smaller vessels throughout its whole extent.

Shank's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 15 miles from E. to W., and 18 from N. S.; discovered in 1802. Lon. 163. E. Lat. 28. S.

Shannon River, r. Canada, which runs into NE. part of lake Ontario.

Shan-si, see *Chan-si*.

Shaona, t. Egypt, on W. coast of the Red sea; 90 SSE. Coseir.

Shaosumre, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 25 miles from Calaat el Moilah.

Shaoun, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 45 S. Jambo.

Shap, t. Eng., in Westmoreland; 16 N. Kendal, 273 N. London. Near it are the remains of an abbey.

Shapary, t. Hind., Gangpour; 30 SW. Pada.

Shapinshay, one of the Orkney islands, in the North sea, about 7 miles from E. to W., and from 2 to 5 from N. to S.; a little N. of the E. part of Pomona. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 58. 55. N. Pop. 726.

Shapleigh, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Piscataqua; 35 NW. York, 108 NNE. Boston, W. 547. Pop. 2,815.

Shapoota Hills, mountainous ridge of Hindoostan, between the Nerbuddah and Taptee; 60 E. Surat.

Shapura, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 45 SW. Rantampour.

Shapour, city, Persia, in Fars; 14 NW. Kazeroon, 60 W. Schiras. It was once a populous and magnificent city, and the capital of the country. It is now desolate. Its ruins cover a space about 6 miles in circuit, and exhibit many indications of its ancient splendour.

Shaps, isl. in the Chesapeake; 27 SSE. Annapolis. Lon. 76. 25. W. Lat. 38. 46. N.

Sharaf Beni Galei, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 25 N. Madian.

Sharbin, t. Egypt; 16 SSW. Damietta.

Sharbashi, t. Turkish Armenia; 18 SE. Moush.

Shareman's Creek, r. Pa., which runs E. into the Susquehanna, a little below the Juniatta.

Shark River, r. N. J., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74. 4. W. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Shark Point, point on the coast of Africa, on S. side of the entrance of the Zaire.

Sharkieh, see *Dakelia*.

Sharkind, t. Sweden, in E. Gothland; 9 SSW. Nordkioping.

Sharm el Kiamen, or *Sharm el Kamen*, (an. *Charmotas*), harbour in the Red sea, on the coast of Egypt. Lat. 24. 44. N.

Sharma, t. Arabia, Hadramaut; 30 ENE. Sahar.

Sharmagol, t. Persia, Chorasani; 12 S. Nesa.

Sharmak, s-p. Africa, on the Gold coast; 13 W. Commendo.

Sharmalik, (an. *Anthemusias*), t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 15 SW. Ourfa.

Sharokie, see *Schon*.

Sharon, (New,) p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 27 NNW. Augusta, W. 615. Pop. 944.

Sharon, t. Hillsborough, co. N. H.; 18 WSW. Amherst, 48 SW. Concord. Pop. 391.

Sharon, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 22 N. Windsor, W. 492. Pop. 1,431.

Sharon, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 17 SSW. Boston, W. 413. Pop. 1,018.

Sharon, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., on W. side of the Housatonic, opposite to Cornwall; 15

WNW. Litchfield, W. 329. Pop. 2,573. It is one of the best townships in the state for grain, and contains 2 Congregational parishes, an Episcopal society, and one of Methodists; an academy, and a duck manufactory. In the first parish there is a pleasant village of about 60 houses.

Sharon, or *Durlock*, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 16 W. Schoharie, W. 384. Pop. 3,982.

Sharon, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 983.

Sharon, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; 220 NE. Columbus, W. 322.

Sharon, p-t. Mercer co. Pa.; W. 276.

Sharon, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 136.

Sharon, there were 3 cantons in Palestine of this name; the first, between Mount Tabor & the sea of Tiberias; the second, between Joppa and Cæsarea; and the third, on the east of Jordan.

Sharps, isl. Dorchester co. Md., in the Chesapeake.

Sharpsburg, p-t. Washington co. Md., about 2 miles from the Potomac, nearly opposite to Shepherdstown; 14 SE. Elizabethtown, W. 67. Pop. 1,500.

Sharpsburg, p-t. Bath co. Ken.; W. 508.

Sharptown, p-t. Salem co. N. J.; W. 166.

Sharum, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 15 SW. Keschim.

Shashad, or *Shazadbary*, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 16 S. Sumbul.

Shasava, t. Hind.; 18 S. Agra.

Shash, (*Al*), see *Tashkund*.

Shask, t. Hind., Baglana; 15 S. Bahbelgong.

Shassair, t. Biledulgerid; 7 NW. Fighig.

Shasuman, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 30 E. Esterabad.

Shat-ul-Arab, r. formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, near Corna, and flows into the Persian gulf. It is a noble stream, navigable as far as Bassora, 70 miles, for vessels of 500 tons, and is in all this space bordered by large plantations of date trees.

Shatnuf, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 9 N. Cairo.

Shatoor, t. Hind., in Madura; 20 NNW. Coilpetta.

Shatore, t. Hind., in Madura; 12 NNE. Coilpetta.

Shatzan, t. Persia, in Mecran; 210 SE. Arok-hage.

Shavakat, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 20 S. Tashkund.

Shaubaco, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 16 S. Cairo.

Shavoya, pr. Morocco, south of Fez, and W. of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, chiefly employed in robbery and violence.

Shaur, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 34.58. E. Lat. 27.20. N.

Shaw Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lon. 207.16. E. Lat. 59. N.

Shawabad, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 35 S. Suisipour.

Shawanese, Indians inhabiting on the rivers Au Glaize, and Miami, and west of the Mississippi. No. 1,600.

Shawangunk, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 17 NW. Newburg, W. 280. Pop. 3,372. It contains 4 post villages, *Shawangunk*, *New Hurley*, *Bruynswick*, and *Centreville*.

Shawangunk, mt. N. Y.; 25 SW. Kingston.

Shawneetown, p-t. & cap. Gallatin co. Illinois, on the Ohio, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wash; 92 SE. Vandalia, W. 779. Lat. 37.22. N. It contains a bank, a land office, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. This place has considerable trade in salt. The U. S. salt works, in the forks of Saline river, is 12 miles from this town. The site of this town is annually inundated.

Shawgunge, t. Hind., in Benares; 15 N. Jionpour.

Shawgunge, t. Hind., Oude, on the left bank of Dewah, opposite to Fyzabad.

Shawgur, t. Allahabad; 32 N. Gazypour.

Shawmgunge, t. Bengal; 18 W. Rungpour. Lon. 88.46. E. Lat. 25.27. N.

Shawnawaz, t. Hind., Moulton; 70 NE. Moulton. Lon. 77.38. E. Lat. 30.40. N.

Shawpour, t. Bengal; 42 SE. Moorshedabad.

Shawpour, t. Bengal; 30 S. Calcutta. Lon. 88.26. E. Lat. 22.5. N.

Shawpour, t. Hind., Surgooja; 28 N. Surgooja, 130 SSE. Allahabad. Lat. 23.35. N.

Shawpour, t. Hind., Berar; 45 NW. Maltoy.

Shawrowah, t. Hind., in Chanderee; 45 W. Chanderee.

Shawsheen, r. Mass., which runs NE. into the Merrimack, in north part of Andover.

Shaye, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 33 NE. Junagur.

Shaysar, (an. *Larissa*), t. Syria, on the Orontes; 10 N. Hamah.

Shazadabad, t. Hind., Allahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges; 5 SE. Currah, 30 NW. Allahabad. Lon. 81.41. E. Lat. 25.42. N.

Shazadpour, t. Hind., Bengal; 25 SE. Nattore. Lon. 89.43. E. Lat. 24.12. N.

Sheagur, t. Mysore; 4 WNW. Vaniambaddy.

Sheally, t. Carnatic; 10 SW. Tanjore.

Shearpour, t. Hind., Bengal, on the Burrampooter; 82 NNW. Dacca. Lon. 89.55. E. Lat. 24.53. N.

Sheastuckles, Indians, on west coast of N. A. No. 900.

Sheb, t. Nubia, on the borders of Egypt; 175 N. Charjé.

Sheba, see *Azam*, and *Mareb*.

Shebester, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, north of lake Shahee. It is a large town, surrounded by a number of villages.

Shebshir, t. Egypt; 9 S. Armus.

Shecatia Bay, bay on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 58.20. W. Lat. 51.20. N.

Shechallion, or *Shicallin*, mt. Scot., Perthshire, whose perpendicular height is 3,564 feet above the level of the sea.

Shecary, lake, New South Wales, long and narrow. It receives Churchill river from the SW., and communicates with the Berbazon lake.

Shechem, now *Napolose*.

Shediack, harbour, New Brunswick, on west side of the gulf of St. Lawrence; 53 SE. Miramichi bay.

Sheduan, isl. in the Red sea, about 9 m. long, and 6 broad. Lat. 27.34. N. It is high & craggy, and without wood or water. It lies about an equal distance between the two coasts of Egypt and Arabia.

Sheelamoola, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 14 S. Erroad.

Sheep Island, small isl. near the coast of S. Wales, E. of the entrance into Milford haven. Lon. 5. 9. W. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Sheep Island, isl. near north coast of Ireland; 6 WNW. Fairhead. Lon. 6. 11. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Sheep's Cove, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland.

Sheephaven, bay on north coast of Ireland, E. of Hornhead. Lon. 7. 45. W. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Sheepscot, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which runs into the Atlantic, on E. side of Wiscasset, forming a bay at its mouth.

Sheepscot Bridge, p-v. Lincoln co. Maine; 54 NE. Portland, W. 608.

Sheepshead, cape on south coast of Ireland, between Bantry bay & Dunmannus bay. Lon. 9. 45. W. Lat. 51. 29. N.

Sheepshead, parish, Eng., in Leicestershire; 5 W. Loughborough. Pop. 3,026.

Sheer, t. Candahar; 40 W. Ghizni.

Sheer Bucks, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 30 SE. Herat.

Sheeraz, see *Schiras*.

Sheergotty, t. Hind., Bahar; 68 SSW. Patna. Lon. 84. 56. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Sheergur, t. Hind., in Malwa; 30 NW. Ragoo-gur, 108 NNE. Ougein. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Sheergur, t. Hind., in Gohud; 5 E. Narwa.

Sheer Mohamed Pelt, t. Hind., in Condapilly, on the borders of Golconda; 21 WNW. Condapilly.

Sheerhorn, mt. Switz., in Uri; 10 SE. Altorf. It is covered with glaciers, and is 10,700 feet high.

Sheerness, t. Eng., in Kent, at north point of Sheppey island, where the Medway joins the Thames; 3 N. Queenborough. Lon. 0. 46. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 1,685. Here is an ordnance office, and a yard for building ships, with a dock. There are several streets in Sheerness; and a chapel has been erected for the service of the inhabitants, and there is a market on Saturday. Here is a well dug to the depth of 328 feet. Such a fountain was suddenly opened, that in a few days the water stood within 8 feet of the top.

Sheerpour, t. Hind., Bahar; 43 SSW. Patna. Lon. 85. 10. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Sheerpour, t. Hind.; 30 E. Delhi.

Sheerpour, t. Hind., in Mewat; 25 NE. Dig.

Sheffield, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 16 N. Danville, 45 NE. Montpelier, W. 576. Pop. 581.

Sheffield, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 S. Lenox, 30 SE. Hudson, 125 WSW. Boston, W. 346. Pop. 2,476. It is watered by the Housatonic, which affords good seats for mills. It is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town, & contains a valuable quarry of marble. *South mountain* extends the whole length of the town, on the east side of the river.

Sheffield, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 92.

Sheffield, t. Eng., West Riding of Yorkshire, on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don; 36 S. Leeds, 162 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 29. W. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. in 1801, 31,314; in 1811, 35,840. H. 7,927. It has a beautiful situation, and is surrounded by hills of considerable height, which command fine prospects of the town and vicinity. It ex-

tends about a mile in length from north to south, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. The streets are regular and handsome, the houses mostly of brick, well built, and many of them elegant; though the numerous manufacturing establishments give the town rather a smoky appearance. The public buildings are not very remarkable. The principal of these are the four churches belonging to the establishment, the town hall, infirmary, assembly room, & theatre. There are 7 dissenting meeting houses.

Sheffield has long been noted for its 2 branches of hardware manufacture, viz. cutlery and plated goods, for which it is well adapted by its situation, the neighbourhood abounding in coals and iron, and the river Don affording extensive navigation through various parts of the kingdom. These two branches of manufactures comprise a great variety of articles, and constitute the great source of the prosperity and opulence of the town. There are in the vicinity also several extensive founderies for iron, brass, and white metal. Market on Tuesday & Saturday.

Shefford, t. Eng., Bedfordshire, near the Ouse; 9 SSE. Bedford, 41 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 19. W. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 536.

Shesnal, see *Shifnal*.

Sheheron, t. Persia, Irak; 15 E. Kirmansha.

Shehverd, t. Persia, Irak; 30 SW. Sultania.

Shehola, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 294.

Shehoun, (an. *Capareas*,) t. Syria, under the jurisdiction of an aga; 18 N. Hamah.

Shehrban, or *Shereban*, (an. *Apollonia*,) t. Arabian Irak, on the Diala; 50 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 44. 5. E. Lat. 34. 8. N. Pop. 4,000.

Shehrigherd, t. Persia, Irak; 33 WSW. Kom.

Shehristan, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 210 W. Herat. Lon. 56. 20. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Shehristan, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 50 NW. Schiras.

Shehzour, see *Sherezur*.

Shehy Mountains, mts. Ireland, in Cork; 15 W. Bandonbridge.

Sheikhaut, t. Bengal; 8 N. Islamabad.

Sheikpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 E. Bahar. Lon. 86. 3. E. Lat. 25. 9. N.

Sheib, lake, Egypt; 48 ENE. Cairo.

Sheideck, mt. Switz., in SE. part of the canton of Berne; 10 SE. Interlacken.

Shek Abadé, t. Egypt; 8 N. Abu Girgè, 120 S. Cairo. Here are extensive ruins, supposed to be the remains of the ancient *Antinoe*.

Shek Abdalla, v. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, where are some springs of water; 20 SE. Aleppo.

Shek Abu Ennur, t. Egypt; 7 S. Beniseuf.

Shekarpore, t. Cabulistan, in Sewistan, on the Indus. Lon. 69. 49. E. Lat. 28. 47. N. It is said to be a large fortified town, governed by a Mahometan chief.

Shekh Ammer, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 17 N. Syene.

Shek Embadé, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 16 SSE. Girgè.

Shek Eredi, or *Haradi*, t. Egypt, on E. bank of the Nile; 8 NNE. Achmim. Here is the tomb of a Turkish saint, who after his death is said to have been metamorphosed into a serpent, which never dies, and is consulted as a physician.

Shek il Etman, t. Egypt, on the Nile ; 7 SSW. Cairo.

Shek Fadlé, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 10 S. Abu Girgè.

Shek Zeineddin, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 3 N. Tahta.

Shekidjek, t. Grand Bukharia ; 60 NW. Saganien.

Shekoabad, t. Hind., in Agra ; 30 E. Agra, 60 W. Canoge. Lon. 79. 2. E. Lat. 27. 9. N.

Shelah, t. A. Turkey, Natolia, near the Black sea ; 12 N. Ismid.

Shelan, t. Persia, Farsistan, near the Persian gulf ; 75 SSW. Jarom.

Shelburne, or *Port Roseway*, s-p. Nova Scotia, situated on SE. coast ; 90 SW. Halifax. Lon. 13. 15. W. Lat. 43. 50. N. The royalists of the U. S. of A. were induced to settle here by the offers of the British ministry at the conclusion of the American war, and several handsome streets planned for building ; but being afterwards neglected, they were not able to defend themselves, and gradually left the town ; so that the houses were almost entirely deserted.

Shelburne, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain ; 7 S. Burlington, W. 494. P. 936.

Shelburne, t. Coos co. N. H., on the Androscoggin ; 22 ESE. Lancaster. Pop. 795.

Shelburne, t. Franklin co. Mass. ; 4 W. Greenfield, 100 W. Boston. Pop. 1,022.

Shelburn Bay, bay on N. coast of New Holland, between Oxfordness and Cape Grenville.

Shelby, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. ; 18 NW. Batavia, W. 406. Pop. 1,155.

Shelby, p-t. Bath co. Ken. ; W. 510.

Shelby, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 14,778 ; slaves 3,114. Pop. in 1820, 21,047.

Shelby, p-t. Macomb co. Michigan ; 38 Detroit, W. 604.

Shelby, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,416. Chief town, Shelbyville.

Shelby, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 354.

Shelby, co. Ohio. Pop. 2,106.

Shelbyville, p-t. & cap. Shelby co. Kentucky, on Brashan's Creek, 12 miles above its junction with Salt river ; 22 WSW. Frankfort, W. 587. Pop. 424. It contains a court-house, a bank, a printing office, and a meeting house.

Shelbyville, p-t. & cap. Bedford co. Ten., on Duck river ; 50 SSE. Nashville, W. 976. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a bank, and a printing office.

Shelbyville, p-t. & cap. Shelby co., Alabama ; 93 Cahawba, W. 820.

Sheldon, formerly *Hungerford*, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., on the Mischiscoui ; 10 E. lake Champlain, 9 St. Albans, 65 SSE. Montreal, W. 532. Pop. 927. It is well watered, has tracts of good bottom land, and is abundantly supplied with pine timber.

Sheldon, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y. ; 20 SW. Batavia, 270 W. Albany, W. 385. Pop. 887.

Shele, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

Shelfe, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Halifax. Pop. 1,553.

Shelford, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire ; market on Friday ; 9 S. Bedford, 41 N. London.

Shell Island, small isl. near the coast of N. Carolina, in Pamlico sound. Lon. 76. 30. W. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Shell Key, small isl. or rock in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89. 15. W. Lat. 29. 44. N.

Shella, t. Morocco ; 4 E. Salee. It contains many Moorish tombs held in great veneration. The town itself is considered a sacred asylum, and is only permitted to be entered by Mahometans. It seems probable, that this was the metropolis of the Carthaginian colonies on the western coast of Africa, but is now in a state of decay.

Shellack Point, cape of the Isle of Man, forming N. part of Ramsay bay.

Shellam, t. Hind., in Carnatic, capital of a district. Lon. 78. 23. E. Lat. 11. 39. N.

Shelldrade River, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 64. 50. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

Shellerberg, mt. Bavaria, occupied by the Swedes, and strongly fortified in the thirty years' war ; 3 NE. Donawert.

Shellif, (an. *Chinalaph*), r. Africa, and the most considerable of the kingdom of Algiers, which rises in Sahara, and runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 0. 24. E. Lat. 36. 10. N. It is about 200 miles long, and in its early course forms the lake Titterie.

Shellness, cape at E. end of the island of Sheppey. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

Shelopgur, t. Carnatic ; 18 NW. Tricolore.

Shelter Island, isl. near E. end of Long island ; 100 E. New-York. Pop. 389. It is 7 miles long, and 5 broad. This island, united with Great-Hog-Neck island, constitutes a township.

Shellenborough, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va. ; W. 296.

Shemen, t. Curdistan ; 44 NW. Kerkuk.

Shemium, t. Persia, Chorasan ; 10 NW. Herat.

Shenandoah, co. Va., bounded N. by Frederick co., SE. by Culpeper and Madison cos., SW. by Rockingham co., and W. by Hardy co. Pop. in 1810, 13,646 ; slaves, 1,038. Pop. in 1820, 18,926. Chief town, Woodstock.

Shenandoah, r. Va., which rises in Augusta co., and after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Potomac in Lat. 38. 4. N., just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. See *Harper's Ferry*. It is composed of 4 branches, South, Middle, and North rivers, and Shenandoah. It waters a fertile country, and is navigable for boats 100 miles.

Shenandoah Fork, p-v Shenandoah co. Va. ; W. 120.

Shenango, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,098.

Shenango, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 952.

Shenango, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 803.

Shenaw, t. Austria ; 4 S. Kirch Schlag.

Shencotty, t. Hind. ; 45 NE. Travancore.

Shendy, t. Nubia, two or three days' journey from Damer. H. 800 or 1,000. It is one of the largest towns in the country, is divided into quarters, has public market places, with considerable trade in slaves, and various commodities. The number of slaves sold annually at this market is estimated by Mr. Burckhardt at 5,000.

Shengana, t. Carnatic ; 25 SSW. Madura.

Shenkafeld, t. Austria ; 5 W. Freystadt.

Shennando, see *Shenandoah*.

Shenshil, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 2 N. Achmim.

Shen-si, see *Chen-si*.

Shenusan, t. Candahar; 42 E. Ghizni.

Shenevas Creek, r. N. Y., in Otsego co. It runs SW. 25 miles, and joins the Susquehanna.

Shepaug, r. Ct., which runs S. into the Quinibaug, in W. part of Southbury.

Shepherd's Creek, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 83 W. Mississippi.

Shepherd's Islands, cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, belonging to the New Hebrides. Lon. 168. 40. E. Lat. 17. S.

Shepherdstown, formerly *Mecklenburg*, p-t. Jefferson co. Va., on the Potomac; 10 miles above the mouth of the Shenandoah, 65 NW. Washington, 70 W. Baltimore. Pop. in 1800, 1,033; in 1820, 1,441; blacks, 248. It is situated on ground elevated about 100 feet above the river, is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting at right angles; and it contains 6 houses of public worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Lutherans, 1 Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists; a market house, an academy, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. There is passing through the centre of the town, a stream of water, on which are erected 4 flour mills and various other mills and manufacturing establishments. Considerable quantities of lumber, coal, &c. are brought down the river to this place. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town is a mineral spring, the waters of which are useful in the dyspepsia, and in cutaneous diseases; and 4 miles distant is a cave, which has been explored 400 yards, inhabited by myriads of bats.

Shepherdsville, p-t. Bullet co. Ken., on Salt river, 14 miles from its junction with the Ohio; 20 S. Louisville, 70 W. Lexington, W. 637. Pop. 100.

Shepperton, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex, on the Thames; 4 Stains. Pop. 751.

Sheppey, (an. *Tolyapis*), isl. Eng., in Kent, formed by the Thames, which passes on the N., and the Medway which bounds it on the W. by the main stream, and on the S. by the East Swale. It is 11 miles long, and 8 broad; about one fifth is arable land; the remainder marsh and pasture land, feeding numerous flocks of sheep. Chief towns, Sheerness and Queensborough.

Shepton Mallet, t. Eng., in Somersetshire; 5 E. Wells, 114 W. London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 4,638. It is considerable for its manufactures of woollen cloth, in which upwards of 2,000 hands are daily employed; and this, with a considerable manufacture of knit stockings, affords a sufficient object of industry to the indigent part of its inhabitants.

Sherarib, t. Africa, Bergoo; 115 SW. Wara.

Sheravend, t. Persia, Ghilan, on the Caspian sea; 20 S. Astara.

Sherborn, or *Sherburn*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, at the conflux of the Werk and the Ouse; market on Friday; 16 S. York, 181 N. London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 958.

Sherborne, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire; 18 NNW. Dorchester, 118 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 41. W. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 3,370. It is divided by the river Parret into two parts, called *Sherborne*, and the *Castle Town*, in which latter are a church and a market. The markets are on

Tuesday and Saturday. The chief manufacture consists of silk and linen.

Sherbro, country, Africa, at N. extremity of the Grain or Pepper coast of Guinea. It is situated on a river of the same name with an island at its mouth. The river is navigable for ships of burden 20 leagues, and for vessels of 70 or 80 tons 250 miles. The country abounds in grain, fruits, and poultry, and on the banks of the river is found a species of pearl oyster. The river flows into the Atlantic, in Lon. 10. 47. W. Lat. 7. 25. N.

The island of Sherbro lies about 7 miles from the main, and is about 100 SSE. of Freetown, on the Sierra Leone, and is 22 miles long, and 12 broad. It is flat and sandy, but covered with a luxuriant growth of trees, and produces rice, corn, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa nuts, oranges, coffee, indigo, and cotton.

Sherburne, formerly *Killington*, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 13 E. Rutland. Pop. 151.

Sherburne, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 18 SW. Boston, W. 418. Pop. 811.

Sherburne, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 11 N. Norwich, 98 W. Albany, W. 347. Pop. 2,590. It is watered by the Chenango, is a valuable township, and contains a handsome village, a printing office, valuable mills, and some manufactures.

Sherburne, see *Nantucket*.

Sherburne Mills, p-v. Fleming co. Ken.; W. 530.

Sheret, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisond; 30 SW. Trebisond.

Sheresur, or *Shehrzour*, or *Scherezur*, or *Solymania*, t. Curdistan, the capital of a government, 50 E. Kerkook, 150 N. Bagdad, 370 ESE. Diarbekir. Lon. 44. 25. E. Lat. 35. 46. N. P. 6,000. It is the residence of the pacha of Curdistan, and is situated in a fine country, at the foot of Mount Zagros.

Sheribon, see *Cheribon*.

Sheriffhales, v. Eng., in Salop, where there is a medicinal spring; 3 N. Shiffnal.

Sheriffmuir, or *Sheriff Moor*, plain, Scot., near the Grampian mountains, in Perthshire. Here a bloody battle was fought between the army of George I. and the rebels.

Sheril, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 20 E. Anah.

Sherilla, t. Africa, in Kaarta. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 14. 29. N.

Sherma, or *Cherma*, pr. Morocco, SW. of Morocco Proper.

Sherman, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., lying between New-Milford and the state of N. Y.; 43 NW. New-Haven, W. 319. Pop. 957.

Sherman, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 142.

Shermansli, t. Natolia; 48 W. Bursa.

Sherona, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 8 N. Abu Girge.

Sherriksford, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.; W. 415.

Sherubazar, t. Curdistan; 15 NE. Sherezur.

Shervend, t. Persia, Irak; 32 N. Consar.

Shershell, t. Africa, in Algiers, generally supposed to be the city called *Jol*, and by the younger Juba named *Cesarea*, in compliment to Augustus. This town, when Dr. Shaw saw it, in the year 1730, was in great reputation for making steel, earthen vessels, and such iron

tools as are wanted in the neighbourhood; but a few years afterwards (1738) it was entirely thrown down by an earthquake. The ruins upon which this town was situated, are not inferior in extent to those of Carthage; and we may likewise conceive no small opinion of its former magnificence, from the fine pillars, capitols, spacious cisterns, and beautiful Mosaic pavements, that are every where remaining. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Sherwood Forest, forest, Eng., in W. part of the county of Nottingham.

Sheshequin, p-v. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 284.

Shesomesha, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 45 W. Tabas Kileki.

Sheshme-band, t. Persia, Segestan; 50 WSW. Ferah.

Shetabava, t. Hind., Carnatic; 40 S. Tanjore.

Sheteru, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 5 NW. Er-road.

Shetland, or *Zetland Islands*, (an. *Thule*,) collection of islands in the N. Atlantic ocean, situated N. of Scotland, about 15 leagues NE. of the Orkneys, 44 W. Bergen, in Norway. Lon. 1. 43. to 2. 13. W. Lat. 59. 45. to 61. 10. N. They are about 86 in number; 40 inhabited; the others small *holms* or rocky islets, used only for pasturage. Only one called *Shetland*, or *Mainland*, is of any considerable size. They are included in the county of Orkney; are in general rocky and barren. Shetland, the principal island, otherwise called *Mainland*, is about 70 miles in length, but so intersected with bays, here called *Voes*, on its coast every way, that no part of it is above 5 miles from the sea; some of these form safe and commodious harbours, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The face of the country is covered with craggy mountains, interspersed with fertile spots and morasses; no trees are found, or shrubs, except heath and juniper; the sea and voes abound in fish. Lerwick is the capital. The other chief islands are Bressay, Wallsey, Yell, Fitlar, and Unst. In 1811, the population of the Shetland islands was 22,915, chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing.

Shetland, (New,) island off Cape Horn, in Lon. 55. W. Lat. 61. S. It was discovered in 1819, by an English vessel bounded to Valparaiso. The captain explored the coast for 200 miles, went on shore, found the island covered with snow, and uninhabited. The coast abounded with whales and seals.

Shetucket, r. Connecticut, which joins the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

Shervagunga, t. Hind., in Mysore; 25 NW. Bangalore, 40 N. Seringapatam.

Shervady, t. Hind., 8 WNW. Pullumnare.

Shervagury, t. Hind., Madura; 15 NW. Coilpetta.

Shevalore, t. Hind., Marawar; 8 NW. Trumian.

Shevalpettore, t. Hind., Marawar; 32 NNW. Ramanadporum.

Shevalpettore, t. Hind., Madura; 35 SSW. Madura.

Shevaporum, t. Hind., in the country of the Nayrs; 15 E. Tellicherry.

Shevgunga, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 S. Tri-pattore.

Shevitoon Indians, Indians, N. America. Lon. 104. 45. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Shigigatchee, see *Sgigatchee*.

Shiab, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 84 SE. Calaat al Moila.

Shiandamangaly, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 10 S. Tutacorin.

Shianshia, t. Egypt; 25 S. Mansora, 45 NEN. Cairo.

Shiant Islands, cluster of small islands, among the Western islands of Scotland; about 6 m. from SE. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Shibkah, extensive salt plain, Algiers, which in winter is overflowed, but in summer is dry; 10 S. Oran.

Shibkal el Low-Deah, see *Lake of Marks*.

Shicaran, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 18 WSW. Hazou.

Shields, (North,) t. Eng., in Northumberland, on N. side of the Tyne; 7 ENE. Newcastle, 279 N. London. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 55. 6. N. Pop. 7,699. This town has of late greatly increased in size, and contains many handsome streets, buildings, &c. The harbour will accommodate 2,000 sail of ships, and in spring tides, vessels of 500 tons can pass the bar. The chief export is coals. Market on Wednesday.

Shields, (South,) or *Shields*, t. Eng., in Durham, on south side of the Tyne, opposite to North Shields. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 55. 4. N. Pop. 9,001. The streets are mostly narrow, and the houses indifferent, but the town has of late been much improved. It depends chiefly on the coal trade and shipping, but has also some manufactures. It was formerly famous for its salt works, about 60 years ago 200 pans being employed in this manufacture; now only 4 or 5. About 500 vessels belong to the town. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

Shield's River, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 7 miles below the Great Falls.

Shieldsborough, p-t. Hancock co. Mississippi, on the bay of St. Louis; 39 by land ENE. New Orleans, 60 by water, W. 1,269. It has a very pleasant situation, elevated from 20 to 40 feet above tide water, contains about 60 houses, and is a place of considerable resort from New Orleans, during the sickly season. A college has been incorporated here. The bay is navigable to the town for vessels drawing 7 feet.

Shiffnal, t. England, in Salop, with a market on Friday; 17 E. Shrewsbury, 136 NW. London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 52. 43. N. Pop. 4,061.

Shijaschkotan, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 39. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

Shilacon, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 8 N. Cairo.

Shilbottle, parish, Eng., in Northumberland; 3 S. by E. Alnwick. Pop. 1,104.

Shillay, small isl. near W. coast of Lewis; 5 WSW. Toe Head. Lon. 7. 14. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

Shillelah, (an. *Turaphilum*), t. Algiers; 10 SW. Burg Hamza.

Shilluk, t. Africa, in Sennaar, in a country of the same name, on the Bahr el Abiad; 50 W. Sennaar. The inhabitants are idolaters, with no other clothing than bands of long grass round their wastes and between their thighs.

Shiloh, ancient city, Palestine ; about 15 N. Jerusalem.

Shimuskir, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean ; 52 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 152. to 153. E. Lat. 53. 20. to 54. 10. N.

Shinaas, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the coast.

Shinar, ancient country, Asia, which lay along the river Tigris.

Shindan, mt. Persia, between the provinces of Adirbeitzan and Ghilan.

Shingar, t. Africa, in Sahara, where salt is found ; 9 N. Walet.

Shingeiat, t. Africa, Bergoo ; 90 W. Wara.

Shingle Shoal, shoal in the English channel, near the coast of Hampshire. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 50. 38. N.

Shingen, see *Chingoma*.

Shingles, see *Shambles*.

Shinnston, p-v. Harrison co. Va. ; W. 235.

Shiobert el Yemeni, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 8 SE. Mehallet Kebir.

Shinnel, stream, Scot., Dumfries-shire, which joins the Searr, at Capenock, rushing over a remarkable ridge of precipitous rocks, with great impetuosity.

Shionkan, t. Pegu ; 8 N. Sirian.

Ship Cove, cove in Queen Charlotte's sound, in the southern island of New Zealand. Lon. 175. 6. E. Lat. 41. 10. S.

Ship Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 88. 48. W. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Ship Island, small isl. Upper Canada, in lake Erie.

Ship Point, cape on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 30. W. Lat. 35. 59. N.

Shipham, v. & parish, Eng., in Somersetshire ; 2 Axbridge. Pop. 539.

Shipley, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; 3 N. Bradford. Pop. 1,008.

Shippen, t. M'Kean co. Pa. Pop. 111.

Shippensburg, p-t. & bor. Cumberland co. Pa. ; 20 N. by E. Chambersburg, 20 SW. Carlisle, 140 W. Philadelphia, W. 103. Pop. 1,247. It is a considerable town, situated on a branch of the Conedowinet creek, and contains a market house, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Methodists.

Shippigan Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on S. side of Chaleur bay.

Shippingport, p-t. Jefferson co. Kentucky, on the Ohio ; 2 miles below Louisville, W. 620. Here are a ship-yard, rope-walk, and a flour mill. It is the landing place for all goods ascending the rivers to Kentucky, and also for such goods as are intended for the country above the falls. After descending the rapids, boats generally put in at this place to procure supplies.

Shipton, t. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis.

Shipton upon Stour, t. Eng., in Worcester-shire, on the Stour, with a weekly market on Friday ; 11 SE. Stratford-upon-Avon ; 83 NW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 5. N. P. 1,293.

Shiras, see *Schiras*.

Shiraverd, t. Persia, in Ghilan ; 30 S. Astara.

Shirbey, t. Syria ; 15 E. Aleppo.

Shirborn, r. Eng., in Warwickshire, which runs into the Sow.

Shircoate, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; 1 S. Halifax. Pop. 2,338.

Shirink, one of the Kurile islands. Lon. 138. 3. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Shirley, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 6 WSW. Groton, 40 WNW. Boston, W. 480. Pop. 922.

Shirley, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,191.

Shirleysburg, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa. ; 91 Harrisburg, W. 134. Pop. 183.

Shiron, or *Schiron*, t. Thibet ; 120 N. Catmandu. Lon. 85. 5. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Shisdra, t. Eu. Russia, in Kaluga, on a river of the same name ; 70 SW. Kaluga. Pop. 1,870.

Shittat, t. Arabia Deserta, 50 WNW. Mesched Ali.

Shitten Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Shiverapilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole ; 20 W. Cicacole.

Shiumla, see *Shumla*.

Shizar, t. Syria, in Aleppo ; 15 SE. Famieh.

Shoa, pr. Abyssinia, bounded N. by Amhara, and E. by Efat.

Shoalness, a low cape on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 198. 12. E. Lat. 60 N.

Shoal Creek, r. Illinois, which has a course S. by W. of about 70 miles, and joins the Kaskaskia, in Lat. 38. 27. N. It is a fine and rapid stream, and navigable for boats about 30 miles.

Shoal Inlet, channel, between two small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 58. W. Lat. 34. 5. N.

Shoals, (*Isles of*), or *Smith's Islands*, seven islands, on the coast of N. H. ; 11 SE. Portsmouth. Lon. 70. 33. W. Lat. 42. 59. N. Staten island, on which is the town of Gosport, belongs to N. H., the rest belong to Maine. They are inhabited by about 100 fishermen.

Shoal Water Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, W. of Cape Townshend.

Shoal Water Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 124. 10. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

Shoba, t. Dar Fur ; 42 WSW. Cobbé.

Shoccoe Springs, in Warren co. N. C. ; 8 S. Warrenton. These mineral waters are much resorted to. Here is an academy.

Shobdon, v. & parish, Eng., in Herefordshire ; 8 Leominster. Pop. 501.

Shoe, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Waygoo. Lon. 130. 53. E. Lat. 0. 1. S.

Shoebury Ness, cape, Eng., on the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the Thames ; 5 NE. from the Nore. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. There are 2 villages near, North and South Shoebury, both containing together 303 inhabitants.

Shoesharmo, t. Little Bukharia ; 60 SW. Acsu.

Shogle, see *Choug*.

Shoket, t. Syria, Damascus, on the Orontes ; 22 S. Antakia, 140 N. Damascus.

Sholapoor, t. Hind., in Bejapore, capital of a district, on the Kistna, fortified. Lon. 75. 40. E. Lat. 17. 43. N.

Sholavenden, t. Hind., in Madura ; 14 WNW. Madura.

Sholaveram, t. Hind., in the Marawa ; 14 S. Tripatore.

Sholingur, t. Carnatic ; 20 S. Bomrauzepol-lam.

Shoocampetty, t. Hind., Coimbetore ; 5 SSW. Caroor.

Shoolarumboo, t. Hind., Dindigul; 17 NNW. Dindigul.

Shooleramcotta, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 7 N. Dindigul.

Shoor, t. Hind., Lahore; 15 SE. Kooshaub.

Shooter's Hill, v. Eng., in Kent; 8 ESE. London. It is situated on a hill of the same name, which affords a fine view of London, the Thames, &c.

Shooting Point, cape, Scot., on S. coast of the county of Fife, and E. side of Largo bay.

Shore of Muchul, cape, Scot., on E. coast of Kincardineshire, so called from a village near the coast; 3 N. Stonehaven.

Shorab, t. Persia, Segestan; 30 W. Meimend.

Shoray, t. Hind., Chanderee; 22 N. Kimlasa.

Shoreditch, parish, Eng., in Middlesex, on NE. side of London, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from London bridge. Pop. 43,930.

Shoreham, p-t. Addison co. Vt., on lake Champlain; 49 S. Burlington, W. 457. Pop. 1,881. Here is an academy.

Shoreham, (New,) t. Newport co. R. I., comprising the whole of Block island; 23 SSW. Newport. Pop. 955. See *Block Island*.

Shoreham, (New,) s-p. England, in Sussex, on the sea coast, with a haven, into which vessels can enter with the tide; 10 W. Brighthelmstone, 56 S. London. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 770; of Old Shoreham, a decayed village near it, 188. It sends 2 members to parliament. The chief trade is ship building. The market is on Saturday.

Shorehaven, s-p. on S. coast of the island of Stromsoe, with a good harbour, called also *Tros*. Lon. 11. 7. E. Lat. 61. 40. N.

Shorne, v. & parish, Eng., in Kent; 3 SE. Gravesand. Pop. 624.

Short Creek, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 2,978.

Shoshonee, or *Snake Indians*, N. A., on W. side of the Rocky mountains. No. 14,400.

Shorwell, v. & parish, Eng., in the Isle of Wight; 5 Newport. Pop. 561.

Shotover, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire; 4 E. by N. Oxford. Shotover hill is 599 feet high.

Shoto Indians, N. A., N. of the Columbia. No. 460.

Shott, t. Egypt; 3 S. Siut.

Shott, large valley or plain of Africa, in the country of Sahara, on the borders of Algiers; 50 miles in length, and about 12 in breadth; 100 SW. Constantina.

Shounshu, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, 44 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lon. 156. 14. E. Lat. 51. 15. to 52. N. The inhabitants are like those of Kamtschatka; about 44 pay tribute to Russia.

Showoor, t. Hind., Mysore; 15 S. Sattimungulam, 20 E. Vellady. Here, in 1790, a bloody battle was fought between the British and Tip-poo, in which the latter was defeated.

Shraheen, mt. Ireland, in Mayo; 11 NNE. Castlebar.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 22 W. Windsor, W. 451. Pop. 1,149.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 6 ENE. Worcester, 38 W. Boston, W. 401. Pop. 1,458. It is a pleasant town.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Monmouth co. N. J.; 11 E. Freehold, 47 NE Trenton, 77 NE. Philadelphia,

W. 222. Lon. 73. 21. W. Lat. 40. 21. N. Pop. 4,284. The compact part is pleasantly situated, and contains an Episcopal church, and a Friend's meeting house. It is a place of resort for company from Philadelphia and New York, in the summer. The township is extensive, and contains a remarkable cave.

Shrewsbury, p-t. York co. Pa.; W. 67. Pop. 1,983.

Shrewsbury, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 379.

Shrewsbury, r. New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74. 2. W. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Shrewsbury, p-t. Kenhawa co. Va.; W. 354.

Shrewsbury, t. Eng., capital of the county of Salop or Shropshire, on the Severn; 40 W. Lichfield, 41 S. Chester, 154 NW. London. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 16,606. H. 3,229. It is beautifully situated on a kind of peninsula, formed by a bend in the river; built on several eminences, presenting from every approach a pleasing variety of view. The exterior circle of the town is lined by a continued range of well built houses, but in the interior the streets are ill arranged, badly paved, and generally narrow; and on entering the town is far from corresponding with its external appearance. It has a decayed castle, anciently of great extent and grandeur, 6 churches, various dissenting meeting houses, a celebrated grammar school, an infirmary, and other institutions.

Shrewsbury is an ancient town, and has considerable trade, particularly in flannels, and some manufactures of linen yarn and porter; an extensive iron foundery; and is famous for its bran. About 20 vessels are employed on the Severn between Shrewsbury, Gloucester and Bristol. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.—Natives, Benbow, H. Farmer, and Dr. C. Burney.

Shrilla, t. Ludamar; 38 ESE. Benown.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, co. Eng., bounded N. by Flintshire and Cheshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Radnorshire, and W. by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire; about 40 miles in length, and 36 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 15 towns and 170 parishes. It is an interesting county from its note in history, its remains of antiquity, the variety and beauty of its scenery, its richness in mineral productions, as coal, iron, and lead; and its extensive system of inland navigation. The towns are Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenloch, Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Ellesmere, Newport, Oswestry, Shifnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The 4 first, and the county, send 2 members each to parliament. Pop. 194,298. Families employed in agriculture 16,693; in trade and manufactures 16,744; others 6,022. H. 39,495. Sq. m. 1,403.

Shrule, r. Ireland, which runs into the Mourne, 5 S. Strabane.

Shuarif, small, low isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 22. N.

Shubenacadie, r. Nova Scotia, which rises within a mile of the town of Dartmouth, and flows into Cobequid bay. *Shubenacadie lake* lies between Windsor and Halifax; 7 m. from the former.

Shukera, t. Thibet ; 42 S. Gangotre.

Shujawulpore, t. Hind., in Malwa, on the Jummary river. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 23. 43. N. It belongs to the Mahrattas, & has considerable trade.

Shukasku, t. Irak Arabi, on the Euphrates, a day's sail above its junction with the Tigris, belonging to the tribe of the Montefidge, & carrying on a great traffic with Bassora, the Euphrates being navigable to this place.

Shuman, t. Grand Bukharia ; 30 W. Vashgherd.

Shumberg, t. Istria ; 5 NNE. Pedena.

Shumshairabad, t. Hind., Agra ; 5 SE. Mow.

Shumshabad, t. Hind., Lahore ; 6 SE. Attock.

Shumum, t. Egypt, on the Nile ; 13 NW. Cairo.

Shuna, small isl. near W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 56. 13. N.

Shunaite Ezzaile, t. Egypt ; 30 SW. Girge.

Shunar, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 22 NE. Bahar.

Shunem, t. Palestine, south of Mount Tabor.

Shupare, t. Cabulistan ; 45 N. Attock.

Shubar, t. Natolia ; 30 ESE. Boli.

Shurdhur, t. Guzerat ; 50 ENE. Junagur.

Shuregian, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 95 SSE. Sirgian, 135 NE. Gambroon.

Shurejan, district, Grand Bukharia, in west part of Balk.

Shurffah, t. Algiers, near the coast ; 6 E. Dellys.

Shurmeen, t. Syria ; 33 SSW. Aleppo.

Shurmin, t. Persia, Chorasani ; 25 N. Maruerrud.

Shurph el Graab, i. e. *The Pinnacle of the Ravens*, rugged mountain, Algiers ; 25 N. Tremecen.

Shurubui, t. Brazil, in Para ; 22 E. Pauxis.

Shus, ruins of a town, Persia, in Chusistan, on the Karasu ; 25 W. Shuster. This is supposed to be the site of the ancient city of *Susa*. The ruins, like those of Ctesiphon, Babylon, and Cufa, consist of hillocks of earth and rubbish, covered with broken pieces of brick & coloured tile. They occupy a great extent of ground, extending about 12 miles from the Karasu to the Abzal. The two largest and most remarkable of the mounds stand about 2 miles from the Karasu. One of them is a mile in circuit, and nearly 100 feet high ; the other, though not quite so high, has nearly double the circumference. They consist of clay and pieces of tile, with irregular layers of brick and mortar, 5 or 6 feet thick. Large blocks of marble, covered with hieroglyphics, are often dug out.

Shuster, *Suster*, or *Tostar*, city, Persia, cap. of Chusistan, & of a district of the same name, at the foot of a range of mountains, on the Abzal, a branch of the Karasu ; 150 SW. Ispahan. Lon. 48. 59. E. Lat. 32. N. Pop. upwards of 15,000. It has an old stone wall now fallen to decay. The houses are good, chiefly of stone, but the streets are narrow and dirty. Here is a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassora. It is an ancient city, and contains ruins, which prove it to have been a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence. The most remarkable are the castle, the dike, and the bridge. The bridge is built of hewn stone, consisting of 32 arches, 28 of which

are still entire. This city has been generally believed to be the ancient *Susa*, called in scripture *Shushan* ; but Rennel and Kinnier fix the site of *Susa* at *Shus*.

Shusjimian, t. Persia, Chorasani ; 6 N. Maru.

Shutesbury, p-t. Franklin co. Mass. ; 16 SE. Greenfield, 80 W. Boston, W. 405. Pop. 1,029. Near the centre of the town there is a well, in which a fountain of medicinal water was opened by an earthquake in July 1815. Accommodations for visitors have been prepared, & the fountain is considerably resorted to. The water is found very efficacious in all cutaneous complaints. In 1819, 3 other mineral springs were discovered in the northern part of *Shutesbury*. The waters of one of them resemble glauber salts in its taste and effects ; those of another are tonic ; and those of the third are found useful in scrofulous complaints.

Schwayedong, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, containing 300 houses ; 12 NE. Pagahm.

Si, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 50 NW. Kouang.

Si, or *Sia*, t. China, of the second rank, in Chansi ; 337 SW. Peking. Lon. 110. 31. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Siabè, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 30 E. Fera, 75 N. Bost.

Siabisch, r. Rus., which runs into the Abakan, near Bankalova, in Kolivan.

Siachoque, t. New Grenada, in Tunja ; 1½ NE. Tunja. Pop. 600.

Siady, t. Samogitia, on a lake ; 33 NNW. Miedniki.

Siælland, see *Zealand*.

Siagne, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 7. E. Lat. 43. 31. N.

Siak, r. Sumatra, one of the largest in the island, which discharges itself into the sea, nearly opposite to Malacca, Lat. 1. 40. N. It has been surveyed as far as to Pakanbharu, about 160 miles from its mouth, being generally ¾ m. wide, and from 7 to 15 fathoms deep, but on the bar only 15 feet at low water. It is said to be navigable for sloops much farther than to Pakanbharu.

Siak, t. Sumatra, capital of a district, on the Siak ; 65 miles above its mouth. It has considerable trade in gold, wax, sago, salted fish, fish-roses, elephants' teeth, gambir, camphor, & rattans.—The district extends along the north-east coast, about 450 miles.

Sia Koh, mt. Persia, in Irak ; 50 ENE. Kom.

Siaka, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 12 W. Taisero.

Sial, small isl. near the coast of Egypt, which forms a harbour in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 2. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Sialacoory, t. Hind., in Cochin ; 30 NE. Cranganore.

Sialo, t. on E. coast of the isl. of Sibu. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 9. 58. N.

Sialussieb, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates ; 8 E. Sura.

Siam, country, Asia, bounded N. by Thibet and China, E. by a range of mountains, which separate it from Cochin-china and Cambodia, S. by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca, and W. by the Birman empire. It extends 700 or 800 miles in length from N. to S., and, like Egypt, is a wide vale, lying on

both sides of the river Menam, enclosed by ridges of mountains. The Menam, like the Nile, overflows its banks, and renders the land in its vicinity very fertile. A large part of the country is mountainous, abounding in wild animals, and unproductive. The grounds on the Menam yield great crops of rice. Fruits are abundant, and of excellent quality; the durio, mangosteen, pine apple, tamarind, banana, areka, betel, sugar cane, cocoa nut, &c. The winters are dry and mild; the summers hot, moist, and unhealthy.

The European trade with Siam is not great. The articles of export are tin, tutenague, elephants' teeth, lead, saffron wood, betel, birds' nests, diamonds, pepper, salt, rattans, wax, &c. Siam is not populous. It has been estimated to contain from 2, to 4,000,000 inhabitants, and about 130,000 sq. m. The inhabitants are of dark complexion, and resemble the Birmans in their manners and customs. They have made more progress in the arts and sciences, than the inhabitants of most of the neighbouring countries. Their religion is that of Buddha, or Godama; their government despotic.

Siam, or *Juthia*, or *Odia*, capital of Siam, on the river Menam, about 60 miles above its mouth. Lon. 100. 52. E. Lat. 14. 18. N. Pop. stated by Hassel at 119,000. It is surrounded by a brick wall, which is partially decayed. It is intersected by several large canals; along these the streets run, so that ships from the river may enter the town, and land their cargoes near the principal houses. Some of the streets are tolerably large, but most of them are narrow and very dirty. The houses on firm ground are generally built of bamboos, planks, and mats; those on the banks of the rivers stand on posts about six feet high, that the water may pass freely under them. The city contains 3 royal palaces, and some magnificent pagodas, in the principal of which is an idol, 45 feet high, composed wholly of gold.

Siam, (*Gulf of*), large bay of the East Indian sea, between Cambodia and the peninsula of Malacca, Siam being to the north.

Siampa, see *Chiampa*.

Siamodel, t. Carnatic; 13 N. Nellore.

Sian, or *Scio*, or *Cio*, t. Africa, in Melinda.

Siancas, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 30 ESE. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Siandupada, t. Mysore; 13 SW. Bangalore.

Sianelly, t. Mysore; 13 SW. Bangalore.

Siang, city, China, of the second rank in Quang-si; 1,045 SSW. Peking. Lat. 23. 58. N.

Siang-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Tche-kiang; 25 SE. Ning-po.

Siang-hian, t. China, of the third rank, Hou-quang; 40 SW. Tchang-tcha.

Siang-lan, t. China, of the third rank, Chan-si; 20 SE. Tsing.

Siang-yang, t. Corea; 28 NNW. San-pou.

Siang-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han; 530 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 39. E. Lat. 32. 5. N.

Siang-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Heng river; 27 NNW. Tcheng-tcha.

Sianicza, t. Turkey, in Servia; 100 SW. Belgrade. Pop. 1,800.

Siao, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 12 W. Pesu.

Siao, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 m. in circ., which belongs to the sultan of Ternate. Lon. 125. 5. E. Lat. 2. 44. N.

Siao-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Tche-kiang; 17 NW. Chao-king.

Siao-he-chan, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 120. 34. E. Lat. 37. 54. N.

Siao-ho-chan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. 42. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

Siao-non-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 550 ENE. Peking. Lon. 126. 50. E. Lat. 41. 24. N.

Siao-pi-hotun, t. Corea; 438 E. Peking. Lon. 125. 26. E. Lat. 40. 24. N.

Siao-toin, r. China, which runs into the Eastern sea, Lon. 118. 44. E. Lat. 37. 21. N.

Siara, t. Brazil, capital of a district, so called from a river of the same name, which rises in the mountains, a great way up the country, and discharges itself into the ocean, in Lat. 3. 30. S. —Lon. 39. 46. W. Lat. 3. 15. S. It is but a small government, not being above 54 miles in compass, in which are two fortresses. The town is but small; and its trade, which consists chiefly of sugar and tobacco, not very considerable.

Siardehui, t. Carnatic; 8 NE. Udeggherry.

Siarman, (an. *Saramene*), t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Caspian sea; 12 ESE. Feh-rabad.

Sias, r. Russia, which runs into lake Ladoga, near Siaskoi, in the government of Petersburg.

Siaskoi, t. Russia, government of Petersburg, near lake Ladoga; 24 Nova Ladoga.

Sialgong, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 S. Bahar.

Siatista, (an. *Gortyna*), t. Macedonia; 55 WSW. Salonica. Pop. 4,000.

Siaton, t. south coast of the island of Negroes. Lon. 123. 3. E. Lat. 9. 21. N.

Sib, t. Arabia, in Mascat; 30 WNW. Mascat.

Sibaba, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near south coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 25. E. Lat. 6. 36. N.

Sibald de Wert, see *Falkland's Islands*.

Sibaldes, cluster of islands, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 59. 35. W. Lat. 50. 53. N.

Sibatta, t. Japan, in Nippon; 15 SE. Nambu.

Sibau, see *Sebou*.

Sibb, t. Persia, in Mecran, cap. of a district, the residence of a chief; 70 NE. Bunpoor.

Sibba, see *Sebba*.

Sibbikittin, t. Africa, Neola. Lon. 11. 35. W. Lat. 12. 33. N.

Sibbul, t. Africa, in Barca; 25 W. Angela.

Sibella, mt. Calabria Ultra; 9 ESE. St. Severina.

Sibenen, r. Switz., which runs into the Kander, 4 W. Spietz.

Sibentaal, t. Austria; 8 W. St. Polten.

Siberia, country, Asia, including all the northern part of that continent, and comprising the greater part of Asiatic Russia, bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by the Pacific ocean, S. by the Altai mountains, which separate it from Chinese & Independent Tartary, and W. by the Ural mountains. Lon. 60. to 190. E. Lat. 50. to 75. N.; about 4,500 miles long, and from 1,200 to 2,000 broad. Pop. about 1,240,000;

according to Hassel 1,650,000. It is divided into 3 governments, Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Omsk, Tiumen, Eniseisk, Nertschinsk, Yakutsk, and Kiachta.

Siberia is one of the most forlorn & desolate regions on the globe. A great portion of it is included within the limits of the Frozen zone, and even the southern parts, from their physical structure, are exposed to a high degree of cold. Its situation also nearly excludes it from communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The rivers generally have a northern direction, flowing into the Frozen ocean, the shores of which are barred by almost perpetual ice. Of the rivers, the Oby, Enisei, and Lena are among the largest on the globe; others are the Irtisch, Angara, Selenga, &c. The Ural mountains on the west, and the Altaian range in the south, form striking features of Siberia. Another characteristic feature consists in the immense steppes, or vast elevated plains, which cover a great portion of its surface. They are of a dull uniformity of aspect, marshy, covered with long, rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and filled with almost numberless saline lakes.

The most important natural production of Siberia consists in its mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, arsenic, sulphur, plumbago, &c., found in its mountains. Next in importance to the mineral, are the animal productions. In the northern districts the prevailing animal is the rein-deer. Of the animals yielding fur, the most important are the sable, black fox, ermine, martin, and several species of squirrel. The ferocious animals are the bear, wolf, lynx, and wild hog. The elk is common as far as the 65th degree.—It is a remarkable phenomenon, that about the Frozen ocean & in various parts of Siberia, there are found prodigious remains of animals, which do not now exist in any part of that region, and many of them not in any part of the world.

The mass of the population of Siberia consists of the native tribes, who are in a degree subjected to the Russian empire. Some of the most numerous tribes are the Burats, Yakoutes, Tunguses, Samoeides, and Monguls. The prevailing religion is the system of Boodh or of the Lamas.

The commerce consists chiefly of 2 branches, one formed by the exportation of metals and furs, the other is a mere transit trade, consisting in an overland intercourse carried on across Siberia with the Chinese empire. The theatre of this commerce is Kiachta.

Sibidisher, v. Fezzan; 16 E. Mourzouk.

Sibidooloo, t. Africa, in Mandingo, from the mansa or governor of which Mr. Park received great civility; 40 NE. Kamalia.

Sibil el Mulsih, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 120 NNW. Mecca.

Sibili, t. Bambarra; 25 NE. Sego.

Sibiliakova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 28 N. Tara.

Sibilletta, v. Mexico, on the del Norte; about 100 S. Santa Fé. It is a neat and regular village.

Sibirixoa, t. Mexico, in Cinaloa; 45 NNW. Cinaloa.

Sibnibas, t. Hind., in Bengal; 10 ENE. Kish-enagur. Lon. 88. 50. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

Sibockoo, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 12. E. Lat. 4. 24. N.

Siboure, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on a small river opposite to St. Jean de Luz. Pop. 1,873.

Sibu, one of the Philippine islands, about 240 miles in circ. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 10. 41. N. The principal productions are a species of grain, called borona, which serves instead of rice; cotton, tobacco, wax, and civet.

Sibu, or *Zibu*, or *Sogbu*, t. in the island of Sibu. Lon. 123. 44. E. Lat. 10. 35. N. H. 5,000. Bp. see, and residence of a governor. In this town, some say, Magellan, the celebrated circumnavigator, died.

Sibuco, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 10. E. Lat. 7. 3. N.

Sibultiqui, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lon. 89. 16. W. Lat. 13. 35. N.

Sibun, r. Guatemala, which flows into the bay of Honduras. Lon. 91. 10. W. Lat. 13. 8. N.

Sibuyan, one of the Philippine islands, about 36 miles in circumference. Lon. 122. 22. E. Lat. 12. 36. N.

Sibylla, mt. Italy, one of the highest summits of the Apennines; 7,495 feet high; 18 W. Ascoli.

Sicaba, t. on NW. coast of the island of Negroes. Lon. 123. 2. E. Lat. 11. 26. N.

Sical, or *Sisal*, s-p. Mexico, on N. coast of Yucatan; 60 NW. Merida. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Sicambria, see *Buda*.

Sican, t. Persia, Chorasán; 15 SW. Zauzan.

Sicanderab, t. Hind., in Dooab; 36 WNW. Pattiany.

Sicasica, district, Buenos Ayres, about 100 leagues long; generally mountainous; bounded N. by La Paz, E. by Paria, S. by Oruro, and W. by Cochabamba.

Sicayap Point, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 8. N.

Sicca, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 110. 40. E. Lat. 1. 32. N.

Sicca, (*La*), small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 39. 58. N.

Sicca Veneria, now *Keff*.

Siccacollum, city, Hind., in Condapilly, on the Kistnah; 35 SSW. Ellore.

Siccapilly, t. Hind., in Mysore; 25 NNW. Chinna Balabaram.

Sicchos, t. Quito; 20 W. Latacunga.

Siccomario, district, Sardinian Milanese, a small fertile tract, near the junction of the Po and Tanaro.

Sicgeni, t. Malta. Pop. 2,250.

Sichem, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, on the Demer; 14 NE. Louvain, 30 N. Brussels. Pop. 1,497.

Sichem, or *Sichar*, now *Napolose*.

Sichili, see *Scichili*.

Sichlan, r. Russia, which runs into the Ochotskoi sea, Lon. 152. 14. E. Lat. 59. 28. N.

Sichoui lo Hotun, t. Corea, near the sea of Japan; 670 ENE. Peking. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Sichrow, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 3 NNW. Turnau.

Sichtelen, see *Suchtelen*.

Sichu, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 120 NNE. Mechoacan.

Sichu, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 150 WSW. Panuco.

Sicignano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 10 Cangiano. Pop. 3,336.

Sicilies, (*Two*), or *Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*. It is formed of the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily, which were united into one kingdom in 1720. Pop. of both 6,766,207. See *Naples* and *Sicily*.

Sicily, originally called *Sicania* and *Trinacria*, afterwards *Sicilia*, the largest island in the Mediterranean, situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, of the form of an irregular triangle. Lon. 12. 42. to 16. 10. E. Lat. 36. 30. to 38. 12. N.; 180 miles long from east to west, and 130, where widest, broad. Sq. m. 12,455. Pop. in 1714, 1,133,163; in 1797, 1,655,536; in 1820, 1,713,945.

Sicily was formerly divided into 3 parts, the Val di, or Valley of Mazzara, the western part; the Val di Demona, the north-eastern, and the Val di Noto, the southern. But since 1815, it has been divided into the 7 following intendancies, which are named from their chief towns:

<i>Intendancies.</i>	<i>Pop</i>
Palermo	405,231
Messina	236,784
Catanea	289,406
Girgenti	288,877
Syracuse	192,710
Trapani	145,712
Calata Nissetta	155,225

1,713,945

Sicily is separated from Italy by the strait of Messina, which in the narrowest part is only 2 miles wide. The surface is greatly diversified by mountains and valleys. A chain of mountains extends through the island from east to west, but the most elevated summit is the famous volcano Mount Etna. The climate is warm but pleasant; the winters very mild, and the heat of summer tempered by sea breezes. Sicily has always been celebrated for its fertility, and is well watered by a great number of streams and rivulets; but the state of cultivation is very backward. The principal products are maize, wheat, other kinds of grain, flax, hemp, vines, saffron, cotton, silk, olives and various fruits. The exports consist chiefly of silk, corn, salt, olive oil, sumac, wine, and fruits; in amount not exceeding £1,500,000. The manufactures, consisting of silk, cotton, linen, and some woollens, are confined to the 3 large towns of Palermo, Messina, and Catania.

The Sicilians resemble the Italians and Spaniards in complexion and character. Their language approaches very much to the Italian. The religion is Catholic; the number of ecclesiastics is said to amount to 70,000, exclusive of a still greater number of monks and nuns. There are universities at Palermo and Catania, but education is in a backward state. The Sicilian army in time of peace consists of only 10,000 men. The revenue is computed at £1,000,000.

Sicinus, now *Sikino*.

Sicion, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 35. S.

Sickhery, t. Hind., in Gohud; 5 N. Lahaar.

Sickhery, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 SE. Kooch.

Sicklagully, or *Sichigully*, celebrated pass, Bengal, in the range of hills which separate Bengal from Bahar, on the Ganges; 18 N. by W. Rajemal.

Sicklupen, t. Prussia; 5 N. Tilsit.

Sickree, t. Bengal; 26 WNW. Ramgur.

Siclos, t. Hungary, where is a castle situated on a mountain, in which the emperor Sigismund was imprisoned; 12 S. Funfkirchen, 64 SE. Canischa.

Sicon, t. Cuba; 125 WSW. Havannah.

Sicoris, now *Segra*.

Siculiano, t. Sicily, in Mazzara, at the mouth of the Canna, with a harbour, on S. coast; 10 NW. Girgenti. Pop. 6,000.

Sicyon, city, Peloponnesus, capital of *Sicyonia*, a small country in Achaia, on the gulf of Corinth. It was also called *Ægialæ*. It is now in ruins, but has many monuments of its ancient and modern grandeur. See *Basilica*.

Sid, small river, England, which runs into English channel, at Sidmouth.

Sidamer, km. Java, on S. coast; bounded W. by Bantam, N. by Jacatra, E. by Kandang We-see, and S. by the sea.

Sidatschow, or *Zydaczow*, t. Aust. Galicia; 35 S. Lemberg. Lon. 24. 19. E. Lat. 49. 16. N.

Siddapour, t. Mysore; 10 SW. Periapatam.

Siddees, see *Dunda Rajipore*.

Siddo, harbour on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 27. E. Lat. 5. 8. N.

Side, (*Ruins of*), now *Esky-Adalia*, on a promontory on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 31. 30. E. Lat. 36. 50. N. The place is now entirely deserted, but has considerable remains of walls, gates, temples, and particularly of a theatre, one of the largest and best preserved in Asia Minor. It has been calculated that it would afford regular seats to 13,370 persons.

Sideling Creek, r. Md., which flows on E. side of Sideling mountain, and runs into the Potomac.

Sideling Mountains, range extending through Huntingdon and Bedford cos. Pa., and Alleghany co. Md.

Sidensio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 40 N. Hernosand.

Sidepatty, t. Bengal; 12 NW. Midnapour.

Siderno, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 48 S. Catanzaro.

Sidero Capsa, t. Macedonia; 32 ESE. Saloniki.

Siders, t. Switz., in Valais; 8 E. Sion.

Sidgur, t. Hind., Baglana; 50 ENE. Basseen.

Sidi Ben Tubu, t. Algiers; 30 ESE. Meliana.

Sidi Esa, t. Algiers; 30 S. Boujeiah.

Sidi Gazi, t. Natolia; 4 NE. Kiutaja.

Sidi Ibrahim, t. Algiers; 30 W. Tubnah.

Sidi Medhab, t. Tunis; 20 N. Gabs.

Sidi Shehri, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a lake; 6 E. Beishehri.

Sidialeil, t. Nubia; 55 N. Sennaar.

Sidibischir, t. Fezzan; 16 E. Mourzouk.

Sidin, or *Vatisa*, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Black sea, at Vatisa.

Sidla, *Sidlaw*, or *Sudlaw Hills*, mountainous ridge, Scotland, extending from Perth to Brechin.

Sidlesham, v. & parish, Eng., in Sussex; 4 Chichester. Pop. 865.

Sidmouth, s-p. Eng., in Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the small river Sid, on the English channel; 14 SE. Exeter, 158 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 1,688. It was formerly a good port; but the harbour has long been choaked up, and is only frequented by fishing smacks.

Sidnacester, see *Stow*.

Sidna-bines, t. Fez, near the sea coast.

Sidney, t. U. Canada; N. of lake Ontario.

Sidney, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the Kennebec, opposite to Vassalborough; 8 N. Augusta, W. 621. Pop. 1,890.

Sidney, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna; 25 W. Delhi, W. 336. Pop. 1,107.

Sidney, p-t. Shelby co. Ohio; W. 512.

Sidney Grove, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois; W. 883.

Sidney Cove, see *Sydney Cove*.

Sidon, see *Saida*.

Sidoney, t. Hind., Oude; 42 W. Kairabad.

Sidowly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 E. Saseram.

Sidra, t. Hind., Bahar; 18 NW. Palamow.

Sidra, (*Gulf of*), large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called *Syrtis*, extending from Lon. 15. 30. to 19. 30. E. Lat. 30. 30. to 32. 30. N.

Siebeln, or *Siebenlehn*, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 4 N. Freyberg, 15 WSW. Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

Siebengebirge, mts. Pru. Cologne, near the Rhine. Lowenburg, the most elevated summit, is about 2,000 feet high.

Siebenlinden, or *Hetras*, t. Hungary, on the Torrisa; 15 NW. Eperies.

Sieber, r. Ger., which runs into the Oder, 5 S. Osterode.

Siecham-Hotun, t. Corea, in sea of Japan; 233 N. Kin-ki-tao. Lon. 127. 24. E. Lat. 41. 24. N.

Siedabad, t. Hind., in Benares, on the Ganges; 15 NE. Benares.

Siede, small river, Ger., which runs into the Weser, 2 S. Hoya.

Siedlce, t. Poland, capital of Podlachia, on the Muchowice. Lon. 22. 20. E. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 2,124. H. 266.

Sieg, r. Ger., which rises in E. part of Nassau Siegen, passes by Siegen Blanckenberg, Siegburg, &c., and runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Bonn.

Siegburg, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne; 6 NE. Bonn, 14 SE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 18. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 1,480.

Siegburg, see *Syberg*.

Siegen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, capital of a circle; 34 NW. Wetzlar, 37 E. Bonn. Lon. 8. 8. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 3,627. H. 800. It formerly gave name to a branch of the house of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are some considerable iron mines and forges.

Siegenburg, t. Bavaria, on the Ambs; 20 E. Ingoldstadt. Pop. 576.

Sieges, (*Les*), t. France, in Yonne; 9 ESE. Sens, 24 WSW. Troyes.

Siegmaringen, see *Sigmaringen*.

Siegstadt, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 58 N. Christiania.

Siemiatice, t. Russia, in Bialystock; 7 SSW. Belcz, 50 S. by W. Bialystock. Pop. 2,784. Here is a college, or large central school.

Sienoge, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 130 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Sien-ku, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 18 WSW. Tai-tcheou.

Sienna, *Siennese*, or *Territorio di Sienna*, pr. Tuscany, bounded N. by the province of Florence, E. by the States of the Church, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the territory of Pisa. Pop. 188,665. Sq. m. 3,000. It contains tracts of great fertility, and is divided into two districts, Upper and Lower; the former elevated and healthy, the latter marshy, and affected with the *mal aria*.

Sienna, or *Siena*, (an. *Sena Julia*), city, Tuscany, capital of the province of Sienna; 27 S. by E. Florence, 79 NNW. Rome. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 23,882. Abp. see. It has a pleasant and healthy situation; built on three eminences; the streets are extremely uneven, winding, and narrow, and generally impassable with carriages. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice, built of marble, and is one of the most magnificent in Italy. There are 23 parish churches, a number of convents, and a large Gothic town-house. The houses are of brick.

Sienna contains a small university, founded in 1321, having 20 professors, and, in 1818, only 80 students. Here are also academies of physics and natural history. Sienna has some manufactures of woollens, leather, paper, and hats, and some trade in corn.—Natives, *Lælius* and *Faustus Socinus*.

Sienne, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Havre.

Siennese, see *Sienna*.

Siennoi, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 60 NNW. Mogilev. Lon. 29. 44. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Sien-tching, t. Corea; 23 NW. Long-Kouang.

Sien-yeou, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 22 N. Siuen-tcheou.

Sieou, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 381 S. Peking. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Sieou-gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 15 NW. Yong-ngan.

Sieou-ou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 36 SW. Yue-kiun.

Sieou-yuen-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 330 E. Peking. Lon. 122. 51. E. Lat. 40. 18. N.

Siepernoi-pesok, small sandy island of Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 106. 14. E. Lat. 71. 30. N.

Sier, r. Savoy, which rises about 6 SE. Thonnes, and runs into the Rhone, near Seissel.

Sieradz, or *Siradia*, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Wartha; 28 ESE. Kalisch, 110 SW. Warsaw. Pop. 1,526.

Sierage, t. Hind.; 32 NW. Benares.

Sierakow, or *Czirke*, t. Pru. Posen, on the Wartha; 40 NW. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Sierek, t. France, in Moselle; 9 NNE. Thionville, 21 SSW. Treves. Pop. 1,100.

Siermah, t. Bengal; 24 S. Palamow.

Sierndorff, t. Austria; 7 NW. Korn-Neuburg.

Sierning, t. Austria; 12 SW. Ebenfurth.

Siero, t. Spain, in Asturia; 9 NE. Oviedo.

Sierock, t. Poland, in Plock, at the confluence of the Bug and Narew. Pop. 551.

Sierpiz, t. Poland, in Plock; 22 N. Plock. Pop. 1,228.

Sierra, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word *Sierra* is a general name for a mountain in Spain, and those distinctive appellations are often given from the neighbouring towns.

Sierra d'Adriana, mountains of Spain, in Guipuscoa, which took their name from the hermit Adrian; 18 S. Tolosa. These mountains are but little inhabited, a few shepherds' huts only are seen.

Sierra de Bejar, mt. Spain, in Leon; 20 NNE. Plasencia.

Sierra Cava, small rocky isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

Sierra del Cid, mt. Spain, in Valencia; 14 NW. Alicant.

Sierra de Cobre, mt. Cuba; 15 W. St. Jago.

Sierra de Guadarama, mt. Spain, in S. part of Old Castile; 15 S. Segovia.

Sierra di Gador, mt. Spain, in Grenada; composed of marble, of which they make excellent lime; 12 miles from Almeria.

Sierra de Gredor, mt. Spain, in Leon; 25 NW. Plasencia.

Sierra Jalama, mt. Spain, in Estramadura; 20 NNW. Coria.

Sierra Leone, or *Mitomba*, r. Western Africa, which is derived from an unknown source in the interior, and flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 12. 30. W. Lat. 8. 20. N. It is a considerable river, and is 8 miles wide at its mouth.

Sierra Leone, country, Western Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and traversed by the river of the same name. The name is derived from a long ridge of mountains infested with lions, and rising at no great distance from the southern banks of the river. The country lies between Lat. 7. & 10. N., though its limits to the north or south of the river, as well as in the interior, are very indefinite. It is said to equal in fertility and populousness any other in this part of Africa. Cultivation, however, has made but little progress, except so far as it has been introduced by Europeans. It is covered generally with an almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated. The villages of the natives consist of 30 or 40 little, low huts, built of wood, and thatched with straw. Rice forms the constant food of those in the best circumstances; the poor subsist chiefly on millet, yams, and plantains. Cotton is cultivated, and the palm tree is common. There is abundance of the most delicate fruits, as pine apples, oranges, lemons, limes, &c. Among the articles of commerce are elephants' teeth of excellent quality, and civet. The climate is said to be more favourable to European constitutions than in most other parts of the coast.

This country is chiefly distinguished for a settlement formed here, by the British nation, for objects of philanthropy, rather than commercial advantage; the design being to colonize free negroes, and to promote the civilization of Africa. An attempt was made to form a settlement here, with upwards of 400 negroes, in 1787, but with little success. In 1791, the *Sierra Leone* company was incorporated by act of parliament, and 1,200 free negroes from Nova-Scotia were embarked, and arrived in

March 1792, and Freetown, the original position, was again made the capital of the colony. In 1794, the town was plundered and entirely destroyed by the French, and the colonists reduced to the most destitute condition. The settlement, by the active exertions of the company, again resumed its prosperity, but not long afterwards was placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the government, like other colonies. About the same time, the African Institution was set on foot by a number of excellent and distinguished individuals, and *Sierra Leone* was soon placed under their entire management. Since that period, though the managers have met with various obstacles to overcome, yet there has been a gradual and decided improvement; particularly within the four or five last years the improvement and extension have been remarkable. With the efforts of the Institution, have been combined those of the Church Missionary society, who have introduced, with great advantage, the British system of education. The number of missionaries in the colony, in 1819, was 19. Their efforts to instruct the colonists in the elements of learning and religion, as well as to make them acquainted with the arts of civilized life, and to recover them from habits of idleness, immorality, and barbarism, have been attended with encouraging success. Several towns have been regularly built, and many of the negroes have become industrious farmers, skilful mechanics, and enterprising traders, and perform, with propriety, the various duties of social life.

The population of the colony in 1818, was 10,014; and in 1820, 12,509, of whom 2,097 were members of the schools. Liberated negroes 8,076; natives 2,989; Maroons 594; Nova Scotians 730; Europeans 120. Males 7,811; Females 4,698; total 12,509. The chief towns and settlements in the colony are, Freetown, the capital, Regent's Town, Leopold, Charlotte, Bathurst, Gloucester, Kiskey, & Wilberforce.

Sierra Morena, (an. *Marianus*, or *Montes Mariana*,) mt. or rather a chain of mountains of Spain, between the provinces of Cordova and Jaen to the S., and Estramadura and La Mancha to the N. The height never exceeds 3,000 feet. A few years ago, this district was the dread of travellers. Several new settlements have been formed, and new towns founded in this barbarous district. In 1791, the inhabitants of the district of 1,350 sq. m. amounted to 6,200.

Sierra Madre, lofty chain of mountains, New Mexico, crossing the province of Cinaloa.

Sierra de Motin, headland on the coast of Mexico. Lon. 104. 36. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Sierra Nevada, i. e. *Snowy Range*, chain of mountains, Spain, the most elevated range in the peninsula. It extends through Grenada and Andalusia, from W. to E., and terminates on the shores of the Mediterranean, in several promontories, of which that of Gibraltar is the most remarkable. The highest peak is *Cumbre de Mulahacen*, which is said to have an elevation of 11,801 feet.

Sierra Nevada, or *Iztaccihuatl*, volcanic mountain of Mexico, whose summit is always covered with snow; 30 SE. Mexico.

Sierra de Nevada St. Martha, mt. S. A., in Venezuela, 2,120 toises high. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Sierra Nevada de Merida, mt. S. A., in Venezuela, 2,350 toises high. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Sierra de Nostra Sanora, range of mountains in S. A., forming W. boundary of Tucuman.

Sierra de Quineropuca, or *Pacaraimo*, chain of the Andes, in New-Grenada, branching off from the main range near the lake Parima, and extending towards the mountains of French Guiana.

Sierra de St. Mamed, mt. Spain, in Estremadura; 25 N. Badajoz.

Sierra de St. Pedro, mt. Spain, in Estremadura; 36 SW. Truxillo.

Sierra de Torruino, mt. Cuba; 24 S. Bayamo.

Sierra Vermejo, range of hills in Spain, which run westwardly towards Malaga, and afford a singular curiosity: for though they run parallel, and so close that their bases join, yet one is red and the other is white; snow will not remain on the highest, whilst it constantly covers the other.

Siersberg, t. France, Moselle, near the Nied; 4 NNW. Sar Louis, 6 NNE. Bouzonville.

Shiershagen, t. Holstein; 2 NW. Neustadt.

Sietamo, t. Spain, in Aragon; 5 E. Huesca.

Sieltree, t. Bengal; 4 S. Burwa.

Sieve, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Arno.

Sievernoipesok, small sandy island in the Frozen ocean, near the continent of Russia. Lon. 105. 14. E. Lat. 76. 54. N.

Sievershausen, v. Han., in Luneburg; 19 NW. Gottingen. Pop. 255.

Sievero Vostoshnoi, cape on N. coast of Russia, called *Cape Taimura* by captain King. Lon. 101. 14. E. Lat. 78. N.

Sievero Zapadnoi, cape on N. coast of Russia. Lon. 94. 17. E. Lat. 77. N.

Sieugur, t. Hind., in Malwa; 9 S. Tandla.

Siewierz, see *Severia*.

Sifeabad, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 10 S. Sirhind.

Sifte, see *Sedfe*.

Sig, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, about 40 m. in circumference; 40 W. Povenetz.

Siga, or *Sigeum*, now *Tackumbreet*.

Siggagik, (an. *Teos*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the sea coast; 14 SW. Smyrna. Lon. 26. 51. E. Lat. 38. 18. N.

Sigaram, t. Hind., Golconda; 12 N. Rachore.

Sigean, t. France, in Aude, near which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens; 9 S. Narbonne, 19 N. Perpignan. Pop. 1,822.

Sigenburg, see *Siegenburg*.

Siger, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 6 miles below Beuthen.

Sigeth, see *Szigeth*.

Sigeum, see *Yeny-Sheyr & Cape Janissary*.

Sigg, or *Sikke*, r. Algiers, which, united with the Habrah, forms the Muckdah, or, as it is at first called, Makerra.

Siggu, t. Japan, in Nippon; 65 NE. Meaco.

Sigillo, t. Popedom, Umbria; 12 N. Nocera.

Sigilmessa, see *Sugulmessa*.

Sigmaringen, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Danube; 26 N. Constance, 44 S. Stuttgard. Lon. 9. 16. E. Lat. 43. 2. N. Pop. 800. It is the residence of the princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the seat of government.

Signau, t. Switz., in Berne; 12 SE. Berne.

Signes, t. France, in Var; 12 SW. Brignoles. Pop. 1,428.

Signoressa, t. Italy, Trevigo; 6 NW. Trevigo.

Signy le Grand, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Vaux; 14 NW. Mezieres. Pop. 2,118.

Signy le Petit, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 WSW. Rocroy. Pop. 1,704.

Sigoules, (Le,) t. France, in Dordogne; 7 S. Bergerac. Pop. 484.

Sigri, (an. *Sigrium*), t. on NW. part of the island of Metelin, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Sigtuna, t. Sweden, in Upland, on a creek of the Malar lake, anciently one of the chief cities of the kingdom; 10 N. Stockholm. Pop. 373.

Sigua, now *Bajazid*.

Sigus, now *Temlowka*.

Siguença, (an. *Segontia*, or *Segontium*), city, Spain, in Old Castile, situated on the edge of a mountain, near the source of the river Henares; 56 NE. Madrid, 80 SSE. Burgos. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 40. 58. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It contains 3 churches, 3 convents, 2 hospitals, a strong castle, & an arsenal, and was the seat of a university founded in 1441, but suppressed in 1807. A battle was fought here between Pompey and Sertorios; and in the beginning of the 7th century, the Goths were defeated here by the Romans.

Sihastria, t. Moldavia; 84 W. Suczava.

Sihaul, t. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 119. 45. E. Lat. 0. 23. N.

Si-hiam, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 37 ESE. Han-tchong.

Si-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 42 W. Oei.

Si-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 32 ESE. Hiu.

Sihon, see *Jihon*.

Sihon, or *Sharokie*, name given to the river Sirr, in part of its course.

Sihor, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 25 W. Gogo.

Sihutla, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 25 W. Zacatula. Lon. 103. 26. W. Lat. 18. 45. N.

Sikeri, t. Turkish Circassia, on the coast of the Black sea; 30 SE. Anapa.

Sikford, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 18 NW. Pitea.

Siki, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on the Draganto; 27 W. Selefkeh.

Si-kiang, or *West River*, r. China, which rises near Fong-tcheou, in Quang-tong, and runs into the sea, S. of Canton.

Sikino, (an. *Sicinus*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 10. E. Lat. 36. 43. N. Pop. 900. It is about 20 miles in circ., mountainous, with fruitful valleys, long celebrated for its wine, now producing wheat, figs, and some cotton. Its petty capital, *Sikino*, is situated on a rock overhanging the sea.

Sikke, see *Sigg*.

Siklos, t. Hungary, in Baranya; 16 S. by E. Funfkirchen. It is remarkable for the wine of its neighbourhood, its marble, and a mineral spring.

Sikna, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Zita, 20 SW. Batuszani.

Sikoko, see *Xicoco*.

Sikovoe, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 51. E. Lat. 7. 12. S.

Sikiatskoi, t. Russia, on the Lena; 140 N. Zigansk. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 29. 20. N.

Sil, r. Switz., which runs into the Limat, 1 mile below Zurich.

Silading, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 25. E. Lat. 1. 21. N.

Silah Etchawk, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Ramgur.

Silai, t. Hungary; 32 S. Zatmar.

Silamboe, t. on S. coast of Java. Lon. 107. 15. E. Lat. 7. 33. S.

Silavengo, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Novara; 10 NW. Novara.

Silauna, t. Bulgaria; 40 W. Nicopoli.

Silbach, v. Westphalia, in which is found lead ore mixed with silver; 12 S. Brilon.

Silbe, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. Lat. 17. 5. N.

Silberbach, t. Prussia; 6 W. Liebstadt.

Silberberg, mine town, Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on a hill, upwards of 1,400 feet above the sea; 10 N. Glatz, 16 W. Munsterberg. Lon. 16. 26. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 1,528. It took its name from a mine of lead and silver, the working of which is now relinquished. Here is a fortress, erected in 1777, capable of containing 5,000 men.

Silberegg, t. Carinthia; 2 NW. Ebernstein.

Silberstrass, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 SSE. Zwickau.

Silbodal, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 35 W. Carlstadt.

Silbojock, t. Sweden, Pitea; 12 N. Niarg.

Silbury Hill, name of the remains of a stupendous Roman barrow, Eng., Wiltshire, near the village of Avebury.

Silchester, v. Eng., in Hants, on the borders of Berkshire; 10 SW. Reading, 48 W. London. It was anciently called *Vindonum*, the capital of the people, by the Romans called it *Segontiaci*; the Britons called it *Caer Segont*, from whence comes the Latin name *Segontium*; the Saxons called it *Selchester*, which Camden thinks is the same as great city. It was a very ancient and a very large city, as the remaining wall even at this time testify; and many Roman coins which have been found at different times. It was destroyed, as was supposed, in the wars between the Saxons and the Britons.

Silcolu, t. Mysore; 8 SE. Seringapatam.

Sil de Revel, cluster of small islands belonging to Denmark, in the Cattegat; 6 S. Lessee.

Sile, r. Italy, which passes by Trevigio, and runs into the Adriatic, opposite to the island of Torcello.

Sileby, parish, Eng., in Leicestershire; 8 N. Leicester. Pop. 1,200

Silein, see *Solna*.

Silesia, pr. Prussian states, bounded NW. by the government of Frankfort, NE. by that of Posen, E. by Poland, S. by Austrian Silesia and Moravia, and W. by Bohemia and the Saxon province of Lusatia. Lon. 14. 25. to 18. 12. E. Lat. 49. 40. to 51. 59. N.; 210 miles long from SE. to NW., and about 100 in breadth. Sq. m. 14,840. Pop. stated in 1817, at 2,017,057. It now includes the Prussian part of Lusatia. It was formerly divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided into 19 principalities; but the Prussian province is now divided into the 4

governments of Breslau, Reichenbach, Liegnitz, and Oppeln, which are subdivided into circles. The chief towns are Breslau, the capital, Liegnitz, Oppeln, Reichenbach, Glogau, Neisse, Schweidnitz, Langen-Bielau, Glatz, Hirschberg, Jauer, Frankenstein, Schmiedberg, and Oels.

The surface is various. A long range of mountains called the Riesengebirge, the Glatz mountains, and the Moravian mountains, all included under the Sudetic chain, separate Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia. From Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. The Oder flows from south to north through nearly the middle of the province, and receives the smaller rivers, as the Bober, Queiss, and Bartsch. The country on the eastern side, called the Polish side, is perfectly level, often sandy or marshy, and unproductive; on the western or German side, though hilly and even mountainous, it is superior in both vegetable and mineral productions; it is under better cultivation, and is indeed the best part of the Prussian territory. It contains mines of coal and iron; also some of copper, vitriol, and cobalt. It is also a great manufacturing country, and great attention is paid to the culture of flax; the linen manufactures being as common here as in Normandy or the north of Ireland. The annual amount of the linen manufacture is estimated at one million five hundred thousand pounds, of which more than one half is exported; of the woollen manufactures, next in importance, upwards of five hundred thousand pounds. Other manufactures are cotton goods, hardware, &c.

The Silesians are generally of good morals, but credulous and possessed of little information. The noblesse are numerous and poor. In religion they are divided as follows: Lutherans 1,050,000; Catholics 950,000; Reformed 6,800; Moravians 5,400; Pietists 8,000; Jews 11,500. There is a university at Breslau; and in the province are 6 gymnasias, and 7 Protestant colleges. Increasing attention has lately been paid to the establishing of parish schools, but on the Polish side there is still much ignorance. The common language is German.

Silesia, (*Austrian*), part of Silesia retained by Austria, in 1742, when the rest was ceded to Prussia. It is hilly and does not produce sufficient grain for its population, but has good pasturage, abundance of flax and hemp, and flourishing manufactures of linen and woollen. It is divided into 2 circles, Troppau and Teschen, and is now incorporated with Moravia. P. 346,599. H. 51,832. Sq. m. 1,842.

Silhet, circar, Hind., in NE. part of Bengal, bounded N. by Bootan, and E. by Meckley, and elsewhere by a part of Bengal.

Silhet, t. Hind., and capital of a circar, to which it gives name, in the country of Bengal; 106 NE. Dacca, 200 ENE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 91. 57. E. Lat. 24. 52. N.

Siljan, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, on a lake to which it gives name; 25 NW. Fahlun.

Silifrey, t. Africa, in Barra.

Silin, or *Abu Ait*, (an. *Selinon*), t. Egypt; 12 SSE. Siut.

Si-ling, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 20 S. Si-long.

Silino, small isl. among the Philippines, near

N. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 9

2. N.

Silipica, t. S. America, in Cordova; 20 S. St. Jago del Estero.

Silisteni, t. Moldavia; 10 SW. Huff.

Silistria, or *Dristra*, (an. *Durostorus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a district, on N. bank of the Danube; 155 NNE. Adrianople, 216 N. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 6. E. Lat. 44. 15. N. Pop. 20,000. Abp. see. It is well fortified, tolerably built, and has several handsome mosques, and baths.

Silivri, or *Selyvrea*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on N. shore of the sea of Marmora; 34 W. Constantinople. Pop. 6 or 8,000, of whom 1,500 are Greeks. Greek abp. see.

Silkeborg, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle, which was formerly of great strength; 18 W. Aarhus.

Sillabar, or *Cellebar*, s-p. on W. coast of Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour; 30 SSE. Bencoolen.

Silla, t. Bambarra, on the right bank of the Niger; 75 NE. Sego. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 14. 48. N. This was the extent of Mr. Park's travels in Africa, in his first tour. It is a large town.

Silla of Caraccas, mt. Caraccas. It rises with an immense precipice on the side of the sea, in the vicinity of the city of Caraccas. Its elevation is 1,350 toises, and the inclination of the slope of the precipice is 53 deg. 28 min.

Silla Point, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 51. E. Lat. 9. N.

Sillah-mew, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy. Lon. 94. 30. E. Lat. 20. 50. N. It is a handsome town, embellished with several temples.

Sillanger, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 4 W. Hernosand.

Sille le Guillaume, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Sarte; 18 NW. Le Mans, 18 SSW. Alençon. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 1,974.

Sillee, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Ramgur, E. by Pachete, S. by Tomar, and W. by Nagpour; of a square form, measuring about 16 miles each way. Sillee is the capital.

Sillee, t. Bengal, and chief place of the circar of the same name; 25 SE. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 56. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Sillewood, small isl. in the N. sea, near the coast of Norway; 30 NW. Bergen.

Sillinga, t. Bengal; 35 S. Doesa.

Silly, t. Neth., in Hainaut. Pop. 2,155.

Silly, rock on S. coast of the island of Jersey; 2 S. Noirmont Point.

Silm, or *Cilm Monon*, country of Africa, near the river Sherbro.

Siloe, *Siloe*, or *Siloam*, fountain by the walls of Jerusalem, on E. side, between the city and the brook Kidron.

Si-long, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,115 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 18. E. Lat. 24. 34. N.

Siloor, t. on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 51. E. Lat. 1. 8. S.

Silperry, t. Bengal; 2 SSE. Ghidore.

Silphoe, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; 6 NW. Scarborough.

Silsden on the Moor, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in West Riding; 4 S. Skipton. Pop. 1,608.

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Silsilis, now *Gebel el Silsili*.

Silsoe, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire; 5 S. Ampt-hill, 41 N. London. Pop. 480.

Silva, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, near the town of Silva, in Perm.

Silva, r. Russia, which runs into the Tchusovia, 16 NE. Perm.

Silva, t. Russia, Perm; 12 NW. Solikamsk.

Silvanez, t. France, Aveiron; 9 S. St. Afrique.

Silver Bluff, in S. C., on the Savannah, about 30 feet higher than the low lands of the opposite shore. It extends about 2 miles on the river, and is about one mile wide. It is of a fertile soil, and exhibits vestiges of antiquity.

Silver Cayes, cluster of rocks, 10 S. Grand Cayes.

Silver Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky, Lon. 84. 40. W. Lat. 37. 41. N.

Silver Creek, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 1,048.

Silver Lake, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 285. Pop. 456.

Silver River, r. Ireland, in King's county, which runs into the Brosna, 8 NE. Branagher.

Silvermines, v. Ireland, in Tipperary, probably so called from its mines of lead, which contain a mixture of silver; 5 S. Nenagh. It was formerly populous, but now ruinous and deserted.

Silves, t. Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name; 15 ENE. Lagos, 39 W. Tavira. Lon. 8. 21. W. Lat. 37. 10. N. Pop. 2,000. It was formerly more considerable than it is at present.

Silves, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, a little below Villa Nova de Portimao.

Silum, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 44. 39. N.

Sim, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 6 N. Balagovetschenskoï. Lon. 90. 40. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

Simalischeva, t. Rus. Kolivan; 40 SSE. Koli-van.

Simancas, (an. *Septimanca*), t. Spain, Leon, on the Pisuerga; 8 SW. Valladolid. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle, in which, on account of its strength, the archives of the kingdom are kept. In the year 931, a battle was fought near this town, between the Christians and the Moors, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. It was taken by the Moors in 967.

Simand, v. Hungary, Arad; 18 SSE. Gyula.

Simar, t. Hind., in Gohud; 14 E. Gohud.

Simara, one of the smaller Philippine islands; 24 E. Mindanao. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 12. 51. N.

Simaria, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 4 ENE. St. Severina.

Simarones, t. Cuba; 105 E. Havannah.

Simarow, t. Hind., Bahar; 13 SSW. Arrah.

Simbani, tract of country in Africa, full of woods and uncultivated, between the kingdoms of Woolly to the NW., Foota Torra to the N., Bondou to the NE., and Tenda to the SW.

Simbing, t. Africa, Ludamar; 5 SW. Jarra.

Simbirsk, t. Russia, capital of a government, on the Volga; 380 ESE. Moscow, 680 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 48. 30. E. Lat. 54. 25. N. Pop. 10,928. H. 1,400. It contains 16 churches, and has a good situation for trade. The exports are mostly corn and fish.

Simbirsk, or *Simbirskoe*, gov., Rus., bounded N. by Kazanskoe, W. by Nizegorodskoe and Penzenskoe, S. by the government of Saratov, and E. by Uphimskoe; about 180 m. from E. to W., and 140 from N. to S. Lon. 45. to 51. E. Lat. 52. 20. to 55. 30. N. Pop. 850,000. Sq. miles 30,000.

Simbolan, t. S. A., Tucuman; 85 SE. Rioja.

Simcoe Lake, lake, U. Canada, communicating with lake Huron.

Simercheit, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 4 N. Melnik.

Simeren, r. Syria, which runs into the Euphrates, at Romkala.

Simi, or *Symi*, isl. in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent of Asia; 6 N. Rhodes. Lon. 37. 34. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Simly, t. Hind., in Orissa; 15 NW. Boad.

Simmen, or *Siben*, r. Switz., which rises in the mountains between the Valais & the canton of Berne, and runs into the lake of Thun, 4 NNW. Spietz. The valley, through which this river runs, is called *Simmenthal*. The stupendous heights of the rocks, on each side of this valley, whence vast fragments frequently fall into the road, renders the entrance somewhat frightful, especially in spring time, when by the dissolution of the ice and snow, whole masses of rocks are separated from each other, which renders it really dangerous.

Simmering, t. Lower Austria; 3 SE. Vienna. Pop. 2,500.

Simmern, t. Pru. Coblenz, capital of a circle, formerly of a duchy of the same name; 26 SSW. Coblenz, 36 W. Mentz. Lon. 7. 33. E. Lat. 50. N. Pop. 1,860.

Simmern, or *Simmer*, r. Ger., which passes by Simmern, Gemunden, &c., and runs into the Nahe, 3 E. Kirn.

Simmes, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 247.

Simmia Chumba, t. Bengal; 16 S. Palamow.

Simmons' Island, small isl. on the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 32. 38. N.

Simmons' Town, t. Africa, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, on a bay of the same name. It contains about 150 well built houses. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by supplying ships with refreshments.

Simojosiki, one of the smaller Japanese islands, near SE. coast of Ximo. Lon. 132. S. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Simoga, t. Hind., Mysore, on the Tumbadra; 86 NNW. Periapatam, 93 NW. Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 30. E. Lat. 13. 21. N. It contained, in 1790, 6,000 houses, when it was plundered and destroyed by the Mahrattas. It has since partially recovered its prosperity.

Simois, now *Callifat*, r. Troas, which rises in Mount Ida, and unites with the Scamander, 3 miles from the sea.

Simon's Bay, bay on the coast of Africa, in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 34. 12. S.

Simonor, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 119. 50. E. Lat. 4. 59. N.

Simonosaki, see *Ximonosequi*.

Simonsburg, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 220.

Simontornya, or *Simon Tornyá*, or *Simon Thurn*, t. Hungary, on the Sarand, with a strong

castle; 32 SSW. Buda, 85 SSE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 25. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 2,800.

Simpheropol, see *Akmetchat*.

Simplon, or *Simpeln*, mt. Switz., separating Valais from Piedmont. Over it is a passage, which, high as it is, forms the least difficult communication over the Alpine barrier. Though the ascent is every where gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the top of the mountain rises to 11,000 feet.

Simpson, co. Ken. Pop. 4,852.

Simpsonville, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 8.

Simpsonville, p-t. Shelby co. Ken.; 30 Frankfort, W. 595.

Simpson's Island, small island in the S. Pacific ocean; 4 W. Carteret's island. Lon. 159. 20. E. Lat. 8. 26. S.

Simrar, t. Hind., Oude; 24 ESE. Fyzabad.

Simree, t. Bengal; 32 NNW. Boglipour.

Simsat, (an. *Arsamosata*), t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 54 W. Diarbekir, 80 SE. Sivas.

Simsbury, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 11 NW. Hartford, W. 352. Pop. 1,954.

Simskala, (*Oster & Wester*), two small islands in the Baltic, E. of Aland, 4 m. from each other. Lon. 20. 8. E. Lat. 60. 21. N.

Simulcandy, t. Bengal; 60 NE. Pucculoe.

Simulya, t. Bengal; 25 NNE. Dacca.

Simysa, now *Sumrah*.

Sin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 8 SW. Fong-tchang.

Sin, or *Zin*, city and desert, Arabia Petraea. There were two cities and deserts thus named; one near Egypt and the Red sea; the other S. of Palestine, but towards the Dead sea.

Sin, or *Barbesin*, km. Africa, which extends about 25 m. along the coast of Senegal. Pop. about 60,000. Sq. leagues 140. Joal is the capital. The land produces abundance of maize, rice, fruit, and cotton.

Sinadizava, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Ozma; 12 E. Nicopoli.

Sinaab, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, on E. side of the Shelliff; 72 SW. Algiers.

Sinai, mt. Arabia, near the head of the Red sea, celebrated in Scripture history as the spot where the law was given to Moses; 150 SE. Suez. The range to which it belongs is called by the Arabs *Jibbel Musa*, and consists of several lofty summits, the valleys of which are composed of frightful gullies between frightful and precipitous rocks. It is situated in the heart of a vast and gloomy desert, the few inhabited spots of which are occupied by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road impassable, except for a large & well defended caravan. The summit of Sinai commands a most extensive view over the Red sea, and the opposite coast of the Thebais. Immediately to the west of Sinai is Mount Horeb, & directly beneath it is the port of Tor, once the main channel, by which the commodities of India were conveyed to Egypt.

On the slope of the mountain, towards the foot, is the Greek convent of St. Catherine, which was founded there in 1331 by William Bouldesell. The edifice is 120 feet in length, nearly as many in breadth, built entirely of hewn stone. This monastery, when lately visited

by Burekhardt, contained 23 monks, who were extremely ignorant, but accustomed to a severe discipline, as to food and prayer. They have a library containing about 1,500 Greek, and 700 Arabic manuscripts, but it is always shut up. The monks are kept imprisoned, as it were, by the wild Arabs. The gate is never opened, except on occasion of the visit of the archbishop; at all other times men, as well as provisions, are introduced by a basket drawn up by a cord and pulley to the height of 30 feet. Near the convent is an excellent garden, which is reached by a subterraneous passage, secured by iron gates. The interior of the convent presents little remarkable. The church of the Transfiguration, 80 feet by 53, paved with marble, alone possesses any claim to magnificence. It contains many lamps of gold and silver. The climate is temperate, in consequence of the elevation. From the convent the ascent of Mount Sinai is steep, and rendered practicable only by steps cut in the rock, or loose stones piled in succession. The number of these steps, according to Pococke, is 3,000. The rock is a remarkable species of red granite. After a short ascent the traveller comes to an excellent spring of cold water, near which is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the summit are a Christian church and a Turkish mosque. The descent is steeper and rougher than the ascent, and terminates at the monastery of Forty Saints, which is now said to be in the possession of the Arabs. Opposite to Mount Sinai is the still loftier mountain of St. Catherine.

Sinaloa, see *Cinaloa*.

Sinamari, r. S. A., in Guiana, which rises in Lat. 4. 12. N., and flows into the Atlantic, about 80 NW. Cayenne, in Lat. 5. 39. N. At its entrance is a great sand bank, which impedes the passage of vessels; and near its mouth on north shore, there is a fort and village.

Sinano, v. Greece, in Morea, supposed to occupy the site of ancient *Magalopolis*. Here are ruins of a theatre and stadium.

Sinan, r. Algiers, which joins the Wed el Mailah, about 5 m. before it runs into the sea.

Sinanelly, t. Mysore; 22 SW. Bangalore.

Sinaruca, r. New Grenada, which rises in the mountains of Bogota, and flows into the Oronoko, between the Capanapa and Meta.

Sinasse, t. Abyssinia; 40 NE. Miné.

Sinay, t. Neth., E. Flanders; 16 NE. Ghent. Pop. 3,397.

Sinay, small island near W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 36. E. Lat. 18. 11. N.

Sinclair's Bay, see *Keis Bay*.

Sinbach, or *Simpach*, t. Bav.; 5 S. Landau, 9 ESE. Dingelfingen.

Sincapore, or *Sincapoura*, or *Sincapura*, isl. with a town of the same name, near S. coast of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow sea, called the *Straits of Sincapoura*. Lon. 103.30.E. Lat. 1. 12. N. This town, which a few years since had only about 200 inhabitants, was stated in 1820 to have about 10,000, and to have become a place of considerable commerce.

Sin-carpou, t. Chinese Tartary; 555 ENE. Peking. Lon. 126. 46. E. Lat. 41. 23. N.

Sincherry, t. France, in Aisne, district of Laon, on the Oise. Pop. 1,013.

Sincho, or *Chinco*, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, on the Gold coast. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing.

Sinckel, r. Bavaria, which joins the Wertha, 2 SSW. Augsburg.

Sinclair, see *St. Clair*.

Sinda, t. Hind., Baglana; 20 NW. Nassuck.

Sindæ, now *Nicobar Islands*.

Sindagua, ridge of mts. in S. A., between Poyayan and the Pacific ocean.

Sindangan Bay, bay on NW. coast of Mindanao, extending from N. to S., about 100 m. Lon. 123. 5. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Sinde, or *Sindy*, pr. Hind., formerly included in that part of Moulthan, situated on both sides of the Indus, lying chiefly between Lat. 24. & 27. N.; about 300 miles long, and 160 broad. Chief towns, Hyderabad, the capital, Tatta, the former capital, and Corachie, the chief port. It is governed by Mahometan chiefs, called ameers. The revenue is computed at £700,000 per annum. This country bears a striking resemblance to Egypt, consisting of a level plain, with a noble river fertilizing the banks, as far as the inundation extends, after which the face of the earth becomes a sandy desert, beyond which rises a range of mountains. The productions are indigo, sugar, rice, grain, saltpetre, assafœtida, and frankincense, and there is extensive pasture. The inhabitants are Mahometans of the Soony sect.

Sinde, see *Indus*.

Sinde, r. Hind., which rises 20 W. Bilsah, & runs into the Jumnah, at Putterahee.

Sindejua, t. Nepaul; 40 W. Mocaumpour.

Sinder, t. Hind., Baglana; 15 SE. Nassuck.

Sindelfingen, t. Wurt.; 6 SW. Stuttgart, 30 E. Baden. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 3,157.

Sindringen, t. Wurt., on the Kocher; 6 N. Ohringen, 12 NE. Heilbron. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 49. 16. N. Pop. 739.

Sindion, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 4 N. Faoua, 14 SSE. Rosetta.

Sindkeera, t. Hind., in Naderbar; 15 W. Tolnani.

Sindole, t. Hind., in Orissa; 15 N. Sonepour.

Sindourcotty, t. Thibet, on the left bank of the Ganges; 48 S. Gangotri.

Sindry, t. Bengal; 45 SE. Nattore.

Sindscar, or *Sinja*, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul; 30 S. Mosul.

Sindy, see *Sinde*.

Sineer, t. Hind., in Baglana; 3 W. Junere.

Sinepuxent, a long and narrow bay on SE. coast of Md. and Va., extending NNE. & SSW. parallel with the sea-coast. It is separated from the Atlantic by Asatiegue, a long and narrow island.

Sines, s-p. Portugal, in Estremadura; 39 S. Setuval. Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 37. 46. N. Pop. 1,064.

Sinescla, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 80 E. Rabba.

Sinemahoning, see *Sinnemahoning*.

Sineu, t. Majorca, in the interior; 20 E. Palma. Pop. 5,500. It is in a fine rich district.

Sinfondo, r. Chili, which runs into the Archipelago of Chiloe, Lat. 44. 30. S.

Sin-fong, t. China, of the third rank, Kiangsi; 27 S. Kan-cheou.

Sing, or *Sign*, t. & fortress, Aust. Dalmatia ; 8 N. Clissa, 16 N. Spalatro.

Sing, t. Corea ; 153 SSE. King-ki-tao. Lon. 127. 49. E. Lat. 35. 27. N.

Sing, t. Corea ; 25 SE. Long Kouang.

Sin-gan, city, China, of the first rank, Chen-si ; 510 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 29. E. Lat. 35. 14. N. Next to Peking, this is the largest and finest city of China ; it is built in a great plain, and is the residence of the Tsong-tou of the 2 provinces of Chan-si and Se-tchuen, as also the governor of the eastern part of this province. There are in its jurisdiction 6 cities of the second order, and 31 of the third. This city, for several ages, was the seat of the Chinese emperors, and is yet very populous, and a place of great trade, especially in mules, which they breed up in great numbers, and send to Peking. The walls of this city, which are well fortified with towers, and surrounded with a deep ditch, are about 4 leagues in circuit, and are very near a square, the sides being almost equal. Some of the gates are very magnificent, & remarkable for their height. There is a strong garrison of Tartars in this city, commanded by a tsia-kun, or general of their nation, which are in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. There are a great number of Mandarins here, who are mostly Tartars.

Sin-gan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 22 ENE. Pao-ting.

Singanellore, t. Hind., in Coimbatore ; 5 E. Coimbatore.

Singapetty, t. Hind. ; 17 SSW. Tinevelly.

Singara, now *Sinjar*.

Singarpetty, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 25 ENE. Dairempoury.

Singarpilly, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 23 ESE. Chinna Balabaram.

Singboon, circar, Hind., bounded NE. and E. by Bengal, S. by Mohurbunge, and W. and NW. by Bahar. It is of small extent.

Singecollam, t. Hind. ; 10 S. Tinevelly.

Singeconda, t. Carnatic ; 25 N. Ongole.

Singeah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 10 N. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 24. E. Lat. 25. 52. N.

Singee, or *Singhea*, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Gunduck, 24 SSE. Durbungar. Lon. 85. 15. E. Lat. 25. 52. N. It is surrounded by land that produces the finest salt petre, and the East India company have a factory here.

Singen, t. Baden, on the Aach ; 17 WNW. Constance. Pop. 781.

Singeram, t. Golconda ; 15 SE. Hydrabad.

Singerbill, t. Bengal ; 30 N. Cormillah.

Singesecken, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 46 SSW. Drontheim.

Singhole, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 36 NNW. Gurrah.

Singhore, t. Oude ; 16 SE. Manickpour.

Singhya, t. Hind., Bahar ; 10 N. Hajypour.

Singidunum, now *Belgrade*.

Singilia, now *Antequera*.

Singinging, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the island of Nassau. Lon. 100. 2. E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Singiliev, see *Sengilejev*.

Singilis, now *Xenil*.

Singitic Gulf, now *Gulf of Monte Santo*.

Singivenda, t. Carnatic ; 28 NNW. Ongole.

Singo, t. Macedonia, near Mount Athos.

Singon, isl. near the coast of Sweden, at the entrance into the gulf of Finland. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 60. 11. N.

Singor, s-p. Asia, in Siam, on the coast of Malacca. Lon. 101. 14. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Singoonmaw, t. Birmah ; 16 S. Pegongmew.

Singpine, t. Bengal ; 25 SE. Nattore.

Singpour, t. Bengal ; 22 ESE. Ramgur.

Singpour, t. Bengal ; 8 SE. Koonda.

Singpour, t. Hind., in Sohajepour ; 8 S. Sohajepour.

Singramow, t. Hind., in Oude ; 24 SSE. Sul-tanpour.

Singrecolla, t. Hind., in Cicacole ; 23 W. Vizianagram.

Singremon, t. Hind., in Allahabad ; 23 NNE. Gazypour.

Singrepelta, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 15 SE. Trichinopoly.

Sing-Sing, v. & landing in Mount Pleasant, N. Y., on the Hudson ; 36 N. New York.

Singuar, t. Bahar ; 14 ENE. Hajypour.

Singue, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 38 S. Bahar.

Singumnere, t. Hind., in Aurungabad, capital of a district of the same name, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 74. 40. E. Lat. 19. 46. N.

Singrowla, circar, Hind., in the country of Allahabad, situated SW. of Bahar.

Singum, t. Carnatic ; 23 SSW. Trichinopoly.

Singur, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 35 SE. Gayhah.

Sing-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 17 N. Kao-tcheou.

Sin-hiang, t. China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan, on the river Ki ; 12 SW. Oue-kien.

Sin-hing, small isl. near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea ; 3 S. Tsong-ming. Lon. 121. 0. E. Lat. 31. 32. N.

Sin-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 27 S. Tchao-king.

Sin-hing, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan, 1,232 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 23. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Sin-ho, t. China, of the second rank, in Petcheli ; 15 SW. Khi.

Sin-hoa, s-p. Cochin-China ; Lon. 88. 14. E. Lat. 17. N.

Sin-hoa, t. China, of 3d rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Lo ; 32 NNW. Pao-king.

Sin-hoei, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 40 NW. Macao.

Sin-hoei, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-tong ; 45 SSE. Tchao-king.

Sinia, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 52 N. Berezov, Lon. 66. 14. E. Lat. 65. N.

Sinia Stanitz, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena. Lon. 125. 34. E. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Sinjar, (an. *Singara*), t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 140 SE. Diarbekir, 210 NNW. Bagdad. Lon. 41. 35. E. Lat. 36. 17. N.

Sinjar, range of high mountains, in Diarbekir ; 70 SE. Diarbekir.

Siniawade, r. Poland, which joins the Bog, 40 ESE. Koniecpole.

Sinibra, now *Snarnvier*.

Sinigaglia, (an. *Sena Gallorum*), s-p. Pope-dom, in Urbino, on the Adriatic ; 28 ESE. Urbino. Pop. 6,152. H. 1,500. Bp. see. It is situated at the mouth of the Misa ; well built, has a castle, a cathedral, 3 churches, and 4 convents. A celebrated fair is held here in July.

- Si-ning*, t. Corea ; 25 ESE. Long-Kouang.
Si-ning, t. Corea ; 8 NE. Sing-tcheou.
Si-ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si ; 670 WSW. Peking. Lon. 101. 24. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.
Sining, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 25 NW. Yu-tcheou.
Sining, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 15 SW. Te-king.
Sinion, r. China, which runs into the Kia-ling, 15 S. Oei-tcheou.
Sinifi, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 11 SW. Tursi.
Sinkbazar, t. Bengal ; 15 SSW. Rogonathpour.
Sinkel, s-p. Sumatra, near W. coast, on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea. Lon. 97. E. Lat. 2. 8. N. It stands about 40 miles from the sea. The natives carry on a considerable trade in benjamin, camphor, bees wax, and gold dust.
Siniscola, t. Sardinia, on E. coast. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.
Sinking Spring, or *Middletown*, p-v. Highland co. Ohio ; 23 SE. Chillicothe.
Sinkouang, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 13. E. Lat. 1. 12. N.
Sin-lo, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the Chao river ; 42 SW. Pao-ting.
Sinn, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, with the Saale, near Gemunden.
Sinn, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 40 SE. Diarbekir.
Sinnemahoning, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, in W. part of Lycoming county.
Sinnershausen, t. Ger. ; 8 NW. Meinungen.
Sin-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 17 W. Ho-nan.
Sin-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 20 SSW. Ou-kang.
Sin-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 52 S. Tschao-king.
Sin-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 17 ESE. Ta.
Sin-ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si ; 1,162 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 17. E. Lat. 22. 34. N.
Sinno, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 40. N.
Sino, t. Africa, on the Grain coast ; 30 SE. Sanguin.
Sinob, or *Sinope*, s-p. A. Turkey, in the sangiacat of Kiutaja ; 280 E. Constantinople. Lon. 34. 41. E. Lat. 41. 6. N. Pop. according to Malte Brun, 50,000 ; according to others 60,000 ; but others reduce it to only 5,000. Greek abp. see. It is situated near the coast of the Black sea, on the isthmus of a peninsula, 6 miles in circ., which ends in a considerable cape, with not above 12 feet of water. It was taken by Pharnaces, father of Mithridates, and made the capital of Pontus ; and Mithridates himself was born here. It has two good harbours and a dock-yard for building ships. In the environs are some copper mines. Some remains of the ancient grandeur of the city of Sinope are still visible. The peninsula consists of pleasant fields and gardens. The exports consist of oil, wine, cotton, wool, figs, other fruits, and ship timber. Diogenes, the celebrated cynic, was a native of Sinope.
- Sinon*, r. Persia, in Mazanderan, which runs into the Caspian sea, 5 E. Febrabad.
Sinongi, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 20 SW. Sanga.
Sinoots, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 20 E. Taisero.
Sinopoli, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 5 SW. Oppido.
Sin-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan ; 35 N. Yuen-kiang.
Sinsacata, t. S. A., Cordova ; 36 N. Cordova.
Sin-si, t. Corea ; 30 NNE. King-ki-tao.
Sinsja, r. Asia, which runs into the Euphrates, 33 SE. Semisat.
Sinsilin, t. Persia, Ghilan ; 23 WNW. Reshd.
Sin-sin, t. Persia, in Irac ; 120 N. Ispahan.
Sinso, pr. Africa, in Angola, N. of Loanda.
Sin-tai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong ; 37 SE. Tai-ngan.
Sin-tai-touka, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.
Sin-tan, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 10 SSE. Han.
Sin-tchang, t. Corea ; 45 E. Haimen.
Sin-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 37 WSW. Choui-tcheou.
Sin-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 42 NNW. Tai-tcheou.
Sin-tchang, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,087 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 29. E. Lat. 29. N.
Sin-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si ; 1,175 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 29. E. Lat. 33. 26. N.
Sin-tchim Hotun, t. Corea ; 657 ENE. Peking. Lon. 130. 18. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.
Sin-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 32 NE. Pao-ting.
Sin-tchin, t. China of the third rank, in Chan-tong ; 30 NW. Tcin-tcheou.
Sin-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 22 SSE. Kien-tchang.
Sin-tching, t. China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang ; 30 NNE. Yen-tcheou.
Sin-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 17 E. Xun.
Sin-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 20 N. Hiu-tcheou.
Sin-tchu-am, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 54. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.
Sin-tchuen, t. Corea ; 48 SW. Hoang-tcheou.
Sin-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 20 WSW. Koue-yang.
Sin-tien, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,107 SW. Peking. Lon. 102. 54. E. Lat. 25. 36. N.
Sin-tientse, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. 19. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.
Sintiquipaque, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, on the Barania ; 110 NW. Guadalaxara.
Sin-tou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si, on the river Kan ; 13 S. Lin-kiang.
Sin-tou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 10 S. Han.
Sintra, see *Cintra*.
Sin-tsai, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan, on the river Yu ; 32 ESE. Yun-hing.
Sintzheim, or *Sinsheim*, t. Baden ; 13 SSE. Heidelberg, 13 E. Spire. Pop. 1,746.
Sinu, see *Zinu*.
Sinuessa, see *Rocca di Mondragone*.
Sinus Immundus, now *Mine Biled el Habesh*.

Sin-yan, r. China, which runs into the Eastern sea, 17 ENE. Yente-hing.

Sin-yang, t. Corea; 45 S. Koang-tcheou.

Sin-yang, city, China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan; 490 SSW. Peking. Lon. 113. 38. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Sin-ye, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 27 SSW. Nan-yang.

Sin-yu, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 25 WSW. Lin-kiang.

Sinzheim, t. Baden; 7 S. Rastadt. Pop. 1,200.

Sinzheim, see *Sintzheim*.

Sinzig, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz' near the Rhine; 18 NNW. Coblenz. P. 781.

Sio, r. Hungary, which runs into the Sarand, near Simontornya.

Sio, r. Spain, which runs into the Segra, a little above Belaguer.

Sio, decayed town, Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar; 10 NW. Ampica.

Siocon, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 12. E. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Siocotticlay, t. Ceylon; 25 NNW. Trinkamaly.

Sioe, small isl. Denmark, near W. coast of Langeland. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Siomaly, t. Ceylon; 34 NNW. Trinkamaly.

Sion, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 9 W. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,100.

Sion, hill, Palestine, on which was built the S. part of Jerusalem; of much celebrity in sacred history. See *Jerusalem*.

Sion, or *Sitten*, t. Switz., and capital of the Valais, on the Rhone, at the junction, of the small river Sitten; 48 E. Geneva, 48 S. Berne. Lon. 7. 9. E. Lat. 46. 11. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It is tolerably built, and contains 6 chl., and a gymnasium, and has some transit trade. It is very ancient, and was formerly the capital of Seduni, *Civitas Sedunorum*.

Sion, t. & fort, Hind., on the island of Bombay, 9 miles from the city of Bombay, at the opposite end of the island.

Sinondelar, t. Carnatic; 25 NW. Ongole.

Siondy, t. Carnatic; 20 S. Ongole.

Sioni, t. Georgia, Carduel; 90 NNW. Teflis.

Siope, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 40. W. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Sioring, t. North Jutland; 6 NW. Tysted.

Siot, see *Siut*.

Siotosta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 49 ESE. Gottenburg.

Siouen, t. China of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 32 S. Louy.

Sioule, r. France, which runs into the Allier, 2 N. St. Pourçain, in Allier.

Siou-ouen, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 15 NNW. Koei-yang.

Sinux, r. N. A., which runs S. into the Missouri, 253 miles above the Platte.

Sioux, (*Little*), r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 733 miles from the Mississippi.

Sioux, Indians, divided into various tribes, residing on the Missouri, Mississippi, and their branches. Number according to Pike, 21,675; warriors 3,800. They are represented as a warlike, brave, and generous people. They speak the Narcotah language, and in manners, customs, and physiognomy, differ from other tribes.

Sip, or *Fort Elizabeth*, fortress, Servia, on S.

side of the Danube; 4 E. Orsova. At a small distance farther lies the Demikarpi, that is, the iron-gate, commonly called Cataractæ Danubii.

Sipa, t. Napaul; 98 NE. Catmandu.

Sipalay, t. on W. coast of the island of Negrees. Lon. 122. 28. E. Lat. 9. 48. N.

Sipavend, t. Persia, in Mecran; 210 NNW. Kidge, 310 SSW. Candahar.

Sipeler, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 24 S. Masulipatam.

Sipgicon-couten, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami. Lon. 95. 42. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Siphanto, or *Siphno*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently *Siphnos*, and more anciently *Merope*, or *Merapia*, and *Acis*; about 30 m. long, and 7 broad. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 4,000 Greeks. It has no good harbour, the chief place is the village of Siphanto. The soil is fertile, producing maize and wheat, also mulberries, olives, vines, figs, and cotton. Here are quarries of beautiful marble, and anciently were mines of gold and silver.

Sipias, t. Mingrelia, on a river which runs into the Black sea; 200 WNW. Teflis, 220 NNW. Erivan.

Sipron, now *Sapri*.

Sipylus, mt., see *Magnisa*.

Si-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 300 NNW. Yun-hing.

Sippo, r. Ohio, which flows into the Scioto, 5 miles below Circleville.

Sipse, r. Alabama, which runs into the Tombigbee, Lon. 87. 51. W. Lat. 32. 22. N.

Sipuca, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Plata; 60 E. Lipes.

Siquet, rock, near S. coast of the island of Jersey; 4 SW. St. Helier.

Sir, or *Sirr*, (an. *Jaxartes*), r. Independent Tartary, which rises in the mountains of Tartary, about 160 W. Kashgar, and after a north-westerly course of about 550 miles, passing by Koukan, Khojund, Taschkund &c., flows into the east side of the lake of Aral, in Lat. 45. 10. N.

Sir Biby's Island, small island in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 93. 40. W. Lat. 61. 55. N.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. It is of considerable extent, and appears to be flat, green, and pleasant. Lon. 154. 6. E. Lat. 4. 38. S.

Sir Charles Hardy's Islands, cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 217. W. Lat. 11. 55. S.

Sir Thomas Hay's Point, cape on NW. coast of Portland, one of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 164. 14. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Sir William James's Island, see *St. Susanna*.

Sir Henry Martin's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 16 leagues in circ.; discovered by Lieut. Hergest, in the year 1792. The country seemed highly cultivated, and was fully inhabited by a civil and friendly race of people. It is called by the natives *Nooaheva*. Lon. 220. E. Lat. 8. 51. S.

Sir Charles Saunder's Island, or *Tapooamanoo*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. The island is about 6 miles in length, and has a mountain of considerable height in the centre, which appeared to be fertile. The inhabitants did not appear to be numerous. Lon. 150. 40. W. Lat. 17. 28. S.

Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, large bay in N. part of Hudson's Bay.

Siracusa, see *Syracuse*.

Siradia, see *Sieradz*.

Siraf, t. Persia, in Laristan, on N. coast of the Persian gulf, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, who have crossed from the opposite shores; 30 SW. Lar. Lon. 53. 50. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Siraguay, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 9. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

Sirajepour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 10 E. Corah. Lon. 80 58. E. Lat. 26. 9. N.

Siraitina, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 56 S. Arkadinskaia.

Siran Losa, lake, Thibet, about 18 miles in circ., which communicates with lake Tenckiri by means of a river called also *Siran-losa*; 18 W. Lake Tenckiri.

Siran, t. France, Herault; 15 SW. St. Pons.

Sirancape, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 13 4. S.

Sirancape, t. Mozambique, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Lat. 13. 4. S.

Sira-ouloso, t. Thibet; 15 E. Hami.

Siravan, t. Persia, Chusistan; 48 NNE. Suster.

Sirbonis, now *Sebaket Bardoil*.

Sirdhana, t. Hind., capital of a small independent territory; 50 N. Delhi.

Siré, t. Abyssinia, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 38. 10. E. Lat. 14. 5. N. It is situated on the brink of a steep and narrow valley; all the houses are of clay and thatched. It is famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, which pass for money through the province of Tigré.—The province is about 25 miles square, and considered as a part of Tigré.

Sirenusæ, three rocky islets on the coast of Campania, SE. of Capriæ; celebrated as the abodes of the Sirens.

Siret, see *Sereth*.

Sirgai-sousai-po, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 50. E. Lat. 42. 13. N.

Sirgian, see *Kerman*.

Sirjoojah, t. Hind., in Gundwaneh, capital of a district. Lon. 83. 50. E. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Sirgoulin, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 41. 53. N.

Sirgune, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, below Elbing.

Sirhind, circar, Hind., between the subah of Delhi and Lahore, bounded N. by Thibet, E. by the Jumnah, which separates it from Sehaurunpour, S. by the circar of Nardeck, and W. by Moulton, and the province of Jalindar. Chief towns, Patiala and Tahnesir.

Sirhind, t. Hind., formerly capital of a country so called, N. of Delhi; 140 SE. Lahore, 148 NW. Delhi. Lon. 76. 7. E. Lat. 30. 42. N. It was formerly a flourishing city, now fallen to decay. Is supposed by some to be built on the spot where the battle was fought between Alexander and Porus.

Siri, mt. Thibet; 86 NE. Taringasung.

Siri, or *Disir*, t. Thibet; 45 E. Taringasong.

Siria, or *Sirja*, t. Syria, in Aleppo; 70 SE. Aleppo.

Siriagully, t. Mocaumpour; 20 SSW. Mocaumpour.

Sirian, s-p. Pegu, on the river Appoo, and

when in the possession of the Portuguese, a place of great trade. Before then it had a king of its own. It is now frequented by French English, and Dutch; 72 S. Pegu, 116 E. Persaim. Lon. 96. 50. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Sirica, t. Tripoli; 120 S. Mesurada.

Sirinagur, t. Thibet, capital of a district on the Alacananda branch of the Ganges; 150 NE. Delhi. Lon. 79. 13. E. Lat. 30. 22. N. This city, when visited by Col. Hardwick in 1796, was governed by a Rajah; but since then it has been conquered, and almost ruined. In 1803 it was visited by an earthquake, and was invaded the same year.

Sirinagur, t. Bengal; 20 NNE. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 48. E. Lat. 23. 7. N.

Sirinagur, see *Cashmere*.

Sirishek, t. Persia, Chorasan; 30 SSW. Herat.

Sirius, isl. S. Pacific ocean, 18 miles in circ. Lon. 162. 30. E. Lat. 10. 52. S.

Sirmien, see *Syrmien*.

Sirmione, see *Sermione*.

Sirmium, or *Sirmich*, t. Slavonia, where the emperor Probus was born and killed; 40 NW. Belgrade. It is now in ruins, though the see of a bishop; founded, it is said, in the reign of Trajan.

Sirod, t. France, in Jura; 3 SSW. Nozeroy.

Sirong, see *Seronge*.

Sirole, t. Bootan; 60 SE. Tassasudon. Lon. 90. 25. E. Lat. 27. 18. N.

Sirowy, circar, Hind., in Agimere, lying on each side of the river Puddar, bounded N. by Joodpour, E. by Mewat, S. by Oudipour, and W. by sandy deserts. The chief towns are Sirowy and Jalour.

Sirpy, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 30 SE. Chiteldroog, 65 N. Seringapatam.

Sirun, t. Persia, Segestan; 40 E. Zareng.

Sirr, see *Sir*.

Sirsa, t. Bengal; 30 SSE. Ghidore.

Sirupa, t. New Mexico; 80 NE. Rinchico.

Sirvent, or *Vasir*, t. Charasm; 60 SE. Urghens.

Sirus, see *Serræ*.

Sis, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 24 S. Tocat.

Sis, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 36 W. Marasch, 150 ESE. Cogni.

Sisal, see *Sical*.

Sisapo, now *Almaden*.

Sisaris, now *Mansourah*.

Siscach, t. Spain, in Aragon; 19 ENE. Balastro.

Sisco, t. Corsica; 6 N. Bastia.

Sisecke, r. Ger., which runs into the Lippe, a little below Lunen.

Sisibou, or *Sissibou*, t. Nova Scotia, on W. coast; 25 SSE. Annapolis.

Sisiscatchwin, see *Saskashawin*.

Sisinilla, t. Cuba; 12 ENE. Trinidad.

Sisnovia, t. Istria; 3 SE. Pedena.

Sisoguichi, t. Mexico; 140 W. Parral.

Sisolsk, (*Ust*), t. Russia, at the union of the rivers Vim and Vithegda, in Ustiug; 120 NE. Ustiug, 320 NE. Vologda. Lat. 61. 55. N.

Sissa, t. Parma; 11 NNW. Parma.

Sissach, t. Switz., in Bâle; 13 SE. Bâle. Pop. 1,600. It has a seminary for training schoolmasters on Pestalozzi's plan.

Sissan, t. Istria; 3 ENE. Pola.

Sissitons, or *Sussitons*, Indians, N. A., on the river St. Pierre.

Sissonne, t. France, in Aisne; 10 E. Laon, 19 N. Rheims. Pop. 1,040.

Sissopoli, see *Sizeboli*.

Sissuer, t. Oude; 24 ESE. Manickpour.

Sistan, see *Segestan*.

Sisteron, (an. *Segustero*), t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Alps, on the Durance; 15 NW. Digne, 30 NE. Apt. Lon. 5. 56. E. Lat. 44. 11. N. Pop. 3,891. It has a small citadel on a rock, also a fine cathedral, & 6 chh.

Sisters, two small islands in the Red sea. Lon. 39. 15 E. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Sistersdorf, see *Zistersdorf*.

Sistersville, p-v. Tyler co. Va.; W. 276.

Siston, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 6 E. by N. Bristol. Pop. 833.

Sistova, or *Szisto*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube; 25 E. Nicopoli. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Pop. 20,000. H. 4,000. It has a citadel, and considerable trade in leather and cotton. At this place the peace between Austria and the Turks was settled in 1791.

Sisy sur Ourcq, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 7 NE. Meaux, 13 E. Dammartin.

Siszek, or *Sisseck*, t. Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Save and Kulpa, fortified with a wall and moat; 40 E. Carlstadt, 48. S. Varasdin. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 45. 38. N.

Sit, isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 44. 14. N.

Sitala, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 101. 40. W. Lat. 17. 38. N.

Sitang, r. Hind., one of the branches of the Pegu so called, which runs into the bay of Bengal.

Sitawaca, t. Ceylon; 28 ENE. Calitoor, 44 SSW. Candy.

Sitchevsk, t. Russia, Smolensk; 96 ENE. Smolensk. Lon. 34. 44. E. Lat. 55. 34. N.

Si-tchua, t. Corea; 33 N. Han-tcheou.

Si-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 55 W. Nan-yang.

Sitenskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod, near the Ilmen; 20 WSW. Krestzei.

Sitignac, one of the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Sitjes, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 12 SW. Barcelona. Pop. 4,000.

Sitinagur, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 6 N. Indelavoy.

Sittha, t. Guzerat; 75 NNE. Junagur.

Sitipha, now *Seleef*.

Sitore, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 10 N. Palamcotta.

Sitpour, (an. *Alexandria*), t. Hind., in Moul-tan, on the Indus; 30 NW. Moul-tan.

Sitrigally, t. Mysore; 34 NNE. Chitteldroog.

Sittard, t. Neth., in Limburg, on the Gheel; 12 NNE. Maestricht. Pop. 3,324.

Sitten, see *Sion*.

Sittenbach, (Alt,) t. Bavaria; 3 W. Hersbruck.

Sittenbach, (Kirch,) t. Bav.; 5 N. Hersbruck.

Sitter, r. Switz., which rises in the canton of Appenzell, and joins the Thur, 9 W. St. Gal.

Sittich, or *Sitizena*, Cistercian cloister in Carnolia; 1 ESE. Weixelberg.

Sittichenbach, t. Pru. Saxony; 6 NW. Querfurt.

Sitticote, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 30 S. Renapour.

Sittingbourne, t. Eng., in Kent, in the road from London to Dover; 16 WSW. Canterbury, 40 E. London. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 21. N. Pop. 1,362.

Sittukera, t. Hind., Moul-tan; 15 Shawanaz.

Sitzendorf, t. Austria; 33 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 1,343.

Sitskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 12 SSE. Laddeinoepole.

Sivas, (an. *Cabina*, *Sebastia*, & *Sebaste*), city, A. Turkey, capital of a pachalic, to which it gives name; 375 E. Constantinople. Lon. 37. E. Lat. 38. 55. N. H. stated from 1,000 to 4,000. Greek Apb. see. In the year 1394, this city was taken by Bajazet, and soon after by Tamerlane, who destroyed the town, and made a terrible slaughter of the inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, which is not large.—The pachalic is mountainous and woody.

Siveh, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the Nehenk; 105 SW. Kelve, 110 NNE. Kidge.

Siuen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien; 932 S. Peking. Lon. 118. 29. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Siverie, see *Severia*.

Sividurg, t. Mysore; 10 E. Anantpour.

Siumpour, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 ESE. Doesa.

Siun, r. China, which runs into the Han river, near Siun-yam, in Chen-si.

Siundo, t. Finland; 25 W. Helsingfors.

Siunisong, t. Corea, near the sea; 38 WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Siun-yam, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 20 ENE. Hing-ngan.

Sivray, see *Civray*.

Sivrey sur Meuse, t. France, in Meuse; 7 S. Stenay, 10 N. Verdun.

Sivry la Perche, t. France, in Meuse; 3 W. Verdun, 7 ENE. Clermont en Ergonne.

Siut, or *Assiut*, or *Osiot*, or *Sciot*, t. Egypt, about 2 miles W. from the Nile; 162 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 14. E. Lat. 27. 13. N. Pop. about 25,000. It is the see of a bishop, who has about 500 Christians under his care. Siut is a large, populous, well-built town, where there is a lake dug, which serves to water the grounds. Its gardens abound in vegetables and fruit-trees; and its situation on an artificial mount denotes it occupies the site of an ancient city; accordingly, vestiges of *Lycopolis* are found, where the wolf was held to be a sacred animal. In a mountain about Siut are several remarkable & spacious caverns, adorned with hieroglyphics and emblematical figures. Some appear to have been sepulchral, as they contain fragments of the jars or urns in which were deposited animals considered as sacred, or slain to attend their master in the other world.

Siutchei, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Siwah, or *Siouah*, t. Africa, in Tripoli, on the frontiers of Egypt, supposed by some to be the ancient *Mareotis*, by others, *Siropum*, and by Mr. Browne, *Oasis*; 240 W. Cairo. Lon. 26. 35. E. Lat. 29. 10. N. It is situated in a fertile and well watered valley, which is about 50 miles in circuit, according to Horneman, and hemmed in on every side by barren rocks. Browne states the extent much less. A large portion of this space

is covered with date trees; there are also pomegranates, figs, olives, apricots, and plantains. The soil is sandy, and produces corn and oil. The inhabitants cultivate a considerable quantity of rice of a reddish colour, and wheat enough for their own consumption. Siwah is remarkable for a monument of antiquity, situated a few miles to the westward, called by the natives Ummebeda. It consists of a large mass of ruins in such a state of dilapidation, as to make it difficult to discover the original purpose for which the structure was designed. There are evident remains of an exterior wall of great strength, and about 300 yards in circumference. In the centre are found the ruins of what appears to have been the principal edifice. It is about 27 feet in height, 24 in width, and 10 or 12 paces in length. The walls are 6 feet thick, and constructed, particularly the roof, of very large blocks of stone, cemented with small stones and lime. The interior walls are decorated with hieroglyphics. There are some apartments cut in the rock, which appear to have been places of sepulture. This ruin is supposed to be the remains of the celebrated temple of *Jupiter Ammon*, an object of unbounded veneration in the ancient world.

Siwalon, rock, in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 110. 49. E. Lat. 6. 36. S.

Six Islands, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 71. 26. E. Lat. 6. 37. S.

Sixfours, t. France, in Var; 9 SW. Toulon. Pop. 2,478.

Six-men Fort, fort, Barbadoes; 1 N. Speights Town.

Six Men's Bay, bay on NW. coast of Barbadoes.

Sixmile Water, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, at Antrim.

Six Nations, a confederacy of American Indians, so called by the British and Americans, and by the French Iroquois. They are Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. A great part of them have removed to Canada; and in 1796, the whole amounted only to 4,508. In 1796, a society of Quakers raised a fund towards promoting the civilization and comforts of these poor people.

Sixt, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 N. Redon, 24 SSW. Rennes.

Sizada, t. Hind., Allahabad; 20 SE. Corah.

Sizandro, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 19. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

Sizeboli, or *Sissopoli*, (an. *Apollonia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on a point of land which projects into the Black sea, with a good road where men of war may moor; 14 E. Burgas, 105 NNW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 44. E. Lat. 42. 30. N. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is inhabited solely by Greeks, who export wood and wine.

Sizran, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Volga; 27 S. Simbirsk. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Sizun, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 SE. Landerneau, 6 S. Landivesiau. Pop. 2,888.

Sizzela, t. Istria; 9 SSW. Capo d'Istria.

Skaalholt, t. Iceland, and the see of a bishop, with a cathedral and a school.

Skaarrøe, small isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Funen; 6 S. Syenborg. Lat. 55. 1. N.

Skadals, Indians, N. A., on Cataract river; N. of the Columbia. No. 200.

Skagefiord, bay, on N. coast of Iceland. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 65. 50. N.

Skagen, promontory, Iceland, which projects from N. coast, about 20 miles in length from N. to S., with a breadth from 5 to 15; the most northern point, Lon. 45. 51. W. Lat. 66. N.

Skagen, see *Scagen*.

Skager, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 85 ENE. Uddevalla.

Skagerack, see *Scagerack*.

Skager, lake, Sweden, in Warmeland; 5 E. Wenner lake.

Skale, small isl. on W. coast of Scotland, in Loch Fine. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

Skalen, t. Prussia, in Culm; 13 N. Strasburg.

Skaletta, v. Sicily, on a mountain; 15 or 20 miles from Messina. Pop. about 1,000.

Skalerad, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 50 NNE. Hernosand.

Skalgrund, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

Skalholt, t. Iceland, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Drontheim. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 64. N. It consists of a few mean houses. See *Geyser*.

Skalitz, or *Skakoleza*, t. Hungary, in Neutra, on the Morava; 48 N. Presburg. Lon. 17. 12. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 5,698. It contains a hospital, monastery, and a college.

Skall, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 NNW. Turnau.

Skallerud, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 30 NNE. Uddevalla.

Skaloe, small isl. Denmark, near N. coast of Laaland. Lon. 11. 23. E. Lat. 55. N.

Skanderborg, t. Denmark, in North Jutland; 10 SSW. Aarhus. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 56. 55. N. Pop. 500. Here the kings of Denmark have a royal palace.

Skaneateles, p-v. in the township of Marcellus, Onondaga co. N. Y.; 7 E. Auburn, 163 W. Albany, W. 379. It is most delightfully situated around N. end of Skaneateles lake, and is a large, handsome, and flourishing village.

Skaneateles, lake in W. part of Onondaga co. N. Y., 15 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Skaneateles creek flows from the north end to Seneca river, about 10 miles, and affords many fine mill seats.

Skankheadaw Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 90. 45. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Skanor, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 20 SSW. Lund. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 55. 24. N. P. 563.

Skantz, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 9 N. Stroemsholm.

Skara, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland, the most ancient town of the country; 50 E. Uddevalla. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 58. 24. N. Pop. 1,192. Bp. see. It was in former ages the capital of West Gothland, and the residence of the kings, but is now reduced, being totally destroyed by fire, in 1719. It is now the capital of a province, to which it gives name, and contains a cathedral, a hospital, a medical school, and a gymnasium with 7 teachers, a library, & a botanic garden. —Pop. of the province 138,410.

Skaro, t. Norway; 32 N. Stavanger.

Skarsta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 40 E. Uddevalla.

Skaw, see *Skagen*.

Skawina, t. Aust. Galicia ; 30 SW. Cracow.

Skede, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 42 SE. Jonkioping.

Skeen, or *Skien*, t. Norway, in Christiania ; 38 SSW. Christiania. Pop. 1,800. Here are mines of iron and copper.

Skeetsomish Indians, N. A. ; W. of Wayton lake. No. 2,000.

Skelboo, t. Norway, on the Glanmen ; 12 NE. Frederickstadt.

Skeldness, cape, Scot., on SW. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Skeleftea, t. Sweden, in W. Bothnia, on a river of the same name ; 40 S. Pitea.

Skeleftea, r. Swedish Lapland, which rises on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, a little SE. of Pitea.

Skell, r. Eng., which runs into the Ure, near Rippon, in Yorkshire.

Skellenberg, mt. Bav., near Donauwert, where the French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough and prince Lewis of Baden.

Skellflete, r. Eng., which runs into the Humber, 12 W. Hull.

Skellinge, t. Sweden, in Halland ; 20 SSE. Kongsback.

Skelligs, two small islands on SW. coast of Ireland, about 6 or 7 miles SW. Bolus head. They are distinguished by the appellation of Great and Little, the former, about 2 SW. of the latter, lies in Lon. 10. 23. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Skemlik, see *Kemlik*.

Skenandoa, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y., in Verona ; 115 WNW. Albany, W. 400.

Skeneateles, see *Skaneateles*.

Skenectady, see *Schenectady*.

Skenek, see *Scheneck*.

Skenesborough, see *Whitehall*.

Skenfreth Castle, fortress, Eng., supposed to be the most ancient in the country, Monmouthshire, on the Monnow ; 3 Newcastle.

Skeninge, t. Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the Skena ; 20 W. by S. Soderkioping, 45 NNW. Calmar. Pop. 851. A great yearly fair is held here on 29th of July, the greatest in Sweden.

Sker Point, cape on the coast of S. Wales, in the Bristol channel. Lon. 3. 42. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Skerat, rock in the Caledonian sea, near W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 57. 24. N.

Skereniz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 5 N. Hohemaut.

Skergule, rocky isl. near SW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 56. 18. N.

Skerivore Rocks, rocks in the North sea, W. of Scotland. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 56. 19. N.

Skerne, r. Eng., in the co. of Durham, which runs into the Tees.

Skerping, t. Sweden, Upland ; 38 N. Upsal.

Skerries, or *Skerry Isles*, three small islands of Shetland ; 20 E. Mainland. Pop. 70.

Skerries, rocks on north coast of Ireland, near the mouth of the river Bann.

Skerry, small isl. with a light-house, near NW. coast of Anglesea, in the Irish sea. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Skismo, t. Norway, in Christiania ; 14 ENE. Christiania.

Skethye, r. N. Wales, Merionethshire, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 NNW. Barmouth.

Skeuditz, see *Schkeuditz*.

Skiathi, isl. Grecian Archipelago, near the entrance of the gulf of Volo ; 30 m. in circuit, of varied surface, but not well cultivated.

Skibbereen, t. Ireland, in Cork, on the Ilen ; 10 SE. Bantry, 34 SW. Cork.

Skicie, t. Moldavia ; 40 W. Jassy.

Skiddaw, mt. Eng., in Cumberland, whose summit is 3,022 feet above the level of the sea ; 3 N. Keswick. It is one of the most remarkable mountains in the kingdom for height and romantic scenery.

Skierendal, t. Norway, Aggerhuus ; 20 NW. Christiania.

Skiern, r. Denmark, which runs into the sea, 12 S. Ringkiobing.

Skierniewice, t. Poland, in Masovia. on the Jesowka ; 35 WSW. Warsaw. Pop. 1,432.

Skiffi, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 13. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

Skili, t. Natolia ; 48 ENE. Constantinople.

Skillinge, t. Sweden, Blekingen ; 4 W. Carls-crona.

Skilskioer, or *Skielskior*, s-p. Denmark, in Zealand, situated in a bay, which communicates with the Great Belt ; 48 SW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 55. 16. N. Pop. 500.

Skilugrund, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 50. E. Lat. 63. 55. N.

Skinnersville, p-v. Washington co. N. C. ; W. 350.

Skinosa, desert island, or rather rock, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 m. in circ. ; 5 S. Naxia. Lon. 25. 32. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Skinskatteberg, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 25 NNW. Stroemsholm.

Skion, t. Sweden, Medelpadia, near the coast of the gulf of Bothnia ; 30 S. Hernosand.

Skipness Point, cape, Scot., on E. coast of Kintyre, with a village called *Skipness* ; 22 N. Cambletown. Lon. 5. 24. W. Lat. 55. 49. N.

Skippak, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 902.

Skippon, r. Eng., in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Wyre.

Skipsilar, (an. *Scapta-hyla*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 58 SSW. Demotica.

Skipton, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, near the great navigable canal ; 22 N. Halifax, 219 N. London. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 2,858. It is the chief town of the district of Craven, and has a market on Saturday, a great one for cattle every other Tuesday, and numerous annual fairs.

Skiringlass, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 58. 2. N.

Skirintarsan, small isl. near E. coast of Skye. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 57. 19. N.

Skirky, cluster of small islands, in Kenmare river, on SE. coast of Kerry ; 5 E. Lamb's head.

Skirmish Bay, bay on E. coast of Chatham island, so called from an unhappy dispute between captain Vancouver's crew & the natives. Lon. 183. 25. E. Lat. 43. 49. S.

Skiro, see *Sciro*.

Skirrid Vawr, mt. Eng., in Monmouthshire ; 2 N. Abergavenny.

Skirries, rock in the North sea, near E. coast of Scotland ; 2 S. Peterhead.

Skittikiss, bay on E. side of Washington's islands, near W. coast of N. A.

Skit, t. Walachia, on the Ribnik; 80 N. Bucharest.

Skive, t. Denmark, in North Jutland; 15 NW. Viborg. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 56. 34. N. Pop. 550.

Sklavo-Chori, v. Morea, on the Vasilipotamo; 18 S. Misitra. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Amyclæ*.

Skleno, or *Glass Huts*, t. Hungary; 5 N. Cremnitz. It is celebrated for its warm baths.

Skobeleka, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 48 SSW. Kirensk.

Skofde, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 10 E. Skara, 62 E. Uddevalla. Pop. 603.

Skodny, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 10 S. Oppeln. Here is a royal foundery for casting bombs.

Skog, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 34 NNW. Hudwickswall.

Skog, t. Sweden, Angermannland, on a lake; 20 N. Hernosand.

Skokam, small isl. near W. coast of S. Wales. Lon. 5. 17. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

Skolen, or *Schohlen*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Weissenfels; 8 S. Naumburg. Pop. 500.

Skoloschia, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 44 NE. Kirensk.

Skomar, small isl. near W. coast of Wales, on south side of the entrance into St. Bride's bay. Lon. 5. 17. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Skompe, t. Poland, in Plock; 16 NE. Wladislaw. Pop. 539.

Skon, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 3 N. Hernosand.

Skone, see *Schonen*.

Skongen, t. Norway, on the coast of Drontheim bay; 26 NNE. Drontheim.

Skopelos, isl. Grecian Archipelago, E. of Skiathi, 30 miles in circuit, not naturally very fertile, but well cultivated, producing vines, olives, &c. Pop. 12,000.—*Skopelos*, the chief town, is on E. coast; bp. see, with 12 churches & some monasteries. Pop. 5,000.

Skopia, or *Uskup*, (an. *Scupi*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Varda; 54 N. Akrida, 56 SSW. Nissa. Lon. 21. 22. E. Lat. 42. 40. N. Pop. 8,000. Abp. see.

Skopin, t. Rus., Riazan; 44 S. Riazan. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 54. N.

Skorpy, t. Sweden, Schonen; 22 SE. Lund.

Skotgrund, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 3. E. Lat. 62. 17. N.

Skotgrund, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 60. 39. N.

Skotschau, or *Scholsch*, or *Skozow*, t. Austrian Silesia, in Teschen; 7 ENE. Teschen. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 1,416.

Skrey, t. Bohemia, Rakonitz; 6 S. Rakonitz.

Skrubban, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 34. E. Lat. 63. 8. N.

Skrziwane, t. Bohemia, Rakonitz; 4 S. Rakonitz.

Skula, mt. Sweden, in Angermannland; 10 N. Hernosand.

Skuoë, one of the smaller Faroe islands.

Skupoking, lake, N. C. Lon. 76. 42. W. Lat. 35. 45. N.

Skuppernong, r. N. C., which communicates by means of a canal with the lake in Dismal Swamp.

Skurup, t. Sweden, Schonen; 16 SE. Lund.

Skuterad, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 22 W. Christiania.

Skusch, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 8 SE. Chrudim. Pop. 2,505.

Skuttock Hills, eminences on the coast of Maine, which afford sailing marks into Goldsborough harbour.

Skwerniow, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 6 S. Kaurzim.

Skworetz, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 12 WNW Kaurzim.

Skydsjora, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 14 S. Christiania.

Skye, (an. *Dumna*), isl. near west coast of Scotland, and one of the largest of those called the *Western Islands*, being 54 miles in length from N. to S., and from 3 to 35 in breadth from E. to W., separated by a narrow channel from the county of Inverness; containing 342,400 acres, of which about 30,000 are arable. Pop. 18,000. The surface is very irregular. Towards the SW. is a chain of rude mountains, black & red, which, according to Mr. Pennant, appears as if discoloured by fire, and on the E. a long extent of lofty hills. In the mountain are found quarries of marble and lime stone, with some appearance of mineral ores. Harbours & villages, Portree, Strath, Snizart, and Bracadale. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Skyro, see *Syra*.

Slabetz, t. Bohemia, Rakonitz; 7 S. Rakonitz.

Slabtown, v. Burlington co. N. J.; 7 E. Burlington.

Slade Point, cape on NE. coast of New Holland; 15 SE. Cape Hillsborough.

Slage, or *Slagen*, or *Schlagen*, see *Schlawa*.

Slagelse, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 42 WSW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 29. E. Lat. 55. 26. N. Pop. 1,800.

Slaighthwaite, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the W. Riding; 4 SW. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,277.

Slammersdorp, t. Holstein; 7 NE. Segeborg.

Slane, v. Ireland, in Meath, on the left bank of the Boyne, over which is a bridge; 3 W. Drogheda. It is now reduced, but was once a considerable place, and had very early an abbey of regular canons.

Slanetz, r. Russia, which runs into the Tobol, 60 S. Tobolsk.

Slaney, r. Ireland, which runs into Wexford harbour.

Slanger, see *Tumb*.

Slangerup, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 16 NW. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 45. 51. N. Pop. 300.

Slapanitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 5 ESE. Brunn.

Slaper's Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa; 10 E. Cape Blanco.

Slaradia, t. Natolia; 28 NNW. Eskir Shehr.

Slate Mount, mt. Va.; 6 W. Richmond. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Slate River, r. Va., which runs into James river, Lon. 78. 54. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Slatersville, p-v. Providence co. R. I., Smithfield, on a branch of the Pawtucket; 12 NW. Providence, W. 417. Pop. 600, or 800; many of them employed in the cotton manufacture.

Slatina, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 6 E. Schlan.

Slatina, t. Walachia, on E. side of the river Alaut; 2 NE. Brancovani, 50 W. Bucharest.

Slatina, t. Moldavia; 18 NW. Niemecz.

Slatthog, t. Sweden, Smaland; 15 NW. Wexio.

Slavaness, cape on E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 13. W. Lat. 60. 31. N.

Slave Coast, name given to a tract of country in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic, situated between the Gold coast and Benin, and comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah. In politics, religion, and manners, the inhabitants greatly resemble the inhabitants of the Gold coast. See *Ardra*, *Whidah*, &c.

Slave Falls, cataract, N. America, in Winnipeg river, 100 yards wide, and 20 feet in height. Lon. 95. 20. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

Slave Lake, or *Athapuscow*, lake N. America, rather more than 200 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. Lon. 115. W. Lat. 61. 20. N.

Slave River, r. N. America, which runs from lake Athapuscow to the Slave lake. See *MacKenzie's River*.

Slavensk, t. Russia, in Slobodsk-Ukraine, on the Dneiper; 48 S. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 34. 44. E. Lat. 47. 24. N.

Slaughter Creek, bay on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake.

Slaughter River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 121 miles below the Great falls.

Slawentitz, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 15 NNW. Ratibor, 24 SE. Oppeln.

Slawietin, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 12 NW. Schlan.

Slawkow, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 25 NW. Cracow. Pop. 1,521.

Slawkow, see *Austerlitz*, and *Schlakenwald*.

Slawonica, see *Zlabings*.

Sleaford, (*New*), t. Eng., Lincolnshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 17 S. Lincoln, 115 N. London. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 53. 0. N. Pop. 1,781.

Sleamore Point, the S. extremity of Inisherkan island, at the entrance of Baltimore harbour, on S. coast of Ireland.

Slebeze, or *Slybze*, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 24. E. Lat. 5. 54. S.

Slectenes, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 70. 25. N.

Sledge Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 166. 3. W. Lat. 64. 30. N.

Sledingen, t. Flanders; 5 N. Ghent.

Sleepy Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 76. 44. W. Lat. 34. 43. N.

Slenish Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Antrim; 12 NNE. Antrim.

Sleswick, or *Schlesswig*, duchy or pr. Denmark, bounded N. by Jutland, E. by the Baltic, S. by Holstein, and W. by the German sea; 72 miles long, and from 30 to 56 broad. Pop. according to Cannabich, 288,000; or according to another statement 300,000 on the mainland, and 40,000 on the islands. Sq. m. 3,434. The principal towns are Sleswick, Flensburg, Tondern, Hadersleben, and Frederickstadt. The religion is Lutheran. The prevailing languages are the German and Danish.

The country is level, having few hills, and no mountains. Most parts are fit for tillage, though a great portion of the interior is dry and sandy. The productions are barley, oats, rye, with some wheat, hemp, and flax. The pasture in some parts is excellent, and feeds fine cattle and horses, which form articles of export; as also do butter and cheese.

Sleswick, t. Denmark, capital of the duchy of Sleswick, on the river Sley; 8 N. Kiel, 60 N. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 6,972. H. 1,200. It is situated in a pleasant country, is a long, irregular town, built of brick. It contains 5 churches, 2 hospitals, and a Latin school, and has manufactures of refined sugar, earthen ware, leather, and sail cloth. Its commerce has been considerably improved since rendering the Sley navigable by the aid of a canal. In its vicinity stands the castle of Gottorp.

Slickenborch, t. Holland, in Friesland, on the river Linde, at its union with the river Kuyneder; 20 SE. Staveren, 28 S. Lewarden.

Slickenburg, small isl. near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 31. E. Lat. 3. 59. N.

Sliebh-en-erin, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Leitrim; 13 NNE. Carrick.

Sliebh-baugh, mountains, Ireland, in the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone; 3 S. Clogher.

Sliebh-baughta, mountains, Ireland, in the counties of Clare and Galway; 20 SE. Galway.

Sliebh-bearna, mountains, Ireland, in Down, near the sea coast; 14 E. Newry.

Sliebh-bloom, mountains, Ireland, in King's and Queen's counties. The high and steep mountains of Sliebh-bloom form so impracticable a barrier between King's and Queen's counties, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but one, and that a very difficult and narrow pass into King's county, called *The Gap of Glandine*.

Sliebh-bonn, mountains, Ireland, in Roscommon; 8 NNE. Roscommon.

Sliebh-buy, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Wexford; 9 W. Newborough.

Sliebh-croobe, mountains, Ireland, in Down; 9 WNW. Downpatrick.

Sliebh-dham, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Sligo; 16 SW. Sligo.

Sliebh-donard, mountains, Ireland, in Down, near the sea coast, said to be above 2,803 feet higher than the level of the sea; 14 E. Newry.

Sliebh-ean, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Antrim; 18 N. Antrim.

Sliebh-en-ewr, mountains, Ireland, in NW. part of the county of Leitrim; 10 NNE. Sligo.

Sliebh-gallan, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Londonderry; 5 W. Magherafelt.

Sliebh-gullen, mountains, Ireland, in S. part of the county of Armagh; 5 N. Dundalk.

Sliebh-league, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Donegal; 8 W. Killybegs.

Sliebh-logher, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 9 SE. Killarney.

Sliebh-mish, mountains, Ireland, Kerry, between Tralee and Milltown; 4 S. Tralee.

Sliebh-more, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near W. extremity of Achil island, near Achil Head.

Sliebh-na-coiltra, mountains, Ireland, in Wexford; 2 SE. New Ross.

Sliebh-na-man, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Tipperary; 7 NE. Clonmel.

Sliebh-russel, mountains, Ireland, in Cavan and Fermanagh; 12 S. Enniskellen.

Sliebh-snacht, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Donegal; 13 N. Londonderry.

Sligo, t. Ireland, capital of the county of that name, situated at the mouth of a river, which

runs from Lough Gill into a bay to which it gives name, navigable for vessels of 200 tons up to the quays; 66 NNE. Galway, 94 NW. Dublin. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 54. 16. N. Pop. in 1788, 8,000. H. 916, now more. Sligo has a good harbour, a considerable trade, a charter school, and several public buildings, and sends one member to parliament.

Sligo, co. Ireland, in Connaught, bounded N. by the sea, E. by the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, and S. and W. by Mayo; about 31 miles in length from N. to S., and 29 in its greatest breadth from E. to W. Sq. m. 620. It contained in 1793, 39 parishes, 11,509 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants. There is no town of consequence, except Sligo.

Slinck, or *Slinghe*, r. Holland, which joins the Berchel, near Borckeloe, in Zutphen.

Slinger's Bay, bay of the E. Indian ocean, on the N. coast of New Ireland. Lon. 151. E. Lat. 3. S.

Slinger's Bay, inlet of the Pacific ocean, between the island of Ramos and St. Juan.

Slipper Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 30. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

Slippery Rock, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 1,027.

Slippery Rock, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 865.

Slire, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 68 NNW. Christiania.

Slishearow, mountains, Ireland, in the co. of Sligo; 4 SE. Sligo.

Slitte, r. Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, near Hawick, in Roxburghshire.

Sloansville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. Carolina; W. 410.

Sloansville, p-v. Schoharie co. N. Y., in Schoharie; 30 W. Albany, W. 388.

Slobodsk-Ukraine, see *Charkov*.

Slobodskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 64 NE. Ekaterinoslav.

Slobodskoi, t. Russia, in Viatka; 20 NNE. Viatka. Lon. 50. 44. E. Lat. 58. 40. N. Pop. 4,640. H. 677. It is situated on the river Viatka, and carries on a considerable trade with Archangel, in corn, tallow, flax, and furs.

Slokum's Island, one of the Elizabeth islands, in Buzzard's bay, Mass.

Slomigrodek, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 W. Lemberg.

Slonim, t. Russia, in Grodno, on the Sitschara; 32 SSW. Novogrodek. Lon. 25. 19. E. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 4,500. It contains 2 Catholic, 2 Greek, and 2 Lutheran churches, and a Jesuits college. It was at one time the capital of Grodno; and has some trade in corn, leather, and potash.

Slonitz, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 4 S. Schlan.

Slooten, or *Sloten*, t. Neth., in Friesland, near a large lake, called *Slooter Meer*; 10 S. Bols-waert, 10 E. Staveren. Lon. 5. 35. E. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 1,182.

Slopan, t. Volhynia; 52 NE. Lucko.

Slougea, t. Tunis, on N. side of the Mejerdah; 12 NE. Tubersoke.

Slough, v. Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 21 W. London. It is remarkable for the residence and observatory of the celebrated Dr. Herschell.

Sluck, or *Sluckz*, t. Russia, in Minsk, formerly capital of a duchy, on a river of the same name; 68 ESE. Novogrodek, 254 E. Warsaw.

Lon. 27. 33. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 4,500. It has 3 castles, a Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and a Reformed church, and a Reformed gymnasium.

Slude, r. N. America, which runs W. into James's bay. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Sludka, t. Russia, Perm; 8 S. Obvinsk.

Sluidenaia Kopi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi. Lon. 113. 44. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

Sluin, t. & fortress, Croatia, on the Corana; 30 NNW. Bihacs, 34 S. Carlstadt. Lon. 16. 8. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

Slum, t. Prussia; 8 S. Marienburg.

Slupetz, or *Slupia*, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 N. Sandomirz. H. 91.

Slupze, t. Pru. Posen; 40 E. by S. Posen. Pop. 1,102.

Sluszewo, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 10 S. Thorn. Pop. 1,015.

Sluys, or *Ecluse*, s-p. Neth., in Cadsand, near Zealand; 8 N. Bruges, 18 NE. Ostend. Lon. 3. 23. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 1,210. It was formerly one of the best ports on that coast, capable of receiving conveniently 500 vessels; but it has been daily growing worse, so as to be capable of receiving small vessels only. Its ancient name was *Lammens Vliet*. It is furnished with sluices, by means of which they can lay the whole country under water, and from thence its present name is derived.

Slybsee, see *Slebeze*.

Slyme Head, cape on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 14. W. Lat. 53. 20. E.

Slybe, t. Flanders; 5 NNW. Menin.

Slyret, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 80 N. Christiania.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, pr. Sweden, about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, bounded N. by E. and W. Gothland, E. by the Baltic, S. by Blekingen and Schonen, and W. by Halland and W. Gothland. Pop. 315,000. Sq. m. 7,740. It is divided into 2 governments, Jonkioping. and Cronoberg, or Wexio. The principal towns are Calmar, Wexio, and Jonkioping.

Smalcalden, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra, 12 W. Smalkalden.

Smalcalden, or *Schmalkalden*, district, Ger., in Henneberg, belonging to Hesse Cassel, but separated at some distance to the east of the rest of the electorate, adjacent to Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Meinungen. It is very mountainous, and contains iron, coal, and salt springs, and exports hardware, potash, and white lead. Sq. m. 116. Pop. 21,953, mostly Lutherans.

Smalcalden, t. Ger., belonging to Hesse Cassel, capital of the above district, on the river of the same name; 4 N. Meinungen, 12 NNE. Hildburghausen, 56 SE. Cassel. Lon. 10. 26. E. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 4,697. H. 1,039. It contains a castle, 3 suburbs, a hospital, and a Luth., and a Ref. ch. In the neighbourhood are salt works, and iron mines, and the town has manufactures of hardware.

The meetings which the Protestant princes held here in 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, and 1540, particularly the famous league concluded here in 1531, to defend their liberties against the encroachments of Charles V. (at which time they sanctioned the confession drawn up by Luther,) have rendered this town of great note in history.—Native, *Celarius*, the geographer.

Smalcalden, (*Little*), t. Ger.; 4 W. Smalcalden. It is divided by a rivulet into two parts; one belonging to the elector of Hesse, with 882 inh., the other belonging to Saxe-Gotha, with 550 inh.

Small Key, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 247. 16. W. Lat. 10. 37. N.

Smallysville, see *Minerva*.

Smalls, (*The*), rocks in the Irish sea, on which a light-house is erected for the direction of seaman; about 15 SW. St. David's Head. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Smamlevo, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Kama; 16 S. Sarapul.

Smaragdus, now *Maaden Uzzumurud*.

Smeden, t. Eng., Kent; 26 ESE. Tunbridge, 56 ESE. London. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 890.

Small Point, cape on the coast of Maine, forming E. point of Casco bay.

Smeczna, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 3 S. Schlan.

Smeltz, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Curish Haff, 2 S. Memel.

Smeogorske, t. Russia, in Tomsk, on the Smejwka. Lon. 82. 9. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. P. 1,500.

Smerwick, v. Ireland, in Kerry. Lon. 10. 16. W. Lat. 52. 11. N. This place gives name to a place called *Smerwick Harbour*, between Ballydavid Head, and Dunorling Head.

Smethport, p-t. & cap. M'Kean co. Pa.; 45 E. Warren.

Smich, r. which runs into the Danube, 3 W. Sigmaringen.

Smidary, t. Bohemia; 3 N. Biczow. H. 145.

Smihanje, t. Croatia; 40 E. Bihacs.

Smilau, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 5 NW. Polna.

Smirsitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 NE. Konigingratz, 47 ENE. Prague. Lon. 15. 42. E. Lat. 50. 14. N. H. 130.

Smith, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,848.

Smith, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 11,649; slaves, 2,201. In 1820, 17,580. Chief town, Carthage.

Smith, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,030.

Smith's Island, isl. N. C., at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Cape Fear is SE. point of it.

Smith's Inlet, bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. of the entrance, 232. 12. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Smith's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Va. This is one of a cluster collectively called *Smith's Islands*. Lon. 75. 52. W. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Smith's Island, small isl. near E. coast of Antigua.

Smith's Island, large and lofty island in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 161. 54. E. Lat. 9. 44. S.

Smith's Point, cape on the coast of Va., forming the S. limit of the Potomac. Lat. 37. 54. N.

Smith's Pond, lake, in Wolfsborough, N. H., 3 miles long.

Smith's River, r. N. H., which runs into the Merrimack, in N. part of New Chester.

Smith's River, r. Rockingham co. N. C., which runs into the Dan.

Smith's River, see *Staunton*.

Smith's Sound, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland, bounded by Cape Bonavista.

Smith's Valley, p-v. Madison co. N. Y., in Lebanon; 114 W. Albany, W. 358.

Smithsborough, p-v. Tioga co. N. Y., in Tioga; 180 WSW. Albany, W. 316.

Smithfield, p-t. Providence co. R. I., on the Pawtucket; 9 NW. Providence, W. 420. Pop. in 1810, 3,828; in 1820, 4,678. It is watered by the Pawtucket and its branches, which afford many good mill seats. Smithfield contains 9 cotton manufactories, 1 paper mill, 2 scythe manufactories, 1 gun manufactory, and other mills and manufacturing establishments; 2 banks, 2 academies, and 4 houses of public worship. This township contains a quarry of valuable white stone, one of whet stones, and several quarries of lime stone, from which lime is extensively manufactured. It has been estimated that as many as 40, or 50,000 casks of lime have been made here in a year. Some of the most considerable cotton manufactures are at a village called Slatersville.

Smithfield, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 29 WSW. Utica, W. 456. Pop. 3,338. It is a valuable township, and contains the post villages of Peterborough and Perrysville.

Smithfield, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 695.

Smithfield, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; W. 236.

Smithfield, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 284.

Smithfield, (*Middle*), t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 812.

Smithfield, p-t. Bradford co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna, 8 NE. Tioga Point, 15 NW. Towanda, 160 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 175. Pop. 750. It contains a Congregational and a Baptist meeting house.

Smithfield, (*Lower*), p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 251.

Smithfield, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 961.

Smithfield, p-t. Isle of Wight co. Va., on Pagan Creek, about 6 miles above its entrance into James river; 32 WNW. Norfolk, W. 206. It has considerable trade in hams. Pagan Creek is navigable to this place for boats of 20 tons.

Smithfield, p-t. & cap. Johnson co. N. C., on the Neuse; 27 SE. Raleigh, about 110 NW. Newbern, W. 315. It is situated on a handsome plain, and contains a court house, and jail, and has some trade. Near the centre of the town, is an Indian burying place, of a conical form, formerly 16 feet high. The Neuse is navigable to this place.

Smithfield, p-t. Johnson co. N. C.; W. 315.

Smithfield, t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 15 E. Cambridge, 100 E. Columbus.

Smithfield, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio; W. 292. Pop. 2,143.

Smithfield, t. Trumbull co. Ohio.

Smithland, p-t. Livingston co. Ken., on the Ohio, 3 miles below the mouth of the Cumberland; W. 844. Pop. 99.

Smithtown, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on N. side of Long Island; 53 E. New York, W. 285. Pop. 1,874.

Smithville, t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 13 SE. Norwich. Pop. 1,553.

Smithville, p-v. Erie co. N. Y., in Hamburg; 286 W. Albany, W. 407.

Smithville, p-t., s-p. & cap., Brunswick co. N. C., on W. side of Cape Fear river, 2 miles above its mouth, 30 below Wilmington, W. 463. It has a safe, and commodious harbour completely land locked, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and a hospital. Two miles distant is a valuable mullet and shad fishery.

This town is accounted remarkably healthy and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Wilmington during the sickly months. Fort Johnson, which stands in the middle of the town, is garrisoned by 100 men.

Smockshop Indians, N. A., on the Columbia. No. 800.

Smockville, p-t. Jefferson co. Indiana; W. 589.

Smokehill, r. N. America, which runs into the Kansas.

Smokil, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 18 ENE. Cogni.

Smoky Bay, large bay, on W. coast of N. A., at the entrance into Cook's river, between Cape Douglas, in Point Banks.

Smolen, isl. in the North sea, on the coast of Norway, 25 miles in circ. Lon. 8. 26. E. Lat. 63. 24. N.

Smolensk, or *Smolenskoe*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Pskov, and Twer, E. by Moscow and Kaluga, S. by Orel, Pultava, and Mohilew, & W. by Mohilew, Vitepsk, & Pskov. Sq. m. 21,420. Pop. in 1817, 1,050,000, mostly Russians, with some Poles, Germans, and Jews. The climate is cold but healthy; the surface generally level; the soil a mixture of clay or sand with black mould, tolerably fertile; the productions corn, hemp, flax, &c., also cattle, horses, and sheep; forests extensive; the rivers, the Duna, Dnieper, Desna, Sosha, Kasplia, Uga, and Viasma. This country was formerly called White Russia, and was ceded by Poland in 1667, and confirmed in 1686.

Smolensk, t. Russia, capital of the government of Smolensk, on the Dnieper; 200 WSW. Moscow, 328 S. by E. St. Petersburg. Lon. 31. 57. E. Lat. 54. 50. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 1,500. Bp. see. It is built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, through which the Dnieper passes, here a navigable river. The part on the south of the river is surrounded by a wall, and the whole is inclosed by a ditch. It contains 16 Greek chh., 1 Luth., and 1 Cath., a seminary for priests, a gymnasium, a military school, &c., and has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and hats, with considerable trade in corn, hemp, wood, honey, wax, and furs. The houses are of 1 story, mostly of wood; the principal streets paved with stone; the others with planks.—Native, Prince Potemkin.

An obstinate conflict took place here in 1812, Aug. 17th and 18th, between the Russians and French. The town was bombarded and set on fire, and about one half of the houses were burnt. They have been rebuilt in an improved form.

Smolin, t. Hungary; 22 NNE. Presburg.

Smolin, mt. Bosnia; 32 SSW. Zwornick.

Smolnitz, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 12 WNW. Schlan.

Smorgonie, t. Rus., Wilna; 50 SE. Wilna.

Smotrzciz, r. Russian Poland, which runs into the Dniester, 8 S. Kaminiac.

Smrdow, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 9 S. Czaslau.

Smynhusen, t. Holstein; 6 E. Lunden.

Smyrna, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 10 N. Norwich, 105 W. Albany, W. 347. Pop. 1,390.

Smyrna, formerly *Duck Creek*, or *Salisbury*, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, on Duck Creek, about

10 miles above its mouth; 12 NNW. Dover, 28 S. Newcastle. W. 128. Pop. about 600. It is a thriving town, and contains a bank, and an academy, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia.

Smyrna, or *Ismir*, s-p. A. Turkey, in Natolia, at the head of a long and winding gulf of the Grecian Archipelago; 176 SSW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 8. E. Lat. 38. 28. N. Pop. stated by Hassel and others at from 120 to 130,000; 65,000 Turks, 30,000 Greeks, 8,000 Armenians, 2, or 3,000 Europeans; some Jews. Some state the population as high as 160,000, others reduce it to 100,000.

Smyrna is a city of great antiquity, and claims to be the birthplace of Homer. It has long been a flourishing city, distinguished especially in modern times for its commerce, which is so extensive as to make it considered the emporium of the Levant. It has a very large and commodious harbour, completely landlocked. The city is about 4 miles in circuit, and extends about a mile along the water, in approaching from which it makes a very beautiful appearance, but the interior, as is usual with Asiatic cities, does not correspond with the splendour of its approach. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill paved, and the houses have a gloomy aspect.

It contains 13 mosques, 2 Greek chh., 1 Armenian, 2 Cath., 1 Protestant, 3 synagogues, & a Greek college. Of the sumptuous edifices which formerly rendered Smyrna one of the brightest ornaments of Asia Minor, scarce any vestiges now remain. The bazars, though well provided with goods, are by no means splendid in their structure. The exports consist of raw silk, Turkey carpets, cotton, goats' hair of Angora; also raisins, wine, rhubarb, amber, musk, lapis lazuli, gums, &c. Imports, woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, wrought silk, &c.

The surrounding country is fertile and pleasant. Behind the city is an extensive and most luxuriant plain, highly cultivated, and covered with olive trees. The great inconvenience of its situation is its being liable to earthquakes and to the plague. In 1814 this disease carried off victims estimated at 50,000 or 60,000.

Smyrna, (*New*), t. East-Florida, inhabited by a colony of Greek and Minorquines, established by Doctor Turnbull, on a branch of the Mosquito river, about 10 miles above the capes of that river, 30 N. Cape Carnaveral. Lat. 28. N.

Smythfield, p-t. Somerset co. Pa., on the east branch of the Youghogany, on the Cumberland road; 40 W. by N. Cumberland, 87 E. by S. Wheeling, W. 193. Pop. 106. H. 15. Here is a stone bridge over the river with 3 arches, one of 90, one of 75, and one of 60 feet span, built by the U. S., at the expense of \$40,000. The Ohio-pile falls, on the Youghogany are at some distance from the village. The river pitches over a ledge of rocks, 16 feet perpendicular.

Snaasen, lake, Norway, in Drontheim; 24 m. long, and 3 wide; 54 NNE. Drontheim.

Snaefell Jokle, mt. Iceland, on NW. coast; 6,800 feet high; more than half covered with perpetual snow.

Snaefelsness, promontory on W. coast of Iceland; 45 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

Snafeld, the loftiest mountain in the isle of Man; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards. From the top of this mountain, they have a fair prospect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Snaffen, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 46 NE. Drontheim.

Snaith, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, at the conflux of the rivers Don and Aire, with a weekly market on Friday; 24 S. York, 174 N. London. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 688.

Snake Creek, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 246 m. from the Mississippi.

Snake Indians, Indians, N. A., on SW. side of the Missouri. Lon. 107. W. Lat. 47. N. No. 5,000.

Snake Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 5.20. S.

Snape, t. Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. Riding; 2 N. Masham.

Snares, cluster of seven craggy islands in the South Pacific ocean. The largest, which is the north-easternmost, captain Vancouver supposed to be in extent equal to all the rest; it is about 9 miles in circuit, sufficiently elevated to be seen in clear weather 8 or 9 leagues off; and it is situated Lon. 166. 20. E. Lat. 48. 3. S. See *Knight's Island*.

Snarnvier, (an. *Sinibra*, and *Synoria*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 25 SSW. Arabkir. It was at one time the place where Mithridates kept his treasures.

Sneeck, or *Snits*, t. Neth., in Friesland, in Westergoo; 13 S. Lewarden, 38 WSW. Groningen. Lon. 5. 35. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 4,893. It is a well built town, surrounded with ditches and ramparts.

Sneehalla, mt. Norway, the highest of the country, in the Dofrefield chain; 7,850 feet above the sea; more than half its height being above the point of perpetual congelation. Lat. 62. 18. N.

Sneirne, t. Persia, in Irak, in the road from Mosul to Hamadan; 57 WNW. Hamadan.

Snettisham, t. Eng., in Norfolk; 13 N. Lynn, 111 NNE. London. Pop. 880.

Sneydsborough, or *Sneedsborough*, p-t. Richmond co. N. C., on the Yadkin; 200 miles by water, and 120 by land above Georgetown S. C.; W. 420.

Sniatyn, (an. *Netindava*,) t. Aust. Poland, in Galicia, on the Pruth; 96 N. Lemberg, 250 ESE. Cracow. Lon. 25. 52. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 4,000.

Snickers Gap, p-v. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 61.

Snid Skaron, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65. 25. N.

Snisnitza, mt. Bosnia; 8 W. Bosna.

Snizort, t. Skye. Lon. 6.20. W. Lat. 57.27. N.

Snov, r. Russia, which runs into the Desna, near Beriezin, in Tchernigov.

Snow Bird Lake, lake, N. A., W. of Hudson's bay.

Snow Mountains, range of lofty mountains, in S. part of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. The highest summit is estimated at 6,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Snow River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 35 m. below the Great falls.

Snowdon, or *Plinlimmon*, mt. Wales, in Caer-

narvonshire, which occupies the centre of the county; the height is 3,571 feet above the level of the sea. This is the highest mountain in Wales, but is about 2,000 feet below the line of perpetual snow in that latitude; and it is not of so picturesque form as several others, yet the view from the summit is extensive and exceedingly grand.

Snowhill, p-t., port of entry, & cap. Worcester co. Md., on the Pocomoke, 25 miles from its mouth; 125 S. Philadelphia, W. 173. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 38. 10. N. Pop. about 1,000. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists, and has considerable trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 8,458 tons.

Snowhill, p-v. Greene co. N. C.; W. 307.

Snug Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan; NNW. of Cape Froward.

Snug Bay Point, cape in the straits of Magellan; 8 NNW. Cape Froward.

Snug Corner Cove, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on E. side of Prince William's sound, on west coast of N. America. Lon. 146. 30. W. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Snyte, r. Eng., which runs into the Dean, in Nottinghamshire.

Soa, t. Cuba; 60 N. St. Yago.

Soa Uratil, small isl. near W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Soaid, see *Saidou*.

Soak, or *Souiak*, t. Arabia, in the province of Mascat, on E. coast; 5 NW. Burka.

Soalterpour, t. Bengal; 20 E. Rangamatty.

Soana, t. Tuscany; 24 NE. Orbitello, 65 S. Florence. Bp. see.

Soana, mt. Savoy; 10 S. Aosta.

Soane, (an. *Sonus*,) r. Hind., which rises in the country of Allahabad, about 30 SE. Sohagepour, and after having performed a winding course of about 500 miles, joins the Ganges, 29 miles above Patna.

Soangur, t. Hind., Guzerat; 15 W. Noopour, 50 S. Surat. Lon. 73. 33. E. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Soank, t. Hind., in Bahar; 45 SSE. Bahar.

Soank, r. Hind., which rises near Burwah, in Bahar, and runs into the Bramnee, near Khoud, in Orissa.

Soapey Rock, rock in the English channel, close to the Cornish coast; 4 NW. Lizard point.

Soar, or *Sour*, (an. *Leire*,) r. Eng., which rises about five miles from Lutterworth, passes by Leicester, &c., and runs into the Trent on the borders of Nottinghamshire, about 3 NNE. Kegworth.

Soar, fort, Hind., Bahar; 23 N. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 5. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Soavo, t. Aust. Italy, Verona; 10 E. Verona. Pop. 1,600.

Soay, small isl. Scot., near S. coast of Tiree. Lon. 6. 42. W. Lat. 56. 32. N.

Soay, small isl. Scot., near SW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Sob, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 32 SW. Obdorskoï.

Sobatz, t. Slavonia, on the Save; 30 WSW. Belgrade, 80 SW. Temesvar.

Sobernheim, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Nahe;

10 WSW. Creutznach, 30 WSW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 1,866.

Sobieslau, t. Bohemia, in Budweis; 10 E. Bechin, 48 SSW. Czaslau. Lon. 14. 34. E. Lat. 49. 18. N. Pop. 2,197.

Sobinka, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 5 SW. Jung Buntzlau.

Sobotka, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 11 ENE. Jung Buntzlau, 33 N. Prague. Lon. 15. 11. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 1,344.

Sobrada, t. Spain, in Galicia; 9 ESE. Lugo. *Sobradillo*, t. Spain, Leon; 24 NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Sobrarva, district and principality, Spain, included in Aragon, W. of Ribagorga, anciently a small kingdom.

Socanda, now *Abiscoun*.

Socandago, see *Sagendago*.

Socorro, (*Nuestra Senora del*,) t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 76 N. Tunja, 123 NNE. Santa Fe de Bogota. Pop. 3,500. It is in a fertile and healthy country.

Socerga, t. Istria; 7 SE. Capo d'Istria.

Socha, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 36 NE. Tunja. Pop. 100 house-keepers, and 70 Indians.

Sochan, see *Zachan*.

Sachaczew, t. Poland, Masovia, on the Bsura; 30 N. Rawa. Pop. 1,751.

Sachoczyn, t. Poland, in Plock. Pop. 313.

Society Hill, p-v. Darlington, S. C.; W. 421.

Society Islands, cluster of islands, in the South Pacific ocean, so named by captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are Ulietea, Otaha, Bola-bola, Huaheine, Tubai, and Maurai; the two last are very small; captain Cook called them thus, because they lay contiguous to each other. They are situated between Lon. 150. 57. and 152. W., and Lat. 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. Ulietea and Otaha lie within about two miles of each other, and are both inclosed within one reef of coral rocks, so that there is no passage between them. This reef forms several excellent harbours; the entrances into them, indeed, are but narrow, yet when a ship is once in, nothing can hurt her. The inhabitants, climate, and produce are similar, in many respects, to those of Otaheite, from which island they are not above 50 leagues distant to the NW. Huaheine seems to be a month forwarder in its productions than Otaheite. The inhabitants seem to be larger made, and more stout than those of Otaheite. Mr. Banks measured one of the men, & found him to be 6 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; yet they are extremely indolent. The women were very fair, more so than those of Otaheite. Both sexes seemed less timid and less curious.—The labours of the missionaries have been attended with success in these islands; many of the chiefs and a large proportion of the people have relinquished their idolatrous worship, & professed their belief in Christianity. The missionaries are actively employed in instructing the ignorant natives, and in reclaiming them from their barbarous superstitions and customs. They reckon nearly 4,000 converts to Christianity.

Society Land, in Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of Frankestown. Pop. 151.

Sockia, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 75 S. Medina.

Sockna, t. Africa, in N. part of Fezzan, in an

immense gravel plain; 150 NNW. Mourzouk. Pop. according to Lyon, 2,000. It is surrounded by a wall, the streets very narrow, the houses of mud and small stones intermixed, without windows. The town is surrounded by an extensive plantation of dates of an excellent quality.

Soclo, r. on the coast of Mindoro, which runs into the sea, Lon. 121. 15. E. Lat. 22. 56. N.

Socoa, s-p. France, Lower Pyrenees; 8 SSW. Bayonne. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 43. 24. N.

Soconusco, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by the province of Chiapa, E. by Vera Paz & Guatemala, S. by the Pacific ocean, & W. by the Pacific ocean and Guaxaca. The climate is very hot; the rainy season long, viz. from April to September. There are few Spaniards in this part of the country, but very rich.

Soconusco, or *Guevellan*, t. Guatemala, capital of a province of the same name, on a river near the N. Pacific ocean; 460 SE. Mexico. Lon. 94. 36. W. Lat. 15. 28. N.

Socorro, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, about 20 m. in circ., uninhabited and barren; the highest part 3,657 feet above the level of the sea; about 200 W. the coast of Mexico. Lon. 120. 40. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Socos, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 29. 45. S.

Socola, (*Nuestra Senona de la Concepcion de*,) t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 16 leagues NE. Tunja.

Socotai, t. Upper Siam; 30 SW. Porselouc. *Socotan*, t. Persia, in Arokhage; 120 E. Arokhage.

Socolara, or *Socotra*, (an. *Dioscoridis*,) isl. in the Arabian sea, about 25 leagues E. of Cape Guardafui; about 26 leagues in length, & 10 in breadth; generally high and mountainous, with a bold shore, which affords, however, good harbours. The most eligible place to touch at is the bay of Tamarida, the residence of the king, on the NE. side of the island. It is populous and fruitful. Most of the inhabitants are Mahometans, styling themselves Arabs. The produce of the island consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergris, dragons' blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are transported from Goa, over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms in Europe. Lon. 54. E. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Soda, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 180 E. Medina. *Sodbury*, (*Chipping*,) t. Eng., Gloucestershire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 11 NE. Bristol, 112 W. London. Lon. 2. 26 W. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,235.

Soden, v. Ger., in Nassau; 20 WNW. Frankfurt on the Maine.

Sodankyla, t. Lapland; 110 NNE. Tornea. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 67. 25. N.

Soden, t. Bav. Lower Maine, district of Saal-munster. Pop. 986.

Soderala, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 3 SW. Soderhamn.

Soderby, t. Sweden, in Jamptland; 60 N. Froson.

Soderby, t. Sweden, in Upland; 40 NNE. Stockholm.

Soderfors, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland, in Upsal; with a forge for anchors, one of the

finest of the kind in Europe, employing 600 men.

Soderhamn, s-p. Sweden, in Helsingland, at the mouth of a river near the gulf of Bothnia; 20 N. Gefle. Pop. 1,397. The houses are mean, but the church handsome. The trade of this place is considerable in arms, linen, butter, timber, flax, &c.

Soderkioping, t. Sweden, East Gothland; 10 SSE. Nordkioping, 125 N. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 61. 18. N. Pop. 857. This is a staple town, situated on a navigable river, and one of the most ancient cities in Gothland.

Soderon, small isl. near the coast of Sweden, in the Alands Haf. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 60. 18. N.

Soderskarbak, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Sodertelge, or *Soder Telge*, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland, situated between the sea and the Maeler lake; 16 WSW. Stockholm. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 59. 8. N. Pop. 976. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from this town, at a place called *Aegelstörck*, is a good harbour.

Sodfors, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 18 NW. Umea.

Sodia, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 70 SSE. Mecca.

Sodia, mt. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 60 S. Mecca.

Sodmere Point, cape on S. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 50. 38. N.

Sodom, chief city of Pentapolis, Palestine, on the Dead sea; destroyed A. M. 2107.

Sodra Barker, t. Sweden, in Delecarlia; 40 S. Fahlun.

Sodus, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on Great Sodus bay, S. side of lake Ontario, 30 N. Geneva, 38 NNE. Canandaigua, 211 W. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 2,013. The principal village is called Troupville. Iron ore is found in this town. Great Sodus bay, partly in this township, and partly in Wolcott, is 6 or 7 miles long, and 3 broad, and is one of the best harbours on the S. side of the lake. It has from 20 to 40 feet of water, and at the entrance, which is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, usually from 10 to 12 feet. It embosoms 3 fine islands, and contains a great variety of fish. Little Sodus bay is 12 miles further east, in the township of Sterling.

Soeborg, t. Denmark, in Zealand, situated on an island in a fresh water lake; 9 WNW. Elsinore.

Sælbo, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 20 E. Drontheim.

Sælbo, lake, Norway, in Drontheim; 18 SE. Drontheim.

Soelengat, t. Norway, Bergen; 112 N. Bergen.

Soest, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 22 E. Dortmund, 27 SE. Munster. Lon. 8. 11. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 6,798. H. 1,204. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and enjoyed imperial privileges, and the right of coining money. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 8 Protestant and 3 Cath. chh., a gymnasium with 7 classes, and several convents, and has considerable manufactures. Several of the successors of Charlemagne resided here.

Soest, r. East Friesland, formed by the union of the Solte and the Vehne, which after a short course runs into the Leer, near Stikhusen.

Soeterweer, t. Holland; 8 E. Hague.

Sofala, r. Eastern Africa, which flows through

a country of the same name, and empties into a bay opposite to an island called also Sofala. The river is of considerable magnitude and navigable. The bay is of dangerous navigation on account of its numerous shoals. The great bank of Sofala extends for two days' sail. The Portuguese, in order to avoid this bank, carry on their whole trade by coasting vessels.

Sofala, or *Zofala*, country, Africa, on the Mozambique channel, S. of Mocaranga, & N. of Sabia, extending about 150 miles along the coast. The inhabitants, in stature, colour, habits, and language, resemble the Caffres, being distinct from the Hottentot or negro race; are well armed and brave. The villages consist of huts, built regularly and interspersed with trees. The country is thinly inhabited, and traversed by vast herds of elephants, the ivory from which affords a staple article of commerce. Gold of excellent quality is also exported in considerable quantities. According to Vossius, Vincent, and other learned men, Sofala is the *Ophir* of the scriptures, whither the ships of Solomon made regular voyages in search of gold.

Sofala, t. Africa, capital of a country of the same name, on the river Sofala, not far from its mouth. Lon. 34. 45. E. Lat. 20. 15. S. The Portuguese maintain a fort here, but the town is a mere village, composed chiefly of huts. The river has a bar at the mouth, passable for vessels drawing 12 or 14 feet of water.

Soffingerba, t. Friuli; 4 NNW. Friuli.

Sofia, see *Sophia*.

Sofiana, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 15 SW. Tabris.

Soflingen, t. Wurt.; 2 W. Ulm. Pop. 1,400.

Sofr, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 70 SE. Mecca.

Sofra, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 50 NE. Kariatain.

Sofregam, t. Ceylon; 54 S. Candi.

Sofroy, t. Fez, in Chaus; 12 E. Fez. The principal commerce is in oil.

Sogamoss, t. New-Grenada; 28 NE. Tunja. Pop. 500 house-keepers, and 200 Indians.

Soganlik, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 8 E. Varna.

Sogd, r. Asia, which rises about 100 NE Samarcand, passes by Samarcand and Bukhara and afterwards through a lake, and flows into the Jihon about 50 SSW. Bukharia.

Sogdiana, now a part of Great Bukharia, and of Chorasan.

Sogervi, t. Nubia, on E. side of the Nile; 20 W. Ibrim.

Sogesta, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 6 NNW. Linkioping.

Soggendaal, t. Norway; 32 S. Stavanger.

Soglah, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 42 S. Cogni.

Soglio di Bari, isl. near the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento; 11 W. Alessano.

Sogne, t. Norway, in Christiania: near Christiania.

Sogne Bay, wide river, Norway, 40 m. in length, and about 2 in breadth, which runs into the North sea, Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 61. 2. N.

Sogno, or *Songo*, or *Sonho*, pr. Africa, in Congo, situated on S. side of the Zaire, along the coast of the Atlantic; the chief trade is in slaves and elephants' teeth. The inhabitants chiefly profess to be Christians.

Sogno, t. Africa, and capital of the province

of Sogno. It is a large and straggling town, of about 400 houses, situated on a creek or small river, about a mile from the Zaire.

Sogoni, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 115 S. Syene.

Sohagepour, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. by Boggilcund and Chandail, E. by Singrowla and Choran, S. by Gurry Mundella, and W. by Gurrah.

Sohagepour, t. Hind., capital of a district in Allahabad; 120 S. Allahabad, 250 SW. Patna. Lon. 81. 54. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Sohaig, t. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 3 N. Achim, 14 N. Girge.

Sohal, t. Arabia, in Oman; 72 SW. Mascat.

Soham, t. Eng. in Cambridgeshire, on the river Cam, called *Monk's Soham*, from a rich monastery situated there; 10 NW. Newmarket, 70 N. London. Lon. 0. 12. E. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 2,386. This place is celebrated for its cheese. Near it is a large lake to which it gives name. Market on Saturday.

Sohar, t. Arabia, in Oman, formerly a place of great splendour, but now of little consequence; 44 NW. Mascat. Lat. 24. 17. N.

Sohaul, t. Hind., Boggilcund; 30 W. Rewah.

Soahun, r. Hind., which runs into the Indus, 60 S. Attock.

Sohda, t. Bengal; 35 SE. Doesa.

Sohl, or *Zolyom-Varmegye*, palatinate, Hungary, among the Carpathians, on both sides of the Gran, N. of Honth and Neograd; hilly, and better for pasture than tillage. Pop. 76,494. Sq. m. 1,060. Chief town, Neusohl.

Sohner, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 25 S. Christiania.

Sohr, t. Bohemia, Königgratz; 6 SE. Arnau.

Sohrau, or *Zyory*, t. Silesia, in Ratibor; 9 ENE. Loslau, 11 WNW. Ples.

Soiatoi, small isl. Russia, in the Caspian sea; 148 SE. Astrachan. Lon. 50. 14. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

Soignies, t. Neth., in Hainaut, on the Senne, near a forest to which it gives name; 6 NNE. Mons, 22 SW. Brussels. Pop. 4,668. It contains a hospital, a parish ch., and 4 convents.

Soinidro, t. Cuba; 75 ESE. Havannah.

Sojowiz, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 S. Benatek.

Soissons, city, France, principal place of a district, in Aisne, on the Aisne; 6½ posts NW. Rheims, 12¼ NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 7,229. H. 1,300. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 12 chh., a hospital, and an academy. It is ill built, but has some trade. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a district, called *Soissonnois*. This town was considerable in the time of Julius Cæsar, and then called *Noviodunum*. It afterwards took the name of *Suessiones*, and *Augusta Suessionum*, from the people, and remained among the last subject to the Romans.

Soito de Rebordãos, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 N. Barcelos.

Sokal, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Bug; 30 SW. Luckow.

Sokely, t. Norway, Bergen; 24 SW. Romsdal.

Soker, small isl. in Red sea; 3 E. Dsjabbel.

Soko, district, Africa, on the Gold coast, extending about a league along the sea coast, on the coast of the river Volta. The land is fertile; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is in fishing.

Sokolka, t. Russia, in Bialystock, near a lake; 20 NNE. Bialystock. Pop. 1,091.

Sokolma, t. Rus. Volhynia; 12 N. Luckow.

Sokolvod, or *Knezdo*, mt. Croatia; 32 E. Bihaes.

Sokolow, t. Poland; 56 E. by N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

Sokolowka, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 S. Lemberg.

Sokor, fortress, Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 24 NW. Tzaritzin.

Sokor Zok, t. Armenia; equi-distant from Betlis and Diarbekir. Pop. about 6,000. It is the capital of a district, and is governed by a hereditary prince, who, it is said, can bring 20,000 men into the field.

Sokotka, t. Rus. Grodno; 15 SW. Grodno.

Sokulk Indians, N. A., on the Columbia, below Clark's river. No. 2,400

Sol Galiczsk, t. Russia, in Kostrom; 96 NNE. Kostrom. Lon. 42. 24. E. Lat. 59. N.

Sol Vithegodsk, t. Russia, on the river Vithega; 36 N. Ustiug. Lat. 61. 30. N.

Sola, small isl. in the Carribbean sea; 30 E. Margarita.

Sola, small isl. among the Philippines, near S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 13. 22. N.

Sola, (*La*), *Pylstart's Islands*, so called by Maurelle.

Solagur, t. Bengal; 25 WNW. Silhet.

Solagi, t. Dagestan; 60 NNW. Derbend.

Solan, country, Africa, on N. bank of the Niger, between Tombuctoo and Cassina.

Solana, r. Spain, in La Mancha, on the Azuer; 100 S. by E. Madrid. Pop. 1,300.

Solander's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near S. coast of New Zealand. It is nothing but a barren rock, about a mile in circuit, remarkably high, & lies full 5 leagues distant from the main. Lon. 192. 49. W. Lat. 46. 31. S.

Solander's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 39. N.

Solanillos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 23 E. Guadalaxara.

Solano, small island near the coast of Peru. Lat. 12. 20. S.

Solano, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 10. 18. N.

Solanta, t. on N. coast of Sicily, which gives name to a cape and a bay; 8 E. Palermo. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 38. 9. N.

Solarosa, t. Sardinia; 9 NE. Oristagni. Pop. 2,000.

Solars, three small islands in the E. Indian sea, under the power of the Dutch, with provisions of every kind, and the middlemost is said to have a good harbour for shipping; E. of Ende island.

Solck, t. Stiria; 16 WNW. Oberwolts.

Soldau, or *Dziadorf*, t. Prussia, Königsberg, 68 E. Culm, 100 S. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 4. E. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 1,679. In November, 1806, a corps of Prussians, consisting of 6,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, were defeated here by the French under marshal Ney.

Soldier's Gut, cove on NE. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Soldier's River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 689 miles from the Mississippi.

Soldin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, capital of a circle, formerly the capital of the New Mark; 32 N. Frankfort on the Oder, 58

NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 2,652. It is situated on a lake to which it gives name, about 6 miles in length, noted for its lampreys. It contains 2 churches, with some manufactures of cloth.

Sole, t. Norway; 6 S. Stavanger.

Solea, or *Soli*, (an. *Epea*.) t. Cyprus, at one time the see of a bishop; 20 NNE. Baffa.

Solebay, see *Southwold*.

Solebury, t. Burks co. Pa., on the Delaware, opposite to Amwell, N. J. Pop. 2,098.

Soleda, t. Cuba; 56 SSE. Havannah.

Solefta, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 40 NNW. Hernosand.

Solek, t. Poland, on the Vistula; 30 N. Sandomirz. Pop. 1,300.

Solemco, t. Hungary; 13 ENF. Gros Wardein.

Solenoe, t. Russia, Kolivan; 104 S. Kolivan. Lon. 80. 54. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

Solenov, lake, Russia; 60 miles long, and 20 broad, with 2 islands, between lake Aral and the Caspian sea. Lon. 56. 14. E. Lat. 43. 50. to 44. 50. N.

Solero, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Alexandria. Pop. 2,893.

Solesmes, t. France, in Sarte; 3 N. Sablé.

Solesmes, t. France, in North; 7 WNW. Landrecy, 9 ENE. Cambay. Pop. 3,215.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by France and the canton of Bâle, E. by Bâle & Zurich, S. and W. by Berne. Sq. m. 275. Pop. in 1808, 47,882; 3,933 Calvinists; the remainder Catholics. The Jura mountains occupy a part of the canton; the rest of it is level and fertile. The ground is partly arable, and partly adapted to pasture; and the cattle of this canton are reckoned the best in Switzerland.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, (an. *Solodunum*.) t. Switz., capital of a canton of the same name, on the Aar; 18 N. by E. Berne, 26 S. by W. Bâle. Lon. 7. 19. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 4,115. H. 553. It stands at the foot of Mount Jura, is divided by the Aar into 2 parts, fortified with walls and bastions, and though irregular and built in a bad taste, has several good edifices. It contains 3 churches, 5 convents, a hospital, a lyceum with 5 professors, and a town library of 8,000 volumes. The environs are pleasant and picturesque. The town is very ancient and several Roman antiquities are found here.

Soleure, t. Luxemburg; 4 NE. Longwy.

Soleutinan, small isl. in the lake of Nicaragua, near S. coast, with a town. Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 11. 25. N.

Solfatara, mt. abounding with sulphur, situated S. of the city of Naples. The mountain appears to have been a volcano, at present extinct. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures of sulphur, alum, and vitriol.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, lake, Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; 11 SE. Rome. It contains several moveable islands of matted sedge and herbage, which may be pushed about with poles. The water is chalky and sulphureous; towards the surface scarcely lukewarm, but deeper, hot, and continually boiling. Bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diseases.

From this lake a river of the same name runs into the Tiber.

Solferina, t. Aust. Italy, in Mantua; 17 NW. Mantua. Pop. 1,500.

Solfwitzburg, or *Solvesborg*, or *Sylvisborg*, s-p. Sweden, in Blekingen; 33 WSW. Carlsrona. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 56. 9. N. Pop. 884. This town is almost environed by the Baltic, and was formerly flourishing. It has a harbour, with a ruinous castle.

Solgalizkaja, t. Russia, Kostroma; 100 NNW. Macariev. Pop. 2,300. Here are large salt works.

Soli, or *Ashaja Tusla*, t. Bosnia; 20 WNW. Zvornick.

Soli, or *Jokari Tusla*, t. Bosnia; 16 WNW. Zvornick.

Soliano, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 75. 14. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Soliano, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 20 WNW. Selinginsk.

Solianskoi Stanitz, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena; 16 NE. Olekminsk.

Solidar, t. Bengal; 26 SSW. Rogonatpour.

Soliek Elseid, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 10 S. Girgê.

Solifo, t. Naples, in Otranto; 9 E. Nardo.

Solignac, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 15 S. Le Puy. Pop. 900.

Soligny, t. France, in Orne; 6 N. Mortagne. Pop. 863.

Solihull, t. Eng., in Warwickshire; 7 SE. Birmingham, 108 NW. London. Lon. 1. 46. W. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 2,581.

Solikamsk, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kama, famous for its salt works; 112 N. Perm. Lon. 56. 15. E. Lat. 59. 36. N. Pop. 3,718.

Solimague, small isl. near W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 36. E. Lat. 18. 3. N.

Soliman, country, Africa, near the source of the Gambia.

Soliman, t. Tunis; 20 ESE. Tunis. The environs are inhabited by the descendants of the Moors, driven out of Spain, who preserve their ancient manners and language, and are more honest than other Africans.

Soliman, (*Bay of*.) bay on W. coast of Africa, in the strait of Babel Mandeb. Lat. 12. 3. N.

Solingen, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf, on the Wipper; 12 ESE. Dusseldorf, 14 N. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 2. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 9,000. It contains a Lutheran, a Reformed, and a Catholic church, a synagogue, and has manufactures of swords, bayonets, knives, &c.

Solio, r. Calabria, which runs into the Mediterranean. Lon. 16. 6. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Solipaca, t. Naples, in Lavora. Pop. 3,132.

Solisten, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 42 NW. Hernosand.

Solitaire Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean; 25 S. Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68. 6. E. Lat. 49. 49. S.

Solitary Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 178. 20. W. Lat. 10. 4. S. This island is low, round, and planted with trees; the coast is surrounded with rocks.

Solitary Islands, cluster of small islands near E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 30. 8. S.

Soljura, t. Bengal; 28 SSE. Curruckpour.

Solkiev, see *Zolkiev*.

Sollam Moss, or *Solway Moss*, tract of country, Eng., in Cumberland, situated N. of the Esk, in that tract which is now reckoned English ground; though before the union of the two kingdoms it was called the bateable or debateable ground, the inhabitants always contending for it, and yielding it to neither. Sollam or Solway Moss consists of 1,600 acres, raised a little above the cultivated tract, a mass of thin peaty mud, with a crust too weak in the driest summer to bear a man's weight.

Sollapour, circar, Hind., Visiapour, between the rivers Kistnah and Beema, near their junction.

Sollapour, t. Hind., capital of a circar, on the Kistnah; 110 SW. Hydrabad, 120 SE. Visiapour. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 16. 22. N.

Soller, t. Majorca; 14 N. Palma. Pop. 5,614. It has a harbour defended by 2 forts, and is situated in a delightful valley, full of orange, lemon, and other fruit trees.

Sollergunge, t. Hind., Oude; 9 E. Lucknow.

Sollero, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, on an island in lake Siljan; 48 NW. Fahlun. Pop. 1,228.

Sollies le Pont, t. France, Var; 7 NE. Toulon, 13 S. Brignolle. Pop. 2,722.

Solms, district, in the west of Germany, in Wetteravia, formerly a principality of the empire, but deprived of that rank in 1806, and subject at present in part to Hesse-Darmstadt and in part to Prussia. It was divided into 2 head lines, Solms-Braunfels, and Solms-Lich, with subordinate lines, as Solms-Hohen-Solms, Solms-Laubaek, Solms-Rodelheim, Solms-Windenfels, and Solms-Baruth. The products are wheat, barley, oats, and flax; and in the hilly part are iron mines. Pop. 36,000.

Solmsbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Lahn, 2 NE. Braunfels.

Solna, *Solein*, or *Zilina*, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 110 N. by W. Buda.

Solnan, r. France, which joins the Seille, at Louhans, in Saône-and-Loire.

Solnicz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 15 E. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,100.

Solo, mt. Naples, in Lavora; 10 SW. Ponte Corvo.

Solo, t. Hind., in Mewah; 30 N. Dig.

Solo, t. S. A., Cordova; 100 NW. Cordova.

Solo, or *Saura-Corta*, inland town, Java, capital of a district, and residence of an emperor. It is large and populous, intersected with broad and shaded streets, running at right angles. The Crattan, where the emperor resides, with his court, is very spacious and comprises several palaces in its area. The emperor has numerous troops, of a motly description. A fine river flows near this town and falls into the harbour of Gressie, affording in the rainy seasons conveyance for the productions of a large tract of country.—Here is a neat European fort and town.

Solofra, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 18 S. Benevento. Pop. 6,059.

Sologne, before the revolution, a district of the government of Orleannois, in France, about 60 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of which Romorantin was the capital.

Solola, or *Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion de Solola*, t. Guatemala, capital of a province of

the same name, 12 leagues from Guatemala. Pop. 4,700.

Solombo, (*Great*), small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 114. 45. E. Lat. 5. 36. S.

Solombo, (*Little*), small isl. a little NE. of Great Solombo.

Solombol, isl. Russia, Archangelskoe, in the river Dwina, where there is a dock-yard for building ships; with a fort and garrison; 5 versts above Archangel.

Solomiac, t. France, Gers; 14 SE. Lectoure, 16 NE. Auch. Pop. 711.

Solomon's River, r. Missouri, which runs into the Kansas.

Solomon's Town, Indian settlement, Ohio, near the head of the Great Miami, 17 S. Fort M'Arthur.

Solomon's Islands, or *Land of the Aracides*, group of islands in the Pacific ocean, situated E. of Papua, in the vicinity of New Guinea. Lon. 154. to 163. E. Lat. 5. to 12. 8. S. Herrera reckons 18 principal ones, from 50 to 300 leagues in circumference. The names of the largest are St. Isabella, St. George, St. Mark, St. Nicholas, Florida, the Isle of Palms, &c. The air of these islands is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the inhabitants numerous, from different shades from white to black.

Solon, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the east side of the Kennebec, opposite to Emden, at Currotunk falls; 18 N. Norridgewock, W. 675. Pop. 468.

Solon, p-t. Courtland co N. Y.; 10 E. Homer, 132 W. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 1,262.

Solon, p-t. Newcastle co. Del.; W. 95.

Solookupa, t. Bengal; 15 NNE. Nuldingah.

Soloon, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 25 m. from the island of Samar. Lon. 125. 42. E. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Solor, isl. in the E. Indian sea, S. of Celebes, about 70 miles in circumference, separated from E. coast of the island of Flores by a narrow channel, called the *Straits of Flores*. Lon. 123. 17. E. Lat. 8. 33. S.

Solot, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 8. S.

Solothurn, see *Soleure*.

Solotkova, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Ilmin; 60 SW. Orlenga.

Solotshev, t. Russia, in Charkov, on the Uda. Pop. 4,742.

Solovetzkoi, small isl. Russia, in the White sea. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 64. 55. N.

Solre le Château, t. France, in North; 6 NE. Avesnes, 7 SE. Maubeuge. Pop. 1,612.

Solsogan Bay, bay on S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 50. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Solsona, or *Salsona*, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 48 NNW. Barcelona, 97 E. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 42. 2. N. Pop. 3,000. Bp. see.

Sollau, t. Han., Luneburg; 29 NNW. Zelle, 29 WSW. Luneburg. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 1,391.

Solte, r. Ger., which rises near Kloppenburg, and joining the Vebne takes the name of *Soest*, on the borders of Friesland.

Soltkott, t. Pru. Minden; 6 SW. Paderborn.

Soltwedel, see *Salzwedel*.

Solue, t. Africa, in Barca; 10 SW. Curen.

Solvach Bay, creek of S. Wales on N. side of St. Bride's Bay; 3 E. St. David's.

Solvesborg, see *Solfwitzburg*.

Solumbere, t. Hind., in Oudipour; 35 S. Asawully.

Solumberga, t. Italy, in Friuli; 7 N. Aviano.

Solway Frith, large bay or arm of the sea, between Scotland and NW. part of the county of Cumberland. The mouth is situated, Lon. 3. 26. W. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Solwytshchegodsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Dwina; 220 E. by N. Vologda. Pop. 2,000.

Solway Moss, see *Sollam Moss*.

Solyhull, see *Solihull*.

Solyma, see *Jerusalem*.

Solyman, see *Soliman*.

Solymania, see *Sherézur*.

Somainpour, t. Hind., Gohud; 25 SE. Calpy.

Somalpet, t. Hind., Berar; 55 NNE. Mahur.

Somanlies, or *Samanlies*, people, Africa, inhabiting the territory which extends westward of Cape Guardafui. In their persons they are neither negroes nor Arabs, having a dark skin, woolly hair, but not flat noses. Their chief town is Berbera.

Sombar, t. Persia, Irak; 114 SW. Hamadan.

Sombernnon, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 13 W. Dijon, 13 N. Arnay le Duc. Pop. 784.

Sombref, t. Neth., Namur; 10 NW. Namur. Pop. 798.

Sombrere Channel, channel between the Nicobar islands. Lon. 94. E. Lat. 7. 32. to 7. 50. N.

Sombrerete, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 55 N. Zacatecas. Lon. 101. 2. W. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Sombrero, small isl. in the West Indies, one of the Antiles; 3 miles in diameter, entirely desert; 33 NW. Anguilla. Lon. 63. 30. W. Lat. 18. 38. N.

Sombrero, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Sombrero, rock, in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 27. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Sombor, t. Aust. Galicia; 66 W. Halicz.

Som-chan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 42. E. Lat. 41. 2. N.

Somebody Knows What, name given to the extremity of the arm of Dusky bay, which Capt. Cook called *Nobody Knows What*.

Someer, t. Hind., Gohud; 10 SE. Lahaar.

Somegill, r. Wales, which runs into the Lug below Presteign, in Radnorshire.

Somenshar, t. Little Bukharia; 15 NW. Hami.

Somerhill, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 517.

Somers, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 8 E. Enfield, 22 NE. Hartford, W. 350. Pop. 1,306.

Somers, formerly *Stephentown*, p-t. Westchester co. N. Y.; 50 N. New York, W. 292. Pop. 1,841. It has a pleasant village, which contains a printing office, and has some trade.

Somers Islands, see *Bermudas*.

Somerset, co. Maine, bounded E. by Penobscot co., S. by Kennebec co., and W. by Oxford. Pop. 1810, 12,910; in 1820, 21,787. Chief town, Norridgewock.

Somerset, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebec, at Alna.

Somerset, t. Windham co. Vt.; 14 ENE. Bennington. Pop. 173.

Somerset, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 13 SSW. Taunton, 42 S. Boston, W. 430. Pop. 1,116.

Somerset, co. N. J., bounded N. by Morris co.,

E. by Essex and Middlesex cos., SE. by Middlesex co., and W. by Hunterdon co. Pop. in 1810, 14,728; in 1820, 16,506. Chief towns, Boundbrook and Somerset.

Somerset, co. S. side of Pa., bounded N. by Cambria co., E. by Bedford co., S. by Maryland, and W. by Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Pop. in 1810, 11,284; in 1820, 13,974.

Somerset, bor., p-t. & cap. Somerset co. Pa.; 35 W. Bedford, 61 ESE. Pittsburg, W. 167. Pop. of the borough 442; including the township, 2,396. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court house, a jail, and a meeting house.

Somerset, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,540.

Somerset, co. Md., bounded N. Delaware, E. by Worcester co., S. by Pocomoke bay, W. by the Chesapeake, and NW. by Dorchester co. Pop. in 1810, 17,195; slaves, 6,975. P. in 1820, 19,579. Chief town, Princess Anne.

Somerset, p-t. & cap. Perry co. Ohio; 18 W. Zanesville, 53 NE. Chillicothe, W. 363. Pop. 344. It has an elevated situation, and contained, in 1817, about 50 houses. About 4 NW. of this town is an area of upwards of 40 acres, inclosed in a stone wall; the stones lying in the utmost disorder. In the centre is a stone mound 12 or 15 feet high. There are also other works.

Somerset, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 863.

Somerset, p-t. Franklin co. Indiana, 80 Indianapolis, W. 569.

Somerset, p-t. & cap. Pulaski co. Ken.; 12 SSE. Stanford, W. 630. It is situated in a fertile country, and contained, in 1817, about 70 houses.

Somerset Forge, p-t. Somerset co. Pa.; W. 191.

Somersetshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by the Bristol channel and Gloucestershire, E. by Wiltshire, SE. by Dorsetshire, and S. and SW. by Devonshire, and NW. by the Bristol channel. Its form is oblong, being in length from NE. to SW. upwards of 80 miles, in breadth between 30 and 40, and in circ., 200. It is divided into 40 hundreds, and 7 liberties, which contain two cities, Bath and Wells, 33 towns, and 482 parishes. Pop. 303,180. Families employed in agriculture 27,472; in trade and manufactures 23,732; otherwise 11,739. Sq. m. 1,545.

Somersworth, t. Strafford co. N. H.; 4 NE. Dover, 15 NNW. Portsmouth. Pop. 841.

Somerville, p-t. Somerset co. N. J., on the Millstone; 13 WNW. New Brunswick, 72 NE. Philadelphia, W. 193.

Somerville, p-t. Morgan co. Alabama; W. 770.

Somerville, p-t. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 56.

Somerton, t. Eng., in Somersetshire, which formerly gave name to the whole county; 13 S. Wells, 123 W. London. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 1,478. A common jail has been erected out of the ruins of a castle; it has a weekly market on Tuesday.

Someroire, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 15 S. St. Dizier, 22 NW. Chaumont en Bassigny. Pop. 1,022.

Somghetia, pr. Georgia; W. of Teflis.

Somino, t. Africa, Bambarra, on the Niger. Lon. 4. 48. W. Lat. 13. 11. N.

Somlyo, t. Transylvania, capital of the county of Kraszna; 40 NW. Clausenburg.

Somma, t. Naples, in Lavora, near which is annually produced between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of silk of the best quality; 10 E. Naples. Pop. 6,782.

Somma, t. Aust. Italy; 24 NW. Milan.

Somma, t. Popedom, Umbria; 4 S. Spoleto.

Sommariva del Bosco, t. Piedmont; 5 SE. Carmagnola, 7 NW. Cherasco. Pop. 5,050.

Sommariva di Perao, t. Piedmont; 6 N. Cherasco, 7 ESE. Carmagnola.

Somme, r. France, which rises near Fossomme, in Aisne, passes by or near St. Quentin, Ham, Peronne, Bray, Corbie, Amiens, Pequigny, Abbeville, St. Valery, &c., and runs into the English channel, about 5 WNW. St. Valery. Length 120.

Somme, dep. France, bounded N. by Straits-of-Calais, E. by Aisne, S. by Oise, and W. by Lower-Seine and the English channel: about 60 miles in length from E. to W., and 30 from N. to S. Pop. 495,058. Sq. m. 2,380. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Amiens, the capital, Abbeville, Doullens, Peronne, and Montdidier.

Sommeary, t. Persia, in Mecran, at the mouth of the river Pooralee, which runs into the Arabian sea.

Sommerda, or *Sommern*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 11 NNE. Erfurt, 12 NW. Weimar. Pop. 1,900.

Sommerdyck, or *Sommelsdyke*, or *Zomerdyck*, t. Holland, on the island of Overflakke; 10 W. Willemstadt, 20 WSW. Dort. Pop. 1,551.

Sommerein, or *Szamarja*, t. Hungary, on the isle of Schutt; 11 SE. Presburg. Pop. 2,682.

Somerreux, t. France, in Oise; 3 NE. Grandvilliers.

Sommerfeld, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 15 S. Crossen, 72 SE. Berlin. Pop. 2,326.

Sommernghem, or *Sommerghem*, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 8 NW. Ghent. Pop. 6,361.

Sommerro, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 24. 36. E. Lat. 60. 8. N.

Sommershausen, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Maine; 4 S. Wurzburg, 41 WSW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 3. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 955. In 1647, the Imperialists were defeated here by the Swedes and French.

Sommiers, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gard; 12 SW. Nismes, 15 NE. Montpellier. Lat. 43. 47. N. Pop. 3,367.

Somondoro, t. New Grenada, Tunja; 29 SE. Tunja, 61 NE. Santa Fe de Bogota. In the vicinity of this town is the celebrated mineral mountain abounding in emeralds, from which immense riches have been extracted.

Somorostro, t. Spain, in Biscay, situated on a bay of the Atlantic; 13 NW. Bilbao. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 43. 19. N. Here is a famous iron mine, one of the most productive in the world; 40,000 tons of iron being annually shipped to the surrounding provinces. The ore forms an uninterrupted stratum, whose thickness varies from 3 to 10 feet, and is covered with a coat of whitish calcareous rock, from 2 to 6 feet thick. It is generally allowed, that no iron in Europe is so easy to fuse, or so soft as this.

Somosierra, t. Spain, in New Castile; 8 N. Buytrago.

Somovnia, t. Bulgaria; 10 W. Nicopoli.

Sompallon, (St. Jago de,) t. New Grenada, on the Madalena, 70 leagues from its mouth.

Sompil, t. Thibet; 45 ESE. Pa.

Sompy, t. France, Marne; 18 NW. St. Menehould.

Somsdorf, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 10 E. Freyberg.

Sonabarya, t. Bengal; 38 NE. Calcutta.

Sonah, t. Bengal; 8 SSE. Ghidore.

Sonan Sundi, t. Congo; 10 W. Cundi.

Sonnapurra, t. Bengal; 26 ESE. Kishenagur.

Sonawry, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 S. Bahraitch.

Sonax, t. Savoy; 4 NNE. Chambery.

Soncino, t. Aust. Italy, in Cremona, on the Oglio; 8 ENE. Crema, 20 N. Cremona. Pop. 3,824.

Sondely, t. Norway, in Bergen; 30 SSW. Romsdal.

Sonderberg, s-p. Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Alsen; 16 ENE. Flensborg. Lon. 9. 47. E. Lat. 54. 55. N. Pop. 2,690. It has a royal palace, and one of the best harbours in Denmark. The inhabitants are chiefly seamen.

Sonderheim, v. Bavaria; 1 E. Hochstatt. At a mill in this place Marshall Tallard was taken prisoner, after the battle of Blenheim.

Sondershausen, t. Ger., capital of the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, on the Wipper; 20 NE. Mulhausen, 26 N. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 3,100. H. 480. It contains 2 chh. and a gymnasium. On an eminence without the town stands the palace, where the ruling prince usually resides; in the armoury of which stands an image of Pastrich, one of the Wendish idols. It has also magnificent gardens. About a half a mile distant is a sulphureous spring.

Sondersitz, see *Ursitz*

Sondor, t. Peru, in Piura, on the Huancabamba. Lat. 5. S.

Sondre Grund, or *Bottomless*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean; about 20 leagues in circ., long, but not broad. It is covered with trees, among which are palmettoes and cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are naked, except a piece of mat round the middle, of a yellowish or reddish brown colour, and black hair; their skin marked with many figures; exceedingly covetous of iron, and thieves. Lon. 148. W. Lat. 15. S.

Sondrio, or *Sonders*, t. Aust. Italy, capital of a delegation of the same name, consisting of the *cidevant* Valteline; 15 E. Chivenna, 22 WSW. Bormio. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 3,515. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on the side of a rock, in a romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, on a small river which runs into the Adda.—Pop. of the delegation 80,796. Sq. m. 1,250.

Sone, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Rangur.

Sonega, t. Neth., Friesland; 9 E. Kuynder.

Songeura, t. Guatemala, in Honduras; 32 N. St. Jorge de Olancho. Lon. 86. 40. W. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Sonehut, t. Hind., in Gundwaneh. Lon. 82. 33. E. Lat. 23. 33. N. It is the capital of a mountain chief, an extensive place, and has a strong mud fort.

Sonehutch, t. Hind., Malwa; 30 NE. Indore.

Sonepour, t. Hind., in Orissa, on the Mahanada; 38 S. Sumbulpour, 30 W. Boad.

Sonergong, see *Sunergong*.

Sonewaldt, t. Pru. Lusatia; 8 S. Luckau.

Soney, t. Hind., Malwa; 9 S. Saurungpour.

Song, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. Lon. 3. 55. W. Lat. 13. 54. N.

Song Song, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 8. 12. S.

Song, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 37 SSW. Ho-nan.

Songari, r. Chinese Tartary, which joins the Amur or Saghalien.

Songari, t. Chinese Tartary; 10 NW. Foe Petoune Hotun.

Songeons, t. France, in Oise; 7 SSW. Grandvilliers, 12 NW. Beauvais. Pop. 1,041.

Songhur, t. Hind., Guzerat, in Wankaner, having in its vicinity 3 ancient temples.

Song-hoa, t. Corea; 50 SW. Hoang.

Songi, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 104. 10. E. Lat. 2. 10. N.

Sonji Tanjang, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 10. E. Lat. 2. 35. N.

Songieu, t. France, in Ain; 13 N. Belley.

Song-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 40 NNE. Kien-nhing.

Song-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; 560 S. Peking. Lon. 120. 44. E. Lat. 31. N. It is situated in the midst of several rivers or canals near the sea, by which means the Chinese junks approach it every way. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which the inhabitants send to different parts of the empire. It has 4 towns in its jurisdiction.

Songkoi, or *Saigong*, large navigable river, Tonquin, which flows through the country into the bay of Tonquin. It is a mile wide at its mouth, and on it are Cachao, Hean, and Domea.

Song-men-chan, small isl. near the coast of China, in Tche-kiang. Lon. 121. 21. E. Lat. 28. 22. N.

Songo, or *Sango*, t. Africa, in Mandingo, near the coast of the Gambia.

Songo, see *Sankari* and *Sonho*.

Songoa, isl. in straits of Malacca, 50 miles in circ. Lon. 100. 30. E. Lat. 2. 18. N.

Songoo, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 7. 20. S.

Songoo, t. on E. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 106. 16. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Songora, see *Sangora*.

Song-tchoui, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 NE. Ou-tchang.

Song-tsi, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 27 W. King-tcheou.

Songy Davan, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 12. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Songy Lama, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 57. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Song-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 22 W. Tchu-tcheou.

Sonho, or *Songo*, or *Sogno*, pr. Congo, lying on S. side of the Zaire, and on the W. bounded by the Atlantic. The inhabitants generally are of a middle stature, with handsome faces, their arms and legs slender, with understandings very acute. Their chief trade with Europeans is in slaves and elephants' teeth.

Sonho, t. Congo, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 7. 30.

S. It is situated on a creek or small river, about a mile from the Zaire; containing about 400 houses, generally thatched, with their side-walls composed of palm-branches, interwoven with leaves. The churches are for the most part built of wood, and covered with boards.

Son-hoit, standard of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 114. 27. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

Sonhoe, t. Bengal; 15 WNW. Moorshedabad.

Sonnebeck, t. Flanders; 5 NE. Ypres.

Sonneberg, t. Austria; 12 SSW. Laab.

Sonneborn, t. Prussia; 5 S. Morungen.

Sonnecque, r. Brabant, which runs into the Senne, 5 miles above Halle.

Sonneg, t. Carinthia; 2 S. Eberndorff.

Sonnen Kogel, mt. Austria; 8 S. Steyr.

Sonnenberg, t. Nassau; 2 NE. Wisbaden.

Sonnenberg, t. Silesia; 6 SE. Grotkau.

Sonnenberg, t. Prussia; 12 SE. Bartensteir.

Sonnenberg, t. Prussia; 16 ENE. Elbing.

Sonnenberg, t. Ger., in Meinungen, capital of a district, on the Rotha; 10 NNE. Coburg, 40 S. Weimar. Pop. 1,884.

Sonnenberg, t. Tyrol, on the Ill; 23 S. Bregentz. It formerly gave name to a county.

Sonnenberg, or *Sunyperk*, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 6 W. Commotan. Pop. 900.

Sonnenburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Lenze; 7 E. Custrin, 18 NNE. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 14. 58. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 1,844.

Sonnarskaret, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 32. E. Lat. 63. 25. N.

Sonnewalde, t. Pru. Frankfort; 10 S. Luckau, 48 S. Berlin. Lon. 13. 38. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 800.

Sonnino, t. Papedom, in Campagna di Roma; 6 N. Terracina.

Sonno, t. Japan, in Nippon; 18 NE. Iwata.

Sonoki, t. Mingrelia; 45 SE. Anarghia.

Sonora, or *New Navarre*, pr. Mexico, in New Navarre, situated on the coast of the gulf of California; 420 m. long, & 380 broad. It is little known, but probably the discovery of some mines of gold and silver, in 1771, may lead to farther discoveries. Pop. 121,400. Chief towns, Arispe, Sonora, and Cinaloa.

Sonora, or *St. Juan Baptista Sonora*, t. Mexico, in Sonora, E. of the gulf of California; about 30 S. Arispe. Lat. 29. 40. N. Pop. 6,400. It is a real of mines of silver and gold, and from these it derives its chief support.

Sonorya, t. Hind., Benares; 10 S. Merzapour.

Sonsbeck, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, Cleves; 11 SSE. Cleves. Pop. 1,413.

Sonseca, t. Spain, New Castile; 8 S. Toledo.

Sonsfeld, t. Pru. Cleves. Pop. 1,118.

Sonsino, see *Soncino*.

Sonsonate, see *La Trinidad*.

Sontag, t. Stiria; 3 NW. Fridau.

Sonthheim, t. Wurt.; 15 SE. Hall. Pop. 764.

Sonthheim, t. Bavaria, on the Maine; 3 N. Kitzingen.

Sonthheim, *Kalten*, see *Kalten Sonthheim*.

Sonthofen, or *Sunthofen*, t. Bavaria, Upper Danube, on the Iller; 18 W. Fuessen; 56 S. Augsburg. Pop. 2,420.

Sonthonax de la Montagne, t. France, in Ain, 6 NW. Nantua, 6 E. Treffort.

Sontius, now *Lisonzo*.

Sontra, t. Hesse Cassel, in Lower Hesse, on the Whora; 22 WSW. Mulhausen, 28 SE. Cassel. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 1,351.

Sonvico, t. Italy; 5 N. Lugano.

Sonus, or *Andonatis*, now *Soane*.

Sonwary, t. Hind., Guzerat; 21 S. Surat.

Sonzay, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 N. Tours.

Soo, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 NW. Uxumi.

Soobarum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 10 NW. Vizigapatam.

Soobka, t. Bengal; 13 S. Boglipour.

Sooboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra; 10 W. Sego.

Soobrudooki, t. Bondou; 12 SW. Fatteconda.

Soodereh, t. Hind., Lahore; 15 SE. Ameenabad.

Sooe, t. Guzerat; 37 NNE. Radumpour.

Sooha, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the river Niger. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Soohagee, t. Hind., in Boggilcund; 30 NNE. Rewah.

Sooka, t. Bengal; 42 W. Silhet.

Sookang, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 14. 45. N.

Sookapoora, km. Japan.

Sookjurah, t. Bengal; 33 W. Nagore.

Sooksor, t. Bengal; 6 N. Calcutta.

Soolaram, t. Hind., in Ellore.

Sooloo, one of the Philippine islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 60,000 inhabitants, who are Malays. The island enjoys a perpetual summer, and produces a great variety of fruit, and that valuable tree the teak is found in great abundance. Many Chinese live on this island, and carry on a great trade, sending to Canton black and white swallo, wax, pearls, teepye, or pearl oystershells, birds'-nests, tortoise shell, sago, rattans, sandal, and various dyeing woods, cinnamon, or cassia, &c. At Sooloo, and many neighbouring islands, the pearl fishery has been carried on for ages, and is the principal source of their wealth. The dominions of Sooloo extend over the principal part of the archipelago of islands between Borneo and Mindanao, called the Soloo Archipelago, and even on the north coast of the former island. Their religion is Mahometan, and in their morals they are faithless and cruel. The English East India company have an agent in this island. The principal town is Bowang, Bewen, Sooloo, or as others call it, Soong, about 3 miles in circuit, and containing about 6,000 inhabitants. The sultan's seraglio contains 200 or 300 women. The situation is between Borneo and Mindanao, 42 SW. from the latter. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 6. N.

Sooloo Archipelago, part of the E. Indian sea, covered with a great number of small islands, extending from SW. coast of Mindanao to NE. coast of Borneo.

Sooma, t. Japan, in Nippon; 45 E. Jedo.

Soomgong, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 10 S. Nagpour.

Soonahatty, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 E. Doesa.

Soonam, or *Sunnam*, t. Hind., in Delhi; 136 WNW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 31. E. Lat. 29. 57. N.

Soonajura, t. Hind., Bengal; 50 W. Silhet.

Soonamooky, t. Bengal; 13 N. Bissunpour. Lon. 87. 33. E. Lat. 23. 18. N.

Soonda, t. Hind., capital of a district, in N. Canara, formerly populous. Lon. 74. 58. E. Lat. 14. 34. N.

Soonergong, see *Sunergong*.

Soongey Pesang Bay, bay on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 50. E. Lat. 0. 57. S.

Soonky, t. Hind., Bahar; 15 WNW. Arrah.

Soonput, t. Hind., in Delhi. Lon. 76. 53. E. Lat. 29. N.

Soonul, t. Hind., in Malwah, of considerable extent, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 76. 5. E. Lat. 24. 21. N.

Soonwalla, t. Hind., Berar; 17 W. Akoat.

Soonygong, t. Goondwana; 60 N. Ramteak.

Soopa, t. Dowlatabad; 27 E. Poorunder.

Soopour, or *Soonpoor*, t. Hind., in Agimere, capital of a small district. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 25. 43. N.

Soopour, t. Napaul, on the borders of Bahar; 120 N. Patna.

Soopour, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Nagore. Lon. 87. 48. E. Lat. 23. 38. N.

Soopour, t. Bengal; 45 NW. Midnapour.

Soopour, t. Hind.; 5 N. Benares.

Soopour, t. Hind., in Oude; 46 NE. Gooracpour. Lon. 84. 13. E. Lat. 27. 20. N.

Soopsundy, t. Carnatic; 10 SSE. Tanjore.

Soor, or *Shoor*, name given to the river Indus, between Attock and Moulton.

Soor, see *Tsor*.

Soorangur, t. Hind., in Orissa, near the river Mahanada; the burial place of an Englishman of the name of Elliot; 200 E. Nagpour, 275 W. Calcutta.

Soorapatee, km. Java, on S. coast, E. of Panaraga.

Soorapetta, t. Golconda; 33 S. Combamet.

Soaratpour, t. Hind., Bahar; 10 NNE. Arrah.

Sooreah, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 28 SSE. Ruttunpour.

Soorjew, name of the Dewah, in Thibet.

Soorma, r. Asia, which rises in Meckley, and runs into the Burrampooter, near Sunerampour, in Bengal.

Soorootoo, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 25 miles in circ. Lon. 108. 36. E. Lat. 2. 45. N.

Sooropoor, t. Hind., in Bejapour, on the Kistnah. Lon. 77. E. Lat. 16. 15. N.

Soorore, circar, Bengal, bounded N., E., and S. by Cossimpour & Dinagepour, & W. by Rajemal; about 10 m. long, & from 5 to 8 broad. Bydell seems to be the chief town.

Soorwall, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 35 W. Allahabad.

Soory, t. Bengal; 7 E. Nagore. Lon. 87. 38. E. Lat. 23. 55. N.

Soosela, t. Africa, Kullo. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 12. 21. N.

Soosneer, t. Hind., in Malwa, of considerable extent. Lon. 76. 10. E. Lat. 23. 55. N.

Soosoo, t. Sumatra, on W. coast, at the bottom of a small bay, with some trade in pepper. Lon. 97. 10. E. Lat. 3. 45. N.

Soosoochoonam, km. Java, on south side of the island, formerly extending to the north coast, and including the territories of Cheribon and the greatest part of the island, under the title of the empire of Java; but it is much fallen from its ancient grandeur, & in the last century was divided into two parts. Jolo is the capital.

Sooswargur, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour; 32 W. Sumbulpour.

Soota, t. Japan, on north coast of Sado.

Sooteeah, t. Hind., Bahar; 15 NNE. Chuprah.

Sooteree, t. Bengal; 12 SE. Ramgur.

Soothill, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 NW. Wakefield. Pop. 2,134.

Sootich, t. Bengal; 15 NNE. Kishenagur.

Sooty, t. Bengal; 30 NE. Calcutta.

Sooty, t. Bengal; 27 N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 11. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Sopediero, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 140 SSW. Parral.

Sopetran, t. Spain, in New Castile; 10 NE. Guadalaxara.

Sophecla, small island in the gulf of Engia; 5 NW. Engia.

Sophene, now *Zoph*.

Sophia, or *Sofia*, (an. *Sardica*,) city, Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 164 WNW. Adrianople, 280 WNW. Constantinople. Lon. 23. 14. E. Lat. 42. 56. N. Pop. 46, or 50,000. H. 8,000. Greek bp. see, & Cath. bp. see. It is the capital of Bulgaria, and a sangiacat. It is commercial, populous, but meanly built, & without walls, & the streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty. It contains 23 mosques; is one of the greatest thoroughfares in Turkey, and is famous for its hot baths, which possess great medicinal virtue.

Sophia, t. Russia, in Petersburg; 16 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 59. 40. N. Pop. 530.

Sophiana, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 24 NW. Tauris.

Sophienberg, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand, situated near the coast of the sound, with a royal palace; 13 N. Copenhagen.

Sophienlust, t. Germany; 3 S. Meinungen.

Sophon, now *Sabanja*.

Sopolo, t. Turkish Albania; 32 SSE. Valona.

Soppau, t. Silesia, in Jagerndorf; 5 N. Jagerndorf. In 1745, the Hungarian malcontents were defeated here by the Prussians.

Soppy, t. on NW. coast of the isl. of Morty. Lon. 128. 15. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Soprony, & *Sopronium*, see *Edenburg*.

Sor, r. France, which runs into the Agout, 6 miles below Castres.

Sora, t. Naples, in Lavora; 31 NNW. Sezza, 60 NW. Naples. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 41. 47. N. Pop. 7,190. Bp. see.

Sor, or *Sohr*, v. Bohemia, Konigingratz, near which, in 1745, the Austrians were worsted by the Prussians; 6 SW. Trautenau.

Sor, see *Tsor*.

Soracte Mons, now *Monte St. Oreste*.

Soragna, t. Parma; 13 NNW. Parma.

Sorarum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 10 W. Cosimcotta.

Soras, t. Peru; 60 S. Guamanga.

Sorau, or *Zyory*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 18 E. Ratibor, 21 N. Teschen. Lon. 18. 40. E. Lat. 50. 1. N. Pop. 1,683.

Soraw, or *Zarow*, t. Pru. Lower Lusatia; 8 W. Sagan, 25 SSE. Guben. Lon. 15. 10. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 4,671. It is one of the most ancient in the country, surrounded with walls in 1207. In it are manufactures of cloth, and a considerable trade in linen and yarn.

Sorbecke, r. which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, and runs into the Rhur, 2 S. Neheim.

Sorbiodunum, now *Sarum*.

Sorboe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Sorbole, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 10 SW. Umea.

Sorbon, or *Sorbonne*, v. France, in Ardennes; 6 N. Rethel. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name.

Sorcerer's Island, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, where the negroes come yearly to sacrifice to their deities, near the mouth of the river Grande.

Sorey, t. France, in Meuse, on the Meuse; 3 SE. Commercy. Pop. 1,720.

Sorde, or *Sordes*, t. France, in Landes, on the gulf of Oleron; 9 E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,224.

Sordun, t. France, Seine-and-Marne; 3 SE. Provins, 7 WNW. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 103.

Sorek, t. Palestine, E. of Askalon, & NE. of Gaza; anciently famous for its wine.

Sorelle, or *Sorel*, r. N. A., which runs from lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence, 45 m. below Montreal. Length 69 miles. This river in a part of its course is sometimes called *Chamblee*, and *Richlieu*, from the names of places situated upon it. See *Chamblee*, and *Richlieu*.

Sorel, or *Sorelle*, or *William Henry*, t. Lower Canada, at the junction of the river Sorel with the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73.22.W. Lat. 45.55.N. Pop. about 1,500. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and it contains 1 Protestant and 1 Cath. church, and about 150 houses, exclusive of stores and government buildings.

Sorel, cape on north coast of the island of Jersey; 7 NE. St. Helier.

Sore, t. France, in Landes; 27 N. Monte-de-Marsan, 33 NNE. Tartas. Pop. 1,529.

Sorento, or *Sorrento*, (an. *Syrentum*, and *Sorrentum*,) s-p. Naples, in Principato Citra; 15 S. Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 4,124. Abp. see. It is situated on a hill, rising from the sea-shore, between the two lofty mountains of Vico and Massa, which shelter it from the west and south winds. The many ruins of edifices shew that this town was anciently much larger than it is now. It was anciently adorned with several magnificent temples, among which were those of Juno, Diana, and Hercules. The situation is delightful, being surrounded with a multitude of gardens and hills, in which Pomona, Vertumnus, Flora, and Bacchus seemed to have fixed their abode. Here are fruit trees of every kind, and among others, orange and lemon trees, the fruits of which are surprisingly large. Its wines were applauded by ancient authors.—Sorrento was the native place of the learned Bernardin Rota and the renowned Torquato Tasso.

Sorey, t. France, Meuse; 3 SSE. Commercy, 6 N. Vancoulières.

Soreze, t. France, in Tarn; 12 SSW. Castres, 18 SE. Lavaur. Pop. 2,712.

Sorgano, t. Sardinia; 38 E. Bosa.

Sorgenfrey, or *Sans Souci*, t. Denmark, Zealand, with a royal palace; 6 N. Copenhagen.

Sorgues, or *Pont de Sorgue*, t. France, on the river Sorgue; 6 miles from Avignon. P. 1,372.

Sorgue, r. France, which rises from the fountain of Vaucluse, and runs into the Rhone, by several mouths, at and near Avignon.

Sori, t. Genoa; 9 SE. Genoa.

Soria, t. Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province, near the source of the Duero, built near the ruins of the ancient *Numantia*; 70 W. Saragossa, 116 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 41. 47. N. Pop. 6,000. It is a dull, gloomy place, containing 15 churches, 11 monasteries, 4 hospitals, and has some manufactures.—Pop. of the province, in 1797, 198,107. Sq. m. 4,300. It is hilly, and except the tract along the Ebro, by no means fertile.

Soriant, r. on west coast of Celebes, which runs into the sea. Lon. 119. 48. E. Lat. 3. 9. S.

Soriano, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 6 ESE. Viterbo.

Soriano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 ESE. Mileto, 17 ENE. Nicotera. Pop. 3,601.

Soriboa, t. Peru, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Chacapoyas.

Soricina, t. Italy; 14 NW. Cremona.

Sorigo, t. Italy, in Lario; 27 N. Como.

Sorin, r. France, which runs into the Rhone, at Roanne.

Sorito, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 5 ESE. Mileto.

Soriva, t. Italy, in Feltri; 6 W. Feltri.

Sorki, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 W. Rotasgur.

Sorlecheu, t. Brabant; 6 ENE. Avesnes.

Sorn, parish, Scot., in Ayrshire, on the Ayr; 12 m. from Irvine. Pop. 2,606.

Sornac, t. France, in Correze, near the Diege; 36 NE. Tulle. Pop. 1,453.

Sornzig, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 3 S. Mugeln.

Soro, r. Portugal, which runs into the Tagus, near Salvaterra, in Estremadura.

Sorochinskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Samara; 80 NW. Orenburg.

Soroe, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, surrounded by 3 fresh water lakes; 8 W. Slagelse, 35 SW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 55. 27. N. Pop. 500. Here is a royal academy, endowed with the revenues of a rich convent, which was dissolved at the revolution.

Soroe, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 70. 30. N.

Sorooman, t. Arabia, Oman; 110 SW. Julfa.

Soroto, t. Thibet; 70 WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Sorro, t. Africa, in Beeroo; 85 SW. Walet.

Sors, t. Sardinia; 10 NNE. Sassari.

Sorsele, t. Swedish Lapland, in Pitea; 105 W. Pitea. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 65. 33. N.

Sorsoken, s-p. in SE. part of Luçon.

Sort, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 18 W. Urgel.

Sort, (an. *Macomades Syrtis*,) s-p. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Sidra. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 30. 28. N.

Sortino, t. Sicily, in Val di Noto. Pop. 6,000.

Sortinskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 72 SSW. Berezov.

Sortowitz, t. Prussia, in Culm; 10 N. Culm.

Sorundo, t. Sweden, Sudermanland; 20 SSW. Stockholm.

Sorut, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, 120 m. long, and 40 broad.

Sorwy, r. Monmouthshire, which runs into the Edwith.

Sos, (an. *Sotiates*,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 WSW. Mezin, 10 SW. Nerac. P. 676.

Sos, t. Spain, in Aragon; 30 W. Jaca. Pop. 2,320.

Sos, r. Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Sinca, near Monçon.

Sosa, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 15 SSE. Zwickau, 22 SSW. Chemnitz.

Sose, r. Ger., which runs into the Ruhme, 9 E. Nordheim.

Soses, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 6 SW. Lerida.

Sosninskaia, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 32 N. Novgorod.

Sosnilza, t. Russia, in Novgorod-Sieverskoi; 32 SSW. Novgorod-Sieverskoi. Lon. 32. 46. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Sosnopa, t. Russia, in Perm; 48 S. Osa.

Sosnovoi, isl. Russia, in the river Angara; 96 NNW. Ilmsk.

Sosnovskoi, t. Russia, Kolivan. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Sospello, t. Piedmont, capital of a district, formed of a part of Nice, on the river Bevera; 7 NW. Vintimiglia, 10 NE. Nice. Pop. 3,157. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents, and a gymnasium.—Pop. of the district 39,387.

Sosti, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 10 S. Squillace.

Sosva, r. Russia, which rises in the government of Tobolsk, Lon. 59. 54. E. Lat. 61. 10. N. Soon after it enters the province of Ekaterinburg, and takes a southern course to Lat. 59. N. It then bends its course easterly, and loses itself in lake Phelim, in the government of Tobolsk; Lon. 63. 54. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Sosva, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 40 S. Berezov.

Sosznizowitz, or *Saszinkowintz*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 17 NE. Ratibor, 35 SE. Oppeln. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

Sota de Palana, t. Cuba; 100 SW. Havannah.

Soti, t. Africa, in Whidah; 18 W. Sabi.

Sotiates, or *Sotiacum*, now *Sos*.

Sotran, t. Arabia, Yemen; 44 SSW. Saade.

Sotcheou, t. Corea; 403 E. Peking. Lon. 124. 34. E. Lat. 40. 9. N.

Sotello, t. Spain, Old Castile; 30 S. Burgos.

Sotoquina, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 8 NNW. Tunja.

Sottern, lake, Sweden, Nericia; 14 SE. Orebro.

Sottervast, t. France, Channel; 9 W. Valognes.

Sotteville, t. France, on S. side of the Seine; 3 S. Rouen. Pop. 3,000.

Sotovento, see *Leeward Islands*.

Sou, or *So-tcheou*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 837 W. Peking. Lon. 98. 44. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Souady, or *Sohar*, small isl. in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Oman. Lat. 24. 14. N.

Soually, or *Suady*, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 23 S. Abu Girge.

Sovana, t. Tuscany; 45 NNW. Rome, 55 S. Florence. Bp. see.

Souananpour, t. Golconda; 10 S. Hydrabad.

Soubts, t. France, Herault; 3 N. Lodeve.

Soubize, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 3 W. Rochefort, 7 NNE. Marennes. Pop. 476.

Souc, t. Thibet; 360 NNE. Lassa. Lon. 94. 24. E. Lat. 33. 18. N.

Souceyrac, t. France, in Lot, district of Figeac. Pop. 1,629.

Soucook, r. N. H., which rises in Gilmanton,

and runs SW. into the Merrimack, N. of Pembroke.

Souctou, mt. Thibet. Lon. 84. 19. E. Lat. 31. 18. N.

Soucy, t. France, in Yonne; 3. N. Sens.

Soudah, rocky, desert country, Africa, between Tripoli and Fezzan.

Soudan, *Negroland*, or *Nigritia*, so called by the Moors and Arabs. It signifies the country of the Negroes, and is vaguely applied to countries in the interior of Africa, particularly on the Nile, including Tombuctoo, Houssa, Cassina, &c. Abulfeda includes all the known parts of Africa S. of the great desert in Belan Soudan, or the country of Soudan.

Soudan, see *Bahhar Soudan*.

Soude St. Croix, t. France, Marne; 10 W. Vitry.

Soveib, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 20 NW. Bassora.

Soue-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 30 SW. Hoa.

Sovel, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Tonquin. Lon. 105. 42. E. Lat. 11. 2. N.

Soue-ouie-chan, t. Corea; 30 NW. Longkouan.

Soverdem, t. Italy; 5 N. Belluno.

Souerich, t. Armenia, in Ourfa; 60 NE. Ourfa. Pop. 500.

Souf, or *Vostani*, the middle district of Egypt, between the Bahira and Said.

Souffel, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, 4 miles below Strasburg.

Souffrior Mountain, the most northerly of a chain running through the centre of the island of St. Vincent, and the highest of the whole; estimated between 2, and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is volcanic, and had a remarkable eruption on the 30th of April, 1812.

Souffriere Bay, bay on E. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 17. W. Lat. 15. 31. N.

Sou-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 47 SW. Ngan-king.

Souhaitou, t. Thibet; 28 WNW. Yolotou Hotun.

Souhegan, r. which rises in W. part of Hillsborough co., N. H., and in Ashburnham, Mass., and runs E. into the Merrimack, in the town of Merrimack, opposite to Litchfield.

Soai, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 527 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 40. E. Lat. 31. 48. N.

Soui-chonto, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami. Lon. 94. 37. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Soviese, t. Moldavia; 44 W. Birlat.

Soui-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 30 N. Louy.

Souillac, t. France, Lot; 9 NNE. Gourdon, 18 E. St. Cere. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 1,306.

Souilly, t. France, in Meuse; 7 SSW. Verdun, 9 ESE. Clermont en Argonne. Pop. 756.

Souin-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 ESE. Tsin.

Soui-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 17 WNW. Yun-hing.

Soui-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, at the conflux of the rivers Yan and Kincha; 850 SW. Peking. Lon. 104. 23. E. Lat. 28. 40. N.

Soui-te, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Voutin; 337 WSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 34. E. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Soui-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 20 NNE. Tsun-y.

Soukapura, km. on S. coast of Java.

Soukene, t. Africa; 130 S. Tripoli.

Soukerke, t. Flanders; 5 NW. Bruges.

Sou-kise, t. China, in Hou-quang, on the river Lo; 55 NNW. Pao-king.

Soulaines, t. France, in Aube; 12 N. Bar sur Aube, 27 E. Troyes. Pop. 709.

Soulak, r. Russia, which runs into the Caspian sea, 15 S. Tarku.

Soulamcourt, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 4 E. Bourmant.

Soule, before the revolution, a small country of France, between Bearn and Navarre, of which Mauleon was the capital, now in the department of the Lower-Pyrenees.

Soullieres, t. Savoy; 20 E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Soulona, t. Thibet; 20 ESE. Coucour-Hoton.

Soultz, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 8 NNE. Haguenau, 2 S. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,270.

Soumenzac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 NW. Lausun, 13 NNE. Marmande. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 44. 41. N. Pop. 1,504.

Sound, or *Oresound*, the strait, or narrow sea between Denmark and Sweden, through which vessels pass out of the North sea into the Baltic, and return by the same channel. The strait is about 4 miles over, and the Danes take a toll of all ships that pass through the strait. The number of vessels which passed the Sound in 12 years, viz. from 1786, to 1797 inclusive, was 119,356. The English, French, Dutch, and Swedes, pay 1 per cent., and all other nations $1\frac{1}{4}$. Out of this toll, the king of Denmark maintains all the light houses on the coasts from Copenhagen to the extremity of North Jutland.

Sound Holm, one of the Shetland islands, near the SW. coast of Yell.

Soundipour, t. Hind., Bahar; 8 S. Rotasgur.

Soune, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 57. S.

Sounmen Harho Hotun, or *Soumen Char*, t. Chinese Tartary, Hami; 15 NW. Hami Hotun.

Sounisa, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 27 E. Amasreh, 27 N. Tocat.

Souprosse, t. France, in Landes; 6 SE. Tartas, 10 SW. Mont de Marsan.

Sour, see *Burg Hamza*, and *Sur*.

Sour, r. Ger., which rises near Bastogne, and runs into the Moselle, 3 m. above Treves.

Sour Guslan, t. Algiers, near Mount Jurjura.

Soura, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 153 NW. Bassora.

Sourabaya, t. Java, on NE. coast, near the mouth of a navigable river of the same name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea. Lon. 112. 55. E. Lat. 7. 14. S. It is a large and flourishing town, well built, and some of the houses are elegant. The river divides the European part from the Chinese and native quarter. It is situated within the narrow strait, which is formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and at the mouth of the river is Fort Calimas, a circular battery, mounting 40 guns, and commanding a sweep across the strait. The roads and avenues around the town are delightful. The ground is rather low, being chiefly cultivated with rice, interspersed with cocoa nut and other fruit trees;

and the district is populous and productive. In proportion as the neighbouring town of Gressie has fallen to decay, the new one of Sourabaya has risen rapidly in population and prosperity.

Sourah, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 20 SSE. Jaffierabad.

Souran, t. Persia, Chorasan; 255 N. Herat.

Sourapata, km. on the S. coast of Java.

Souratau Houtchin, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 114. 34. E. Lat. 43. 54. N.

Sourdeval de la Barre, t. France, in Channel; 4 N. Mortain, 5 S. Vire. Pop. 3,896.

Soure, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Soure; 12 SW. Coimbra. Pop. 3,200.

Soure, r. Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, 4 S. Mortemor o Velho.

Sourerah, t. Hind., Cicacole; 40 WNW. Ganjam.

Sourgote, t. Asiatic Russia, on the Oby. H. 158. Chh. 2.

Sourgout, see *Surgut*.

Sauri, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the Persian gulf; 38 SW. Ormus.

Sourman, t. Thibet; 250 NE. Lassa.

Sournat, t. France, Correze; 9 NNW. Ussel.

Sournia, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 7 N. Prades, 21 W. Perpignan. Pop. 761.

Sourlou, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 94. 24. E. Lat. 44. 51. N.

Sourunge, t. Hind., Cicacole; 35 SW. Ganjam.

Sousa, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 Oporto. Pop. 4,000.

Souso, t. Natolia; 24 N. Satalia.

Sousougherlik, t. Natolia; SE. Balikesri.

Souserac, t. France, Lot; 6 E. St. Cere.

Souston, t. France, in Landes, on a lake of the same name; 14 NW. Dax. Pop. 2,600.

Sou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai; 562 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. E. Lat. 31. 22. N. This is one of the most beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans, who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou is intersected by canals of fresh water. There is not perhaps in the world a country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation, or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered the paradise of China. Above (say the Chinese authors) is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou. To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its jurisdiction extends over only 8 towns, one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third.

Sout ell Tell, mt. Algiers; 30 NE. Tremecen.

Soutello, t. Portugal, in Beira; 17 W. St. Joao do Pesqueira.

Souterraine, (La,) t. France, in Creuse; 17 W. Guret, 27 NNE. Limoges. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 46. 15. N. Pop. 2,922.

South Anna River, see *Anna*.

South Bay, bay on the coast of Long Island; extending from Hempstead to Southampton.

South Bay, or *Ungava*, bay in Hudson's straits, on N. coasts of Labrador, W. of Cape Chidley.

South Bay, an arm of lake Champlain, extending westerly from the S. extremity.

South Branch Fort, fort, N. A., on the south branch of the Saskashawin river, about 120 miles above its junction with the north branch.

South Cape, cape at S. extremity of New Holland. Lon. 146. 56. E. Lat. 43. 42. S.

South Creek, r. N. Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound, Lon. 76. 48. W. Lat. 34. 54. N.

South Downs, downs, England, between Brighthelmstone and Lewes.

South-East, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y.; 18 E. West Point, W. 294. Pop. 1,909.

South-East Bay, bay of SE. extremity of Tavai Poenammoo. Lon. 191. 20. W. Lat. 46. 45. S.

South End, v. Eng., in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness, much frequented as a bathing place; 42 E. London.

South Esk, r. Scotland, which rises in several small streams on the W. part of Angus, and runs into the German sea, a little below Montrose, Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 56. 40. N.

South Farms, see *Litchfield*.

South Friar's Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 3 ESE. Bassetterre.

South Hams, tract of land in the county of Devon, celebrated for cider, in the neighbourhood of Torbay.

South Haven Point, long, crooked projection of land on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the English channel, which forms one of the points of the entrance into Pool harbour.

South Head, cape on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 108. 17. W. Lat. 24. 2. S.

South Hero, p-t. Grand Isle co. Vt., on an island in lake Champlain; 15 NNW. Burlington, W. 524. Pop. 826.

South Hill, p-v. Mecklenburgh co. Va.; W. 230.

South Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 20. E. Lat. 17. S.

South Island, small isl. in the strait of Saller, near S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

South Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of the island of Boutton. Lon. 122. 50. E. Lat. 5. 42. S.

South Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 20. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

South Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

South Mountain, see *Blue Ridge*.

South Mountain, mt. Pa., on W. side of Adams co.

South Point, cape on S. coast of the island of Anticosti. Lon. 62. 35. W. Lat. 49. 5. N.

South Point, cape at S. extremity of Barbadoes. Lon. 58. 23. W. Lat. 13. N.

South Point, cape on SW. coast of Sir Henry Martin's island. Lon. 220. 15. E. Lat. 8. 58. S.

South Point, cape on SW. coast of the island of Fortaventura. Lon. 14. 1. W. Lat. 28. 1. N.

South Quay, p-v. Nansemond co. Va.; W. 213.

South River, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, 6 S. Annapolis.

South River, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 70. 26. W. Lat. 46. 56. N.

South River, r. Antigua, which runs into the sea, a little N. Young Point.

South Sea, now usually called *Pacific Ocean*.

South Sea Castle, fortress, England, in Hants, originally a block-house; 1 mile from Portsmouth.

South West Bay, bay on SW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, between Cape South and Cape West.

South West Cape, cape on S. coast of New Holland, in the S. Pacific ocean, NW. of South Cape. Lon. 146. 7. E. Lat. 43. 37. S.

South West Isles, 7 small islands, of which Kissier is the chief, dependent on the Banda Isles, lying SW. of them all. They are low, and surrounded by shoals and rocks. The natives are represented as savage and perfidious; amounting, in 1796, to 36,266, of whom 2,322 had been converted to Christianity.

South West Point, cape on SW. coast of the island of Anticosti. Lon. 63. 4. W. Lat. 49. 25. N.

South West Point, see *Kingslon*, Ten.

Southaker Ledge, reef of rocks, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 50. 5. N.

Southam, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, market on Monday; 10 E. Warwick, 83 NW. London. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 1,007.

Southampton, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 18 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 416.

Southampton, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 9 SW. Northampton, 98 W. Boston, W. 372. Pop. 1,160. In this town there is a lead mine. The vein, which contains a rich ore, is extensive, but narrow, and so imbedded in granite that it is difficult to come at it. The ore is rich, yielding from 50 to 60 per cent of soft lead. The hill from which the ore is dug extends from Montgomery to Hatfield. At the mines are found barytes, fluete of lime, and beautiful specimens of crystalized quartz.

Southampton, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on S. side of Long island; 100 E. New York, W. 329. Pop. in 1810, 3,989; in 1820, 4,229. It contains 4 post villages, Sag Harbour, Westhampton, Southampton, and Bridge Hampton.

Southampton, t. Cumberland co. Pa. P. 1,080.

Southampton, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,348.

Southampton, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,158.

Southampton, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 540.

Southampton, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 907.

Southampton, co. SE. part of Va., bounded NW. by Sussex and Surry cos., E. by Isle of Wight and Nansemond cos., S. by N. Carolina, and SW. by Greenville co. Pop. in 1810, 13,497; slaves 6,406. Pop. in 1820, 14,170. Chief town, Jerusalem.

Southampton, t. Eng., in the county of Hants, or Southampton; 12 SSW. Winchester, 75 WSW. London. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. in 1811, 9,617. H. 1,669. It is pleasantly situated on a large estuary, called Southampton water, on a tongue of land formed by that water and the river Itchin. The town is noted for the beauty of its surrounding scenery, and it presents a picturesque appearance from different points of view. The town is well paved,

and High street, more than a mile long, is particularly handsome. It contains five parish churches, an Independent and a Baptist meeting house, a grammar school, an asylum for the orphans of soldiers, a hospital, &c. It is well situated for commerce, and carries on considerable trade in wine, corn, timber, &c. It is considerably resorted to for sea bathing; and has a chalybeate spring of some repute. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and 2 annual fairs.

Southborough, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 NNE. Worcester, 28 W. Boston, W. 410. Pop. 1,030.

Southbridge, t. Worcester co., incorporated in 1814, lying on S. side of Sturbridge, and W. side of Dudley. Pop. 1,066.

Southbury, p-t. New Haven co. Ct., on NE. side of the Housatonic, opposite to Newtown; 20 NW. New Haven, 40 SW. Hartford, W. 322. Pop. 1,662.

Southfield, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 26 SE. Lenox, 112 WSW. Boston. Pop. 147.

Southfield, cap. Richmond co., on S. side of Staten island; 12 S. New York. Pop. 1,012. It lies on W. side of the Narrows. See *Richmond*.

Southfleet, parish, Eng., in Kent; 5 E. Dartford, 20 E. London. Pop. 584.

Southington, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 182.

Southill, parish, Eng., Bedfordshire; 4 Biggleswade, 43 N. London. Pop. 1,024.

Southminster, t. Eng., in Essex; 11 SE. Malden. Pop. 1,289.

Southmolton, or *South Moulton*, t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Mole, which runs into the Tau; 186 W. London. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 2,739. It contains many well built houses, a respectable free school, and manufactures of serges, felts, and shalloons. Market on Saturday.

Southold, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on NE. part of Long Island; W. 341. Pop. 2,868. It contains 4 post villages, Southold, Mattatuck, Oyster Pond Point, and Cutchogue.

Southold, t. U. C., on the coast of lake Erie.

Southwark, t. Eng., in Surrey, chief town of the county, and also a suburb of the city of London. It is usually called *the Borough*, and together with the adjacent parishes, constitutes the great division of the metropolis which lies on the south side of the Thames. The borough extends $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from east to west, and 1 mile in breadth, the whole of the included area being now covered with houses, public buildings, and streets; while the bank of the river is occupied with ware houses, manufactories, &c. The principal public buildings are the churches, several hospitals, prisons, &c. Though a ward of the city, it still retains the privilege of sending 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1811, 72,119. H. 12,207.

Southwells, t. on S. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Southweald, v. & parish, Eng., in Essex; 4 Rumford, 16 ENE. London. Pop. 1,010.

Southwell, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire; 12 NE. Nottingham, 135 N. London. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 58. 5. N. Pop. 2,674. Its church is collegiate, large, celebrated for the beauty and variety of its architecture, and was founded in

the 7th century. There belong to it 16 prebendaries or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organist, 6 singing men, 6 choristers, besides 6 boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Southwick, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 9 SW. Springfield, 92 WSW. Boston, W. 379. Pop. 1,255.

Southwold, s-p. Eng., in Suffolk; 35 NE. Ipswich, 104 NE. London. Lon. 1. 39. E. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 1,369. It is situated on a point of land at the mouth of the river Blythe, in a bay of the German ocean, almost surrounded by the sea at high water. It is fortified with two batteries, and has a weekly market on Thursday. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight in the year 1666, between the English fleet of 114 men-of-war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men-of-war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 70 ships, 2 admirals, and near 6,000 men; while the English lost only one ship and some officers.

Souto Major, t. Portugal, in Beira; 14 NW. Pinhel.

Soutra Hill, the westernmost hill of the Lammermuir ridge, Scotland, 1,000 feet high.

Soutson, t. Little Bukharia; 150 WNW. Cashgar.

Souverabo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Souvenirinho, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 17 WNW. O Crato.

Souvigny, t. France, in Allier; 6 W. Moulins. Pop. 2,639.

Souzel, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 NNW. Estremos. Pop. 2,000.

Sow, r. Eng., in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Trent, 3 E. Stafford.

Sow, r. Eng., in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Avon, 4 N. Warwick.

Sow and Pigs, rocks in the German sea, near E. coast of England, and the county of Northumberland; 3 ENE. Blythe. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 55. 9. N.

Sow and Pigs, rocks on the coast of Massachusetts, SE. of Buzzard's bay.

Sowagapour, t. Bahar; 27 NNW. Hajypour.

Sowerby, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 SW. Halifax. Pop. 5,177 — Native, abp. Tillotson.

Sowlee, t. Bengal; 17 E. Boglipour.

Sowray, t. Hind., in Chanderee; 40 SSE. Chandaree.

Sowree, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Jellasure.

Soyde, t. Norway; 36 N. Stavanger.

Soydpour, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Silhet.

Soyennom Indians, N. A., on Lewis' river, W. of the Rocky mountains. No. 400.

Soyland, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 SSW. Halifax. Pop. 1,888.

Soyolla, isl. in the Red sea, and the principal of a cluster. Lon. 59. 38. E. Lat. 14. 2. N.

Soyon, t. France, in Drôme, on the Rhone; 9 S. Valence.

Soz, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, 16 S. Bilitzi, in Mogilev.

Spa, t. Neth., in Liege; 16 SE. Liege, 21 E. Huy, 200 NE. Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 3,119. It is situated on a rivulet that

runs into the Ourte, with meadows and cultivated fields in its immediate vicinity, but with high and steep mountains at a short distance, so that the country around forms a wild and romantic landscape, but is unproductive.

Spa has been long famous for its medicinal springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, and are 6 or 7 in number; the principal ones are Pouhon, Geroustere, Sauveniere, and Tonnelet. The waters are all chalybeate, and those of Pouhon being the most strongly impregnated, are bottled for exportation. Their effect is diuretic and exhilarating; useful in cases of relaxation, obstructions of the liver, &c. They are visited in the warm season, lasting about 4 months; the company is composed in a great measure of men of rank from Germany, France, Netherlands, and England. Spa is provided with various amusements, and has good accommodations; the new Vauxhall is one of the finest buildings of the kind on the continent. The town on account of its being resorted to from various parts of Europe has been allowed neutrality during the hottest wars.

Spachendorf, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 18 SW. Troppau. Pop. 1,249.

Spachteria, now Zonchio.

Spafford, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on E. side of Skaneateles lake; 13 S. Onondaga, W. 391. Pop. 1,294.

Spafford, p-v. Venango co. Pa.; 15 E. Franklin, 85 N. by E. Pittsburg, W. 272.

Spafford's Lake, see *Chesterfield*, N. H.

Spaggot, r. which rises in N. H., and runs into the Merrimack, in Methuen.

Spagmagmursi, (an. *Aractus*.) r. Albania, which runs into the gulf of Arta.

Spaichingen, t. Wurt., in Upper Neckar; 8 SE. Rothweil, 50 SSW. Stutgard. Pop. 1,947.

SPAIN, country, Europe, bounded N. by the bay of Biscay and France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Mediterranean and straits of Gibraltar, and W. by the Atlantic and Portugal. Lon. 9. 13. W. to 3. 15. E. Lat. 36. 0. to 43. 46. N. Greatest length from E. to W., 650 miles; greatest breadth from N. to S. 550. It possesses several islands in the Mediterranean; on the coast of Africa, the Canaries; in Asia, the Philippines; and in America, Cuba, Porto Rico, together with continental possessions of vast extent, but now in a revolted state.

Divisions. Several of the general divisions or provinces of Spain take the title of kingdom.

<i>Divisions</i> .	<i>Sq.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
New Castile.		
Province of Madrid	1,330	228,500
Guadalaxara	1,970	121,100
Cuenca	11,410	294,300
Toledo	8,863	370,600
La Mancha	7,620	205,600
Old Castile.		
Avila	2,600	118,100
Segovia	3,502	164,000
Soria	4,118	199,000
Burgos	7,752	470,600
Estramadura	14,478	428,500
Andalusia.		
Cordova	4,202	252,000
Jaen	3,236	207,000
Seville	9,080	746,200

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Grenada	9,720	693,000
Sierra Morena, settlements in	1,304	6,200
Murcia	7,957	383,000
Aragon	14,882	657,400
Valencia	7,764	825,000
Catalonia	12,111	859,000
Balearic Isles.		
Majorca	1,352	140,700
Minorca	242	31,000
Ivica and Formentara	181	15,000
Navarre	2,475	221,800
Biscay		
Biscay Proper	1,280	111,400
Guipuscoa	628	104,500
Alava	1,093	67,500
Asturias	3,725	364,200
Leon.		
Leon	5,943	239,800
Palencia	1,751	118,100
Salamanca	1,128	210,000
Valladolid	3,272	187,400
Zamora	1,606	71,400
Toro	1,992	97,400
Galicia	16,066	1,142,600

176,627 10,352,200

Pop. in 1715, less than 7,000,000; in 1768, 9,000,000; in 1788, nearly 10,000,000; in 1816, 10,372,000; in 1821, 11,248,026. This statement indicates that, contrary to a common impression, there has been, within the last century, a great increase of the population of Spain.

Chief towns. The chief towns are Madrid, the capital, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Cadiz, Saragossa, Malaga, Grenada, Murcia, and Carthage. The principal seaports are Cadiz, Barcelona, Malaga, Carthage, Alicante, Corunna, Bilbao, and St. Sebastian.

Face of the country. Spain is a mountainous country, and a large portion of it has an elevated surface. The Pyrenees form its north-eastern barrier, and are connected with the Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the north of Spain, parallel with the bay of Biscay. From nearly the middle of this range, a secondary chain separates from it extending to the south, and branching into 4 other chains, extending to the west and east. In the south and southeastern parts are extensive plains.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Minho, Duero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Xucar, and Ebro.

Soil, productions, &c. The soil, when well watered, is for the most part fertile, but it is often left in a dry and parched state, particularly in the central parts. The productions are wheat, maize, barley, oats, hemp, flax, millet, coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, cocoa, vines, olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, &c. Iron mines are abundant; there are also mines of lead, copper, coal, &c. The basis of a great part of the mountains, is calcareous, the rocks being composed chiefly of varieties of marble & limestone. Salt obtained by evaporation, is a principal product. Sheep are very numerous, and their wool has long been celebrated. Andalusia is famous for its breed of horses. Mules are in general use for travelling; cattle are less numerous than

the wants of the country require. Cultivation is in a very backward state, owing to various discouragements of agriculture, the loss of time in holydays, &c. The proportion of the inhabitants engaged in agriculture in Spain is said to be only one third; in France two thirds.

Climate. The climate is pleasant & refreshed by sea breezes; in the elevated parts in the interior, it is subject to piercing winds in winter; in the southern parts, it is hot, at some seasons unhealthy, and subject to a scorching wind from Africa called the Solano.

Trade. The exports consist of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive oil, silk, salt, &c. The amount in 1792, was computed at £7,000,000 sterling, and is not supposed to have ever exceeded £9,000,000. The manufactures are few; those conducted with the most spirit are silk and leather.

Finances. The finances have long been in a state of disorder. The revenue arises chiefly from taxes, and every year falls short of the expenditure. In 1817, the revenue was stated at £6,000,000; the expenditure at upwards of £7,000,000. The national debt is between £150,000,000 and £200,000,000.

Government. The government is a hereditary monarchy, heretofore nearly absolute, but since the re-proclamation or the Spanish constitution on the 4th of March, 1820, the power of the king is greatly limited. It is declared a limited hereditary monarchy, and the power of making laws is fixed in the cortes jointly with the king; and the execution of them in the king. The cortes is composed of deputies, chosen for two years, by the citizens; one deputy being elected for every 70,000 souls. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable; but he cannot prevent the assembling of the cortes, or suspend or dissolve them. There are 7 ministers of public affairs. The liberty of the press is acknowledged, and the trial by jury has been introduced.

Army and navy. The army consisted, in 1821, of about 50,000 men; and the navy in 1814, of 5 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 65 smaller vessels. The chief naval stations are Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthage.

Religion. The Roman Catholic is the only religion openly tolerated. There are 9 archbishops, 61 bishops, and about 40,000 clergy, distributed throughout 18,871 parishes. In addition to these, there were previously to 1820, 2,000 monasteries, containing about 50,000 monks, and 1,075 convents containing about 20,000 nuns. A part of these have been lately abolished, and a portion of other church property has been appropriated to the public use. The prelates have had in some instances enormous incomes, the archbishop of Toledo, the primate, about £100,000 annually, while the inferior clergy lived in a state of poverty. The inquisition was abolished by Bonaparte; restored by Ferdinand in 1814; and again abolished in 1820.

Education, &c. Spain had formerly 24 universities; now only 11, viz. Salamanca, Valladolid, Alcalá, Seville, Valencia, Grenada, Cervera, Saragossa, Oviedo, Huesca, and Compostella. The antiquated logic and scholastic

theology and philosophy continue to be taught in a degree, though some improvements have of late been introduced into the universities, and exertions have recently been made to extend the advantages of education among the people. The Spanish is a fine and harmonious language, founded on the Latin, with a mixture of Celtic, and in the southern provinces, of Arabic. The characteristics most general among the Spaniards, are a degree of stateliness or gravity, moderation in eating and drinking, and indolence. Splendid religious processions are common. Bull fighting is a national amusement; and the national dances are the Bolero and Fandango.

Spaitla, (an. *Suffetela*), t. Africa, in Tunis; 110 SW. Tunis, 120 SSE. Bona. Lon. 9. 10. E. Lat. 35. 10. N. According to Dr. Shaw, it is one of the most remarkable places in Barbary, for the extent and magnificence of its ruins, among which are distinguished a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, and three temples, the greater part of which is entire. One of these temples appeared to Bruce to present a specimen superior to what is to be found any where else. Spaitla is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, shaded all over with juniper trees.

Spalatro, s-p. Aust. Dalmatia, capital of a circle; 25 SE. Sebenico, 100 NW. Ragusa. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 7,368. It stands on a peninsula, on the gulf of Venice, and has a spacious and deep harbour, and is defended on the sea and land side; but being surrounded by several eminences, it is not capable of sustaining a regular siege, and its security depends in a great measure on the strong pass of Clissa among the mountains. The inhabitants are employed in manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather; also in the fisheries on the Adriatic and the shipping business. The Turkish caravans from Bosnia and Servia to Venice usually deposit their goods here. Abp. see. At Spalatro, are magnificent remains of a palace of the emperor Dioclesian. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of considerable service in chronical diseases.—Pop. of the circle 81,263. Sq. m. 1,717.

Spalding, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, surrounded by rivers and fens; on the Welland; 23 E. Lynn, 100 N. London. Lon. 0. 7. W. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 4,330. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and 5 yearly fairs.

Spalmadori, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, between the island of Scio and the continent of Asia. Lon. 26. 7. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Spalt, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, on the Rezat; 16 ESE. Anspach, 18 N. Aichstadt. Lon. 10. 52. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 1,200.

Spandau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel, at its union with the Spree; 8 W. Berlin, 11 NE. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 11. E. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 4,303. It is fortified, and contains a large work house, and a manufactory of arms. Outside of the town, is a citadel chiefly used as a state prison.

Spanden, t. Prussia; 14 E. Holland.

Spangenberg, t. Hesse Cassel, Lower Hesse, capital of a district; 17 SE. Cassel, 17 E. Fritzlar. Lon. 9. 36. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 1,620. It has a fortified castle, used as a state

prison, and for keeping the archives of the house of Hesse.

Spaniard's Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Spanish Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 10. W. Lat. 46. 18. N.

Spanish Creek, r. Florida, which runs into the River St. Mary.

Spanish Cove, creek, Ireland, on S. coast of the county of Cork, a little NE. of Browhead.

Spanish Grove, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 254.

Spanish Main, that part of the Atlantic ocean, which washes N. part of S. America, from the Leeward islands to the Isthmus of Darien. The term is also applied to the coast.

Spanish Point, cape on NE. coast of the island St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 12. W. Lat. 13. 24. N.

Spanish River, r. and settlement on the island of Cape Breton, and the present seat of government on N. side of the island.

Spanish Town, see *Virgin Gorda*.

Spanish Town, or *St. Jago de la Vega*, s-p. Jamaica. Lon. 76. 44. W. Lat. 8. 1. N. It was formerly the capital of the island, and residence of a governor or commander in chief; the seat of the legislative assembly, the court of chancery, and supreme court of judicature. It is situated on the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea, has some elegant houses and considerable commerce, and contains about 550 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants.

Spannberg, t. Austria; 5 S. Zistersdorf.

Späenberg, ruined castle, Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 2 SE. Bielefeld.

Sparhawk Point, cape on north coast of the mouth of the river Piscataqua.

Sparks' Island, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, at the mouth of the Roman. Lon. 86.5. W. Lat. 15. 54. N.

Sparneck, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 3 miles SSE. Munchberg. Pop. 576.

Sparone, t. Piedmont, in Ivrea, on a hill. Pop. 2,250.

Sparta, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y.; 25 SW. Canandaigua, W. 345. Pop. 1,475.

Sparta, p-t. Sussex co. N. J., at the head of the Wallkill, 92 N. Trenton, W. 229. H. 20.

Sparta, p-t. Washington co. Pa.; W. 243.

Sparta, p-t. Logan co. Ken.; W. 717.

Sparta, p-t. & cap. Hancock co. Georgia; 25 NE. Milledgeville, 64 SW. Augusta, W. 653. Pop. in 1810, 314. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a Methodist meeting house, and 2 respectable academies, 1 for males and the other for females. The surrounding country is fertile and populous.

Spartanburg, district, N. part of S. C.; W. 531. Pop. in 1810, 14,259; slaves 2,391. Pop. in 1820, 16,989.

Spartanburg, p-t. & cap. Spartanburg district S. C.; 35 NE. Greenville, W. 488.

Sparta, or *Lacedæmon*, famous city, Peloponnesus, capital of Laconia, on the Eurotas, once the rival of Athens, and famous for the institutions of Lycurgus. The inhabitants were distinguished for their valour and military achievements. Some ruins of it are to be seen at *Paleo Chori*, a little to the east of *Misitra*.

Spasa, t. Russia, Archangel; 40 SW. Mezen.

Spask, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Volga; 40 S. Kazan. Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 55. N.

Spask, t. Russia, in Tambov; 92 NNE. Tambov. Lon. 42. 58. E. Lat. 54. 2. N. Pop. 2,968.

Spask, t. Russia, Riazan, on the Oka; 32 ESE. Riazan. Lon. 39. 50. E. Lat. 54. 32. N.

Spaskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 52 SSW. Arkadinskaia.

Spaskaia, t. Russia, in Upha; 8 S. Verchou-ralsk.

Spaskoi, t. Rus., Usting; 12 W. Yarensk.

Spaskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan. Lon. 86. 14. E. Lat. 55. 38. N.

Spaskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 20 W. Narim.

Spaskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 36 N. Tomsk.

Spaskoi, t. Russia, Olonetz; 60 NE. Pudoga.

Spaskoy, t. Russia, in Eu. Russia, in Kaluga; 110 SE. Smolensk. Pop. 2,500.

Spatarei, t. Samos; 5 SSW. Cora.

Spatola, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 14 S. Squillace.

Spean, r. Scot., which forms a communication between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy.

Specchia di Preti, t. Naples in Otranto. Pop. 1,407.

Speccia, see *Spezia*.

Specia Poulou, small isl. near S. coast of *Spe-cia*.

Speckfeld, ruinous citadel, Bav., which gives name to a small lordship; 13 E. Wurzburg, 26 SW. Bamberg.

Speckhaven, harbour on W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 49. 40. W. Lat. 64. N.

Specutie, isl. Hartford co. Md., in the Chesapeake.

Speedsville, p-v. Tioga co. N. Y., in Caroline; W. 340.

Speedwell Mills, p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.; W. 547.

Speene, or *Speenham Land*, (an. *Spinæ*.) t. Eng., in Berks, and a considerable thoroughfare in the road from London to Bath. It appears as a suburb to Newbury, to which it is joined. Pop. 408.

Speicher, v. Switz., in Appenzell; 8 NW. Appenzell. In 1405, a battle was fought here.

Speight's Town, s-p. Barbadoes, on W. coast, near the N. part of the island, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called *Little Bristol*. Lon. 58. 31. W. Lat. 13. 15. N. Pop. 4, or 5,000. It is a handsome town, containing about 350 well built houses, disposed into 4 regular and spacious streets, of which the longest is called Jews'-street, and, with the other three, leads down to the water side. It has a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter. The town is defended by two forts, beside another in Heathcote's bay, some distance south of the town.

Speigletown, v. in Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Spele, t. Candy; 15 SE. Candy.

Spello, (an. *Hispellum*, and *Colonia Julia Hispella*.) t. Popedom, in Spoleto; 10 SW. Nocera. In the year 1529, it was sacked by Philibert de Chalons, prince of Orange, general of Charles V., and three years afterwards the walls were ordered to be pulled down by Pope Paul III.

Speloncato, t. Corsica; 12 E. Corte. P. 748.

Spenazzola, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 13 E. Venosa.

Spencer, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 11 WSW. Worcester, 51 WSW. Boston, W. 402. Pop. 1,548.

Spencer, p-t. & cap. Tioga co. N. Y.; 54 S. Auburn, 190 WSW. Albany, W. 336. P. 1,252. The village, containing the county buildings, is pleasantly situated on Catetant Creek.

Spencer, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,882. Chief town, Rockport.

Spencer, p-t. & cap. Owen co. Indiana, W. 708.

Spencer, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Spencer Mountains, mts. Maine; 10 E. of Moosehead lake.

Spencertown, p-v. Columbia co. N. Y., in Austerlitz; 27 SE. Albany, W. 352.

Spencer's Gulf, gulf on S. coast of New-Holland, extending 185 miles into the country. The entrance between Cape Catastrophe and Cape Spencer, is 48 miles wide. Lon. 136. 55. E. Lat. 35. 18. S.

Spera, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dobruzzi Tartary; 40 S. Ismail.

Sperchius, r. Thessaly, which runs into the Malaic Gulf.

Sperdillen, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus; 32 miles long, and 12 wide; 4 N. Christiania.

Sperillen Lake, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus; 35 N. Christiania.

Sperlinga, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 10 S. Mistretta.

Sperling, t. Prussia; 15 E. Angerburg.

Sperlonga, t. Naples, in Lavora; 7 S. Fundi. Pop. 1,153.

Sperone, (La.) cape, at SE. extremity of Corsica; 4 E. Bonifacio.

Spessart, large forest, Bav., to the right of the Maine, extending from Wurzburg to Aschaffenburg, containing 200,000 acres; consisting chiefly of oak, beech, &c.

Spetker, t. Switz., belonging to the abbey of St. Gal; 4 E. St. Gal.

Spey, (an. *Celnus*.) r. Scot., which rises in the loch of that name, 8 SW. Fort Augustus, in Inverness, and empties itself into the North sea, in the Frith of Murray, 3 NW. Fochabers. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Speyersberg, t. Bavaria; 11 N. Bamberg.

Speymouth, t. Scot., Murray, on the left bank of the Spey, about 3 m. from the frith of Murray; 1 W. Fochabers, 8 E. Elgin.

Spezia, or *Speccia*, or *Spetia*, s-p. Genoa, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; 35 SE. Genoa, 35 NNW. Pisa. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 44. 9. N. Pop. 4,000. It has a picturesque situation; tolerably regular, & flourishing; having in the environs villas with plantations of olives and fruit trees. This gulf was anciently called *Portus Lunæ*. In the neighbourhood is made some of the best oil in Italy. At the entrance of the gulf is a small island, called *Palmaria*, which makes the harbour safe and large.

Spezzano, t. Italy; 5 S. Modena.

Spezzano, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 4 ENE. Cosenza.

Spezzia, or *Specia*, (an. *Taparenius*.) island, Greece, in the gulf of Napoli; 20 miles from Napoli di Romani; 6 miles long, and 2 broad, of rugged surface, and unproductive soil.—The

town of *Spezzia* contains about 3,000 inhabitants.

Sphacteria, see *Prodano*, & *Sapienza*.

Spice Islands, see *Moluccas*.

Spicheroeg, small isl. in the German sea, near the coast of Friesland. Lon. 7. 32. E. Lat. 53. 43. S.

Spiegelberg, small district, Hanover, in Calenberg; 21 SW. Hanover. It belongs, as a fief, to the king of Netherlands. Pop. 2,128. Sq. m. 21.

Spielberg, t. Bavaria; 8 NE. Oettingen, 13 SSE. Anspach. Lon. 10. 13. E. Lat. 49. 3. N.

Spiez, t. Switz., in Berne, on west coast of the lake of Thun; 25 SSE. Berne, 27 SE. Friburg. Lon. 7. 33. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

Spigno, or *Spina*, t. Piedmont, in Montferrat, on the Bormida; 7 E. Gorzegno, 9 SSW. Acqui. Pop. 2,260.

Spike Island, small isl. in Cork harbour; 10 miles below Cork.

Spilamberto, t. Modena; 8 SE. Modena.

Spilbach, t. Bav.; 4 WNW. Rothenburg.

Spilembergo, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the Taja-mento; 14 W. Udina, 27 E. Belluno.

Spilkevy, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 88 SW. Romsdal.

Spilsby, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, market on Monday; 17 N. Boston, 132 N. London. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 963.

Spinadesco, t. Italy; 4 W. Cremona.

Spinalonga, (an. *Minoa*,) s-p. & citadel, situated near a cape of the same name, on Candia, with a good harbour, formerly bp. see; 30 E. Candia. Lon. 25. 42. E. Lat. 35. 13. N.

Spineda, t. Italy; 4 NNE. Sabionetta.

Spiniagor, t. Rus. Viatka; 40 SW. Elabuga.

Spino, t. Italy; 8 WNW. Crema.

Spiring See, lake, Prussia; 30 S. Bartenstein, 60 miles in circuit, abounding in lampreys, &c.

Spire, or *Speyr*, (an. *Noviomagus*, & *Nemetes*,) city, Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Rhine, formerly the capital of a bishopric of the same name; 12 SW. Heidelberg, 50 NNE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 26. E. Lat. 49. 19. N. Pop. 3,744; 926 Catholics, 463 Reformed, the rest Lutherans. It contains an old cathedral, and a gymnasium. It was frequently the seat of the German diet, and it was in the diet held here in 1529, that a protest, entered into against certain proceedings of the emperor, procured for the Reformers the name of *Protestants*.

The bishopric of Spire contained about 55,000 inhabitants; much of it mountainous & covered with forests. It was secularized in 1802, and now belongs partly to Bavaria and partly to Baden.

Spirebach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, near Spire.

Spirit Lake, lake, NW. Territory, about 60 miles SSE. Sandy lake; 12 m. long. It is the source of Rum river.

Spiritu Santo, or *Espiritu Santo*, s-p. Brazil, in a province of the same name, on south side of a large bay, about 3 leagues from the ocean. Lat. 20. 8. S. It has neither walls nor fortifications, except a small ruined castle; so that its defence consists in the bravery of its inhabitants, who amount to 900. At the foot of the mountain are still to be seen a few old houses,

the melancholy remains of a place once called *Villa Veja*, or the *Old City*.—The province contains a population of 25,000.

Spiritu Santo, t. Cuba; 155 ESE. Havannah. Lon. 79. 47. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Spiritu Santo, t. Chili; 60 Coquimbo.

Spiritu Santo, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 106. 40. W. Lat. 23. N.

Spiritu Santo, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 65 ENE. Zacatula.

Spiritu Santo, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 20. 10. S.

Spiritu Santo Bay, called also *Tampay Bay*, & *Hillsborough Bay*, a large bay on west coast of East Florida. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 28. N.

Spiritu Santo, lake, East Florida, near south extremity.

Spiritu Santo Islands, or *Andros*, chain of islands, SW. of the Bahamas; the largest about 40 m. in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 77. to 78. 15. W. Lat. 24. to 25. 12. N.

Spise, t. Africa, in Ningo, in the interior part of the Gold coast.

Spit, (The,) shoal of the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C.; 15 S. Cape Fear. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 33. 34. N.

Spital, t. Austria; 6 S. Steyr.

Spital, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 22 NE. Tortosa.

Spital, t. Stiria; 5 E. Muertzenschlag.

Spital, t. Carinthia, on the Liser, about 1 m. from the Drave; 8 E. Saxenburg, 14 NW. Villach.

Spithead, road for the navy of England, situated between Portsmouth & the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbour; about 20 miles in extent; capable of holding 1,000 vessels in great security. It is the usual rendezvous of the English navy in time of war.

Spitz, t. Austria, on the Danube; 10 m. above Krems. Pop. 900.

Spitz, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 9 NE. Kamnitz.

Spitzbergen, or *East Greenland*, group of islands, in the Frozen sea, supposed to have been first discovered by sir Hugh Willoughby, in the year 1553, and received their name from their mountainous & rocky appearance. The sun never sets for 3 months, June, July, and August; for the rest of the year it is hardly seen, light being chiefly produced by the *Aurora Borealis*. In the month of June it freezes; in July the heat is violent; the cold returns in August. On the coasts are found whales, sea-dogs, sea-cows, and sea-lions, with other marine & amphibious animals. These islands are uninhabited.—Eight English sailors, accidentally left here by a whale fishing ship, survived the winter here, and were brought home the next season. The Dutch attempted to settle a colony here, but the settlers perished. The Dutch ships still resort to *Schmeerenburgh* harbour in Lon. 9. 51. E. Lat. 74. 44. N., in the later season of the whale fishery.—Lon. 6. to 16. E. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N.

Spitzebach, r. Ger., which runs into the Eltzach, near Ober Winden.

Spizliberg, mt. Switz., in Uri; 11,373 feet high.

Split Rock, see *Essex*, N. Y.

Split Rock, p-v. Essex co. N. Y., in Elizabethtown; 80 N. Albany, W. 448.

Split Rock Creek, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 170 W. Mississippi.

Splugen, t. Switz., in Grisons; 16 NW. Chiavenna. Pop. 279.

Spodden, r. Eng., which runs into the Roch, at Rochdale, in Lancashire.

Spoletto, delegation, formerly a duchy, Ecclesiastical States, comprising the great part of ancient Umbria. Pop. 102,053.

Spoletto, (an. *Spoletium*,) city, Ecclesiastical States, capital of the delegation, formerly of the duchy of Spoleto; 53 N. Rome, 90 S. Florence. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 42. 45. N. P. 6,000. Bp. see. It is situated on an eminence, near the small river Mareggia, and was once the residence of some of the Gothic kings. It contains 22 churches, 21 convents, & 17 hermitages. Here are several ruins of Roman antiquities, the chief of which are a triumphal arch, an aqueduct, and an amphitheatre. The cathedral is built almost entirely of marble, & contains some good pictures.

Spollora, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 12 SE. Teramo.

Sponheim, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, formerly capital of a county, to which it gave name; 27 W. Mentz, 46 E. Treves. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

Sporades, ancient name of islands in the Archipelago, which are distant from Delos.

Sporling's Island, small island, near the coast of New Zealand, a little NE. of Gable End Foreland.

Sporlovoi, (Nos,) cape, Russia, on south coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 60. 34. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Sporow, t. Lithuania, on a lake, to which it gives name; 28 W. Pinsk.

Spotico, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, of an irregular form; about 4 miles long, & from 1 to 2 broad; 6 WSW. Paros. Lon. 25. 12. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

Spotland, large township, Eng., Lancashire; 1 N. Rochdale. Pop. 10,968.

Spotswood, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 9 SE. New Brunswick. It contains an Episcopal church, a powder mill, 2 snuff mills, and upwards of 30 houses.

Spotsylvania, co. Va.; W. 73; bounded N. by the Rappahannock, SE. by Caroline co., SSW. by Hanover and Louisiana cos., & NW. by Orange co. Pop. in 1810, 13,296; slaves 7,135. Pop. in 1820, 14,254.

Spotted Island, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, on east coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Spread Eagle, p-v. Delaware co. Pa.; W. 148.

Spree, or *Sprehe*, r. which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, crosses Lusatia, enters Brandenburg, and after passing by Berlin, joins the Havel, at Spandau. Its course is very slow, so that it is very fit for navigation, and it is joined to the Oder and Elbe by several canals.

Spremburg, or *Sprehenberg*, or *Grodsk*, t. Pru. Lusatia, on the Spree; 29 SSW. Guben, 42 NNE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 1,548.

Spremburg, t. Saxony, in Meissen, at the source of the Spree; 28 E. Dresden.

Spremont, t. Neth., in Liege; 5 NW. Spa, 13 SE. Liege.

Sprendlingen, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 8 E. Creutznach, 16 WSW. Mentz. Pop. 1,098.

Spretza, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Bosna.

Sprigg, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,552.

Sprigno, see *Spigno*.

Spring, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 887.

Spring Creek, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 675.

Spring Hill, p-v. Lenoir co. N. C.; W. 368.

Spring Hill, t. Fayette co. Pa., on E. side of the Monongahela; 16 SW. Union. Pop. 2,086.

Spring Hill, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 49.

Spring Island, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 80. 57. W. Lat. 32. 22. N.

Spring Place, p-v. & a Moravian missionary station among the Cherokees, Alabama; 35 SE. Brainerd, 120 NW. Athens. W. 679. About 50 Cherokee children have been educated at this place.

Springe, or *Hallerspringe*, t. Han., in Calenberg; 12 E. Hameln. Pop. 1,399.

Springen, t. Wurt., on the Brenz, near Aalen. Pop. 993.

Springborough, p-t. Warner co. Ohio; 236 NE. Columbus, W. 486.

Springfield, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite to Charlestown; 13 SSW. Windsor, W. 456. Pop. 2,702.

Springfield, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 36 NW. Concord, W. 538. Pop. 967.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Hampden co. Mass., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to West Springfield, with which it is connected by a bridge; 18 S. Northampton, 28 N. Hartford, 48 WSW. Worcester, 88 W. by S. Boston, W. 363. Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 42. 6. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,767; in 1820, 3,914. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a woollen manufactory, a rope walk, a furnace, 2 paper mills, 2 Congregational churches, 2 public libraries, which together contain about 1,000 volumes, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. Here is a large, pleasant, and handsome village, which has considerable trade, and contains a number of elegant houses. The Indian name of Springfield was *Agawam*.

There is in this town, belonging to the U. S., a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of arms. The arsenal is delightfully situated on an elevated plain about a half a mile east of the village. The buildings are finely arranged around a level square of 20 acres, and make an elegant appearance. One building is 204 feet by 32, of 2 stories, with a cupola, which affords an extensive and interesting view of Connecticut river and the surrounding country; another is 100 by 40; a third 60 by 32; all of brick, 2 stories high. The second story of the last, forming a spacious hall, is consecrated as a place of public worship. There are also other buildings for work shops, store houses, &c., and 17 dwelling houses.

The water works are situated about a mile south of the arsenal, in 3 divisions, denominated Upper, Middle, and Lower, Water Shops, on Mill river, a fine stream, which falls into the Connecticut. They form the greatest collection of mills and other water works in the state.

The whole comprises 5 work shops, 28 forges, 10 trip hammers, 18 water wheels, 9 coal houses, 3 stores, and 5 dwelling houses.

This establishment employs from 240 to 250 workmen, who complete on an average, about 45 muskets daily.

From 1795 to 1817 inclusive.

Muskets made	- - - - -	128,559
Do. repaired	- - - - -	45,800
Carbines made	- - - - -	1,202

Total amount of expenses, including purchases, buildings, repairs, &c. \$1,820,122.18.

Springfield, (West,) p-t. Hampden co. Mass., on W. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Springfield; W. 361. Pop. 3,246. This is a pleasant & valuable agricultural township, and contains 4 parishes, in each of which is a meeting house, and 3 post offices, West Springfield, Agawam, and Feeding Hills.

Springfield, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 12 NE. Cooperstown, 58 W. Albany, W. 390. Pop. 2,065.

Springfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 15 SW. New York, W. 223. Pop. 1,804.

Springfield, t. Burlington co. N. J.; 18 m. from Trenton. Pop. 1,568.

Springfield, t. Montgomery co. Pa., N. of Germantown. Pop. 639.

Springfield, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,580.

Springfield, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 900.

Springfield, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 598.

Springfield, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 576.

Springfield, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 895.

Springfield, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 506.

Springfield, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 12 N. Cincinnati, W. 527. Pop. 2,036.

Springfield, p-t. Clark co. Ohio; 13 S. Urbana, 42 W. Columbus, W. 481. Pop. 1,668. It is the seat of justice for Clark co., is a flourishing town, and contains a woollen manufactory.

Springfield, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; W. 488. Pop. 587.

Springfield, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,304.

Springfield, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,135.

Springfield, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

Springfield, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

Springfield, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 466.

Springfield, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,197.

Springfield, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,593.

Springfield, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 779.

Springfield, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 31.

Springfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Va., on S. branch of the Potomac; 10 NE. Romney, 58 WNW. Winchester, W. 131.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Ken.; 30 NW. Danville, W. 613. Pop. 249. It contains a bank.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Robertson co. Ten., on Sulphur fork; 25 N. Nashville, W. 752. Pop. 200. Fourteen miles E. of this town there is a mineral spring, which is much resorted to.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Posey co. Indiana; 217 Indianapolis, W. 766.

Springfield, t. Louisiana, in the parish of St. Helena, about 30 WNW. Madisonville.

Springfield, see Putnam.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Randolph co. Illinois.

Springfield, p-t. & cap. Sangamon co. Illinois.

Springfield, v. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the Sark, 1 mile from Sarkfoot. It is well built and flourishing.

Springtown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 186.

Springville, p-v. Erie co. N. Y., in Buffalo.

Springville, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 702.

Springwater, t. Livingston co. N. Y.; 16 SE. Geneseo. Pop. 1,154.

Sprintznstain, t. Austria; 7 S. Aigen.

Sproe, small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt; 8 NW. Corsoer. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 55. 22. N. There is only one farm on the island; and vessels which pass the Great Belt in the winter, are often obliged to put in here.

Sprottau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Bober; 9 ESE. Sagan, 21 WSW. Glogau. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 2,439.

Sprottau, r. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, at the town of Sprottau.

Sprouston, v. & parish, Scot., in Roxburghshire. Pop. of the parish, 1,199, village 200.

Spruce, small lake, N. H., near Chesterfield.

Spry Harbour, bay on SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62. 40. W. Lat. 44. 22. N.

Spurn Head, cape, Eng. at SE. extremity of the county of York, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-house. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 53. 38. N.

Spurness, S. cape of Sanda, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 59. 3. N.

Spurwing, r. Maine, which runs into the Atlantic, W. of Cape Elizabeth.

Sputt, r. Eng., in Westmoreland, which runs into the Ken.

Spyckens, t. island of Voorn; 9 E. Brill.

Squam, lake, N. H., a little to the NW. of lake Winnipiseogee, in Sandwich, Moultonborough, Centre Harbour, and Holderness. It communicates with the Merrimack by *Squam river*, which flows into the Merrimack near the SW. corner of Holderness. It is 10 miles long, and 6, where widest, broad. It is a romantic lake of pure water, containing a number of islands, and surrounded by hills and mountains, of considerable height. On the NW. is *Squam mountain*.

Squam Harbour, port on the coast of Mass., on NE. side of Cape Ann. Lon. 70. 40. W. Lat. 42. 42. N. See Gloucester.

Squamum, p-t. Monmouth co. N. J.; W. 218.

Squanicook, r. Mass., which runs SE. into the Nashua, E. of Shirley.

Squannaroos Indians, N. A., on Cataract river, N. of the Columbia. No. 120.

Square Handkerchief, cluster of islets and rocks, in the Atlantic, formerly called *Bazos de Babuca*; extending above 100 miles in circ. Lon. 69. W. Lat. 21. N.

Square Island, small isl. in north part of lake Superior. Lon. 87. 22. W. Lat. 48. 40. N.

Square Island, isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 32. W. Lat. 52. 54. N.

Squillace, (an. *Scylaceum*), s-p. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on a small brook, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; 33 SSE. Cosenza, 49 S. Rossano. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 38. 48. N. Pop. 2,000. Bp. see. It is very ancient, and was much injured by an earth-

quake in 1783. In 982, the emperor Otho was defeated here by the Greeks.

Squinzano, t. Naples, Otranto; 6 NW. Lecce.

Sravana Belgula, t. Hind., in Mysore. Lon. 76. 43. E. Lat. 12. 45. N. It is wholly inhabited by Jains, and is famous for its being the principal seat of the Jain worship.

Srednei, isl. in the Frozen ocean, at the mouth of the Indigirda, about 40 m. in circ., of a triangular form. Lon. between 154. and 155. E. Lat. 72. 52. N.

Srednei, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 20 NNW. Tassievskoi.

Sri Multra, t. Hind., in Agra, of considerable extent, the residence of a Hindoo chief. Lon. 77. 20. E. Lat. 26. 41. N.

Sri Permatrura, t. Hind., in Carnatic. Lon. 80. 2. E. Lat. 12. 59. N.

Srinagur, see *Sirinagur*.

Srsred, see *Serat*.

Sse-ichusen, t. Corea; 33 SW. Tsin-tcheou.

Ssida, t. Japan, in Nippon; 18 S. Fitaqua.

Ssuus, t. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon; 20 SE. Noto.

Staan Land, see *New Zealand*.

Staatsburg, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y., in Hyde Park; 10 N. Poughkeepsie, W. 310.

Staatz, t. Austria; 5 W. Falkenstein. P. 1,464.

Staab, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 11 SSW. Pilsen. H. 130.

Stables's Strait, channel between Sugarloaf island and Banker's island, in the Mergui Archipelago.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, t. Neth., in Liege, on the river Rechte; 7 ESE. Spa, 20 S. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2,976. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth and stuffs, & particularly in tanning leather.

Stabroek, or *Georgetown*, s-p. Demerary, S. A., on the E. bank of the Demerary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the post which commands the entrance. Pop. 8,500, of whom 1,500 are whites. It is the capital of Demerary, and is a place of considerable trade. The houses are built of wood, 2 stories high.

Stabroek, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 7 NNW. Antwerp. Pop. 1,592.

Stachir, now *Gambia*.

Stack, (*North*), cape on W. coast of the island of Anglesea; 2 N. Holyhead.

Stackpole Head, cape on S. coast of Wales. Lon. 4. 57. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Stacks of Burgh, rocks near E. part of Scotland; 1 W. Duncansby Head. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 58. 23. N.

Stacks of Duncansby, rocks in the North sea, near E. coast of Scotland; $1\frac{1}{4}$ S. from the mouth of Wick river. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 58. 36. N.

Stacks of Hempriggs, rocks in the north sea, near east coast of Scotland; 2 S. the mouth of Wick river. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 58. 21. N.

Stacor, see *Boo Shatter*.

Stade, t. Han., capital of the province of Bremen, on the Schwince, a small river, about a mile from the Elbe; 24 W. Hamburg, 42 NNE. Bremen. Lon. 9. 29. E. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 6,200. H. 827. It contains 2 chh. and a gymnasium, and has manufactures of lace, flannel, stockings, hats, beer, and spirits. Its foreign trade, once considerable, is now chiefly confined to the transit business.

Staden, or *Staadon*, t. Neth., in W. Flanders; 7 SE. Dixmude, 10 N. Ypres. Pop. 3,265.

Staden, r. Ger., which runs into the Nidda, 10 N. Frankfort on the Maine.

Staden, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Nidda; 14 N. Hanau, 20 NE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,000.

Stadelhofen, t. Bav.; 6 SSW. Weismain.

Stadl, t. Stiria; 8 NE. Gratz.

Stadlin, or *Stadlau*, t. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Stober; 8 S. Nambslau, 27 E. Breslau.

Stadlkirk, t. Austria; 4 N. Steyr.

Stadt Oldendorf, see *Oldendorf*.

Stadt-am-Hof, t. Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite to Ratisbon, to which it is joined by a bridge.

Stadtberg, or *Marsberg*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the Dimel; 8 ENE. Brilon, 20 S. Paderborn. Pop. 2,235.

Stadtdorf, t. Lower Austria; 20 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 1,277.

Stadthagen, t. Ger., in Schauenburg Lippe; 8 E. Minden. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 1,461. It is surrounded with ditches, ramparts, walls, and towers, and contains a palace of the prince of Shauenburg Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring.—A. F. Busching born here in 1724.

Stadt-Ilm, see *Ilmstadt*.

Stadtkyll, or *Statkyll*, t. Pru. Treves, on the Kyll; 8 NNW. Gerolstein, 34 S. Juliers. P. 366.

Stadtland, small isl. in the N. Atlantic sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Stadtsbugden, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 10 NNW. Drontheim.

Stadt Steinach, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 7 NE. Culmbach. Pop. 1,100.

Staebroeck, see *Stabroek*.

Staetan, or *Kites*, Indians, N. A., at the head of White river. No. 500.

Stafarda, t. Piedmont; 3 N. Saluzzo. Here the French, under marshal Catinat, gained a victory over the duke of Savoy, in 1690.

Staffa, small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars & its natural caverns, particularly the cave of Fingal; 9 N. Iona, 15 W. Mull. It is of an oval form, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circ., presenting an uneven table land, terminating nearly all round by cliffs of variable height. The greatest elevation is 144 feet. The surface is covered by a rich soil and luxuriant grass, affording excellent pasture for a herd of black cattle; but there is no house on the island. A considerable portion of the precipitous face of Staffa is in a columnar form; the highest point of this face is 112 feet above high water mark. There are several remarkable caves, as Great cave, 224 feet long; Boat cave, 150 feet long; Mackinmon's, or the Scart, or Cormorant's cave; and above all Fingal's cave, which is celebrated by those who have visited it in terms of unbounded admiration. "The mind," says sir Joseph Banks, "can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has been extended, which serves to define the angles precisely, &

at the same time with a great deal of elegance; and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without, and the air is perfectly free from the damp and noxious vapours, with which natural caverns in general abound." The outline of the aperture of this cave, when viewed in such a light as to shew it distinctly, is perpendicular at the sides, and terminates above in a species of Gothic arch. The height from the top of the cliff to the top of the arch, is 30 feet; from the top of the arch to the water at mean tide 66 feet. The length of the cave is 227 feet; the breadth of the entrance 42 feet; the height of the cave within from 44 to 50 feet. The sides, like the front, are in general perpendicular, but the columns are frequently broken and irregularly grouped. "It would be no less presumptuous than useless," says Mr. Macculloch, "to attempt a description of the picturesque effect of that, to which the pencil is inadequate. But if this cave were even destitute of that order and symmetry, that richness arising from multiplicity of parts, combined with greatness of dimension and simplicity of style, which it possesses; still the prolonged length, the twilight gloom, half concealing the playful and varying effects of reflected light, the echo of the measured surge, as it rises and falls, the transparent green of the water, and the profound and fairy solitude of the whole scene, could not fail strongly to impress a mind gifted with any sense of beauty in art or in nature."

Staffelstein, t. Bav. Upper Maine, on the Lauter; 4 SW. Lichtenfels, 16 NNE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 3. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 1,160.

Staffora, r. Italy, which passes by Voghera, and runs into the Po, 8 WSW. Pavia.

Stafford, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 9 NE. Tolland, 26 NE. Hartford, 73 WSW. Boston, W. 364. Pop. in 1810, 2,235; in 1820, 2,369. It contains 2 Congregational parishes, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Universalist meeting house. Here are large quantities of bog iron ore, excellent for casting, and there are 2 forges and 2 furnaces. Castings, hollow ware, cannon & cannon shot or balls are manufactured here extensively. There are 2 mineral springs in this town, one containing a large portion of hydrogen gas and a small portion of iron. The other is a chalybeate spring, and the most celebrated in New England. Good accommodations are provided for visitors. It is resorted to by persons afflicted with the dropsy, gout, rheumatism, piles, ulcers, and scorbutic, scrofulous, and cancerous complaints.

Stafford, p-t. Genesee co. N.Y.; 7 E. Batavia, W. 390. Pop. 2,069.

Stafford, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 1,428.

Stafford, co. NE. part of Va., bounded N. by Prince William co., NE. by the Potomac and Prince George co., S. by the Rappahannock, & W. by Culpeper and Fauquier cos. Pop. in 1810, 9,830, slaves 4,195. Pop. in 1820, 9,517. Chief town, Falmouth.

Stafford, p-v. Stafford co. Va.; 47 SW. Washington. Lon. 77. 26. W. Lat. 38. 24. N.

Stafford, t. Eng., in a county to which it gives name; 17 NE. Lichfield, 135 NW. London. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 4,868. It is the county town, where the assizes and quarter

sessions are held. It was anciently surrounded by a wall, and had 4 gates. It contains 2 chh., houses of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers, a county hall, a county infirmary, a county lunatic asylum, a free school, &c. The streets are well paved, and the houses are mostly built of brick in a regular and compact manner. The chief manufactures are boots and shoes, also leather. It is situated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through several counties. The market is on Saturday. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Staffordshire, co. Eng., bounded NE. by Derbyshire, E. by Leicestershire, SE. by Warwickshire, S. by Worcestershire, W. by Shropshire, and NW. by Cheshire; about 54 m. in length from north to south, and from 18 to 36 in breadth. Sq. m. 1,196. Pop. 295,153. H. 57,040. Families employed in trade and manufactures 34,011; in agriculture 18,361; otherwise 10,165. It is divided into 5 hundreds, 183 parishes, containing 1 city, Lichfield, 3 boroughs, Stafford, Newcastle, and Tamworth, and 17 other market towns. The surface is variegated; the county not remarkable for its agriculture, its industry and resources being more directed to mines & manufactures. The minerals are very important, consisting chiefly of coal, iron, and limestone. The potteries around Newcastle-under-Lyne are very celebrated, and have filled a district, naturally barren, with population and wealth.

Staffort, v. Baden, with an ancient castle, in which, in 1599, the *Liber Staffortensis* was composed.

Staffurth, t. Ger., Anhalt Bernburg; 9 NW. Bernburg, 21 SSW. Magdeburg.

Stafisberg, v. Switz., Berne; 14 SSE. Berne.

Stage Island, small island near the coast of Maine, not far from Casco bay, remarkable for being the first land inhabited by Europeans in New England. It is very small, and now uninhabited.

Stageborg, t. Sweden, East Gothland; 15 SE. Nordkiöping.

Staghigliole, t. Sardinian Milanese, Bobbio, on the Coppa. Pop. 990.

Stagira, now *Stavros*.

Stags, rocks on south coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Cork harbour. Lon. 8.10. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Stags of Bradnaven, rocks in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 55. 22. N.

Stags of Castlehaven, rocks on south coast of Ireland; 7 S. Castlehaven. Lat. 51. 26. N.

Stagno, s-p. Ragusa, on the Adriatic; 30 NW. Ragusa. Lon. 17. 59. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. Bp. see. About a mile from the town is a fortress, called *Stagno Piccolo*, or *Little Stagno*.

Stagville, p-t. Orange co. N. C.; W. 283.

Stain, t. Tyrol; 2 SW. Meran.

Stain, t. Austria; 2 N. Steyr.

Stainabrunn, t. Aust.; 6 WSW. Ehrnsprunn.

Stainbach, t. Austria, on the Teichel; 6 S. Steyr.

Stain, see *Stein*.

Staindrop, t. Eng., in Durham; 12 NW. Darlington, 243 N. London. Lon. 1. 51. W. Lat. 54. 41. N. Pop. 1,156.

Staines, see *Stanes*.

Stainhof, t. Austria ; 3 SW. Vienna.

Stainkirchen, t. Austria ; 4 N. Schwanastadt.

Stainland, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding ; 4 S. Halifax. Pop. 2,077.

Stains, t. France, in Seine ; 6 N. Paris. Pop. 1,080.

Stains, lake Pru., in Natangen ; 8 NW. Strasburg, 48 SE. Konigsberg.

Staintz, t. Stiria ; 10 SE. Voitsberg.

Stainville, t. France, in Meuse ; 7 S. Bar le Duc, 9 ENE. St. Dizier. Pop. 920.

Stairing, t. Austria ; 4 W. Voglabruck.

Stalbridge, t. Eng., Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday ; 10 E. Sherborn, 111 WSW. London. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 890.

Stalikon, t. Switz., Zurich ; 6 SW. Zurich.

Stalimene, (an. *Lemnos*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 15 m. in length, and 11 in breadth. Lon. 25. 16. E. Lat. 39. 54. N. Pop. 8,000 Greeks. It abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated ; & produce a variety of fruit. The eastern part of the island is dry and barren ; on the contrary, the W. and S. coasts are fertile, having a great number of springs. In it are 2 high mountains, by the ancients called *Meschilæ*, which being volcanoes, occasioned the name of *Æthalia* to be given anciently to this island. It was formerly sacred to Vulcan, whom the inhabitants worshipped as their patron ; and it has always been famed for a certain kind of earth or bole, which is called, from the place, *Terra Lemnia*. In this island formerly was a famous labyrinth, consisting of a stately building, supported by 40 pillars, of an uncommon height & thickness. —The two principal places, and once towns here, are *Cochino*, formerly *Hephestias*, and *Lemno*, *Stalimene*, *Castro*, or *Limije*, the ancient *Mirinia*. The latter is the residence of a Greek bishop, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

Stallati, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 1 ESE. Squillace.

Stalluponen, or *Stallupenhonen*, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen ; 33 SE. Tilsit, 80 E. Konigsberg. Lon. 22. 58. E. Lat. 54. 33. N. Pop. 2,262.

Stalowitz, or *Stalowici*, t. Rus. Minsk ; 10 m. from Pinsk. In 1769, a battle was fought near this town, between the Russians under Suwarow, and the confederate Poles under Oginski, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

Saltwasser, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Lein, 2 S. Welzen.

Stambach, t. Bav. ; 12 E. Culmbach.

Stamford, t. Bennington co. Vt. ; 12 SE. Bennington. Pop. 490.

Stamford, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Isl. and sound ; 9 SW. Norwalk, 35 NE. New-York, 41 SW. New-Haven, W. 264. Pop. 3,284. It contains 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house, and the town contains also an Episcopal church, 2 Baptist societies, 2 Methodist, and 1 Quaker. It is an excellent agricultural township, and produces large quantities of grain and potatoes, and has 2 large flour mills. The principal harbour is at the mouth of Mill river, and has at ordinary tides 8½ feet of water. Six vessels are employed in the trade between this place and New York,

and in the coasting trade. There is a handsome, well built village on Mill river, containing two houses of public worship, and about 60 dwelling houses. —The Indian name of this place was *Rippawame*, or *Rippowams*.

Stamford, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y. ; 15 ENE. Delhi, W. 373. Pop. 1,495. It contains 3 post villages, Stamford, Waterville, and Roseville.

Stamford, or *Stanford*, t. Eng., Lincolnshire, on the borders of Rutlandshire & Northamptonshire, on the Welland ; 46 SE. Lincoln, 90 N. London. Lon. 0. 29. W. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 4,582. H. 832. It is situated on the slope of a hill, is large and rich, but irregularly built ; most of the houses are of freestone, covered with slate. It presents a picturesque appearance when approached from the south. It is an ancient town, and once had a castle, a university, and 14 churches ; now 6 churches & numerous charitable foundations and schools. The Welland is navigable to the town for boats, and some trade is carried on, chiefly in coals, malt, and freestone. It returns two members to parliament. Market on Monday and Friday. The custom of borough English, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate, still prevails here.

Stamford, see *Stanford*.

Stamford Islands, cluster of small islands near the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 34. 37. N.

Stammel, t. Pru. Cologne ; 6 Cologne. Pop. 900.

Stammheim, t. Switz., in Thurgau. P. 3,000.

Stampalia, *Stanpalia*, or *Istanpolia*, (an. *Asty-palea*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 14 miles in length, and 5 in breadth ; 60 W. Rhodes, 90 N. from the E. part of Candia. Lon. 26. 16. E. Lat. 36. 40. N. It has several good bays ; the soil fertile ; the population thin, consisting of Greeks, in a very backward state of civilization.

Stampalia, small island, Grecian Archipelago, with a harbour.

Stampfen, *Stomfa*, or *Stupawa*, t. Hungary, in Presburg, with a castle ; 9 NNW. Presburg.

Stamping Grounds, p-v. Scott co. Ken. ; W. 557.

Stamslo, t. Hungary ; 15 NE. Gros Wardein.

Stanchio, (an. *Cos*, or *Coos*,) isl. in the Archipelago, about 70 m. in circ., & situated about 12 m. from the continent of Asia. Lon. 26. 56. E. Lat. 36. 46. N. Pop. stated by Hassel at 4,000 Greeks ; by others at 8, or 10,000. The country is for the most part level, with some rising hills towards the east. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, with a great variety of medicinal plants. The wine produced here was famous among the ancients for a purgative quality. This island has one considerable town, situated in a bay with a harbour, defended by a castle. Bp. see. —Natives, Hippocrates and Apelles.

Stanchio, bay on SW. coast of Natolia, opposite to the island of Stanchio. Lon. 27. 14. to 27. 44. E. Lat. 36. 48. to 37. 4. N.

Standia, (an. *Dium*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, in a small bay of the gulf of Salonica ; 15 N. Larissa, 56 SSE. Edessa.

Standia, (an. *Dium*,) small isl. or rather rock,

in the Mediterranean; 10 N. Candia. Lon. 25. 9. E. Lat. 35. 26. N.

Standia, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on west coast. Lon. 27. 18. E. Lat. 36. 54. N.

Standish, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on the Saco; 21 NW. Portland, 120 NNE. Boston, W. 671. Pop. 1,619.

Standish, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a medicinal spring; 4 NW. Stroud.

Standon, *Stanton*, or *Standow*, t. Eng., Herts; 8 NE. Hertford, 26 N. London. Pop. 1,889. Market on Friday.

Stanes, or *Staines*, t. Eng., in Middlesex, on the Thames, on the borders of Surrey; 6 ESE. Windsor, 17 W. London. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 2,042. Here is a market on Friday. The Thames is here about 180 ft. broad.

Stanern, *Stanarow*, see *Stannern*.

Stanfalia, see *Stampalia*.

Stanford, p-t. & cap. Lincoln co. Ken.; 10 SSE. Danville, 40 SSW. Lexington, W. 597. It contains a court house, a jail, a rope walk, and about 100 houses.

Stanford, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 18 NE. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,518. It is a valuable township, and contains 2 paper mills, and other valuable mills.

Stanford, t. Lower Canada, in Buckingham co., on the Becancour.

Stanford, v. Eng., Worcestershire; 11 Worcester. Pop. 122.

Stanford Bridge, see *Battle Bridge*.

Stang, r. Sweden, which runs into lake Roxan, near Linkioping.

Stang, t. Norway; 24 N. Berga.

Stang-Alpe, mt. Stiria; SW. Muhrau; 7,550 feet high.

Stangenberg, t. Prussia; 15 SE. Marienburg.

Stangengrun, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 9 SW. Zwickau.

Stangerode, v. Upper Hesse, near Grunberg. In the year 1761, a battle was fought here between the French and allies, in which the latter lost 2,000 prisoners, and several standards.

Stangskar, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 59. 45. N.

Stangwyk, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 80 SW. Drontheim.

Stanhope, parish, Eng., in Durham, on the river Were; 17 W. Durham, 264 N. London. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 54. 50. N. Pop. 6,376.

Stanitz, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 11 N. Chrudim.

Stanislavow, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle; 66 SSE. Lemberg, 150 NW. Jassy. Lon. 24. 43. E. Lat. 48. 56. N. Pop. 6,192. H. 850. It is surrounded by a wall, fortified; and has a Catholic and an Armenian church, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and considerable trade in tobacco, snuff, &c.—Pop. of the circle 178,849, Jews 13,046. Sq. m. 1,955. It is watered by the Dneister, Pruth, Bistricza, &c.; mountainous on the frontiers of Hungary; elsewhere consisting of fertile plains.

Stanitz, or *Stainitz*, or *Zdanice*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 18 SE. Brunn. Pop. 1,490.

Stankau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 9 NNE. Pilsen. Pop. 1,000.

Stanley, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 N. Wakefield. Pop. 3,769.

Stanley St. Leonard, t. Eng., Gloucestershire;

13 S. Gloucester, 107 W. London. Lon. 2. 18. W. Lat. 51. 47. N. King's Stanley, a village adjoining, was formerly the residence of the kings of Mercia, and a borough. In 1811, the population of both was 2,260.

Stanmore, (*Great*), v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex; 10 NW. London. Pop. 840. Pop. of *Little Stanmore*, adjoining, 547.

Stannardsville, p-t. Orange co. Va.; 23 N. by W. Charlottesville, 95 NW. Richmond, W. 119.

Stannern, or *Stonarow*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 10 S. Iglau. Pop. 1,054.

Stanovia, fortress, Russia, in Tobolsk; 8 SW. Ischim.

Stanovitzkoi, t. Russia, Novgorod; 48 NW. Tcherapovetz.

Stanovoy, chain of mountains, A. Russia, forming a part of the great range that crosses that continent, and of considerable height.

Stansfield, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 9 W. Halifax. Pop. 5,447.

Stanton, v. Newcastle co. Delaware, in the forks of the White Clay and Red Clay creeks; 6 SW. Wilmington.

Stanton, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, immediately below Red Oak creek.

Stanton Hill, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.

Stantonsburg, p-v. Newcomb co. N. C.; 70 Raleigh, W. 276.

Stanton, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 17 ENE. Lincoln, 146 N. London.

Stanton, t. Eng., Derbyshire; 12 SW. Derby.

Stanstead, township, Lower Canada, Richlieu co. on E. side of lake Memphremagog; 40 N. Danville, 80 SE. Montreal. Pop. 2,500.

Stantz, t. Switz., cap. of Unterwalden, on the lake of Lucerne, 8 SE. Lucerne, 42 E. Berne. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 46. 51. N. Pop. 2,119. In this town is a statue of Wilkenreid, one of the illustrious founders of the independence of the Swiss. In 1799, a bloody battle was fought here between the Switzers and the French, when the town was taken by the latter.

Stantz, r. which runs into the Muhr, 20 ESE. Luttenburg.

Stantz-Stadt, t. Switz., in Unterwalden, on the lake of Lucerne, near Stantz. Pop. 733.

Stanwix, v. Eng., in Cumberland, on the Eden, opposite to Carlisle. Pop. 400.

Staphorst, v. Neth., in Overysse; 10 NE. Zwoll. Pop. 2,600.

Stapodia, or *The Brothers*, two islets in the Grecian Archipelago; 6 E. Mycone. Lon. 36. 42. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals, belonging to Maine.

Staradi, t. Natolia; 42 E. Isnik.

Starasella, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 NE. Friuli.

Staraja Rusa, t. Russia, in Novgorod, near lake Ilmen; 56 S. Novgorod. Lon. 31. 50. E. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 5,229. H. 1,048. It is situated on the Polista, and has some trade in hemp and flax, and an important salt work, yielding 60,000 tons of salt annually.

Starasol, t. Aust. Galicia, in Sambov; 10 W. by S. Sambov. Pop. 3,510.

Starckenberg, t. Tyrol; 13 NE. Landeck.

Starein, t. Austria; 4 S. Hardegg.

Starenberg, t. Bavaria, on the Wurmsee; 14 NNE. Weilheim. H. 43.

Stargard, or *Starogard*, t. W. Prussia, Dantzic, on the Fers; 20 S. Dantzic, 32 N. Culm. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 53. 57. N. Pop. 2,778.

Stargard, or *Old Stargard*, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Strelitz, capital of a lordship; 55 SE. Gustrow, 63 S. Stralsund. Lon. 13. 17. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 910.—Pop. of the lordship 60,000. Sq. m. 630.

Stargard, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, capital of a circle; 20 E. by S. Stettin, 74 NE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 8,509. H. 1,146. It is situated on the Ilna, 20 miles above its entrance into the Oder, and by these rivers has a communication with the Baltic. It exports the corn of the surrounding country, which is pleasant and fertile. It is surrounded by a wall, is well built, and contains 3 churches, 5 hospitals, a college, and other institutions.

Stari Besusitz, t. Croatia; 30 W. Bihacs.

Starigard, ruined town, Servia; 12 SSE. Novibasar.

Starikilia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dobruzzia, on a branch of the Danube; 6 E. Ismail.

Staritza, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Volga; 44 SW. Tver. Lat. 56. 44. N. Pop. 3,362.

Stark, co. east part of Ohio. Pop. 12,406. Chief town, Canton.

Starkenbach, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 11 NNE. Gitschin. Pop. 1,200.

Staritz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Billau, near Freywald, in Neisse.

Starkenbourg, pr. Hesse Darmstadt, bounded N. by the Maine, E. by Bavaria and Baden, S. by Baden, and W. by the Rhine. Pop. 197,000. Sq. m. 1,060. It forms the southern part of the grand duchy, and contains Bergstrass, one of the most picturesque parts of Germany, and a portion of the wild forest of Oldenwald. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, flax, fruits, wine, &c. The chief towns are Darmstadt and Offenbach, but it takes its name from a castle in the Bergstrass, 1 E. Keppenheim.

Starkenbourg, t. Prussia; 17 ESE. Konigsberg.

Starks, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, 7 W. Norridgewock, 200 NNE. Boston, W. 602. P. 1,053.

Starksborough, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 28 W. Montpelier, W. 485. Pop. 914.

Starkstadt, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 8 W. Branau. H. 123.

Starlacken, t. Prussia; 9 S. Bartenstein.

Starodub, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 44 N. Novgorod Sieverskoe. Lon. 33. 44. E. Lat. 52. 35. N. Pop. 4,000.

Staroselo, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 20 NNW. Rogatchev.

Starr, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 267.

Start Bay, bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between Dartmouth and Start Point.

Start Point, cape, England, on SE. coast of Devonshire; 9 S. Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Startz, t. Moravia, Znaym; 25 N. Znaym. Pop. 619.

Starsch, t. Moravia, Znaym; 13 N. Budweiss.

Startzova, bay or gulf of the Frozen ocean, on the coast of Russia. Lon. 40. 14. E. Lat. 68. 16. N.

Starvegut Bay, bay on SW. coast of Jamaica, S. of Starvegut Point.

Starvegut Point, cape on SW. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 17. 58. N.

Starzel, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 5 miles above Rothenburg.

Stassfurt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, 20 Magdeburg, 21 E. Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 1,610.

Stasida, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 8 NW. Scarpanto. Lon. 26. 44. E. Lat. 35. 53. N.

Stasnas, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 22 W. Carlstadt.

Staszow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz, on the Czarna; 25 NE. Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

Staten Island, isl. belonging to New York, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about 18 miles in length, and, where widest, 8 in breadth. On the south side is a considerable tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Pop. 5,347.

Staten Land, isl. at the extremity of S. America, about 36 m. in length, and 15 in breadth, separated from Terra del Fuego by the strait of Le Maire. The account in Anson's voyage says, "that though Terra del Fuego had an aspect extremely barren and desolate, yet this island of Staten Land far surpasses it in the wildness and horror of its appearance; it seeming to be entirely composed of inaccessible rocks, without the least mixture of earth or mould between them. These rocks terminate in a vast number of ragged points which spire up a prodigious height, and are all of them covered with everlasting snow." Lon. 65. W. Lat. 54. 40. S.

Statimaka, (an. *Uscudama*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 16 S. Filippopoli.

Statesburg, p-t. & cap. Claremont district, S. C., E. of the Wateree; 30 S. Camden, W. 492. It contains a court house, a jail, and a few houses.

Statesville, p-t. & cap. Iredel co. N. C.; 24 WSW. Salisbury, W. 403. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a church, and about 50 houses. It is a pleasant town, situated in a fertile country.

Statesville, p-t. Wilson co. Ten.; 43 Murfreesborough, W. 700.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, or *Ecclesiastical State*, or *Popedom*, country, Italy, forming the temporal dominions of the Pope, bounded N. by the Po, which separates it from the Austrian dominions, E. by the Adriatic, SE. by Naples, SW. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Tuscany; 240 miles long from N. to S., from 20 to upwards of 100 broad. Sq. m. according to Hassel 14,225; Malte-Brun 15,300; Cannabich 17,400. It formerly contained the following divisions, Ferraresè, Bolognese, Romagna, Urbino, Ancona, Castello, Perugia, Orvietan, Spoleto, Sabina, Castro, Patrimonio, and Campagna di Roma. It is now divided into the following delegations.

Delegations. Pop. in 1817.		Deleg. Pop. 1817.	
Rome, Tivoli, & Subiaco	241,500	Macerata	181,003
Bologna	286,426	Perugia	182,673
Ferrara	174,155	Spoleto	104,380
Forli	164,651	Viterbo	116,369
Ravenna	143,199	Ascoli	69,507

Urbino & Pesaro	196,424	Benevento	20,184
Ancona	159,047	Camerino	41,672
Fermo	88,471	Civita	} 23,845
		Vecchia	
Frosinone & Pontecorvo	} 163,372	Rieti	68,345

Total 2,425,223

Towns. The principal towns are Rome, the capital, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Perugia, Benevento, Faenza, Civita Vecchia, Ravenna, and Viterbo. The chief ports are Ancona and Civita Vecchia.

Face of the country, &c. The papal territory is traversed from the NW. to the SE. by the Apennines, which divide it into 2 unequal parts, moderate the violent heats of summer, and give rise to a number of streams, of which the only one of any interest is the Tiber. The lakes are those of Perugia, Bolsena, and Bracciano. In the south end on the west coast are the *Pontine marshes*, between the first chain of the Apennines and the sea, extending from Cisterna to Terracina, 25 miles. This is a marshy tract, in which the water of the streams which descend from the Apennines, stagnates from the general want of declivity. These marshes not only prevent a considerable tract from being cultivated, but corrupt the atmosphere for several miles round. Several canals for draining these noxious waters, were dug about 1790. *La Maremma* is the name given to a longer tract, extending from Leghorn to Terracina, throughout the papal territory and the greater part of Tuscany. Many parts of it are marshy, and the whole affected, in a greater or less degree, with the malaria. The unwholesomeness of the air here continues from about the middle of July to the rainy season, in October. The upper part of the country, or that lying towards the Adriatic, enjoys a healthy climate, and is in general tolerably well cultivated, producing all kinds of corn and pulse, with excellent wine, fruit, oil, silk, flax, and hemp. Cattle and sheep are numerous.

Manufactures, trade, &c. Manufactures are not extensive. There are considerable silk manufactures, the most important at Bologna; also coarse woollens, coarse linens, hats, &c. Commerce is not flourishing. The chief article of export is wool; another is alum. The mineral products are marble, alum, rock salt, & sulphur.

Government, &c. The government is a theocracy, the Pope being invested with absolute power, both spiritual and temporal. A candidate for the papacy must be a member of the college of cardinals (nominally consisting of 70,) and an Italian by birth. The chief ministers of state are cardinals, and the governors of provinces are cardinals or prelates. The number of bishops is about 30. According to an official statement, in 1818, there were, in all the world, 2 vicars, 12 patriarchs, 707 bishops or suffragan bishops, subject to the nomination or confirmation of the Pope. The revenue consists of 30,000,000 francs; the army of 4, or 5,000 men; the navy of a few galleys and vessels stationed at Civita Vecchia. The inhabitants are mostly Catholics; there are a few Protestants, and 18, or 20,000 Jews.

Statusin, t. Prussia; 20 NW. Lick.

Stavanger, s-p. Norway, in Christiansand, on a bay of the North sea; 85 NW. Christiansand, 86 S. Bergen. Lon. 5. 57. E. Lat. 58. 59. N. Pop. 2,466. It has a small harbour and good fisheries. It was once bp. see, and the cathedral remains, and is the finest in Norway.

Staubbauch, celebrated cataract, Switz., canton of Berne, near Lauterbrunn. The quantity of water is small, but it falls from the height of about 1,400 feet.

Stavele, t. Neth., in W. Flanders; 10 WNW. Ypres. Pop. 714.

Stavelo, see *Stablo*.

Stavenhagen, t. Mecklenburg; 16 NW. New Brandenburg, 24 E. Gustrow.

Stavenisse, v. Neth., in Zealand; 13 WNW. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 700.

Staveren, t. Neth., in Friesland; 40 N. Amsterdam, 75 WSW. Emden. Lon. 5. 16. E. Lat. 52. 56. N. Pop. 1,083. It was anciently a very rich, powerful, and populous city, with the best harbour in that country, and was included in the league of the Hanse towns, now reduced very much from its ancient grandeur, and the harbour choaked up.

Stavern, see *Fredericksvorn*.

Stauffen, t. Baden, in the Brisgau, on the Mehlibach; 8 S. Freyburg, 24 NNE. Bâle. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 48. 54. N. Pop. 1,360.

Stauffenburg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse; 5 NNE. Giessen, 10 NNE. Wetzlar. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Staunton, p-t. & cap. Augusta co. Va.; 40 WNW. Charlottesville, 95 SW Winchester, 120 WNW. Richmond, W. 174. It is delightfully situated in a healthy part of the country, regularly laid out, and contains 2 court houses, a jail, an academy, 3 churches, and had, in 1818, about 1,500 inhabitants. About 12 miles NW. of the town there is a sulphur spring, which was discovered in 1815, and is now much visited.

Staunton, p-t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Miami; 1 E. Troy, W. 603. Pop. 774.

Staunton, a principal branch of the Roanoke, Va. It rises on W. side of the Blue Ridge, and there has the name of Roanoke, but after its passage through the Blue Ridge, it takes the name of Staunton, which it retains to its junction with the Dan, on W. border of Mecklenburg co. After the junction it resumes the name of Roanoke. It might be made navigable at a small expense, 100 miles above the junction.

Staunton's Island, small isl. near E. coast of China. Lon. 122. 13. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Stavres Hoved, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of Funen. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Stavitesti, t. Walachia; 42 ESE. Tergosyl.

Stavropol, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, capital of a circle, on the Volga; 44 SSE. Simbirsk. Lon. 48. 58. E. Lat. 53. 44. N. Pop. 2,320. It contains 5 chh., and is the chief town of a tribe of Calmucks, inhabiting the vicinity, in number about 14,000. They have been converted to Christianity, and have here their own court of justice and a school.

Stavropol, t. Russia, in Caucasus, capital of a circle, on the Volga; 88 WNW. Ekaterinograd. Lon. 41. 50. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

Stavros, or *Stauros*, (an. *Stagira*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa; 15

WNW. Contessa, 46 ESE. Saloniki. It is the native place of Aristotle.

Stautadt, t. Switz., in Unterwalden; 6 SE. Lucerne.

Stawiczyn, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 11 N. Kalisch. Pop. 964.

Stawiscken, t. Poland, in Augustow; 15 N. Lomza. Pop. 1,212.

Staxiga Harbour, bay of Scotland, on E. coast of Caithness; 1 S. Noss Head.

Steckborn, see *Stekborn*.

Steckem, t. Neth., Flanders; 5 S. Hulst.

Stecken, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 4 W. Polna.

Stekkenitz, r. which rises in the territory of Lubeck, and runs into the Elbe, at Lauenburg.

Steczica, t. Poland, in Sandomirz, on the Wieprez, near its union with the Vistula; 20 W. Radom.

Steeberg, t. Carniola; 11 ESE. Cirknitz.

Steege, s-p. Denmark, on W. coast of the island of Moen; 38 SSW. Copenhagen. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 55. 3. N. Pop. 900. It was formerly a place of great strength.

Steel Point, cape on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 62. W. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Steele, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. 3,096.

Steen, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 15 N. Christiania.

Steenbergen, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 5 N. Berg-op-Zoom, 25 N. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 11. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 4,184. This was formerly a place of consequence, being situated on the sea side, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it to the distance of a league.

Steenbergen, mt. Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.

Steenderen, t. Neth., Guelderland; 6 S. Zutphen. Pop. 2,029.

Steenhouse, t. Scot., in Pomona; 7 W. Kirkwall.

Steenkeer, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 36 NE. Drontheim.

Steenkerke, or *Steenkerque*, v. Neth., in Hainaut, on the river Sonneque; 3 NW. Brain le Comte, 13 N. Mons. Pop. 659. Here a bloody battle was fought between the allies, commanded by William III., king of England, and the French under the Duke of Luxemburg, the 24th of July 1692, in which the latter were victorious. In this action, the allies were computed to lose 7,000 men; and the French lost 3,000 men, the prince of Turenne, and many other officers.

Steen Plaat, t. on W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 21. E. Lat. 1. 20. N.

Steenworde, t. France, in North; 4 E. Cassel, 10 W. Ypres. Pop. 3,182.

Steenwyck, t. Neth., in Overissel, on the river Aa, in Zallant, and on the confines of Friesland; 41 N. Zutphen, 55 SW. Emden. Lon. 6. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,791.

Steeholm, small isl. in the Bristol channel, about midway between the coasts of England and Wales. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 51. 19. N.

Steep Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 43. N.

Steep Rocks, ridge of rocks forming W. bank of Hudson's river, beginning about 11 N. New York, and continuing with some interruptions 12 or 13 miles.

Steep Point, cape on S. coast of Jalva. Lon. 107. 3. E. Lat. 7. 32. S.

Steft, or *Markt-Steft*, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Maine; 3 SSW. Maynbernheim. P. 1,200.

Stege, see *Steege*.

Stegeborg, s-p. Sweden, in E. Gothland; 8 N. Calmar, 18 E. Nordkioping.

Stegen, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 100 N. Drontheim.

Stegen, t. Holstein; 15 SE. Braemsted.

Stegen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 67. 20. N.

Stegen, t. Prussia; 24 S. Brandenburg.

Steigeberg, t. Han., in Hoya, on the Weser; 30 WNW. Hanover. Pop. 771.

Stein, t. Baden; 9 E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,200.

Stein, t. Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Drave; 2 S. Clagenfurt.

Stein, or *Stain*, t. Lower Austria, on the Danube, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Crems; 32 WNW. Vienna. Pop. 1,500.

Stein, t. Saxony, in the lordship of Schonberg; 7 SE. Zwickau, 11 S. Glauchau.

Stein am Anger, or *Szombathely*, (an. *Sabaria*), t. Hungary, capital of the county of Eisenburg, on the Guntz; 43 SSW. Presburg, 48 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 38. E. Lat. 47. 13. N. Pop. 2,167. Bp. see. 4 Cath. chh.

Stein, or *Kamnetz*, t. Carniola, on the Feistritz; 10 N. Laybach, 144 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Stein am Rein, t. Switz., in Zurich, on N. side of the Rhine, at W. extremity of lake Zell, with a bridge over the river; 10 E. Schaffhausen, 13 W. Constance. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 47. 39. N. Pop. 1,800. Here are vestiges of Roman antiquities. The Celtic town of *Gaunodurum* is supposed to have stood near.

Stein am Kirchen, t. Austria; 50 W. Vienna.

Stein am Ritten, v. & parish, in Tyrol; 18 N. Brixen. Pop. 3,600.

Stein am Stein, v. Switz., Appenzel; 4 ESE. St. Gall.

Steina, t. Bavaria; 6 W. Burg Eberach.

Steinach, t. Stiria; 11 W. Rottenmann.

Steinach, r. Switzerland, which runs into the lake of Constance, 2 W. Roschach.

Steinach, t. Bavaria; 2 NNE. Burg Eberach.

Steinach, t. Ger., Saxe-Meinungen; 25 NW. Coburg. Pop. 1,055.

Steinach, or *Stadt Steinach*, t. Bavaria; 15 NNW. Bayreuth, 30 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 50. 11. N. Pop. 1,100.

Steinach, r. Wurt., which rises S. of Neiffen, and runs into the Neckar, near Nurlingen.

Steinach, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, 1 S. Zeulen.

Steinach, (*Markt*), t. Bav.; 5 ENE. Schweinfurt, 25 NE. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,200.

Steinakirchen, t. Austria, on the Little Erlaph; 10 S. Ips.

Steinau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, on a small river near W. side of the Oder; 10 WNW. Wohlau, 20 SE. Gros Glogau. Lon. 16. 25. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 1,990.

Steinau, or *Stzynawa*, t. Pru. Silesia, Oppeln; 9 E. Neisse, 22 SSW. Oppeln.

Steinau an der Strass, t. Hesse Cassel, Hanau; 16 SW. Fulda, 23 ENE. Hanau. Pop. 1,100.

Steinau, r. Silesia, which runs into the Neisse opposite to Löwin.

Steinbach, t. Ger., Hesse Cassel; 5 E. Smalkalden. Pop. 2,067.

Steinbach, t. Austria; 6 S. Steyr.

Steinbach, t. Baden, in Murg; 5 WSW. Gerspach, 38 W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,653.

Steinbach, (*Langen*), t. Baden; 3 NW. Baden.

Steinbeck, t. Prussia; 24 S. Brandenburg.

Steinberg, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Cronach.

Steinberg, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 14 SSE. Freyberg.

Steinbergen, see *Steenbergen*.

Steinbuhl, t. Bav., Rezat circle, near Nuremberg. Pop. 630.

Steinca, t. Switz., belonging to the canton of Zurich, in the Thurgau; 4 NE. St. Gall.

Steinfurt, or *Burg Steinfurt*, t. Pru. Westphalia; in Munster, capital of a county belonging to the counts of Bentheim, on the Aa; 9 S. Bentheim. 17 NW. Munster. Lon. 7. 15. E. Lat. 14. 15. Pop. 1,300.

Steinfurt, or *Drensteinfurt*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 11 S. Munster. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 889.

Steinhagen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 5 W. Bielefeld, 25 NW. Paderborn. Pop. 1,485.

Steinhaus, t. Stiria; 4 NE. Muertzenschberg.

Steinhausen, t. Switz., in Zug, at N. end of the lake of Zug; 2 NW. Zug, 13 S. Zurich.

Steinheim, or *Ober Steinheim*, t. Ger., Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine; 2 S. Hanau, 28 E. Mentz. Pop. 862.

Steinheim, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 14 NNE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,623.

Steinheim am Muhr, t. Wurtemberg; 10 N. Stuttgart, 14 S. Heilbron. Pop. 1,243.

Steinhude, t. Ger., in Schauenburg Lippe; on S. side of Steinhuder Meer: 13 NW. Hanover. Pop. 870.

Steinhuder Meer, lake, Ger., in Schauenburg, 6 m. long, and 9 broad; 12 NW. Hanover.

Steinhurst, t. Holstein; 15 SW. Lubeck, 25 ENE. Hamburg. Here is a castle. Pop. 183.

Steinischack, t. Croatia; 10 ESE. Carlstadt.

Steinkirchen, t. Han., Bremen; 10 SE. Stade.

Steinpleiz, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 WSW. Zwickau.

Steinsdorf, t. Weimar; 3 S. Weyda.

Steinstadt, t. Baden; 16 S. Friburg. In October 1796, the French were defeated here by the Austrians.

Steisbel, mt. Hungary; 4 N. Kemnitz.

Steitz, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 6 S. Zerbst.

Stekborn, t. Switz., in Thurgau, on S. side of the lake of Zell; 7 W. Constance.

Stekene, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, on a canal; 17 NE. Ghent. Pop. 3,697.

Stekenitz, see *Steckenitz*.

Stella, r. Friuli, which runs into the gulf of Venice, 4 SSE. Prisenis.

Stella, small isl. Italy, in the lake of Garda; 14 NW. Verona.

Stella, (*La*), t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 27 SW. Cangiano.

Stella, mt. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the coast, near Cape Licosa.

Stella, mt. Grisons; 15 SW. Tisis.

Stellata, t. Italy; 12 NW. Ferrara.

Stellenbosch, and *Darkenstein*. These two form an extensive district of the settlement of

the Cape of Good Hope, extending from Cape Agulhas to the river Koussiet the northern limit of the colony; about 380 miles long, and 150 broad. Sq. m. about 55,000. The greater part consists of mountains, sandy hills, and Karroo plains, but the remainder is the finest land in the colony. Pop. 22,959; Christians 7,256; slaves 10,703; Hottentots about 5,000.

Stellenbosch, t. Africa, in the above district, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, near the Cape of Good Hope; 26 E. Cape Town. It contains about 70 houses, arranged in streets and open squares, and planted with trees. It is a missionary station of the London society.

Stellow, t. Holstein; 9 NNE. Elmesborn.

Stenay, t. France, in Meuse; 15 NE. Grand-pré, 21 NNW. Verdun. Lat. 49. 30. N. P. 2,340.

Stenbrugge, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 8 N. Tonsberg.

Stenby, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 11 E. Nordkioping.

Stenckbach, r. Ger., which rises 4 S. Landsberg, and runs into the Fuhme, 2 N. Zorbig.

Stendal, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, formerly the capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Ucht; 28 WNW. Brandenburg, 56 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 0. E. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 4,906. It has manufactures of woollen, leather, &c., carried on by descendants of French refugees.—Native, Winckelmann.

Stendorp, t. Holstein; 6 ENE. Eutyn.

Stene, t. Norway, Drontheim; 48 E. Drontheim.

Stenefort, t. Pomerania; 8 S. New Stettin.

Stenhel, t. Sweden, in W. Bothnia; 32 NW. Lulea.

Stenosa, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 m. in circ., inhabited only by a few goats & their keepers. Lon. 25. 55. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Stenssitz, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 20 E. Radom.

Stenskar, two or three small islands, on west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 65. 12. N.

Stenwick, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 24 SW. Drontheim.

Stenyclarus, now *Nisi*.

Stenszewo, t. Pru. Posen; 12 NW. Posen. P. 739.

Stepan, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 15 NE. Luckow. Pop. 3,621.

Stepenitz, see *Marienfries*.

Stepenitz, r. Mecklenburg, which joins the Trave, at its entrance into the Baltic.

Stepenitz, r. Pru. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Stepenitz, t. Pru. Pomerania; 9 NW. Golnow, 20 NNW. Stargard. Pop. 700.

Stephane, now *Istefan*.

Stephanhousko, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 16 NNE. Chrudim.

Stephanouze, or *Stephanestie*, t. Eur. Turkey, in Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth & the Baszeu; 40 N. Jassy, 116 NW. Bender. Lon. 27. 39. E. Lat. 47. 53. N.

Stephansdorf, t. Silesia, Neisse; 4 NW. Neisse.

Stephante, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea; 18 N. Sinob.

Stephen's Passage, strait, between Admiralty island and the continent of America; the south entrance is between Point Hugh and Point

Windham, from whence it extends about 70 m. north, a little inclining to the west. Lon. 226. 35. E. Lat. 57. 29. N.

Stephen's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, about 24. m. in circ., north of Pitt's Archipelago. Lon. 229. 30. E. Lat. 54. 11. N.

Stephen's Island, small island in NW. part of Cook's straits, in New Zealand. Lon. 185. 6. W. Lat. 40. 36. N.

Stephen's Islands, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 138. 39. E. Lat. 0. 22. S. They have a green, pleasant appearance, and well covered with trees; but whether they are inhabited is not known. They run about NW. by W., and SE. by E. One is about 3 miles long, and the other about 6. The passage between them is about 2 miles broad.

Stephentown, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; 22 SE. Albany, W. 375. Pop. 2,593.

Stepnaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha; 24 W. Troitzk.

Stepney, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex, an out parish of London, and a suburb of the city. Pop. 35,199. H. 6,146.

Sterang, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 16 NNW. Christiania.

Sterba, or *Csorba*, t. Hungary, in Liptau. Pop. 1,387.

Sterlitamak, t. Russia, in Upha; 70 S. by E. Upha. Lon. 55. 54. E. Lat. 54. 40. N. It is at the confluence of the rivers Sterla and Belaja, and is a depot of salt.

Sterling, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 30 NNW. Montpelier. Pop. 131.

Sterling, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 5 W. by S. Lancaster, 12 N. Worcester, 44 W. Boston, W. 433. Pop. in 1810, 1,472; in 1820, 1,710. It is a valuable agricultural township, and has a considerable village. There are two ponds, called Waushacum ponds, in this town, each about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in diameter. On a neck, which divides these ponds, was formerly an Indian fort, the vestiges of which are still visible.

Sterling, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 4 E. Plainfield, 18 NE. Norwich, W. 390. Lon. 71. 53. W. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. 1,200.

Sterling, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, on W. side of Oswego and Hannibal; 185 WNW. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 792.

Sterling, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 242.

Sterling, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 384.

Sternatia, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10. ENE. Nardo.

Sternberg, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 10 S. Kaurzim. H. 53.

Sternberg, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 9 NNE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 8,000. H. 600. It is well built. The chief employment is the manufacture of woollen, linen, and canvas.

Sternberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 24 SE. Custring, 66 ESE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 17. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 712.

Sternberg, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, situated on a lake; 16 SE. Wismar. Pop. 1,259. The diet of the grand duchy alternately assembles here and at Machlin.

Sternen, t. Switz., Schweitz; 4 NW. Schweitz. Here lived Werner Stauffach.

Sternstein, t. Bavaria, with a ruined citadel,

which formerly gave name to a county; 17 N. Nabburg, 20 NE. Amberg.

Stert Point, cape or headland, in the British channel, on north coast of the county of Somerset, 10 miles below Bridgewater. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

Sterzingen, t. Tyrol, celebrated for its manufacture of sword blades; near it are silver mines; 10 NW. Brixen. Pop. 800.

Stetten, v. Bav., not far from Augsburg, on a small lake. Pop. 1,100.

Stetten am Kalten Markt, t. Baden, district of Moskirch. Pop. 712.

Stetten unterm Heuchelberg, t. Wurt., district of Brackenheim; 11 W. by S. Heilbron. Pop. 926.

Stetten im Remsthal, t. Wurt., near Stutgard. Pop. 1,534.

Stettin, (*New*,) t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, situated in the midst of lakes; 46 SE. Colburg, 64 ENE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 38. E. Lat. 53. 42. N. Pop. 1,612. It has a castle and a gymnasium.

Stettin, government, Prussia, comprising the middle part of Pomerania, divided into eleven circles, Randow, Anclam, Demmin, Usedom-Wollin, Greifenhagen-Oster, Pyritz, Saatzig, Daber, Flemming, Greifenbug, and Bork. Pop. 310,952. Sq. m. 6,620.

Stettin, t. Prussia, cap. of Pomerania, & of a government and circle of the same name, on the Oder, about 60 miles from the Baltic; 14 WNW. Stargard, 80 NNE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 46. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. in 1816, 21,528; including the military 25,043. H. 1,722. It stands on an eminence on the left bank of the Oder, & has 3 suburbs, 5 gates, and several squares. The principal public buildings are the castle, government house, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, exchange, theatre, and public library. It has 5 Luth. chh., an academical gymnasium, college, &c.

Stettin is a place of extensive trade, the great outlet of the manufactures of Silesia, and the import of colonial goods and foreign fabrics required by that province, as well as by Berlin and other towns in Brandenburg. The number of vessels entered here, in 1814, was 1,534; cleared 1,180. Vessels drawing more than 7 feet water, stop at Swinemunde. The leading articles of export are linen, corn, and timber; of imports coffee, sugar, cotton, die-woods, and wine. The manufactures are very various.

Steuben, p-t. Washington co. Maine, on the Naraguagas, on W. side of Harrington, about 38 W. Machias, W. 736. Pop. 780.

Steuben, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Ontario co., E. by Seneca lake and Tioga co., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Alleghany co. Pop. in 1810, 7,246; in 1820, 21,989. Chief town, Bath.

Steuben, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 20 N. Utica, W. 407. Pop. 1,461.—Baron Steuben died in this town in 1796, and here his remains lie buried without any monument.

Steubenville, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 69 miles, by the river, below Pittsburgh, 38 by land, 109 above Marietta, 25 NE. St. Clairsville, 150 E. by N. Columbus, W. 277. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 40. 25. N. Pop. in 1810, 800; in 1817, 2,032; in 1820, 2,539. It is a

very flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contained, in 1817, 453 houses, 3 churches, an academy, 2 banks, a market house, a woollen manufactory, the machinery of which is put in motion by a steam engine, a steam paper mill, a flour mill and cotton manufactory, driven by steam power, a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, an air foundery, 27 retail stores, and 16 public inns.

Stevenage, t. Eng., Hertfordshire; 11 NNW. Hertford, 31 N. London. Lat 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,302.

Stephen's Klint, mt. Denmark, Zealand, near Hedding.

Stephenston, t. Scot., in Argyle, in the neighbourhood of coal mines; 5 NNW. Irvine. Pop. 1,777.

Stevensburg, p-t. Culpeper co. Va.; 33 NW. Fredericksburg, W. 93.

Stevensburg, see *Newtown*, Va.

Stevensville, p-v. King and Queen co. Va.; W. 148.

Stevenswaert, or *Fort St. Etienne*, v. & fortress, Neth., in Limburg, on E. side of the Meuse; 2 S. Ruremond, 30 N. Liege. Pop. 840.

Stever, r. Ger., which runs into the Lippe, at Hattern.

Steusslingen, t. Wurt., not far from Ehingen. Pop. 1,100.

Stewart, co. on north side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,262, slaves 778. Pop. in 1820, 8,397. Chief town, Dover.

Stewart's Islands, cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 163. 18. E. Lat. 8. 26. S.

Stewart's Lake, lake, N. A., where the English NW. Fur Company have one of their principal establishments, in Lat. 55. N.

Stewartstown, p-t. Coos co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 40 N. Lancaster, W. 460. P. 363.

Stewartstown, t. Ireland, in Tyrone; 5 NNE. Dungannon.

Stewartstown, or *Stewartown*, t. Scot., in Ayrshire, on a small river which runs into the sea; 7 NE. Irvine, 14 NNE. Ayr. Pop. of the parish 3,400; of the town 1,800. In the town are about 120 weavers; besides which, the principal employment is making bonnets, and what are called French or Quebec caps.

Stewartsville, p-v. Richmond co. N. C.; W. 343.

Stewartsville, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 205.

Stewartsville, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 210.

Stey Point, cape on the coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 40. W. Lat. 58. N.

Steyerberg, t. Han., Hoya; 9 SW. Nienburg.

Steyll, or *Steele*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 2 SE. Essen, 16 NE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 1,210.

Steyning, t. Eng., in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday; 10 NW. Brightelmstone, 50 S. London. Lon. 0. 12. W. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. 1,210. It was formerly a place of some note, and a county itself; it is now a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Steyr, t. Austria, in Land above the Ens, cap. of the circle of the Traun, at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Ens; 16 SSE. Lintz, 80 W. by S. Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

Pop. according to Hassel, 10,000; Cannabich, 7,000. H. 809. It is a neat, well built town, about 3 miles in circuit. It has some manufactures of cotton and woollen; but these are insignificant compared to those of iron, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men in the town and vicinity. The largest establishment is a manufactory of fire arms, on account of government.

Steyregg, t. Austria, on north side of the Danube; 36 ESE. Passau, 84 W. Vienna.

Steyrsperg, t. Austria; 5 E. Glaggnitz.

Stezzano, t. Italy; 3 S. Bergamo.

Stibing, t. Stiria; 7 NNW. Gratz.

Stibnitz, t. Bohemia, in Konjgratz; 24 E. Konjgratz.

Stickelsta, t. Norway, Drontheim; 46 ENE. Drontheim.

Stickhausen, citadel, Han., in East Friesland, which gives name to a county; 18 ESE. Emden. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 53. 14. N.

Stiege, t. Ger., Brunswick, on the Hassel; 9 S. Blankenburg. Pop. 785.

Stiekna, t. Bohemia, Prachatitz; 3 S. Strakonitz. H. 80.

Stiechowitz, t. Bohemia, in Beraun, on the Muldaw; 10 SE. Beraun.

Stienz, t. Neth., in Friesland; 5 NNW. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,200.

Stiepanow, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 15 S. Kaurzim.

Stigliano, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 9 E. Civita Vecchia.

Stigliano, t. Naples, in Basilicata, celebrated for its baths; 24 SSE. Acerenza. Pop. 3,500.

Stigsio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on a river which runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 8 W. Hernosand.

Stilaro, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 38. 21. N.

Stilfried, t. Austria, near which Ottocar, king of Bohemia was defeated and slain by the emperor Rodolphus, in 1278; 7 NE. Weikendorff.

Stili, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 22. 49. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

Stilo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 47 NNE. Gierace. Pop. 1,804.

Stilo, t. Eu. Turkey, on E. coast of Morea. Lon. 23. 4. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Still Valley, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 199.

Stillwater, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 22 N. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 2,821. Bemus's Heights are in this township, 3 N. of the village, and 2 W. of the river. This place is famous for 2 battles, fought here in 1777 between the Americans and British, the first on the 19th Sept., the other on the 7th Oct. which decided the fate of general Burgoyne's army.

Stillwater, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 230.

Stillwater, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Great Miami, above Dayton, and opposite to the mouth of Mad river.

Stillwater, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri; 63 St. Louis, W. 957.

Stilton, v. Eng., in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for its cheese; 75 N. London. Pop. 663.

Stimmerdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 WNW. Kamnitz.

Stincher, r. Scot., which runs into the sea at Ballantrae, in Ayrshire.

Stinking Islands, cluster of islands near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 50. W. Lat. 40. 28. N.

Stinos, isl. Grecian Archipelago, about 6 m. in circ.; 6 S. Naxia. Lat. 46. 52. N.

Stinter, r. Switz., which runs into the Thur, near Bischoff Zell.

Stio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 46 SW. Cangiano.

Stipel, t. Prussia; 9 NNW. Soldau.

Sti-Phili, (an. *Philius*,) v. Morea, in the northern part.

Stipel, t. Ger., in Mark; 3 S. Bockum.

Stiri, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 9 S. Livadia.

Stiria, called also *Inner Austria*, pr. Austrian empire, bounded N. by the archduchy of Austria, E. by Hungary, S. by Carniola and Carinthia, now Illyria, and W. by Carinthia and Salzburg. Pop. 799,056. Sq. m. 8,459. It is divided into 5 circles, Gratz, Marburg, Cilley, Judenburg, and Bruck. The last two circles comprise Upper Stiria, which lies to the north, and is mountainous, consisting, in a great measure, of a continuation of a branch of the Alps. Lower Stiria comprises the southern part, and includes the 3 other circles. A number of lateral branches of the Alps extend also into Lower Stiria, but become gradually lower as they remove from the main chain, till they present nothing but small elevations. Here are, however, but few extensive plains. The rivers are the Drave, Save, Muhr, and Ens.

The climate in the elevated parts is cold, but the air is pure and elastic; the soil, except on the high mountains, very fertile, producing wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and in warmer situations, wheat. Great attention is paid to raising cattle, and poultry is abundant. Agriculture is in a backward state. Stiria abounds in mineral productions. The iron mines are the most important, and yield annually from 16,000 to 20,000 tons. Salt and coal are abundant. Gold, silver, and copper, hardly defray the expense of working; lead is less scarce. Cobalt, arsenic, and molybdena, are found. The manufactures are chiefly derived from the mines. The exports consist of metals, corn, flax, wine, clover seed, and cattle. The Stirians have the hospitality, frankness, and simple habits of an agricultural people, but they are imperfectly educated, though parish schools have been established in the principal villages. The majority are Catholics, though the Protestants enjoy a full, and the Jews a limited, toleration.

Stirling, t. Scot., capital of a county to which it gives name; 29 NE. Glasgow, 35 NW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 59. W. Lat. 56. 6. N. Pop. 5,820. It is situated on the right bank of the Forth, on an eminence which terminates in a rock. The street on the summit of the hill is spacious, but the others are narrow and irregular. It contains 2 parish chh., 3 hospitals, a town-house, a grammar school, a public library, and has considerable inland trade, and some foreign, chiefly to the Baltic. Vessels of 60 or 70 tons come up to the quay. The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen, particularly carpets. *Stirling*, or *Striveling*, i. e. the place of strife, or contention, denoting the bloody scenes of war-

fare which have taken place here and in the vicinity, is a place of great antiquity, and much note in Scottish history. Its castle is very ancient, finely situated at the western extremity of the rock on which the town is built.

Stirlingshire, co. Scotland; bounded N. by Perthshire and Clackmananshire, E. by the Forth and the county of Linlithgow, S. by the county of Dumbarton, and W. by Loch Lomond; 36 miles long, and 8 or 9 in its general breadth. Its principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk. Pop. 58,174. Sq. m. 560.

Stirpfing, t. Austria; 4 NE. Weikendorf.

Stissic Mountain, mountainous ridge between Connecticut and New-York.

Stiva, see *Thebes*.

Stix Neysild, t. Austria; 3 NW. Brugg.

Stobdune, mt. Scot., Perthshire; 25 W. Crieff.

Stober, r. Silesia, which runs into the Elbe, 6 miles below Brieg.

Stobi, t. Macedonia; 42 N. Edessa.

Stobrez, v. & small s-p. Dalmatia, near the coast of the Adriatic, on the site of the ancient *Epetium*, a colony of the Issei: 4 E. Spalatro. Ruins of the ancient walls are yet visible.

Stock, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 483.

Stock Rock, rock on W. coast of S. Wales, in St. Bride's bay.

Stockach, t. Baden, capital of a county, formerly capital of Nellenburg; 15 NW. Constance, 15 NE. Schaffhausen. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 1,153. In March, 1799, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French. In May, the following year, the Austrians were defeated by the French, under Lecourbe.

Stockach, r. Baden, which runs into the lake of Constance, 5 SE. Stockach.

Stockau, t. Bavaria; 5 SE. Bayreuth.

Stockbridge, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 32 NW. Windsor, W. 460. Pop. 964.

Stockbridge, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 6 S. Lenox, 12 S. Pittsfield, 130 W. Boston, W. 360. Pop. 1,377. It is watered by the Housatonic, is a pleasant town, and contains a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper; 1 cotton manufactory, and 2 woollen manufactories. It is an excellent agricultural township, and has a handsome village, and contains a quarry of marble.

Stockbridge, (West,) p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 10 SSW. Lenox, 135 W. Boston, W. 362. Pop. 1,034. Here are very valuable quarries of white and blue marble, and an iron mine. The township is watered by Williams' river and its branches, which furnish seats for mills and iron works.

Stockbridge, t. England, in Hants, market on Thursday; 15 E. Salisbury, 67 WSW. London. Pop. 663. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Stockdale's Harbour, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, in Prince William's sound, on W. coast of America. Lon. 148. W. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Stockdorf, t. Sweden, Smaland; 54 NW. Calmar.

Stocken, or *Stockheim*, t. Neth. in Limburg, on W. side of the Meuse; 12 N. Maestricht, 13 S. Ruremond. Lon. 5. 45. E. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 967.

Stockerau, t. Austria, on the left bank of the

Danube; 12 S. Sonneberg, 13 NW. Vienna. Pop. 3,545. It has extensive corn markets, and some cotton manufactures.

Stockery, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 28 NNW. Wexio.

Stockheim, t. Bav., Lower Danube, near Melrichstadt. Pop. 1,200.

Stockheim, (*Maine*,) t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Maine; 2 N. Kitzingen. Pop. 871.

Stockheim, (*Munch*,) t. Bav.; 2 N. Geroltzhofen.

Stockholm, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 30 E. Ogdensburg, W. 545. Pop. 822.

Stockholm, p-t. Morris co. N. J.; W. 275.

Stockholm, city and capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of the lake Malar with an inlet of the Baltic; 300 NE. Copenhagen, 400 W. Petersburg. Lon. 18. 4. E. Lat. 59. 21. N. Pop. in 1760, 69,208; in 1780, 75,107; in 1800, 75,517; in 1810, 65,474; in 1815, 72,989. H. 6,000. Births in 1819, 2,329, nearly one half out of wedlock.

Stockholm is generally described as standing on 7 islands, but is chiefly built on 3, of which the small one in the centre constituted the original city, and is still the most busy part of the town, and the residence of the principal merchants. The form of the city is an oblong, and its situation is extremely picturesque, as well from the mixture of land and water, as from the unevenness of the ground on which it is built. The view from the higher grounds is seldom surpassed; churches, spires, public edifices, are all in prospect, and intermingled with vessels at anchor, or sailing across the channels, while the view is terminated by mountains, with a variety of romantic scenery. There are 12 bridges, great and small. The houses in the central part are of stone or brick, covered with plaster, of 4 or 5 stories, with their foundations on piles, but in the suburbs of only 1 or 2 stories, and partly of wood.

Among the public buildings are the royal palace, the palace or house for nobility of the diet, arsenal, bank, royal stables, ware house for iron, hospitals, and 24 churches, 18 of which are Lutheran. The royal palace is a large quadrangular edifice, the lower part of the walls of polished granite, the upper part of brick, covered with stucco, and is accounted second to no palace in Europe, except that at Versailles. The literary associations are numerous and respectable; the principal are the academy of sciences founded in 1739, having a museum, library, an observatory, and 160 members; the Swedish academy, founded in 1786, for improving the Swedish language, having 18 members; the academy of fine arts, history and antiquities; the military academy, academy for painting and sculpture, and for music, and the medical college. The royal library contains about 50,000 volumes, and there are several important private collections; one belonging to Gensuchtelen contains 40,000 volumes, and 20,000 medals.

Stockholm is the mercantile emporium of the eastern part of Sweden. The harbour is of great depth, and so capacious that 1,000 vessels may lie here in safety, and the largest come close up to the quays. The number of vessels

that enter annually is, on an average, about 1,000. The chief exports are iron and steel, also copper, pitch, tar, and timber; imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, and British manufactures. The manufactures are various, but not on a large scale.

Stockhorn, mt. Switz.; 15 S. Berne; 7,200 feet high.

Stocking Island, one of the Bahamas, about 15 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Stockigt, t. Sax., Vogtland; 3 SE. Plauen.

Stockport, p-t. Wayne co. Pa., on the Delaware; 18 SE. Harmony, 25 N. Bethany, W. 295. There is a portage from this place to Harmony on the Susquehanna.

Stockport, t. Eng., in Cheshire, on the Mersey; 7 SE. Manchester, 176 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 53. 25. N. Pop. 17,545. H. 3,326. It is built on very uneven ground, is a flourishing town; the inhabitants chiefly employed in various branches of the cotton trade. It is connected with the great inland navigation, has a market on Friday, the best in the county for cheese; and 4 annual fairs.—Heaton Norris, on the opposite side of the Mersey in Lancashire, forms a kind of suburb to the town.

Stocksee, t. Holstein; 8 N. Segeborg.

Stockstadt, t. Bav., Lower Maine, on the Maine; 3 W. Aschaffenburg, 15 SE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,077.

Stocksund, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 60 N. Drontheim.

Stockton, t. Chataque co. N. Y., formed of a part of the township of Chataque since 1820.

Stockton, or *Stockton-on-Tees*, t. & bor. Eng., in Durham, on north bank of the Tees, about 10 miles from its mouth; 21 SE. Durham, 244 N. by W. London. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 54. 34. N. Pop. 4,229. H. 812. It is pleasantly situated, the streets well paved, flagged, and lighted, the houses of brick, and it is one of the handsomest towns in the north of England. It is well situated for commerce, and has considerable trade; the shipping belonging to the port in 1795, amounted to 5,733 tons. Market on Wednesday and Saturday; and monthly cattle fairs.

Stockum, t. Osnabruck; 5 ESE. Osnabruck.

Stoddard, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 14 NE. Keene, 44 WSW. Concord. Pop. 1,203.

Stoddart Bay, bay on NW. coast of Jamaica.

Stoddertsville, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Lehigh, at the falls; W. 241. Here is a large and excellent flour mill.

Stachades, now *Hieres*.

Stogumber, or *Stoke Gomer*, t. Eng., in Somersetshire, market on Saturday; 12 NW. Taunton, 152 W. London. Pop. 1,285.

Stoer, r. Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, 2 NW. Gluckstadt.

Stojanow, t. Rus. Volhynia; 44 SW. Lucko.

Stois, t. Hungary; 10 NW. Caschau.

Stokaim, t. Prussia; 30 SSE. Königsberg.

Stoke, *Poges*, parish, Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 2 NNE. Slough. Pop. 838. The church yard of this parish was made the scene of Gray's beautiful elegy, and here lie the remains of the poet.

Stoke upon Trent, parish, Eng., in Staffordshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ E. Newcastle under Line, 154 NNW. London. Pop. 22,475.

Stoke, t. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis.

Stoke, v. Eng., Nottinghamshire; 5 S. Newark, 120 N. London.

Stokerau, see *Stockerau*.

Stoke's Bay, bay on S. coast of Hampshire, between Portsmouth harbour and Southampton river, a little S. of Gosport.

Stoken, t. Switz., in Zurich; 16 N. Zurich.

Stokes, co. NW. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,645. Slaves 1,746. Pop. in 1820, 14,033. Chief towns, Germantown and Salem.

Stokes, t. Montgomery co. N. C., near the Yadkin.

Stokesbury, p-t. Stokes co. N. C.; W. 240.

Stokesley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, market on Saturday; 28 W. Whitby, 239 N. London. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 1,439.

Stokldorff, t. Austria; 4 NE. Sonneberg.

Stokoletz, t. Croatia; 12 SW. Petrina.

Stolatz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Morava; 30 NNW. Nissa.

Stolberg im Gebirge, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 SW. Chemnitz, 42 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,819.

Stolberg am Harz, t. Pru. Saxony, Merseburg; 37 E. Halle, 40 N. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 1,819. It has a castle, is the capital of the county of Stolberg-Stolberg, and the residence of the courts. The territory of the count contains 86 sq. m. and 10,500 inhabitants.

Stolberg, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix-la-Chapelle, on Fichtbache; 3 SSW. Eschweiler. Pop. 1,747.

Stolberg, co. Ger., in Thuringia and Wetteravia, in the Prussian governments of Merseburg and Magdeburg. The family is divided into 3 branches, Stolberg-Stolberg, Stolberg-Rosla, & Stolberg-Wernigerode. Pop. of all the districts 36,844. Sq. m. 337.

Stolbova, v. Russia, in Novgorod. A treaty was concluded here between Russia and Sweden, in 1617.

Stolbovoi, cape on E. coast of Kamtschatka; 40 E. Kamtschatskoi. Lon. 161. 44. E. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Stolckern, t. Austria; 3 SW. Eggenburg.

Stolhoven, t. Baden, not far from the Rhine; 16 NNE. Strasburg, 42 W. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 7. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 443.

Stolmirz, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 E. Lemberg.

Stolpe, r. which rises in Pomerania, and runs into the sea, 27 W. Dantzic.

Stolpe, t. Pru. Pomerania; 5 W. Anclam.

Stolpe, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on a river of the same name, which here begins to be navigable to the Baltic; 65 W. Dantzic, 80 NE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 54. 25. N. Pop. 5,393. It contains 3 churches, a Lutheran convent for ladies, and a cadet school, and has some trade in linen, wood, &c.

Stolpe, r. Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic, at Stolpemunde.

Stolpe, lake, Brandenburg; 2 E. Kyritz.

Stolpe, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 6 SE. Angermunde, 38 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 14. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 479.

Stolpemunde, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the coast of the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Stolpe; 10 N. Stolpe. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 250.

Stolpen, t. Saxony, in Meissen, with a citadel; 14 E. Dresden, 33 WNW. Zittau. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 1,008.

Stoltenberg, t. Pomerania; 10 SSW. Cosslin.

Stoltzenburg, t. Transylvania; 6 N. Hermanstadt, 48 W. Cronstadt.

Stolwyck, t. Holland; 5 SE. Gouda. P. 1,100.

Stolz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, near Frankenstein. Pop. 996.

Stolzenau, t. Han., in Hoya, on the Weser; 8 SSW. Nienburg. Pop. 1,180.

Stolzenberg, t. W. Prussia, in Dantzic, adjoining Dantzic, formerly a suburb of the city. P. 7,860. H. 675. It has a Catholic gymnasium.

Stompfa, see *Stampfa*.

Stone, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, on the Trent, and great inland navigation; 7 N. Stafford, 140 NW. London. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 52. 54. N. Pop. 2,314. Market on Tuesday.

Stone, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Forth; 7 NW. Leith, 3 SE. Dunfermline.

Stone Arabia, v. in Palatine, N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk; 52 WNW. Albany.

Stone Fort, p-v. Franklin co. Ten.; W. 715.

Stone Indians, Indians, N. A., on the Assiniboine river.

Stone Mountain, mts. in W. part of Va. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Stone Bridge Creek, small r. N. Y., which rises in Essex co., flows into Warren co., and joins Scroon river, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the outlet of Scroon lake. This stream has its name from a natural stone bridge under which it runs, in the township of Chester. Just above the bridge it falls over a rocky precipice into a large natural basin, whence turning easterly it enters its subterranean passage in two branches, and at the distance of 247 feet from the entrance, the waters having united, disembogue in one stream; and here is a precipice of rock 54 feet high, which terminates the bridge. The arch through which the water discharges, is about 10 feet wide, and 5 high.

Stone Island, small island near E. coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Brogle.

Stone Reef, small island and rocks of Denmark, in the Little Belt, near N. coast of the island of Alsen.

Stone River, r. N. America, which runs into lake Athapescow.

Stonecraze, v. Eng., in Cumberland, 2 SSE. Wigton. Pop. 475.

Stoneham, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 9 N. Boston. Pop. 615.

Stoneham, (*North*,) parish, Eng., Southamptonshire, on the Itchen; 4 NNE. Southampton. Pop. 621.

Stoneham, (*South*,) parish, Eng., Southampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ North Stonehaven. Pop. 1,304.

Stonehaven, or *Stonehive*, t. Scot., in Kincardineshire; 15 S. by W. Aberdeen, 22 NNE. Montrose. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 56. 55. N. Pop. 2,000. It is situated on a rocky bay of the German ocean, and has a flourishing commerce, and considerable manufactures of brown linen. The town has a cheerful and elegant appear-

ance, with considerable wealth. The harbour is a natural basin, sheltered on the SE. by a high rock, and on the NE. by a quay convenient for unloading goods, but it is not safe.

Stonehenge, a remarkable ancient monument, Eng., in Wiltshire, in the middle of Salisbury Plain; 2 W. Amesbury, 81 W. London. It consists of a great collection of stones of immense size, which, from their being some erect, some reclining, but most of them lying upon the ground, seem to have formed at one time an extensive building. They form a perfect ruin, a confused heap of standing and fallen stones, many of them squared and hewn by art. By comparing their relative situations the shape and dimensions of the original structure can still be traced, which is supposed to have been a Druidical temple of enormous size. It is an object of great interest to the antiquary, and has excited more inquiry and speculation than any other ruin of the kind in Great Britain. But no important discoveries have been made within it; and its founders, the date of its erection, and the process by which such enormous masses of stone were conveyed to this desolate spot, and raised into their respective situations, are buried in profound obscurity. The total number of stones of which the structure was composed appears to have been 109.

Stonehouse, parish, Eng., in Gloucestershire; 2 NNW. Stroud. Pop. 1,711.

Stonehouse, t. England, in Devonshire; 1 WSW. Plymouth, 1 Plymouth Dock. Pop. 5,174. It is situated between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, and appears likely to be united within a few years to Plymouth. It contains excellent barracks for the royal marine corps, and one for 1,000 regulars, a royal naval hospital, 2 Episcopal chapels, 2 chapels for dissenters, and a public school. Market on Tuesday and Saturday.

Stonelick, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,070.

Stonely, or *Stonehigh*, t. England, Warwickshire, near the Avon; 5 NNE. Warwick. P. 1,306.

Stone's Fort Gut, creek on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Stone's River, r. Ten., which runs NW. into the Cumberland, 6 miles above Nashville.

Stonesborough, p-t. Greene co. Ken.; 55 Frankfort, W. 600.

Stonesville, p-t. Greenville co. S. C.; W. 544.

Stonewall Creek, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, just above the natural stone walls, 95 miles below the Great falls.

Stonington, s-p. bor. & p-t. New London co. Ct.; 12 E. New London, W. 373. Pop. in 1810, of the borough, 804; of the township, 3,043, in 1820, 3,056. The borough is built on a narrow point of land about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and consists of 4 streets running N. and S., intersected at right angles by 9 cross streets, and contains an academy and 2 houses of public worship. About 1,100 tons of shipping are owned here, employed in the fisheries, coasting, and West India trade. The harbour sets up from the sound opposite to Fisher's isl. This town was bombarded by the British, without effect, Aug. 8, 1814.

Stonington, (North,) p-t. New London co. Ct.; 9 N. Stonington, W. 380. Pop. 2,624.

Stono Inlet, r. or channel, S. C., which sepa-

rates the islands of James and John, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 80. 3. W. Lat. 38. 41. N.

Stony Brook, p-v. in Bookhaven, N. Y.; 3 E. Satauket.

Stony Creek, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 754.

Stony Island, isl. in E. end of lake Ontario, SW. of Sackett's Harbour.

Stony Mountains, see *Rocky Mountains*.

Stony Point, p-v. Albemarle co. Va.; W. 124.

Stony Point, p-v. Abbeville, S. C.; W. 573.

Stony Point, post, on the right bank of the river Hudson, in New York, opposite to Verplank's point.

Stony Point, p-v. Wake, N. C.; 18 Raleigh.

Stony River, see *Roche*.

Stony River, r. West Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 84. 13. W. Lat. 29. 55. N.

Stony Island, isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 53. 4. N.

Stony Island, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Stony Stratford, see *Stratford*.

Stonyhurst, t. Eng., in Lancashire, in the parish of Whalley. Here is a Jesuits' college, founded about 30 years since, and containing, in 1819, 270 pupils.

Stooren, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 36 SW. Drontheim.

Stopnica, t. Poland, Cracow; 50 NW. Cracow. Pop. 900.

Stor, lake, Sweden, Gestricia; 6 SW. Gefle.

Stor, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus; 40 NE. Christiania.

Stor, r. Mecklenburg, which runs from lake Schwerin to the Elbe.

Stora, t. Finland; 20 SE. Christinestad.

Stora, see *Sgigata*.

Storchnest, t. Pru. Posen; 16 ENE. Fraustadt, 37 SSW. Posen. Pop. 1,060.

Storcica, t. Rus. Kiev; 24 SSW. Bialacerkiev.

Stordalen, t. Norway; 28 NE. Drontheim.

Storhamnen, small island, on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 61. 32. N.

Storholmen, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 42. E. Lat. 62. 33. N.

Storkagat, t. Sweden, W. Bothnia; 25 S. Pitea.

Storko, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 39. E. Lat. 63. 52. N.

Storko, isl. in the Baltic, near S. coast of Sweden. Lon. 15. 34. E. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Storkow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Potsdam; 24 ESE. Berlin, 26 WSW. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 14. 55. E. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 1,047.

Storkyro, t. Finland, in Wasa; 17 E. Wasa.

Storm Bay, bay on S. coast of New Holland, between South Cape and Tasman's head.

Stormont, district, Scot., in Perthshire, on the left side of the Tay, Dunkeld is the chief town.

Stormont, co. Upper Canada.

Stornara, (La,) t. Naples, in Capitanata; 9 NE. Ascoli.

Stornaway, s-p. Scot., and capital of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6 19. W. Lat. 58. 18. N. Pop. 2,303; of the parish 3,500. It is situated on a bay, with a harbour, safe, spacious, and easy of access, with excellent anchorage. The chief business is the white and herring fisheries. In 1808, 44 vessels, carrying 1,612 tons, belonged to the port. In five years, ending July 1808, there were exported from Storna-

way 17,430 barrels of herrings, 719 tons of cod and ling; and oil to the amount of about £10,000. The town is well built, and contains a custom house, a town house, an assembly room, an elegant church, and 2 school houses.

Storndorf, t. Hesse Darmstadt, district of Scholten. Pop. 879.

Storo, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 3. E. Lat. 63. 24. N.

Storoham, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 58. E. Lat. 62. 47. N.

Storsio, large lake, Sweden, in Jamtland; containing several islands, in one of which is the town of Froson, and on another the town of Nordser. It has a communication with many other lakes and rivers, and by their means with the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 63. 10. N.

Storskar, two small islands on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 32. E. Lat. 63. 7. N.

Stort, r. Eng., which passes by Bishop's Stortford, &c. and runs into the Lea, 2 NE. Hoddesden.

Storozevoi, cape on N. coast of Russia, in the straits of Vaigatskoi. Lon. 86. E. Lat. 69. 25. N.

Storrington, t. Eng., in Sussex; 7 NE. Arundel, 50 SSW. London. Pop. 792.

Storta, (La,) t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio, near the ruins of the ancient *Veii*; 8 NW. Rome.

Stortford, see *Bishop's Stortford*.

Stossen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 6 S. Weissenfelds, 6 SE. Naumburg. Pop. 500.

Stotfield Head, cape, Scot., on the coast of Murray. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Stotter See, lake, Bavaria, in Upper Danube; 10 NNW. Fuessen.

Stottledorf, t. Austria; 6 S. Sonneberg.

Stoughton, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 15 S. Boston, W. 453. Pop. 1,313. The Indian name was *Punkapog*, or *Ponkipog*.

Stoupce, t. Lithuania; 33 E. Novogrodek.

Stour, r. Eng., which rises near Haverhill, in Suffolk, passes by Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, Dedham, Manningtree, &c., forming a boundary between the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and runs into the German sea at Norwch.

Stour, r. Eng., which rises near Wincanton in Somersetshire, and runs into the English channel, at Christchurch in Hampshire.

Stour, r. Eng., in Kent, which runs into the sea, at Sandwich.

Stour, r. Eng., which runs into the Trent, 4 S. Kidderminster in Worcestershire.

Stour Head, cape Denmark, on NW. coast of Funen. Lon. 9. 48. E. Lat. 55. N.

Stourbridge, t. Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Stour, and near the grand navigable canal, with considerable manufactures of iron, glass and cloth; the market is on Friday; 23 N. Worcester, 124 NW. London. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 4,062.

Stourholm, one of the smaller Shetland, islands, between Yell and Shetland. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 60. 54. N.

Stourport, t. Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction, with the Severn; 11 N. Worcester; 126 NW. London. Pop. 2,352. It is a handsome town, a great market for hops, and has considerable trade in coals.

Stourton, or *Stour Head*, v. Eng., in Wiltshire, near the sources of the Stour; WNW.

Stouse Head, cape on E. coast of the island of South Ronaldsha. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Stow, p-t. Washington co. Vt.; 22 NNW. Montpelier, W. 525. Pop. 957.

Stow, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 30 W. Boston, W. 456. Pop. 1,071.

Stow, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; W. 336. P. 378.

Stow Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 26. W. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Stow Creek, t. Cumberland co. N. J. P. 884.

Stow, parish, Eng., in Lincolnshire, supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester; 8 SE. Gainsborough.

Stow on the Wold, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 23 E. Gloucester, 84 W. London. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. 1,188. The houses have an ancient appearance, are mostly low, built of stones. The town is situated on the summit of a high hill, and is so exposed to the winds that it is a common observation that they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town.

Stow Market, t. Eng., in Suffolk, on the Orwell; 13 NNW. Ipswich, 75 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 1. E. Lat. 52. 13. N. Pop. 2,006. It is considerable for its manufactures of tammies and stuffs. The market is on Thursday.

Stowe, v. Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 2 NNW. Buckingham. At this village a party of royalists, under the command of Lord Astley, were defeated by the parliament troops under Col. Morgan, and Lord Astley taken prisoner.—Here is a fine seat of the Marquis of Buckingham.

Stowey, or *Nether Stowey*, t. Eng., in Somersetshire; 12 N. Taunton, 145 W. London. Pop. 620. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and formerly had a castle.

Stoyestown, p-t. & bor. Somerset co. Pa.; 150 W. Harrisburg, W. 157. Pop. 204.

Strabane, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,571.

Strabane, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,300.

Strabane, t. Ireland, in Tyrone, on the river Mourne, near the Foyle; 11 SSW. Londonderry, 40 NW. Armagh. Lon. 7. 19. W. Lat. 54. 50. N. It is a considerable town.

Stracalia, t. Walachia; 28 NW. Krajova.

Stradannen, t. Prussia; 6 N. Lick.

Stradan, t. Prussia; 3 NW. Eylau.

Stradaun, r. Prussia; 9 SW. Marggrabowa.

Stradbroke, parish, Eng., in Suffolk; 5 NE. Eye. Pop. 1,277.

Stradella, t. Italy, Sardinian Milanese, in Voghera, on the Aversa; 9 SE. Pavia. P. 3,845.

Stradford, or *Slaney*, t. Ireland, in Wicklow; 26 S. Dublin. It has a considerable cotton manufactory.

Strafford, co. E. part of N. H., bounded N. by Coos co., E. by Maine, SW. by Rockingham co., and W. by Grafton co. Pop. in 1810, 41,594; in 1820, 51,117. Chief towns, Dover, Gilman-ton, Rochester, and Durham.

Strafford, t. Strafford co. N. H., formed in 1820, from NW. part of Barrington; about 9 W. Rochester. Pop. 2,144. It includes Bow pond, 650 rods long and 40 broad, and is intersected by the Blue hills.

Strafford, p-t. Orange co. Vt.; 35 N. Wind-

sor, W. 493. Pop. 1,921. Here is an extensive copperas manufactory.

Strafford, t. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 15 NW. Johnstown. Pop. 853.

Stragnes, t. Sweden, in Sudermannland; 31 W. Stockholm.

Straher, t. Scot., in Argyleshire, situated on Loch Fine, opposite to Inverary.

Straight Creek, r. America, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 84. 2. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Straising, t. Austria; 7 NW. Pirrawarth.

Straits-of-Calais, (*Pas de Calais*), dep. France, bounded N. & E. by Somme, and W. and NW. by the English channel; about 70 m. in length from NW. to SE., and 30 in breadth. Pop. 570,340. Sq. m. 2,500. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, Arras, the capital, St. Omer, Boulogne, Bethune, Montreuil, and St. Pol. It comprehends a part of ancient Picardy, and part of Artois.

Strakonitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 17 S. Prachatitz, 54 S. Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 1,965.

Stralech, t. Stiria; 5 N. Pettau.

Straleck, t. Stiria; 9 W. Hardeberg.

Stralen, or *Strahlen*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves Berg; 6 SW. Guelders. Pop. 996.

Stralsund, government, Pru., including the part of Pomerania, which belonged to Sweden till 1813, along with Rugen, and other islands on the North coast. It is almost surrounded by water, having the Baltic on the north, and the rivers Peene, Trebel, and Reckenitz, on the other sides. It is much more fertile than the rest of Pomerania, producing corn, pulse, flax, tobacco, &c., with good pasture. Sq. m. 1,425, Pop. 114,680.

Stralsund, t. Pru. Pomerania, capital of a government of the same name, formerly capital of Swedish Pomerania, on a strait which separates the island of Rugen from the main land; 80 NNW. Stettin, 113 N. Berlin, 120 NE. Hamburg. Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 54. 19. N. Pop. 11,164. H. 1,475. It has a safe and capacious harbour, admitting ships of 15 feet draught. It was formerly one of the principal Hanse towns, and still has considerable commerce. The principal export is corn, of which there is sometimes shipped from 30, to 40,000 quarters. It contains 5 chh., a gymnasium, a public library, &c. The aspect is gloomy; the streets narrow, the houses low, built of brick, and remarkable for being pointed at top.

Stramberg, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 5 S. Freyberg, 30 E. Prerau. Lon. 18. 11. E. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 1,524.

Strambino, t. Piedmont, in Ivrea, on the Chinsella. Pop. 3,400.

Strammehl, or *Stramen*, t. Pru. Pomerania; 32 NE. Stargard, 36 W. New Stettin.

Strand, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 56 NW. Carlstadt.

Strand, t. Norway, Bergen; 20 SW. Romsdal.

Strand, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 20 NW. Carlstadt.

Strand, lake, Norway, Aggerhuus; 75 NW. Christiania.

Strand, (*North*), strait of the North sea, between the island of Benbecula and North Uist.

Strand, (*South*), strait of the North sea, between the island of Benbecula and South Uist.

Strandssogen, t. Norway, in Bergen; 8 ENE. Stavanger.

Strandford, t. Ireland, in Down, near S. part of the bay to which it gives name; 6 E. Downpatrick. Lon. 5. 28. W. Lat. 54. 21. N.

Strangea, a secondary ridge of mountains, which branches off from the Hæmus chain on the south, and extends along the Black sea to the Thracian Bosphorus.

Strangford Lough, large bay, Ireland, in the county of Down, extending from Killard Point in the Irish sea, to Newton, about 17 miles from S. to N.; in some places 5 miles broad, in others 3, and at its opening into the sea not one.

Stranger's Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 40. W. Lat. 26. 43. N.

Straning, t. Austria, Land below the Ens. Pop. 1,584.

Strankowitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 4 S. Wodnany.

Stranorlane, v. Ireland, in Donegal, on the Fin; 112 NW. Dublin.

Stranrawer, or *Stranraer*, t. Scot., in Wigtonshire; 74 WNW. Dumfries, 126 SW. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 55. 1. N. Pop. 1,923. It is situated at the head of Loch Ryan, with a harbour to which belong above 20 vessels of about 100 tons each, employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery. Here are considerable cotton and linen manufactures.

Stransdorf, t. & castle, Lower Austria, on the Bulka; 32 N. Vienna. Pop. 168.

Strasaldo, t. Friuli; 2 E. Palma la Nuova.

Strasberg, lordship, Ger., Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; 13 E. Rothweil, 19 W. Buchau. P. 3,579.

Strasburg, p-t. Franklin co. Pa., E. of North Mountain; 8 NNW. Chambersburg, 145 W. Philadelphia, W. 102.

Strasburg, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 8 SE. Lancaster, 58 W. Philadelphia, W. 116. Pop. of the township 3,483. The village is pleasant, chiefly built of brick and stone.

Strasburg, p-t. Shenandoah co. Va.; 12 NNE. Woodstock, W. 85. It contains about 40 houses.

Strasburg, (an. *Argentoratum*), city, France, capital of Lower Rhine, formerly capital of Alsace, at the conflux of the Brusche and Ille, half mile W. of the Rhine; 66 N. Bâle, 75 E. Nancy, 290 E. Paris. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 35. N. Pop. in 1806, 49,902; one third Protestants. Bp. see. It is an ancient, celebrated, large, strong, and commercial city; of semicircular form, built on a plain, and divided into several parts by canals, over which are several bridges. The houses are chiefly of a red stone, lofty, but often heavy and inelegant, built after the German manner; the language and customs of a majority of the inhabitants being still German. A few streets are wide and straight, but most of them are narrow. The fortifications are extensive, divided into old and new. The citadel is a regular pentagon, lying to the east, and with its out works, extending almost to the Rhine. It contains a cathedral, 6 Cath. chh., 7 Luth., and 1 Ref.; 2 hospitals, 2 theatres, 2 public libraries, a botanic garden, a medical

school, a high school, a royal and a Lutheran academy or university. The cathedral, founded in 1015, and finished in 1275, is one of the most distinguished specimens of Gothic architecture existing. Its tower, 474 feet high, is ascended by a stair of above 700 steps, and is a masterpiece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace. The clock is also a master piece of mechanism, for besides the hour of the day, it describes the motions of the planets. The Protestant church of St. Thomas contains a splendid monument erected by Louis XV., to marshal Saxe.—It is common to give to the seminaries at Strasburg the next rank after those of Paris. This city is famous in the history of the Reformation, and the two principal Protestant seminaries in France are at Strasburg and Montauban. It is favourably situated for trade, in a fertile and well cultivated country, the Rhine connecting it with Switzerland on the one side, and with Netherlands on the other. The exports are corn, flax, hemp, wine, and spirituous liquors; also linen, sail cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, tobacco, and snuff.

Strasburg, t. West Prussia, on the right side of the Drabnitz; 30 NE. Thorn, 35 E. Culm. Pop. 1,800.

Strasburg, t. Carinthia, on the Gurck; 12 N. Clagenfurt, 12 S. Muhrau. Pop. 646.

Strasburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 12 N. Prenzlau, 56 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 53. 32. N. Pop. 2,704.

Strasburg, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 12 NNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Strazhetz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 20 W. by N. Prague.

Straschnitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 2 N. Melnik.

Strase Usfar, t. Stiria; 11 N. Marburg.

Strasko, t. Moravia, Brunn; 24 NW. Brunn.

Strasnitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 14 SSE. Hradisch, 136 SE. Prague. Pop. 3,755.

Strass, t. Austria; 2 NE. Meissau.

Strassberg, t. Ger., in Stolberg; 4 ENE. Stolberg.

Strassberg, or *Brodnitza*, see *Brodnitza*.

Strasswalchen, t. Aust. Salzburg; 10 NE. Salzburg. Pop. 849.

Strasswald, t. Salzburg; 12 ENE. Lauffen, 19 NNE. Salzburg.

Stratford, p-t. Coos co. N. H., E. of the Connecticut; 18 N. Lancaster, W. 555. Pop. 335.

Stratford, Indian name *Cupheag*, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., on W. side of Stratford river, near its mouth; 14 SW. New Haven, W. 290. Pop. 3,438. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 Congregational meeting houses, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, and an academy. In the township is the borough of Bridgeport, where 18 vessels are employed mostly in the coasting and West India trade, carrying 1,414 tons. See *Bridgeport*.

Stratford, name applied to the river Housatonic, after the junction of the Naugatuc, at Derby.

Stratford, t. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 20 NW. Johnstown, 60 WNW. Albany. Pop. 407.

Stratford, v. Eng., in Suffolk; 58 NE. London. Pop. 573.

Stratford upon Avon, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, on the Avon; 8 SSW. Warwick, 94 NW. London. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 2,842. It consists of 12 principal streets, and has a cheerful but not busy aspect, and contains a spacious and venerable church, with a monument and bust of Shakspeare, and a town hall, called Shakspeare hall. It is chiefly celebrated for being the birthplace of William Shakspeare, who was born here in 1564, and died here in 1616. It has a bridge over the Avon with 14 arches, and 376 yards long.

Stratford, (*Fenny*), t. Eng., in Buckinghamshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 12 E. Buckingham, 45 NW. London. Lon. 0. 49. W. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 481.

Stratford, (*Stoney*), t. Eng., in Buckinghamshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 8 NE. Buckingham, 52 NE. London. Lon. 0. 44. W. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 1,488. The principal trade is lace-making.

Stratford, or *Long Stratford*, v. Essex, near the left bank of the river Lea, bordering on Middlesex; 4 E. London. Pop. 3,456.

Stratford Bow, v. Eng., in Middlesex, on the right bank of the Lea; 3 E. London. Pop. 2,259.

Strath, in Scotland, is generally understood to mean a valley broader than a dale or glen, and to receive its peculiar appellations from a river passing through it, as *Strathbogie*, *Strathspey*, &c., or some particular characteristic, as *Strathmore*, the *Great Valley*, &c.

Strath, t. on E. coast of the isl. of Skye; 10 S. Torrimore head. Lon. 5. 54. W. Lat. 57. 14. N.

Strath Brand, valley, Scot., in Perthshire, W. of Dunkeld.

Stratham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 10 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 494. Pop. 892.

Strathaven, t. Scot., Lanerkshire; 6 S. Hamilton, 10 W. Lanerk. Pop. 1,610. It is a burgh of barony, and has a weekly market. The cotton manufacture is extensive.

Strathbeg, r. Scot., in Sutherlandshire, which runs into Loch Eribol.

Strathbogie, district, Scot., in Aberdeenshire, lying on both sides of the Bogie. Sq. m. 150. Pop. 8,861.

Stratherne, beautiful & fertile district, Scot., on the river Erne, extending from Comrie to Abernethy.

Strathy, r. Scot., in Sutherlandshire, which runs into the North sea, 3 SSE. Strathy Head.

Strathy Head, cape, Scot., on north coast of Sutherland; 31 E. Cape Wrath. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

Strathmore, or *Great Strath*, name applied to that valley, which traverses Scotland, from Stonehaven on the east, to Cowal in Argyleshire on the west, on the south side of the Grampian mountains. The name is often restricted to the part lying between Methven & Laurencekirk.

Strathmore, r. Scot., Sutherlandshire, which runs into Loch Hope.

Strathnaver, district, Scotland, in NE. part of Sutherlandshire.

Stratonicea, see *Egishehr*, & *Eski-hisar*.

Stratonisi, three small islands in the Grecian Archipelago; 10 S. Specia. Lon. 23. 25. E. Lat. 37. 16. N.

Stratti, or *Agioi Stratti*, (an. *Kjera*.) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 12. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Stratton, t. Windham co. Vt.; 23 NE. Bennington. Pop. 272.

Stratton, t. Eng., in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; 15 NNW. Launceston, 221 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 1,094. Near this town the parliamentary forces were defeated by the royalists, under sir Ralph Hopton.

Stratusch, r. Walachia, which runs into the Siret, at Adzud.

Straubing, t. Bav. Upper Danube, capital of a district, on the Danube, with a castle; 43 NW. Passau, 60 NNE. Munich. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 6,189. H. 700. It is partly on a height, tolerably well built, the seat of a high court, has some trade in corn, cattle, &c., and contains a castle, 4 hospitals, 7 churches, and a gymnasium.

Straublich, t. Bavaria; 13 NNE. Bamberg.

Strauersdorff, t. Austria; 9 W. St. Polten.

Straviko, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 40 SE. Ismail.

Straupitz, t. & castle, Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort. Pop. 748; of the lordship 2,150.

Strausberg, t. Ger., Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; 6 W. Sondershausen.

Straussberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 13 SE. Bernau, 20 E. Berlin. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 2,692.

Strausseneck, t. Stiria; 12 S. Windisch Gratz.

Strawberry Plains, p-v. Knox co. Tennessee; 189 Murfreesborough, W. 530.

Strawberry River, r. NW. Territory, which runs into lake Superior, W. of Goddard's river, Lon. 91. 44. W. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Strawntown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 183.

Stray, see *Yenlade*.

Straznitz, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 14 S. Hradisch, 36 SE. Brunn. Pop. 4,109. H. 578. It contains a castle, a monastery, and a Piarist college.

Strebernich, t. Eu. Turkey, Bosnia, anciently called *Argentina*, from the circumstance of silver mines being found in the environs; 55 E. Banjaluka, 70 W. Belgrade.

Streeatham, v. & parish, Eng., in Surrey; 7 S. by W. St. Paul's, London. Pop. 2,729. Here is a mineral spring.

Strehaja, t. Walachia; 18 E. Czernitz.

Strehla, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe; 14 NW. Meissen, 21 NW. Dresden. Pop. 1,200. Near this town the Prussians were defeated by the imperialists, in 1760.

Strehlen, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Ohla; 16 WSW. Brieg, 20 S. Breslau. P. 2,917.

Streidorff, t. Austria; 5 SSW. Ehrnsprunn.

Streilberg, t. Austria; 12 SSW. Ebenfurth.

Streitberg, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 14 ESE. Bamberg, 30 SW. Bayreuth. Pop. 900.

Streitdorf, t. Austria; 8 N. Korn Neuburg.

Streitfort, t. Transylvania; 13 NNE. Fogaras.

Strelen, t. Sax. Meissen; 15 N. Meissen.

Strelford, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 4 SW. Manchester. Pop. 1,477.

Strelitz, or *Great Strelitz*, or *Weilko Strzleze*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 14 SE. Oppeln, 20 N. Ratibor. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 976.

Strelitz, (*New*.) t. Ger., capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the lordship of Stargard, situated in a marshy district; 50 W. Stettin. Lon. 13. 18. E. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 3,570. It is regularly built, has a castle, 2 churches, and a gymnasium, & manufactures of linen and woollen. It is the residence of the grand duke, and gives name to a branch of the house of Mecklenburg.

Strelitz, (*Little*.) t. Silesia, in Oppeln, 14 S. Oppeln, 28 NNW. Ratibor. Pop. 500.

Strelitz, (*Old*.) t. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the lordship of Stargard, nearly connected with New Strelitz, only 1 mile distant. Pop. 3,000. Bp. see. It has a large cathedral, and a celebrated gymnasium with 8 professors.

Strelitz, v. Scot., in Perthshire; 10 N. Perth. Pop. 350.

Streltscho, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, at the union of the Argunia and Amur. Lon. 121. 24. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Streme, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 4 S. Rathenow.

Strenberg, t. Austria; 10 ESE. Ens.

Streng, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, at Brandenburg.

Strengnas, or *Strengenas*, t. Sweden, in Sudermannland, on the Malar lake; 32 W. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. P. 1,062. Bp. see. It was founded in 1626, by Gustavus Adolphus.

Strenitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 3 W. Jung Buntzlau.

Strenitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 NE. Politzka.

Strenzham, v. Eng., Worcestershire; 5 SW. Pershore.—Native, Samuel Butler.

Streso, (*Gros*.) t. Rugen; 9 SE. Bergen.

Strelinsk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 52 ENE. Nertchinsk, 492 E. Irkutsk. Lon. 118. 14. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 500.

Strelford, (an. *Combretonium*.) t. Eng., Lancashire; 4 SW. Manchester. Pop. 1,720.

Stretteben, t. Carinthia; 6 ESE. Preuburg.

Stretton, see *Church Stretton*.

Streusdorf, t. Ger., in Coburg; 4 S. Hilburgshausen.

Strey, r. Ger., which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Saale, 2 N. Munnerstatt.

Strianow, t. Volhynia; 36 SW. Luckow.

Stribbling Springs, p-v. Augusta co. Va.; W. 184.

Strido, or *Strigova*, t. Hungary; 10 NW. Csakathurn, 116 S. Vienna. It is remarkable chiefly as being the ancient *Stridonium*, or *Stridonia*, the birth place of St. Jerome, a celebrated Christian father.

Striegau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, cap. of a circle, formerly celebrated for its sealed earth; 8 SE. Jauer, 9 NW. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16. 22. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 2,661. In 1745, the Prussians obtained a complete victory over the united forces of Austria & Saxony, between this town and Friedberg.

Strigendorf, t. Silesia, Neisse; 5 SW. Grotkau.

Strilek, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 14 NW. Hradisch.

Strimba, t. Moldavia; 18 NW. Birlat.

Strimiz, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 18 W. Leitmeritz.

Strimon, or *Emboli*, see *Strymon*.

Strindn, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 3 NE. Drontheim.

Strithagen, t. Limburg ; 8 NW. Rolduc, 8 ENE. Fauquemont.

Strivali, four small rocky islands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades* ; according to the ancient poets, the residence of the Harpies. The largest abounds in olives and other fruits, and produces a little corn, hardly sufficient for its few inhabitants ; 26 S. Zante. Lon. 21. 12. E. Lat. 37. 29. N.

Strizzano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 12 SW. Amalfi.

Strobnitz, t. Bohemia, Bechin ; 4 SSW. Gratz.

Strocha, t. Stiria ; 4 W. Rottenman.

Stroe, t. Denmark, Zealand ; 6 SW. Fredericksburg.

Stroemsholm, t. Sweden, in Westmanland, on the Malar lake ; 54 SW. Upsal. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Strogliavacca, t. Friuli ; 8 N. Concordia.

Strom, t. Norway ; 14 SSW. Berga.

Stron, t. Sweden, in Jamtland ; 47 NE. Oster-sund.

Stroma, isl. in the North sea, near N. coast of Scotland, county of Caithness, in the Pentland frith ; 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ broad ; 3 NW. Duncansby head. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 58. 35. N. Pop. 170.

Stromberg, t. Pru. Munster ; 20 SE. Munster, 20 NW. Paderborn. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 380.

Stromberg, t. Pru. Coblenz ; 26 W. Mentz, 48 E. reves. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 716.

Stromboli, or *Strongoli*, (an. *Strongyle*,) one of the Lipari islands ; 24 N. Melazzo, 28 NW. Cape Vaticano. Lon. 15. 40. E. Lat. 38. 53. N. Pop. 100. It is 10 miles in circuit, is fertile, & produces good wine and fruits. It consists chiefly of a volcanic mountain, in constant activity from time immemorial ; having 2 summits, one of them about 500 fathoms in height, with the crater on its side. The eruptions last but a few moments at a time, but recur again at short intervals, the flames seen by night at a great distance, being of service to navigators, have procured for this island the name of the great light house of the Mediterranean.

Stromness, s-p. Scot., on SW. coast of the isl. of Pomona, with a good harbour, which affords safe anchorage ; 10 W. Kirkwall. Lon. 3. 9. W. Lat. 58. 51. N. Pop. 1,500. About a mile from Stromness is an ancient circle of rude, huge columns, called the *Standing stones of Stennes*, the Stonehenge of Orkney.

Stromness, cape on south coast of North Ronaldsha, one of the Orkney islands.

Stromoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the Northern ocean, and the largest ; being about 30 m in length, and 10 in breadth. Pop. 1,560. Sq. m. 137. Chief town, Thorshaven. Lon. 7. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Stromsoe, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus ; 18 SW. Christiania. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 59. 44. N.

Stromsoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 15. N.

Stromstadt, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, on the coast of the North sea, celebrated for its shell fish ; 43 NNW. Uddevalla. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 58. 56. N. Pop. 1,500.

Stronderbach, r. Berg, which runs into the Rhine, at Mulheim.

Strong, formerly *Reedstown*, p-t. Somerset co. Maine ; 24 NW. Norridgewock, W. 655. P. 862.

Strong, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Sempt, 2 E. Mospurg.

Strongbow Indians, Indians, N. A., about Lon. 124. W. Lat. 62. N.

Strongden, t. Norway, Drontheim ; 42 SSE. Drontheim.

Strongilo, (an. *Strongyle*,) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago ; 6 SW. Paros. Lon. 25. 10. E. Lat. 37. N.

Strongnas, see *Strengnas*.

Strongoli, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 16 SSE. Cariati Vecchia, 47 E. Cosenza. Lon. 17. 17. E. Lat. 39. 15. N. Pop. 1,888. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches. This was anciently a city of the Brutii, called *Petilia*, and said to have been built by Philoctetes after his return from the Trojan war.

Strongsville, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio ; W. 376. Pop. 297.

Strongyle, mt. on north side of Candia ; 8 W. Candia.

Stronsay, one of the Orkney islands, about 6 miles in length from N. to S., and almost as broad from E. to W. ; so indented with bays, that there is no part of the island above one mile from the sea. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 58. 39. N. Pop. 924.

Strontian, v. Scot., in Argyleshire, on Loch Sunart ; 30 SW. Fort William. Lon. 5. 38. W. Lat. 56. 40. N. It is celebrated for a species of fossil called *Strontites*, first found here. It is in the neighbourhood of lead mines, and chiefly inhabited by miners.

Stroom Rock, rocky islet in the strait of Sunda. Lon. 105. 50. E. Lat. 5. 51. S.

Strophades, now *Strivali*.

Stroppiana, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli. Pop. 1,887.

Stroppen, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau ; 18 NW. Breslau, 24 WNW. Oels. Pop. 618.

Stroppo, t. Piedmont ; 13 SW. Saluzzo.

Stroud, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, 5 S. Gloucester.

Stroud, t. Eng., Gloucestershire ; 11 S. Gloucester, 102 W. London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 5,321. It is situated on the river Frome, which is here called *Stroud-water*, and particularly celebrated as a menstruum in dying broad-cloths in scarlet and other grain colours. The river which runs into the Severn about 5 miles below Gloucester has been made navigable ; and a canal is made to form a communication between the Severn & the Thames, which passes by Stroud.

Stroud, t. Eng., in Kent, adjoining to Rochester, from which it is only separated by the Medway. Pop. 1,394.

Stroud's Bay, bay on NW. coast of Barbadoes ; 4 N. Speight's Town.

Stroudsburg, p-v. Northampton co. Pa. ; W. 223.

Stroudwater, see *Westbrook*.

Strout, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,143.

Strsibro, see *Mies*.

Strucoa, p-t. Rabun co. Georgia ; W. 612.

Struga, t. Macedonia ; 10 S. Akrida.

Strumble's Head, cape of S. Wales, on N. coast of Pembroke. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 52. N.

Strumenbach, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, 8 N. Tarvis.

Strumza, t. Macedonia; 24 leagues N. Salonica.

Strunkowitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 6 N. Prachatitz.

Struschinetz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 8 N. Gitschin.

Struve Point, bay of Ireland, on the coast of Donegal, a little S. of Inishowen head.

Struys Bay, cape on S. coast of Africa. Lat. 34. 33. S. It is nothing more than a large bite with good anchorage, but no shelter, except from NW. winds, and exposed to a continued swell and strong current.

Stry, or *Stryi*, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle, on a small river of the same name; 30 WNW. Halicz, 40 S. Lemberg. Pop. 5,474. It is walled, and has a castle, 2 churches, and a public school.—Pop. of the circle 173,294. Jews 11,212. H. 30,455. Families 41,970. Sq. m. 3,100. The southern part consists of mountains, the northern of plains.

Stryen, t. Brabant; 5 S. Gertrudenburg.

Stryen, t. S. Holland; 6 SW. Dort. P. 2,000.

Strykow, t. Poland, in Masovia; 21 ESE. Lenczicz, 59 WSW. Warsaw. Pop. 1,499.

Strymon, or *Carassu*, r. Romania, which flows through a fruitful valley, and after a course of about 60 miles, runs into the gulf of Contessa, formerly called the *Gulf of Strymon*; 6 S. Emboli.

Strynkaly, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, between Æroe and Langeland. Lon. 10. 36. E. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Strynoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, about 2 m. from W. coast of Langeland. Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Strzelno, t. Pru. Posen, Bromberg; 30 SSW. Thorn. Pop. 1,093.

Strzleze, see *Strelitz*.

Strzeszyn, t. Rus. Minsk; 18 S. Rohaczow.

Sturzow, t. Aust. Galicia; 80 W. Lemberg.

Stuart's Lake, lake, N. A., in the country of Caledonia. See *Stewart's Lake*.

Stuart's Island, isl. near W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Bute's canal, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 236. 9. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

Stuart's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America, about 18 miles in circ. Lon. 162. 30. W. Lat. 63. 35. N.

Stuartsburg, p-v. Westmoreland, Pa.; W. 212.

Stubbekioking, t. Denmark, in the island of Falster; 10 NE. Nyekiobing. Pop. 467.

Stubben, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 63. 31. N.

Stuben, or *Stubna*, t. Hungary, with some warm baths; 8 N. Cremnitz. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and silver.

Stubenburg, t. Stiria; 9 W. Hardeberg.

Stubendorf, t. Silesia; 3 WSW. Ottmucha.

Stubig, t. Bavaria; 10 NE. Bamberg.

Stumblang, t. Bavaria; 13 NNE. Bamberg.

Stuckaw, or *Zukaw*, t. Prussia; 16 SSW. Dantzic.

Studein, t. Moravia, Iglau; 22 SSW. Iglau.

Studenitz, v. Stiria; 8 SSE. Windisch Gratz. H. 60.

Studland Bay, bay of the English channel, a little S. of Pool harbour. It takes its name from a village called *Studland*; 6 S. Pool. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

Studley, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, on the Arrow; 6 NW. Stratford-upon-Avon. Pop. 1,037.

Stufen, t. Switz., in Zurich; 9 SSE. Zurich.

Stugen, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 25 E. Ostersund.

Stuhlingen, t. Baden, capital of a lordship, belonging to the Furstenberg family; 22 N. Zurich, 30 W. Constance. Lon. 8. 26. E. Lat. 47. 48. N. Pop. 958.

Stuhl-Weissenburg, co. Hungary, separated by the Danube from the county of Pest. Sq. m. 1,607. Pop. 119,258, Slavonians, Magyars, and Germans. It is generally level, and in many places has lakes and marshes. Products, wheat, wine, tobacco, &c.

Stuhl-Weissenburg, or *Szekes Fejervar*, t. Hungary, capital of the above county; 30 W. by S. Buda, 90 SE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 25. E. Lat. 47. 12. N. Pop. 12,244. H. 1,300. Bp. see. It was built in the 11th century, and during five centuries was the place where the kings of Hungary were crowned, and on that account called *Alba Regalis*. It is now declined from its former importance, and has a mean appearance, though it contains some good buildings. It has a Catholic gymnasium and some manufactures.

Stuhm, t. Prussia, Marienwerder; 6 S. Marienburg. Lon. 18. 52. E. Lat. 53. 53. N. Pop. 874. In 1639, the Poles and Germans were defeated at this place by the Swedes.

Stuhr, r. Ger., which runs into the Ochte, 4 N. Delmenhorst.

Stumdorf, t. Prussia; 6 S. Marienburg. In 1635, a truce was agreed on here between Sweden and Poland.

Stumpstown, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on the branch of the Little Swatara; 24 ENE. Harrisburg.

Stumpy Inlet, channel between 2 small islands on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 37. W. Lat. 34. 31. N.

Stura, s-p. on SW. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 38. 8. N.

Stura, r. Piedmont, which rises in Mount Argentera, and runs into the Tanaro, near Cherasco. Length 80 miles.

Stura, r. Piedmont, which flows into the Po, near Turin.

Sturbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 SW. Worcester, 58 SW. Boston, W. 373. Pop. 1,633. It is watered by the Quinibaug, and the turnpike from Worcester to Hartford passes through the town.

Sturbridge, or *Stourbridge*, place, Eng., in Cambridgeshire, famous for a great annual fair, which continues a fortnight; 2 NE. Cambridge.

Sturbridge, see *Stourbridge*.

Sturgeon Bank, shoal in the gulf of Georgia, extending from Point Roberts to Point Grey.

Sturgeon Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 91. 25. W. Lat. 48. 30. N. It is 27 miles long, and 6 broad; it communicates with lake Winnipeg by means of *Sturgeon Weir* river.

Sturgeon River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Huron, Lon. 81. W. Lat. 44. 51. N.

Sturlitz, t. Croatia; 18 SW. Novia,

Sturminster Marshal, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire ; 4 E. *Sturminster Newton*. Pop. 678.

Sturminster Newton, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, market on Thursday ; 9 NW. Blandford, 111 W. London. Pop. 1,461. Here was formerly a castle.

Sturnbosen, t. Prussia ; 17 E. Heilsberg.

Stuthof, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung ; 14 NNW. Elbing.

Stutinum, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 3 S. Chrudim.

Stuttgart, or *Stuttgart*, city, and capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the small river Nisselbach ; 35 ESE. Carlsruhe, 45 NW. Ulm, 116 WNW. Munich. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. in 1815, 23,694. H. 1,976. It is situated in a valley, 2 miles from the Neckar, and is divided into three parts, the town proper, two suburbs adjacent to each other, and a separate suburb called Esslingen. The town proper is badly built, the streets being narrow, and the houses frequently of wood ; the suburbs have a better appearance, particularly that of Esslingen, which contains the royal palace, gymnasium, barracks, and other public buildings. The palace is a noble structure, situated near an extensive park, and contains a good collection of paintings, statues, &c. The royal library is said to contain 180,000 vols., including 12,000 copies of the bible of different editions. The town has a public library, an old palace, mint, town house, great church, and royal stables. Though surrounded by a wall and ditch, Stuttgart is a place of no strength. The manufactures are on a small scale ; the expenditures of the court and nobility forming the chief support of the inhabitants. The surrounding country is fertile and delightful, consisting of eminences covered with vineyards, and valleys laid out in corn fields.—Natives, Spittler and Moser.

Stutzenburg, t. Austria ; 5 NE. St. Polten.

Stuzzaitza, t. Macedonia ; 80 N. Saloniki.

Stymphalus, lake, Arcadia, infested in ancient times with voracious birds.

Styria, see *Stiria*.

Styrnas, t. Sweden, in Angermannland ; 30 N. Hernosand.

Styrum, t. Pru. Cleves ; 4 ENE. Duisburg.

Styrsa, isl. near W. coast of Sweden, in the North sea. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 57. 33. N.

Styx, branch of the river Potomac, which rises in the Alleghany mountains.

Suabia, see *Swabia*.

Suabo, r. Africa, which joins the Zambese, Lon. 35. 50. E. Lat. 18. S.

Suadea, or *Souaidi*, or *Soldee*, t. Syria, at the mouth of the Orontes. It is a small town, and the present port of Antioch, from which it is 18 miles distant.

Suadi, see *Souadi*.

Suagra, t. Hind., Bahar ; 45 NW. Chuprah.

Suaida, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 25 N. Medina.

Suakem, or *Suakin*, or *Suaquem*, s-p. Nubia, on W. coast of the Red sea. Lon. 37. 33. E. Lat. 19. 48. N. It is situated on an island. It was taken possession of by the Turks at the same time they occupied the opposite coast of Arabia ; and they still retain it, though their power is limited to the island on which it

stands. In the 15th century it was a place of great wealth and importance, the emporium of the Red sea, and one of the richest cities in the east. De Castro at that time considered it superior to every other city he had seen, except Lisbon ; it was the maritime capital of the Turks in the middle ages, in the Red sea, where they supported a powerful navy ; but since the 15th century it has suffered an extreme decline, and is now almost in ruins. The harbour is excellent, and capable of containing 200 large vessels ; and the town is now supported only by being the channel by which communication is maintained between Arabia and the interior of Africa. Two minarets give the place a handsome appearance at a distance ; and the buildings being white-washed, and on an elevated site, look much better than they really are. The country around is occupied by a hardy race of Bedouin Arabs, called *Suakini*. Water here is abundant and good, and fish plentiful. Suakem is supposed to be the *Soter Limen* of Diodorus, and the *Theon Soter* of Ptolemy.

Suampetta, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 28 NNW. Hydrabad.

Suan, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 8 W. Bahar.

Suances, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 3. 59. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Suan-yang, city, Corea ; 35 W. Tsin-tchuen.

Suarif, see *Shuarif*.

Suariskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 61. 17. N.

Suata, settlement, New Grenada, in Tunja ; 70 N. Tunja. H. 1,000.

Suatah, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 38. E. Lat. 2. 55. N.

Subapour, t. Bengal ; 40 NNE. Islamabad.

Subarkan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates ; 75 ESE. Kerkisieh.

Subbra, t. Bengal ; 20 W. Rogonatpour.

Subdarupour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 23 N. Durbungah.

Subiaco, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma, capital of a district ; 12 NW. Alatri, 28 E. Rome.

Sublario, see *Brixen*.

Sublitz, t. Pru. Saxony ; 2 W. Torgau.

Subrégua, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 18 E. Aquila.

Subsa, r. Guriel, which runs into the Black sea, 15 N. Gonieh.

Subsagur, t. Visiapour ; 15 S. Huttany.

Subtergunge, t. Oude ; 22 E. Luckow.

Subtermooky, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 88. 32. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Subtray, or *Mezziere en Brenne*, t. France, in Indre ; 9 S. Chatillon, 18 W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,344.

Subur, see *Seboo*.

Subulgur, t. Hind., Gohud ; 20 E. Kerowly.

Subunreeka, r. Hind., which rises in Bahar, and divides Bengal from Orissa. Length 250 miles.

Subzow, t. Russia, in Twer, on the Wolga. Lat. 56. 20. N. Pop. 1,110.

Sucaife, t. Arabia, Hedjas ; 25 SE. Jambo.

Suc Sambil, t. Persia, in Chusistan ; 70 SE. Tostar.

Succa, t. Tripoli, in the gulf of Sidra ; 45 SE. Mesurada.

Succadana, t. Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, at the mouth of a river, which is navigable 150 miles for prows. Lon. 109. 56. E. Lat. 0. 56. S. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds.

Success, t. Coos co. N. H., E. of the Andros-coggin; 23 E. Lancaster.

Success Bay, or *Good Success Bay*, bay on SE. coast of Terra del Fuego, in the straits of Le Maire. Lon. 65. 27. W. Lat. 54. 50. S.

Suecondee, see *Sukkonda*.

Succool, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 160 N. Dongola. Lon. 31. 40. E. Lat. 22. N.

Succumi, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 SW. Fumai.

Succunderah, t. Hind., Agra; 46 SE. Etayah.

Sucharevo, t. Russia, in Upha; 32 N. Menzelinsk.

Suchitepec, or *St. Antonio de Suchitepec*, t. Guatemala, capital of a small district, on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean; 60 WNW. Guatemala, 67 NNW. Soconusco. Lon. 93. 36. W. Lat. 14. 44. S.

Suchipila, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara; 42 S. Guadalaxara.

Suchona, r. Russia, which rises in lake Kubenskoi, and runs into the Dwina, near Ustiug.

Suchotskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 52 ESE. Titchvin.

Suchtelen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 12 E. Ruremond, 21 N. Juliers. Lon. 6. 14. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 4,066.

Suck, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, about 6 SE. Balinasloe, separating the counties of Galway and Roscommon during a course of 30 miles.

Suck Creek, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee, at the Whirl.

Suckaltal, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 21 ENE. Merat.

Suckasunny, p-v. Morris co. N. J.; W. 239. It is a pleasant village, and contains a Presbyterian meeting house.

Suckeree, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 8 S. Pannah.

Suckree, t. Hind., Ruttunpour; 8 NW. Ruttunpour.

Suckry, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 10 SE. Gurrah.

Sucro, now *Xucar*.

Sucy, t. France, Seine-and-Oise; 10 N. Corbeil.

Suczava, or *Suchzow*, (an. *Susidava*), t. Aust. Bukovina, in Czernowitz, at the confluence of the Suczava and Sereth; 84 NW. Jassy, 130 NE. Colosvar. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 4,000. H. 1,000. It was once a large and flourishing city, the residence of the princes of Moldavia, the ruins of whose palace and of 17 churches indicate its former importance.

Suczava, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Siret, 16 SW. Batuszani.

Suczavitz, t. Bukovina; 30 W. Suczava.

Sud, (de,) r. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, at St. Thomas. It waters a fine plain, and flows into the St. Lawrence over a precipice of 20 feet.

Suda, r. Russia, which runs into the Schek-sna, 8 E. Tcherepopetz, in Novgorod.

Suda, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near

the coast of Candia, in a gulf, formerly called *Sinus Amphimaleus*, which forms a good harbour. It has a town, and was fortified by the Venetians; 8 E. Canea. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Sudak, (an. *Soldadia*, *Sogdaia*, *Sudagra*, and *Sidegrius*), s-p. Russia, in Tauris, on the coast of the Black sea; 20 SW. Theodosia.

Suduseer Baldar, t. Hind., Mysore; 9 WSW. Periapatam.

Sudbury, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 53 SW. Montpelier, W. 446. Pop. 879.

Sudbury, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 22 W. Boston, W. 420. Pop. 1,417.

Sudbury, (East,) p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 18 W. Boston, W. 422. Pop. 962.

Sudbury, t. Eng., in Suffolk, on N. side of the river Stour, and the borders of Essex; 56 NE. London; 59 SSW. Norwich. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 3,871. It contains 3 chh. The trade is considerable, and much assisted by the Stour, which has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree. It sends two members to parliament. The market is on Saturday.

Sudbury, co. New Brunswick, near the mouth of St. John's river.

Sudenberg, t. Pru. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,749. It is generally considered as a fauxbourg of Magdeburg, to which it is joined, though governed by its own magistrates.

Suderapour, t. Bengal; 10 E. Moorley.

Suderhadstede, t. Holstein; 7 SE. Meldorf.

Sudermannland, or *Sudermania*, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by the Malar lake, which separates it from Upland and Westmannland, E. and SE. by the Baltic, SW. by East Gothland, and W. by Nericia; about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Sq. m. 3,470. Pop. 156,000. The soil is fertile, and no labour is spared for the improvement of it. It abounds in fine arable land, pastures, woods, iron mines, and forges; and its lakes are well stocked with fish. Nykioping is the capital.

Suderoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the N. Atlantic ocean, S. of Stromoe. Pop. 685. Sq. m. 42. It is remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides.

Suderwalle, t. Han., Verden; 6 NE. Verden.

Sudetic Mountains, or *Sudetes*, a range of mountains which commences in the western part of Germany, north of the Maine, traverses Hesse Cassel, the south part of Saxony and Silesia, till it ends in the Carpathians on the frontier of Poland and Hungary. It divides Germany into Upper and Lower; and is known in different parts by different names, as *Fichtelberg*, *Erzgebirg*, and *Riesengeberg*.

Sudkeuli, t. Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 60 E. Dristra.

Sudogda, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 28 SE. Vladimir. Lon. 40. 54. E. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Sudsa, t. Russia, in Kursk; 40 SW. Kursk. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 5,678.

Sue, r. Africa, one of the branches of the Bembarougue, in Benguela.

Sueaca, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Xucar; 21 S. Valencia, Pop. 4,800.

Sueaborg, s-p. & fortress; Finland, on the

gulf of Finland ; 3 S. Helsingfors. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 3,500. The harbour is capable of containing 70 men of war, easily defended by batteries that sweep the channel forming the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Wargoe, contains the arsenals, docks, basins, and magazines for fitting out or repairing men of war. The fortifications, when completed, are likely to stand a comparison with those of Gibraltar.

Sueg, t. Sweden, in Harjadalen, on the Liusna ; 86 W. Sundswall.

Sueiro da Costa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 5. N.

Suemez, (Island of,) isl. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Puerto de Baylio Bucareh ; about 25 miles in circ. Lon. 226. 50. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Suelmoe, small isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Funen. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Svenborg, s-p. Denmark, in Funen, with the best harbour in the island ; 23 SSE. Odensee. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 55. 9. N. Pop. 2,000.

Suendinum, now *Mans*.

Suen-hoa, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, near the great wall ; 77 NW. Peking. Lon. 114. 39. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

Suenigorod, t. Eu. Russia, Moscow ; 38 W. Moscow. Pop. 1,000.

Svenskahogarne, small isl. Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 19. 20. E. Lat. 59. 28. N.

Sventiunga, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 40 ESE. Gottenburg.

Suerdfio, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia ; 20 N. Fahlun.

Suerre, see *Carpenter's River*.

Suesany, t. Hungary ; 8 WNW. Rosenberg.

Suestacium, see *Sanguessa*.

Suerre, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher ; 8 NE. Blois. Pop. 1,250.

Suez, city, Egypt, on the borders of Arabia ; 59 E. Cairo, 65 S. Tineh. Lon. 32. 28. E. Lat. 29. 59. N. It is remarkable for its situation at the north end of the Red sea, and on the south border of the isthmus to which it gives name. According to D'Anville it occupies the site of ancient *Arsinoe* ; but in the opinion of Volney, that place was further to the north, towards the bottom of the gulf. It was formerly a flourishing mart, being at once the emporium of the trade with India, and the rendezvous of the numberless pilgrims, who, from various parts of the Turkish empire, resorted to Mecca. The assemblage of these, though the stationary population was never large, produced an immense crowd. When Niebuhr was there, Suez appeared to him as populous as Cairo. Since that time it has greatly declined, in consequence both of the diminution of the general trade of the Red sea, and of the concourse to Mecca. It also sustained great injury from the French.

Suez, though a maritime place, is so situated that vessels cannot approach nearer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. The surrounding country is a complete desert, a mere bed of rock slightly covered with sand. Trees, meadows, and gardens are unknown, and scarcely a plant is to be seen. All provisions must be brought from Cairo. There is also an entire deficiency of

water except of the most offensive and noxious description. Upon the whole, Mr. Turner conceives that Suez is indubitably the most miserable place in the Levant, the passion for money being the only inducement to reside in it. It is, however, the channel of much of the trade of Cairo to Arabia and India, and of the whole of that to Syria and Palestine. Here are 8 considerable mercantile houses, 6 Greek, and 2 French. It is without walls ; has 500 stone houses, of which more than one half were destroyed by the French, and still continue in ruins.

Sufange ul Bahri, (an. *Aprodites*, & *Miosor-mos*,) narrow island in the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt, about 7 miles in length. Lon. 33. 56. E. Lat. 27. N.

Sufedoon, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 20 W. Panniput, 65 NW. Delhi.

Suffa, t. Candahar ; 30 ENE. Candahar. Lon. 66. 8. E. Lat. 33. 10. N.

Sufferdam, or *Suferdon*, small fishing town, Hind., on the coast of Concan ; 15 S. Choule.

Suffetela, now *Spaitla*.

Suffia, t. Bengal ; 14 NNW Curruckpour.

Suffield, p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on W. bank of the Connecticut ; 10 S. Springfield, 17 N. Hartford, W. 355. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 41. 59. N. Pop. 2,681. It is a pleasant and considerable town, and contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 2 for Baptists, and has a paper mill and 4 cotton manufactories. The principal village consists chiefly of one handsome street, parallel with the river more than a mile long. Here is a mineral spring considerably resorted to.

Suffield, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 290.

Suffolk, co. Mass., comprising only 2 towns, Boston & Chelsea. Pop. in 1810, 34,381 ; in 1820, 43,940.

Suffolk, co. N. Y., on E. part of Long Island, bounded N. by Long Island sound, E. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by King's co. It comprises about two thirds of the island. Pop. in 1810, 21,113 ; in 1820, 24,272. Chief towns, Riverhead, Sag Harbour, Satauket, and Huntington.

Suffolk, p-t. & cap. Nansemond co. Va., on the river Nansemond ; 30 SW. Hampton, 85 SE. Richmond, W. 228. Pop. 350. It contains a court house, and a jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 250 tons.

Suffinagore, t. Bengal ; 14 N. Islamabad.

Suffolk, co. Eng., bounded N. by Norfolk, E. by the German sea, S. by Essex, and W. by Cambridgeshire ; about 47 miles in length, and 27 in its mean breadth ; in shape inclining to a crescent. Sq. m. 1,566, or 1,269 ; upwards of 800,000 acres. It is divided into 23 hundreds, in which are found 31 towns, and 575 parishes. This county returns 2 members to parliament, as likewise do the towns of Ipswich, Aldborough, Bury St. Edmund's, Dunwich, Eye, Orford, and Sudbury. Ipswich is the county town. Pop. 234,211. H. 37,851. Families employed in agriculture 26,406 ; in trade and manufactures 15,180 ; otherwise 6,048.

Suffolk, co. Upper Canada, north of lake Erie.

Suffolk Bay, or *Troumaka Bay*, bay on W. coast of St. Vincent ; 1 N. Cumberland bay.

Suffrien's Bay, bay on E. coast of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 139. 45. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

Sugahila, t. Sugulmessa ; 6 SSE. Sugulmessa.
Sugana, or *Borgo di Val Sugana*, t. Tyrol, circle of Trent, on the Brenta. Pop. 2,200.

Sugar Creek, r. Pa., which runs E. into the E. branch of the Susquehanna, about 6 miles above Tawandee Creek.

Sugar Creek, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,482.

Sugar Creek, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 621.

Sugar Creek, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 1,881.

Sugar Creek, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 492.

Sugar Creek, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 988.

Sugar Creek, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 642.

Sugar Creek, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, above Waynesville.

Sugar Hill, a ragged eminence which overlooks & commands the old fortifications of Ticonderoga, where the waters of lake George flow into lake Champlain, opposite to Mount Independence.

Sugar Key, see *Cayo Confites*.

Sugar Loaf, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 1,112.

Sugar Loaf, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 505.

Sugar Loaf, mt. Cuba ; 55 NE. St. Jago.

Sugar Loaf, mt. Ceylon ; 52 NE. Candi.

Sugar Loaf, mt. or hills, Scot., in the county of Sutherland ; 8 SE. Asynt Point.

Sugar Loaf, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 120. 57. E. Lat. 7. 59. N.

Sugar Loaf, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 5. S.

Sugar Loaf, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 41. N.

Sugarloaf Bay, bay on NE. coast of the island of Juan Fernandez.

Sugar River, r. Michigan, which runs into Saganaum bay.

Sugar River, r. N. H., which runs from the Sunapee lake into the Connecticut, in Claremont. It has been contemplated to unite this river by a short canal with the Contoocook.

Sugarloaf Hill, eminence, which serves as a landmark, on N. coast of lake Erie.

Sugarloaf Hills, mountains, Ireland, in Wicklow, near the sea coast ; 10 N. Wicklow.

Sugarloaf Islands, cluster of small islands, near W. coast of New Zealand, a little N. of Sugarloaf Point.

Sugarloaf Point, cape on W. coast of Eahinomauwe, the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 185. 8. W. Lat. 29. 3. S.

Sugar River, r. Veragua, which runs into the bay of Honduras.

Sugat, t. Natolia, pachalic of Bursa, supposed to occupy the site of ancient *Tottarium*. It is remarkable for the tomb of Ali Osman.

Sugenheim, t. Bav. ; 20 N. Anspach, 24 SW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Suggsville, p-t. Clark co. Alabama ; 12 miles from Claiborne, 24 Cahawba, W. 1,046.

Sughud Bazan, large harbour on W. coast of Mindanao. Lat. 6. 5. N.

Sughut, t. Natolia ; 4 ESE. Isnik.

Sugouilly, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 10 ESE. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 44. E. Lat. 26. 43. N.

Sugud, see *Pollock*.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, or *Segilmessa*, t. Africa, in Morocco, the capital of a district, and at one time the capital of a kingdom to which it gave name, now included in *Tafilet* ;

72 E. *Tafilet*. Lon. 3. 18. W. Lat. 31. 26. N. It appears to have been known to the Romans. Leo Africanus says it was anciently called *Messa*, that is to say, *Victory* ; and that a Roman general having there followed and vanquished the Numidians, restored the town, and gave it the name of *Sigillummessæ*, or the *Seal of Victory*, from whence is derived *Sugulmessa*. The district has generally an arid soil, but produces dates.

Suhla, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, capital of a circle in the Thuringian forest, on the Hassel ; 7 SE. Smalkalden. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 5,884. H. 950. It contains 4 chh., 3 hospitals, and has manufactures of fire arms and cotton goods, particularly dimity. From the 15th to the 18th century this was the principal place in Germany for the manufacture of fire arms.

Suhlingen, t. Han., in Hoya ; 14 SW. Hoya. Pop. 2,059.

Suhlingen, r. Ger., which runs into the Aue, 3 S. Bahrenburg, in Hoya.

Suhmandroog, mts. Asia ; 30 SSE. Candahar.

Sujalpour, t. Hind., Malwa ; 55 E. Ougein.

Sujanagur, t. Bengal ; 36 SSE. Nattore.

Sujanhee, t. Hind., Orissa ; 36 SW. Balasore.

Sviata, cape of Russia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 46. 34. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Sviator, cape of Russia, on the coast of the Frozen sea. Lon. 39. 30. E. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Sujatpour, t. Bengal ; 62 NE. Dacca. Lon. 91. 25. E. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Sujalpour, t. Hind., Rohileund ; 35 S. Pillibeat.

Svibovety, t. Croatia ; 40 E. Agram.

Suien-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 25 NW. Tchu-tcheou.

Sujerma, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 25 W. Gohud.

Svijaja, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Svijazk, in Simbirsk.

Svijazk, t. Russia, in Kazan, at the union of the river Svijaga with the Volga ; 20 W. Kazan. Lon. 48. 34. E. Lat. 55. 45. N. Pop. 3,100.

Sui-keo, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 20 S. Tai-yuen.

Suillekem, t. island of Bommelwaert ; 5 W. Bommel.

Suilliat, r. Eng., in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon, near Tewkesbury.

Suilly, small isl. in the Bristol channel, near the coast of S. Wales. Lon. 3. 11. W. Lat. 51. 23. N.

Srinoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the N. Atlantic ocean. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 61. 56. N.

Suippe, t. France, in Marne, on a river of the same name ; 12 N. Châlons sur Marne, 15 W. St. Menehould. Pop. 1,910.

Suippe, r. France, which runs into the Aisne, 6 NE. Roucy, in Aisne.

Svir, r. Russia, which forms a communication between the lakes Ladoga and Onega.

Suire, r. Ireland, which rises in the county of Tipperary, and runs into the sea, in Waterford harbour.

Suirford, see *Schweinfurt*.

Suisopour, t. Hind., in Rantampour ; 36 SSE. Rantampour, 94 SSW. Agra.

Svitei, t. Slavonia, on the Save ; 23 ESE. Posega, 35 E. Gradisca.

Suk el harf, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 28 SSE. Saade.

Sukajoki, t. Finland; 12 m. from Brahestad.
Sukais, t. Finland; 23 N. Biorneborg.
Sukana, or *Sukna*, t. desert of Syria, near which is a warm sulphureous spring; 140 SSE. Aleppo.
Sukaseray, t. Hind., Chanderee; 15 SW. Seronge.
Sukassa, t. Africa, in the Vled de Nun. Lon. 10. 10. W. Lat. 27. 23. N.
Sukerraba, t. Arabia, Yemen; 4 SSE. Othuma.
Suki, t. Natolia; 12 NNE. Milets.
Sukkonda, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, in the district of Anta; the trade in gold is here very considerable. The English, French, and Dutch, have here factories and forts.
Sukor, or *Sunkar*, t. Hind., in Sewan, on the Indus; 5 W. Behker.
Sukos, t. Bengal; 18 NE. Nattore.
Sukporah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 4 NE. Bahar.
Sukria, t. Persia, in Irak; 42 N. Hamadan.
Suktuerskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 128 SSE. Nertchinsk.
Sukulserai, t. Oude; 18 WNW. Luckow.
Sula, r. Russia, which runs into the Vitchege-da, near Ust Sisolsk.
Sula, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, 16 NW. Goroditsche, in Kiev.
Sulak, r. Russia, which runs into the Caspian sea, 8 N. Astrachan.
Sulapour, t. Dowlatabad; 15 S. Naldourouk.
Sulassa, t. Persia, Chorasani; 250 NNE. Herat.
Sulat, t. on E. coast of Sumar. Lon. 125. 30. E. Lat. 12. 3. N.
Sulau, or *Zulauf*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau; 17 NNW. Oels, 18 NE. Wohlau. Pop. 1,119.
Sulaw, t. Brandenburg; 4 SW. Zossen.
Sulbeck, t. Han., Gottingen, near Salderhelden. Pop. 392.
Sulbeck, small isl. Prussia, in the Curisch Haff, at the mouth of the Russ.
Suldinger, t. Hoya, which runs into the Weser, 4 S. Bahrenburg.
Suldorf, t. Pru. Saxony, Magdeburg; 8 SSW. Magdeburg. Pop. 532.
Sulec, t. Poland; 45 NE. Gnesna.
Sulehie, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 8 SSE. Asna.
Sulejow, t. Poland, Siradia; 50 E. Siradia.
Sulen, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 7 miles above Cologne.
Sulen Islands, cluster of small islands, in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 61. 5. N.
Sulendorf, t. Han., Luneburg; 9 E. Ultzen.
Sulgen, t. Switz., in Zurich; 15 N. Zurich.
Sulgen, (In,) r. Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, near Glurentz.
Suli, *Souli*, or *Sulli*, district, Albania, formerly called *Cassiopæa*, lying N. of Porto Phanari, 40 miles from Joannina, 20 from Santa Maura; about 26 miles long from N. to S., and 8 in breadth. It consists of a large valley, inclosed by almost inaccessible mountains. The only entrance, a defile on the south, is defended by 3 towers, nearly a mile distant from each other. It contains 18 villages, the principal of which are *Mega Souli*, the capital, *Navarikos*, and *Kiapha*. On the east, at the foot of a mountain, is a fine plain, of about 6 square leagues, and very fertile. Here the *Sulioles* have settled, a

courageous tribe, having a population of 10,000. They long maintained their independence, but were conquered by Ali Pacha in 1803, and their country is now subject to the Porte.

Sulia, r. S. A., which runs into the SW. part of lake Maracaybo, Lat. 8. 35. N.

Suliago, or *Suriago*, chain of small islands in the Pacific ocean, extending about 90 m. in length, and 12 in breadth. Lon. 125. 27. to 128. 30. E. Lat. 9. 24. to 10. 32. N.

Suliago, isl. in the Pacific ocean; about 20 miles in circ., and 20 miles distant from NE. coast of Mindanao. It gives name to a cluster. Lon. 126. 27. E. Lat. 9. 27. S.

Suliago, or *Suriago*, t. on N. coast of Mindanao, in a bay between two projecting capes. Lon. 125. 31. E. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Sulingen, t. Han., in Hoya; 25 S. Bremen. Pop. 937.

Sulipacha, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 130 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Suliskar, or *Bara*, small isl. in the North sea, about 45 miles from NW. part of Scotland. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 58. 44. N.

Sulkava, t. Finland; 118 ENE. Tavasthus.

Sulkenhagen, t. Pru. Pomerania; 10 WNW. New Stettin.

Sulkuza, t. Bessarabia; 16 S. Bender.

Sullane, r. Ireland, in Cork, which runs into the Lee, 15 W. Cork.

Sullekti, now *Salecto*.

Sullfeld, t. Holstein; 6 W. Oldeslohe.

Sullivan, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay; 30 E. Castine, W. 720. Pop. 872.

Sullivan, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 6 NNE. Keene, 48 WSW. Concord. Pop. 582.

Sullivan, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by Delaware co., NE. by Ulster co., S. by Orange co., and SW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1810, 6,108; in 1820, 8,900. Chief town, Thompson.

Sullivan, p-t. Madison co. N. Y., on S. side of Oneida lake; W. 391. Pop. 2,932. Gypsum and iron ore are found here.

Sullivan, p-t. Tioga co. Pa.; W. 262. P. 507.

Sullivan, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 137.

Sullivan, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,498. Chief town, Carlisle.

Sullivan, co. NE. part of East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 6,847; slaves, 773; Pop. in 1820, 7,015. Chief town, Blountsville.

Sullivan Island, isl. at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston, S. C. This island is much resorted to by the people of Charleston during the summer months.
Sullivan's Mountains, in N. H., extending from Cockburne to the White mountains; about 2,000 feet high.

Sullivan's Island, isl. in Mergui Archipelago, about 35 miles in extent from N. to S. Lat. 10. 40. to 11. 21. N.

Sully, t. France, in Saône-and Loire; 7 S. Arnay le Duc, 7 ENE. Autun.

Sully, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 12 NW. Gien, 21 SE. Orleans. Pop. 2,109.

Sulm, or *Sulmbach*, r. Bav., which runs into the Neckar, near Neckar's Ulm.

Sulmetingen, t. Wurt., district of Ehingen. Pop. 1,000.

Sulmgan, r. Wurt., which rises near Murhard, and runs into the Neckar, at Neckar's Ulm.

Sulmona, (an. *Sulmo*,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, the birth place of the poet Ovid; 21 S. Civita Chieta, 72 N. Naples. Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 42. 3. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. It contains 11 churches, and 12 convents.

Sulow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 8 NW. Malogocz.

Sulphur Creek, branch of Green river, in Kentucky.

Sulphur Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean; about 5 miles long, in a NNE. and SSW. direction. The S. point is a high barren hill, flattish at top, and when seen from WSW. presents an evident volcanic crater. Lon. 141. 12. E. Lat. 24. 48 N.

Sulphur Mount, mt. Guadaloupe, famous for the exhalations of sulphur and ashes.

Suls, r. Spain, in Valencia, which runs into the Xucar.

Sultanhisar, t. Natolia, near the remains of the Greek city *Tralles*; 23 E. Scalanova. It was once strong.

Sultanabad, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Rajemal and Awmore, E. by Rajeshy, S. by Birboom, W. by Birboom and Hendooa, about 25 m. long, and 18 broad.

Sultangunge, t. Bengal; 14 W. Boglipour.

Sultangunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 W. Lucknow.

Sultania, t. Persia, in Irak, built in the 13th century; 250 NNW. Ispahan. Lon. 48. 26. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. H. 40. It is supposed by some to be on the ruins of the ancient *Tigranocerta*. Many kings of Persia made it their residence; and it was at one time one of the largest cities of Asia. Timur Bec took and pillaged it, but spared the edifices consecrated to religion. It is now a mass of ruins, inhabited by only a few poor families.

Sultanpour, t. Hind., in the Lahore; 62 SE. Lahore, 228 NW. Delhi. Lon. 73. 50. E. Lat. 30. 25. N.

Sultanpour, t. Bengal; 32 S. Calcutta.

Sultanpour, t. Hind., Guzerat; 30 S. Gogo.

Sultanpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 50 N. Allahabad, 22 S. Fyzabad. Lat. 26. 18. N.

Sulte, or *Sulze*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, containing some salt works; 23 E. Rostock, 24 SW. Stralsund. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 1,400.

Sultz, or *Upper Sulz*, t. France, Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring; 12 SW. Colmar, 21 NE. Befort. Pop. 4,000.

Sultz, r. Stiria, which rises in the circle of Cilley, and runs into the Save, 7 E. Rein.

Sultzbach, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 6 SW. Colmar, 6 NW. Ruffach.

Sultzburg, t. Baden, celebrated for its wine; 8 S. Brisach, 20 NNE. Bale. Pop. 889.

Sultzmat, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 9 SW. Colmar.

Sulukan, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 6 N. Isakova.

Sulz, t. Bavaria, on a river of the same name; 12 W. Anspach.

Sulz, or *Upper Sulz*, t. Lower Austria; 20 NNE. Vienna. Pop. 1,500.

Sulz, r. Bav., which runs into the Altmuhl, near Berngries.

Sulz, r. Bav., which runs into the Wernitz, at Wassertrudingen.

Sulz, r. Hesse, which runs into the Fulda, 2 N. Hirsfeld.

Sulz, t. Wurt., near the Neckar, with abundant salt works; 12 SE. Freudenstadt, 12 N. Rothweil. Lat. 48. 18. N. Pop. 2,039.

Sulza, or *Stadt Sulza*, t. Ger., in Weimar, on the river Ilm; 9 SE. Naumburg, 14 NE. Weimar. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 1,100.

Sulzano, t. Italy; 12 NNW. Brescia.

Sulzbach, t. Wurt.; 5 ESE. Gaildorf. Pop. 1,181.

Sulzbach, r. Wurt., which runs into the Kirsh, near Denkendorf.

Sulzbach, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 48 NNE. Ingolstadt, 35 NNW. Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 2,136. It contains churches for the Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

Sulzberg, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Kempten, 16 WNW. Fuessen. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 1,455.

Sulzburg, (*Ober*,) t. Bavaria; 29 WNW. Ratisbon, 2 SE. Freyenstatt.

Sulzfeld, t. Baden; 3 SSW. Kitzingen, 9 SE. Wurzburg. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 791.

Sulzheim, t. Bav.; 7 SE. Schweinfurt.

Sumaga, t. Friuli; 3 W. Concordia.

Suman, t. Hind., Dooab; 20 NNE. Etaya.

Sumanytown, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa.; 33 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 160.

Sumara, mt. Arabia, Yemen; 6 SW. Jerim.

Sumarien, or *Somerein*, or *Somorja*, t. Hungary, isle of Schutt; 12 SE. Presburg.

Sumas, t. Mexico; 390 SSE. Santa Fe. Lon. 105. 36. W. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Sumasinta, t. Guatemala, on a river of the same name; 115 S. Campeachy, 80 E. Villa Hermosa.

Sumasinta, r. Guatemala, which rises about 20 m. S. Zacatula, in Chiapa, and runs into the bay of Campeachy, Lon. 92. 40. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Sumatra, island in the Eastern seas, the largest and most westerly of the Sunda islands, separated from the continent by the straits of Malacca, & from Java by the straits of Sunda. It is divided obliquely by the equator into almost equal parts, and its general direction is from NW. to SE. Lat. of one extremity 5. 56. N. of the other 5. 56. S. It is about 1,000 m. long, and 165, on an average, broad. Sq. m. about 160,000.

A chain of high mountains runs through the whole extent of the island, and the ranges are in many parts double and treble. Mount Ophir, immediately under the equinoctial line, is supposed to be the highest visible from the sea, its summit being elevated 13,842 feet above that level. Among the ridges of mountains are extensive plains of great elevation and of temperate climate; the most valuable and best inhabited portion of the island. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes. The ridges of mountains lie towards the western shore; in consequence, all the greatest rivers are found on the eastern side. The climate varies with the height of the ground; but on the plains the heat is not so great as might be expected from the position; the thermometer in the most sultry heat, about 2 o'clock P. M., generally fluctuates.

tuating from the 82° to 85° ; at sunrise it is usually as low as 70° .

The soil is generally fertile; the population for the most part thin; and a great portion of the island is covered with an impenetrable forest. The most important article of cultivation is rice, of which there are many different species. Of articles of commerce the most abundant is pepper, formerly obtained in greater quantities than at present. Other productions are gum benzoin, camphor, cassia, cotton, coffee, &c. It is rich in mineral and fossil productions; has long been famous for gold, which is still procured in considerable quantities; and has mines of iron, copper, and tin. It produces a great variety and abundance of fruits, and abounds in wild animals, some of the most ferocious species; also in birds of various kinds.

The inhabitants are rather below the middle size; their limbs are for the most part slight, but well shaped. The women flatten the noses and compress the skulls of children newly born; and the males destroy their beards. The inhabitants have made but little progress generally in the arts of industry, though they excel in some particular manufactures. The Malayan language is every where spoken along the coasts of Sumatra. Among the modern political divisions of the island, the principal are the empire of Menamabow and the Malays, the Achineese, the Battas, the Rejangs, & the people of Lampong. Bencoolen is the only English settlement on the island.

Sumbava, or *Sumbawa*, see *Cumbava*.

Sumbhoonaut, t. Nepaul. Lon. 85° . 38° E. Lat. 27° . 33° N. It is a very ancient town, situated on a lofty hill, and owes its prosperity to a celebrated temple, much visited by pilgrims.

Sumboe, t. on S. coast of Suderoe, one of the Faroe islands.

Sumbul, circar, Hind., in Oude, lying between the Ganges & the Ramgonga, about 80 m. long, and 30 broad. The chief towns are Sumbul & Nidjibabad.

Sumbi, pr. Benguela, near the coast.

Sumbul, t. Hind., and cap. of a circar or district, to which it gives name, in Oude; 45 WNW. Bereilly, 65 E. Delhi. Lon. 78° . 55° E. Lat. 23° . 30° N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumbulpore*, or *Sumelpore*, t. Hind., & cap. of a circar of the same name, in Orissa; 144 WNW. Cattack, 280 W. Calcutta. Lon. 83° . 40° E. Lat. 21° . 25° N.

Sumbulpour, circar, Hind., in Orissa, lying on each side of the Mahanada, SE. of Ruttunpour. The soil in the valleys is a rich loam, & in the mountains gold and diamonds are found.

Sumdeah, t. Bengal; 10 SE. Dinagepour.

Sumeer, t. Guzerat; 40 ESE. Chitpour.

Sumeh, t. Natolia; 14 E. Pergamo.

Sumelibeni, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 27 S. Cairo.

Sumene, t. France, in Gard; 4 E. Le Vigan, 18 SW. Alais. Pop. 2,906.

Sumy, or *Sumi*, t. Russia, Slobodsk-Ukraine, capital of a circle, on the Psol; 70 NNW. Char-kov. Lon. 35° . 6° E. Lat. 50° . 54° N. Pop. 10,495. H. 1,238. It is a walled town, and has 8 chh., 4 annual fairs, and considerable trade.

Sumidouru, r. Brazil, which runs into the Arinos.

Sumissor, t. Napaul; 70 Mocaumpour.

Sumiswald, t. Switz., in Berne; 12 W. Berne.

Summah, t. Algiers; 12 SSE. Constantina.

Summaroo, small island in the Baltic, SE. of Aland. Lon. 20° . 5° E. Lat. 59° . 58° N.

Summei-kioum, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 60 SSW. Ava. Here is a manufacture of saltpetre and of gunpowder.

Summeimtoh, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 6 N. Deneebow.

Summer, small river of Brabant, which runs into the Deiner, near Hasselt.

Summerfield, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.; W. 339.

Summers, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,171.

Summers Islands, see *Bermuda*.

Summerset, see *Somerset*.

Summit, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 33 W. Albany, W. 399. Pop. 1,468.

Summulgur, t. Bengal; 28 ENE. Burdwan. Lon. 88° . 26° E. Lat. 23° . 21° N.

Sumnaut, see *Puttan Sumnaut*.

Sumner, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 6 NE. Paris, 170 NNE. Boston, W. 619. Pop. 1,055.

Sumner, co. on north side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 13,792, slaves 3,734. Pop. in 1820, 19,211. Chief town, Gallatin.

Sumookgur, fort, Bengal; 11 N. Calcutta.

Sumpter, district, S. C., east of the Santee. Pop. in 1810, 19,054, slaves 11,638. Pop. in 1820, 25,369. Chief town, Statesville.

Sumpterville, p-t. & cap. Sumpter district, S. C.; 15 E. of Wateree, 12 E. Statesburg, 28 S. Camden, 44 E. Columbia, 96 N. Charleston, W. 481. It contains a court house, a jail, and a Baptist meeting house.—*Bradford Springs*, between Sumpterville and Camden, nearly equidistant, are resorted to in summer.

Sumrah, (an. *Simysa*, or *Taximra*), t. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli; 18 NE. Tripoli.

Sumsera, t. Bengal; 53 S. Doesa.

Sumskoe-Ostrog, t. Russia, in Olonetz; at the mouth of the Susa; 60 S. by E. Kemi. P. 1,100.

Sumsurnagur, t. Hind., Bahar; 52 SW. Patna.

Sumskoi, t. Rus. Olonetz; 16 S. Kemi.

Sumulpour, t. Hind., Orissa; 18 WSW. Cattack.

Sunamooky, t. Bengal; 12 N. Bissunpour.

Sunapee, lake, N. H., in Fisherfield, Wendell, and New London. It is 11 m. long, & $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. *Little Sunapee*, 2 miles long, lies NE. of it, in New London.

Sunapee, mt. N. H.; S. of Sunapee lake.

Sunbursah, t. Bahar; 58 ESE. Hajypour.

Sunberry, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 558.

Sunbury, bor. p-t. & cap. Northumberland co. Pa., on the Susquehanna, 1 mile below the junction of the E. & W. branches; 2 S. Northumberland, 56 N. Harrisburg, 122 NW. by W. Philadelphia, W. 164. Pop. 861. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, and a Presbyterian and a Lutheran ch.

Sunbury, p-t. Gates co. N. C.; W. 252.

Sunbury, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; 29 Columbus, W. 422. Pop. 875.

Sunbury, s-p. & p-t. Liberty co. Georgia, at the head of St. Catharine's sound; 42 SSW. Savannah, W. 696. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the situation of the town is

pleasant and healthy. It contains an academy. It is the resort of planters from the adjacent country during the sickly season.

Sunbury, v. Eng., Middlesex, on the Thames; 16 WSW. London. Pop. 1,655.

Sunbury, co. New Brunswick, bordering on the bay of Fundy.

Sunbuy, t. Hind., in Bahar; 12 S. Patna.

Sunchul, mt. Buenos Ayres, in Laricaxes, in which is a gold mine, formerly worked to great profit, but it was inundated by a spring in 1756.

Suncook, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Merrimack, 7 m. below Concord.

Sund, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 40 S. Linkioping.

Sund, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 26 N. Carls-tadt.

Sunda, t. Hind., Oude; 30 NNE. Kairabad.

Sunda Islands, name given to several islands in the E. Indian sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

Sunda, (*Straits of*), strait or passage of the E. Indian sea, which lies between the islands of Sumatra and Java. The Dutch claim the sovereignty of these straits.

Sundaev, fortress, Russia, on the Ural; 60 S. Uralsk.

Sundal, t. Norway, Drontheim, on the Driva; 66 SSW. Drontheim.

Sundaminum, t. Mysore; 25 E. Rydroog.

Sundana, see *Sandel Bosch*.

Sunday, t. Persia, in Segestan; 66 S. Kin.

Sunday Lake, see *Sable*.

Sundbach, or *Landmat*, r. Switz., which runs into the Linth, near Wessen.

Sundborn, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 5 NE. Fahlun.

Sundeah, t. Bengal; 6 NE. Ramgur.

Sundee, or *Sundiva*, isl. at the mouth of the river Megna or Burrampooter, about 100 miles in circ., anciently belonging to Aracan. Lon. 91. 33. E. Lat. 22. 28. N.

Sunderagooda, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 6 SE. Kimeddy.

Sunderborg, see *Sonderborg*.

Sunderbunds, extensive, woody, inhospitable district, Hindoostan, intersected by the mouths of the Ganges, in the S. part of the country of Bengal. This district is in extent equal to the principality of Wales; and is intersected by innumerable rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, and through the whole tract nothing but brackish water is found; and it is generally uninhabited, except by tygers and deer. The navigation by boats through the Sunderbunds is very romantic, and boats coming down to Calcutta in the hot season are obliged to take this route. The trees are all of small size, not useful for timber, but very valuable in affording a supply of fuel for Calcutta and other towns on the river.

Sunderdoo, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Hindoostan; 36 NNW. Goa. Lon. 73. 20. E. Lat. 16. 3. N.

Sunderen, t. Westphalia; 25 W. Brilon.

Sundergaut, t. Bengal; 20 S. Calcutta.

Sunderhamn, see *Soderhamn*.

Sunderkioping, see *Soderkioping*.

Sunderland, t. Bennington co. Vt.; 20 NNE. Bennington. Pop. 496.

Sunderland, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., E. of the Connecticut; 8 S. Greenfield, 90 W. Boston, W. 393. Pop. 597.

Sunderland, s-p. Eng., in Durham, near the mouth of the Wear, on the S. bank; 13 NE. Durham, 268 N. London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 54. 54. N. Pop. in 1811, 25,180, exclusive of sea-faring men and persons serving in the army; in 1820, including these, about 35,000. It is joined to the town of Monk Wearmouth on the opposite side by a famous iron bridge, so that the whole, including Bishop Wearmouth, forms one connected town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 1 wide. The high street is spacious and tolerably handsome. The general appearance of the town has been much improved within a few years by widening and repairing the streets, though a considerable number still are narrow and dirty. It contains an elegant church, houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Unitarians; an exchange, a public library, a theatre, &c. The trade is flourishing; the chief article of export is coal, and this trade furnishes employment for nearly 600 vessels, besides nearly 500 keels; and the number of persons dependent on it is estimated at 20, or 30,000. In 1820, there were exported from Sunderland 421,061 $\frac{1}{2}$ Newcastle chaldrons of coals. The manufactures consist of flint and bottle glass, earthen ware, copperas, tar, patent ropes, &c. Ship building is carried on to a great extent, and a greater number of vessels have been launched here of late years, than at any other place in England. Market on Friday.—The iron bridge of Sunderland is regarded as the greatest curiosity in this part of the country, and is deserving of attention as a magnificent work of art, and as being among the first of the kind ever erected. It consists of an arch of iron frame work thrown over the river, 237 feet span, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water, so that ships of even 400 tons can sail under it, by only striking their top gallant masts.

Sunderland Fort, fort, Barbadoes; 1 north Speight's Town.

Sunderland Point, cape, Eng., in Lancashire, at the mouth of the Lune; 5 SSW. Lancaster.

Sunderland Point, cape, Eng., in the county of Northumberland, in the German sea. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 52. 27. N.

Sundershausen, see *Sondershausen*.

Sundi, pr. Africa, in Congo, on the borders of the river Zaire. The chief town has the same name, and is situated on the Zaire, about six leagues below the cataracts.

Sundiva, see *Sundee*.

Sundsio, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on a branch of lake Storsio; 10 SSE. Ostersund.

Sungaw, heretofore a district of Germany, on the left side of the Rhine, now the southern part of the department of Lower Rhine, belonging to France.

Sundswall, s-p. Sweden, in Medelpad, on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia; 20 S. Hernosand, 185 N. Stockholm. Lon. 17. 16. E. Lat. 62. 22. N. Pop. 1,592. The harbour is about a league in length, and is very convenient. The chief trade is in tar, bark of birch trees, deals, linen, &c.

Sunecos, r. which rises in the Bootan, and runs into the Burrampooter, a little below Rangamatty, in Bengal.

Sunerampour, t. Bengal; 40 NE. Dacca. Lon. 91. 9. E. Lat. 24. 2. N.

Sunergong, or *Sunnergaum*, or *Sonergong*, t. Bengal; 14 SE. Dacca. It was formerly a considerable city, celebrated for its manufacture of cotton, situated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter. It is now reduced to a mere village, the city of Dacca having risen on its downfall.

Sunfish Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 22 miles below Indian Wheeling.

Sungara, t. Persia, in Segestan; 50 W. Meimend.

Sungumnere, t. Hind., Baglana; 35 W. Bahbelgong.

Sungra, t. Bengal; 26 S. Ghidore.

Sungwah, t. Hind., in Baglana; 14 N. Amednagur.

Sunharete, t. France, in Lower Pyreness; 7 S. Mauleon.

Su-nim, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 27 SE. Pao-ting.

Sunisa, t. Natolia; 25 N. Tocat.

Sunium, now *Colonna*.

Sunk Island, isl. in the river Humber, about 2 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, of an oblong form, and about 9 miles in circumference; 10 NW. Spurn Head. It is separated from the coast of Yorkshire by a channel 2 miles broad, which is almost dry at low water. There are some thousand acres in cultivation, and a few inhabitants to take care of the banks.

Sunkar, r. Hind., which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 90. 58. E. Lat. 22. 5. N.

Sunkar, see *Sukor*.

Sunkeerah, t. Guzerat; 25 SE. Chitpour.

Sunkera, t. Guzerat; 20 S. Champaneer.

Sunkersur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 38 N. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 25. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Sunkhaze, r. Maine, which joins the Penobscot, 9 miles above March island.

Sunmar, t. Thibet; 10 W. Painom Jeung.

Sunnagur, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour; 40 SSE. Sumbulpour.

Sunnam, t. Hindoostan, Hissar; 13 WNW. Hissar.

Sunnanskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 8. E. Lat. 61. 25. N.

Sunnemoo, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 10 N. Phillipstadt.

Sunnoul, t. Hind., in Bahar; 13 S. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 49. E. Lat. 26. 33. N.

Sunning, v. Eng., situated on both sides of the river Thames, partly in the county of Berks, and partly in the county of Oxford; 5 E. Reading, 35 W. London.

Sunning Hill, v. & parish, Eng., Berkshire; 6 SSW. New Windsor, 24 W. London. Pop. 913. It is a very pleasant village, in Windsor forest, and has mineral waters in the neighbourhood.

Sunout, t. Hind., Bahar; 55 SSW. Patna.

Sunpat, t. Hind., in Delhi; 27 NNW. Delhi.

Sunund, t. Guzerat; 20 SW. Amedabad.

Suonly, t. Hind., Visiapour; 9 E. Currer.

Suomusjarvi, t. Finland, in Abo; 41 E. Abo.

Suomussalmi, t. Finland; 53 NNE. Cajana.

Suonijoki, t. Finland; 20 SSW. Kuopio.

Svopa, r. Russia, which runs into the Sem, near Lgov, in Kurskoi.

Suparaba, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 25. 27. S.

Supay-uruc, i. e. *Devil's Mount*, mt. Quito, in Cuenca, celebrated for the imaginary riches supposed to be concealed in it. Lat. 2. 28. S.

Superga, or *Supergue*, mt. Piedmont; 4 NNE. Turin, 4 WNW. Chieri. It is remarkable for its picturesque scenery, and for the elegance of the church which crowns its summit.

Superior, Indian name *Missisawgaiegon*, i. e. *Great Lake*, the largest lake in N. America, and the largest body of fresh water that has been discovered. It is the most western of the chain of the great American lakes, and may be considered as the head reservoir, from which the St. Lawrence derives its waters. Its form is irregular, but somewhat resembling that of a triangle. It is 490 miles long from E. to W., 190 where widest, broad, about 1,700 in circ., 900 feet deep, and 641 feet above the level of the ocean. It is remarkable for the transparency of its waters, and abounds with fish, particularly trout, white fish, and sturgeon. The trout in general weigh about 12 lbs., but some are caught that exceed 50. This lake is as much affected by storms as the Atlantic; the waves run as high, and are equally dangerous to ships. The coast is generally elevated, in some parts mountainous, often rocky, for the most part sterile, and of difficult navigation. It contains a number of islands; the principal ones are in the north and northeast parts. Isle Royal, the largest, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. Other large islands are Philippeau, Maurepas, Cariboa, and island of Yellow Sands. It receives more than 30 rivers, and discharges its waters into lake Huron by the straits or river of St. Mary.

The *Pictured Rocks*, so called from their appearance, on the south side of the lake towards the east end, are an extraordinary natural curiosity. They form a perpendicular wall about 300 feet high, extending about 12 miles. They present a great variety of forms, having numerous projections and indentations, with vast caverns, which on receiving the waves, make a jarring and tremendous sound. Among the features that attract particular admiration are the cascade La Portaille and the Doric Arch. The cascade consists of a considerable stream precipitated from the height of about 70 feet by a single leap into the lake. It is thrown to such a distance that a boat may pass dry between it and the rocks. The Doric Rock, or Arch, has the appearance of a work of art, consisting of an isolated mass of sand stone with 4 pillars, supporting a stratum or entablature of stone, covered with soil, and giving support to a handsome growth of spruce and pine trees, some of which are 50, or 60 feet high.

Supinama, r. S. A., joins the Essequibo.

Supino, t. Naples, in Molise, formerly the see of a bishop; 13 SSE. Molise.

Suplitzbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Torgau.

Supour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 27 ESE. Gazy pour.

Supply's Passage, channel of the S. Pacific ocean, between Sirius island and Queen Charlotte's island.

Suppu, t. Abascia, on the Black sea.

Suprasl, t. Rus. Grodno; 21 S. Grodno.

Sur, or *Sour*, t. Syria, in the pachalie of Acre, the remains of the ancient and celebrated *Tyre*; 18 SSW. Saida, 80 N. Jerusalem. Lat. 35. 13. E. Lat. 33. 13. N. Pop. stated by Mr. Connor, in 1820, at 3,500; Motoualis 2,000, Greek Catholics 1,200; Greek Schismatics 100; Maronites 100; Turks 100. Greek abp. see. It is now no more than a village, situated on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. This head is a solid rock, covered with a brown cultivable earth, which forms a small plain of about 800 paces long by 400 broad. That part of the peninsula which lies between the village and the sea, that is, the western side, is open; and this ground is laid out in gardens. The inhabitants subsist on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fishery. Formerly they were defenceless towards the land, but the Motoualis, who took possession of it in 1766, inclosed it with a wall of 20 feet high, which still subsists. The most remarkable building is the ruins of a Christian church, at the south-east corner.

Tyre, one of the most ancient cities of Phœnicia, was founded by the Sidonians, even prior to the time of Joshua. It was comprehended in the tribe of Asher, though the Israelites were never completely masters of it. There were two cities, the oldest of which was called *Palætyrus*, and the other simply the city of *Tyre*. The former was situated on the continent, and the other on an island. Nebuchadnezzar took it, and destroyed it; but this event gave rise to a variety of opinions; for it is not known whether the city razed by that prince was *Palætyrus* or the new *Tyre*. Syria and Phœnicia had been some time under the power of Alexander the Great, when he made preparations for the conquest of this place. Built on an island, it was separated from the continent by an arm of the sea half a mile in breadth. The conqueror made several unsuccessful attempts to take it; but he at length formed a project worthy of his enterprising spirit; which was, to fill up the strait, and unite the island to the continent. The city was taken in the seventh month after it had been besieged. The sacred scriptures reckon among the number of the illustrious men of *Tyre*, king Hiram, the friend of David and Solomon. Two famous councils were held at *Tyre*; the first in 335, when Athanasius was stripped of his bishopric, and banished from Alexandria; and the other in 448, the result of which was to absolve bishop Ibas, accused of supporting the errors of Nestorius. *Tyre* was the seat of an archbishop, subject to the patriarch of Antioch, and had 14 suffragans dependent on it. Relics of the splendour of the ancient city are every where to be seen, as numerous and beautiful columns stretched along the beach, ruins of an aqueduct, &c.

Sur, see *Tsor*.

Sura, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 55 S. Rahabeh.

Sura, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 150 NNW. Bassora, 160 S. Bagdad.

Sura, t. Sweden, in Westmannland; 15 N. Stroemsholm.

Sura, r. Norway, in Drontheim, which runs into the North sea, opposite to Christiansand.

Sura, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Vasil, in Nizegorodskoe.

Suraca, t. Samos; 4 SW. Cora.

Suradsje, t. Arabia, Yemen; 16 ESE. Doran.

Surajabad, t. Bengal; 16 S. Dacca.

Surajepully, t. Bahar; 15 W. Durbungali.

Surajeeunjun, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 12 W. Ellichpour.

Surajepour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Gogra; 17 S. Gooracpour.

Surajepour, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 25 S. Merat.

Surajepour, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 E. Corah.

Surajepour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Ganges; 20 NNW. Furruckabad.

Surajgurrah, t. Bahar; 15 SW. Monghir.

Suram, (an. *Surium*), t. Georgia, on the borders of Imiretta; 50 WNW. Teflis.

Suramacca, r. S. A., in Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 35. 25. W. Lat. 6. N.

Surami, t. Georgia, Carduel; 24 WSW. Gori.

Suran, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 45 N. Maru.

Suran, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 NE. Slobodskoi, in Viatka.

Suran, t. Hungary, formerly celebrated for its strength, now defenceless; 4 NE. Neuheusel.

Suras, t. Poland; 15 N. Lublin.

Surat, city, Hind., in Guzerat, on the Taptee, 20 miles from its mouth; 120 S. Amedabad, 175 NE. Bombay, 200 WNW. Aurungabad. Lon. 73. 3. E. Lat. 21. 13. N. Pop. raised by one estimate, in 1796, to 800,000; by another, reduced to 600,000, which is supposed to exceed the actual number. It is one of the most ancient, as well as one of the most populous cities of India, and was formerly called the imperial port, and was the place whence Mahometan pilgrims were conveyed to Mecca, often at the expense of government. The articles of its commerce were of the richest kind, viz. diamonds, pearls, gold, musk, ambergrise, spices, indigo, saltpetre, silk, and fine cottons. But since the rise of Bombay its commerce has much declined, and now consists chiefly of raw cotton, a few of its own manufactures, and articles imported from Guzerat. The greater number of vessels that now enter the port, are Arabs. All large vessels are obliged to remain at the mouth of the river called Swallow roads, where they are somewhat exposed to storms, but the anchorage is good. The value of the exports, in 1811, amounted to 3,964,523 rupees.

Surat is situated in a fertile plain, protected on one side by the river, and on the 3 others by a brick rampart and ditch. It also possesses a strong citadel, surrounded by an esplanade. It is inhabited by a great variety of people, but the Parsees, or fire worshippers, are most affluent. In 1807 there were reckoned 1,200 Parsees of the sacerdotal class, and 12,000 of the laity. Here is a sect of Hindoos, who never willingly deprive any thing of life, and erect hospitals for the preservation of maimed or diseased animals, though this practice has now

fallen in disuse. The squares of the city are large, the streets spacious, but not paved, and the dust troublesome; the larger houses are flat roofed; the houses of the common people high roofed. The civil administration of this city has been vested exclusively in the hands of the British since 1800.

Sural Passage, narrow channel of the E. Indian sea, between N. part of Sumatra, and a small island called *Stoney Island*. Lat. 5. 32. N.

Suraz, or *Surash*, t. Russia, in Vitepsk; 24 ENE. Vitepsk. Lat. 55. 18. N. Pop. 658.

Surazsk, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi; 72 NNW. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Surb Grigor, t. Turkish Armenia; 3 NE. Erzerum.

Surbach, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, 5 miles below Fort Vauban.

Surbilsah, t. Hind., in Bilsah; 15 SE. Bilsah.

Surcundy, t. Hind., Allahabad; 22 W. Currah.

Surdah, t. Bengal; 15 SW. Nattore.

Surdah, t. Hind., Ruttunpour; 18 NE. Dumdah.

Surdah, t. Bengal; 10 SE. Bauleah.

Surde, see *Schech Sure*.

Suren, r. Switz., which runs from the lake of Sembach, into the Aar, 2 NE. Arau.

Surentum, now *Sorento*.

Surfundkar, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 25 S. Marasch.

Surgab, t. Cabulistan, on the Kameh; 42 SE. Cabul.

Surgeres, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 12 NE. Rochefort, 21 N. Saintes. Pop. 1,477.

Surgooja, t. Hind., capital of a circar of the same name, in Orissa; 180 SSW. Patna, 276 W. Calcutta. Lon. 83. 31. E. Lat. 23. 6. N.

Surgooja, circar, Hind., in the country of Allahabad, W. of Bahar.

Surgool, t. Visiapour; 20 SSE. Merritch.

Surgurra, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour; 7 NW. Sumbulpour.

Surgut, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby, built in the year 1593; 284 NNE. Tobolsk. Lon. 73. 14. E. Lat. 61. 22. N. Pop. 1,500. H. 200. It is surrounded with pallisadoes; and the Ostiaks, who live in this country, pay tribute here. The adjacent country abounds with sables; black, white, and red foxes; and fine grey furs, and has plenty of excellent fish, but produces no corn. The inhabitants of this town have the nickname of *Griwiie*, because most of them are observed to squint.

Surgy, t. France, in Nievre; 3 N. Clamecy.

Surjajepour, t. Oude; 24 SW. Gooracpour.

Surguinesville, p-t. Hawkins co. Ten.; W. 465.

Suriago, see *Suliago*.

Suriagur, t. Bahar; 28 WNW. Rotasgur.

Surinam, territory and colony, S. A., in Guiana, belonging to the Netherlands; lying west of French Guiana, and east of English Guiana; bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. by the river Marawina, S. by a country of the Indians, and W. by the river Courantyn. It is about 150 miles from E. to W., and upwards of 60 from N. to S. Sq. m. about 11,000. Pop. 110,000. Chief town, Paramaribo. The principal rivers in this country are the Surinam, from which the colony takes its name, the Courantyn, Copename, Seramica, and Marawina. The first only is navigable; the others, though long and broad,

are so shallow, and so crowded with rocks and small islands, that they are of but little consequence to Europeans, nor are their banks inhabited except by Indians. In all of them the water rises and falls for more than 60 miles from the mouth, occasioned by the stoppage of the freshes by the tide. In the Marawina is found a curious stone, or pebble, called the Marawina diamond.

The climate, which was formerly extremely fatal to Europeans, has, within the last 20 years, been much improved, by the increased population of the colony, and the better clearing of the ground. The year is divided into two wet and two dry seasons. The highest heat during the hot season is stated at 91°; the common temperature from 75 to 84. This equal degree of heat is owing to sea-breezes which regularly set in at 10 o'clock, and continue till 5 P. M., cooling the atmosphere with a constant stream of delightful air. The settlements are chiefly on the Surinam and its branches. The soil is very fertile, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, and indigo. The uncultivated parts are covered with immense forests, rocks, and mountains; some of the latter enriched with a variety of mineral productions.

Surinam, r. S. A., which gives name to the above colony. It rises from mountains in the interior, and after a winding course from S. to N. of about 150 miles, flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 6. 25. N. It is about 4 miles wide at its mouth, and from 16 to 18 feet deep at low water mark, the tide rising and falling above 12 feet. This breadth and depth is continued upwards of 8 or 10 miles, to the junction of the two branches of the river. It is navigable for small craft 120 miles. It is a very beautiful river, watering a fertile country, with flourishing settlements. Paramaribo is situated on it, 18 miles from its mouth.

Suringia, s-p. Japan, in Nippon, capital of a province of the same name; 170 E. Meaco.

Surkees, t. Guzerat; 7 WSW. Amedabad.

Surkuk, t. Natolia; 8 N. Castamena.

Surma, t. Persia, Faristan; 32 N. Schiras.

Surma, t. Persia, Chusistan; 50 SE. Jezdkast.

Surmek, t. Persia, in Fars; 75 N. Schiras.

Suroy, or *Soroe*, isl. in the North sea, on the coast of Norway; 44 miles long, and 8 broad. Lon. 22. 14. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Suroorpour, t. Hind., Oude; 40 SE. Fyzabad.

Surow, t. Hind., Orissa; 20 SSW. Balasore.

Surowna, t. Bengal; 23 S. Ghidore.

Surrool, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Nagore. Lon. 87. 46. E. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Surroopour, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Rungpour, E. by Rungpour and Goragot, S. by Goragot and Dinagepour, and W. by Dinagepour; about 15 miles long, and 12 broad. Shaumgunge is the chief town.

Surrownah, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 12 SE. Jionpour.

Surrowry, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 22 S. Renapour.

Surry, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 18 NE. Castine, 257 NE. Boston, W. 701. Pop. 428.

Surry, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 8 NNW. Keene, 62 WSW. Concord, W. 452. Pop. 570

Surry, co. Va., bounded N. by Prince George co. and James river, SE. by Isle of Wight and Southampton cos., and SW. by Sussex co.; W. 186. Pop. in 1810, 6,855; slaves, 3,440. Pop. in 1820, 6,594.

Surry, co. NW. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,366; slaves, 1,469. Pop. in 1820, 13,320.

Surrey, co. Eng., bounded N. by the river Thames, which divides it from Middlesex, E. by Kent, S. by Sussex, W. by Hampshire, and NW. by Berkshire; about 39 miles in length, from E. to W., and 26 from N. to S. Sq. m. 811. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 11 towns, and 140 parishes. Southwark is the most considerable place, but Guildford is the county town, though the assizes are held also at Croydon and at Kingston. Pop. 323,851. H. 55,484.

Surrya, t. Hind., in Oude; 33 SW. Lucknow.

Sursah, t. Hind., Oude; 30 NNW. Kairabad.

Sursee, t. Switz., in Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach; 13 NW. Lucerne, 26 E. Soleure. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 1,000.

Surseff, (an. *Sarsura*), t. Africa, in Tunis; 8 W. El Medea, 38 E. Cairoan.

Surshe, t. Persia, Chorasan; 30 W. Sebsvar.

Surskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel; 140 ESE. Archangel.

Sursooty, fortress, Hind., on the borders of Cashemere, which commands the passes on a river of the same name; 114 NW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 35. E. Lat. 29. 15. N.

Sursooty, r. Guzerat, which runs into the Indian sea, 40 SW. Junagur.

Sursooty, r. Hind., which rises in the N. parts of the country of Delhi, and joins the Caggar, 105 NW. Delhi. This is one of the seven sacred rivers of the Hindoos.

Sursundee, t. Hind., Bahar; 34 ESE. Bahar.

Sursur, t. Hind., Bahar; 8 ENE. Chuprah.

Sursurully, r. Hind., which runs into the Pudar, 26 W. Pattun.

Surtainville, t. France, Channel; 12 SSW. Cherburg, 13 W. Valognes.

Surubdy, t. Bahar; 21 NNE. Durbungah.

Surubdypour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 W. Durbungah. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Surund, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 33 N. Sirhind.

Surunga, or *Suisju*, s-p. Japan, in Nippon, & capital of a province of the same name; 170 E. Meaco. It is chiefly famed for having been once the residence of some of the cubos or emperors, and was formerly as large as London. The suburbs were chiefly inhabited by merchants & traders, while the gentry resided in the city; though now fallen to decay, it yet retains some of its privileges.

Surusti, t. Hind., Moultan; 42 ENE. Batnir.

Surwiliski, t. Rus. Wilna; 18 SSE. Wilna.

Sury le Comtal, t. France, in Loire; 6 SE. Montbrison, 12 NW. Etienne. Pop. 1,750.

Sury en Vaux, t. France, in Cher; 3 N. Sancerre, 12 NE. Henrichmont.

Surya, t. Bengal; 43 SSE. Ghidore.

Surzur, t. France, Morbihan; 6 SE. Vannes.

Sus, r. Africa, which rises from Mount Atlas, in Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to a province, which it bounds on the S.

Sus, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 45 NW. Sustu.

Sus, or *Sous*, or *Suz*, country, Africa, south of Morocco, of which it is a province, & from which it is separated by a part of the Atlas. It is bounded E. by Darah, S. by Nun, and W. by the Atlantic. The soil is in general good; and it was formerly a province of great trade, from its connexion with the southern districts. The principal towns are Tarudant, Agadir, Toma, Teccut, and Messa.

Susa, (an. *Cabar-sufia*), t. Africa, Tunis, near E. coast; 24 E. Cairoan, 54 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 3. E. Lat. 35. 46. N. Near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings; the chief trade of this place is for oil and linen, and it may be reckoned one of the most considerable and wealthy towns of the Tuniseans. Here are several vaults, granite pillars, and other tokens of its having been formerly a place of some repute; probably one of those towns which submitted to Cæsar in his march to Ruspina.

Susa, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 130 SE. Neisabour. Lon. 59. 59. E. Lat. 36. 16. N.

Susa, t. New Grenada; 40 NW. Santa Fé de Bogota.

Susa, see *Shuster*, and *Suza*.

Susao, t. Portugal, in Beira, near the Duero; 17 W. Oporto. Pop. 2,300.

Susam, or *Sussam*, see *Samos*.

Susce, see *Schuttenhofen*.

Susdal, see *Suzdal*.

Suchanubad, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 60 S. Fehrabad.

Suseapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 SE. Durbungah.

Susell, t. Holstein; 5 ESE. Eutyn.

Suserat, t. Curdistan; 15 N. Vap.

Susiana, now *Chusistan*.

Susidara, now *Suczava*.

Susondee, t. Hind., Oude; 4 NE. Gazypour.

Susoundar, t. Hind., Bahar; 35 WSW. Arrah. Lon. 84. 13. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Susquehanna, the largest river of Pa., which is formed by the E. & W. branches. The E. rises in Otsego lake, N. Y., and the W. in Huntingdon co. Pa. They unite at Northumberland. The river then runs SE. into the head of the Chesapeake, in Md. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide at its mouth, but is navigable only 5 miles. The Susquehanna was surveyed in 1817 by commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania, who reported, that below Columbia no ascending navigation was practicable, but that, at the expense of about \$20,000, every obstacle might be removed to the head of the 2 branches. A canal is in progress, which is to unite the waters of this river with those of the Schuylkill.

Susquehanna, co. north side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Wayne co., S. by Luzerne co., and W. by Bradford co. Pop. 9,960. Chief town, Montrose.

Susquehanna, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,176.

Sussac, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 15 SE. Limoges.

Sussex, co. N. J., bounded NNE. by N. York, SE. by Bergen, Morris, and Hunterdon cos., W. & NW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1810, 25,549; in 1820, 32,752. Chief town, Newton.

Sussex, co. Delaware, bounded N. by Kent co., E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic, S. &

W. by Maryland. Pop. in 1810, 27,750, slaves 2,402. Pop. in 1820, 24,057. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewiston.

Sussex, co. Va., bounded NE. by Surry co., SSE. by Southampton co., SW. by Greenville co., and NW. by Dinwiddie and Prince George cos. Pop. in 1810, 11,362, slaves 6,644. Pop. in 1820, 11,884.

Sussex, co. Eng., bounded N. by Surry and Kent, NE. by Kent, SE. & S. by the English channel, and W. by Hampshire; about 75 m. from E. to W., and 20 in its mean breadth from N. to S. Sq. m. 1,461. It is divided into six parts, called Rapes, & these into 61 hundreds, in which are 1 city, Chichester, 20 towns, and 312 parishes. Pop. 190,083. H. 30,698.

Sustenal, t. Prussia; 15 SW. Heilsberg.

Suster, or *Suza*, see *Shuster*.

Susteren, t. Neth., in Limburg; 9 SSW. Ruremond, 16 NNE. Maestricht. Pop. 1,400.

Susters, small island in the North sea, on the coast of Norway; 12 SE. Tonsberg.

Sustinente, t. Italy; 11 SE. Mantua.

Susu, t. Natolia; 26 SW. Isbarteh.

Susugherlik, t. Natolia; 44 SW. Bursa.

Susum, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 20 NW. Karac.

Susza, t. Russia, in Vitepsk; 42 S. Polotsk.

Suszenkirchen, v. Baden, near Freyburg. In 1756, the French were driven from this place by the Austrians.

Sutagotchy, t. Bengal; 8 N. Hoogly.

Sutalary, t. Hind., in Bengal; 65 S. Dacca. Lon. 90. 19. E. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Sularbroy, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Rogonatpour.

Sutchava, see *Suczava*.

Sutchutz, see *Shilttenhofen*.

Sulema, or *Sutamor*, t. Africa, in Tomani.

Suter Point, cape of England, on the coast of Durham. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Suterra, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 16 NNE. Girgenti. Pop. 4,000.

Suthausen, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 2 SSW. Osnabruck.

Sutherland Creek, r. U. Canada, which runs into the lake of St. Francis.

Sutherland Point, the south point of entrance into Botany bay.

Sutherlandshire, co. Scot., bounded W. & N. by the sea, E. by the county of Caithness, SE. by the frith of Dornoch, and S. & SW. by the county of Ross. It contains about 1,840,000 acres. The face of the country is extremely mountainous, and rocky towards the western part. It is usually divided into Strathnavern & Sutherland proper, the former containing the northern, the latter the southern part; in length about 50 miles from N. to S., and 46, where broadest, from E. to W. Pop. 23,629. Dornoch is the chief town.

Suthiali, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 20 SW. Mamak. Lon. 38. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Suto, t. Benguela; near Cape Ledo.

Sutors, two capes or promontories of Scot., at the entrance of the bay of Cromarty, considerably above the level of the sea; the one on the north, the other on the south side of the mouth, which is about 1½ m. broad.

Sutraparah, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 18 NNW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Sutri, t. Papedom, Patrimonio; 12 S. Viterbo, 22 NW. Rome. Bp. see. Pop. 4,000.

Sutliko, or *Settiko*, t. Africa, in Woolly.

Sutton, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 15 miles from Danville, W. 559. Pop. 697.

Sutton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 10 NW. Warner, 24 WNW. Concord, W. 530. P. 1,573.

Sutton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 9 S. Worcester, 43 SW. Boston, W. 403. Pop. 2,056. It is a considerable town, and contains one Congregational, and two Baptist meeting houses.

Sutton, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Sutton, t. Eng., in the E. Riding of Yorkshire; 4 N. Hull. Pop. 1,569.

Sutton, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 2 miles from Stockport. Pop. 1,739.

Sutton in Ashfield, t. Eng., Nottinghamshire; 3 SW. Mansfield. Pop. 3,386.

Sutton Coldfield, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 7 N. Birmingham, 111 NW. London. Lon. 1.48. W. Lat. 52. 34. N. Pop. 2,959.

Sutton upon Trent, t. Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the Trent; 5 SE. Tuxford. Pop. 731.

Sutton St. Mary, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 5 E. Holbeach. Pop. 1,801.

Suttulege, or *Sudlege*, see *Settledge*.

Suvar, r. Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 8. 57. N.

Suvulpour, t. Bengal; 38 NNE. Ramgur.

Suunpour, t. Bengal; 25 ENE. Doesa. Lon. 85. 26. E. Lat. 22. 53. N.

Suwaida, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 30 N. Medina.

Suya, t. Quito; 12 SE. Guayaquil.

Suyahila, t. Africa; 65 SSE. Sugulmessa.

Suza, (an. *Secusium*, *Segusium*, or *Segussina*,) city, Piedmont, capital of a province of the same name, on the river Dora Riparia, in a valley to which it gives name, at the foot of the Alps; 19 NE. Briançon, 23 WNW. Turin. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 45. 8. N. Pop. 1,676. It was the capital of the kingdom of Cottius, & the place of his residence. It has frequently been sacked by armies which have passed and repassed from France into Italy; being situated on the frontiers of France and Savoy. It is at present small and poor, with single walls, but defended by a citadel with a strong garrison. It contains 3 parish churches, and several religious houses. Near it is a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Augustus.

Suza, pr. Piedmont, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, watered by the Dora and the Cini-sella. The principal towns are Suza, Giavenna, Avigliano, and Novalese. Pop. 65,004. Sq. m. 690. It consists chiefly of a broad valley, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, & produces wine, chestnuts, fruits, silk, and pasture.

Suzabad, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Rogonatpour.

Suzao, t. Portugal, Beira; 21 NE. Bragança Nova.

Suzara, t. Italy; 14 S. Mantua.

Suzavin, t. Persia, in Irak; 90 E. Hamadan.

Suzay, t. France, Eure; 4 ENE. Grand Andelys.

Suzdal, t. Russia, in Vladimir, on the Nerl; 24 NNE. Vladimir. Lon. 40. 44. E. Lat. 55. 16. N. Pop. 2,200. Bp. see. Peter I., after divorcing his wife, Eudoxia Feodorowna, confined her in the convent of St. Basil, in this town.

Suze, (La,) t. France, in Sarthe; 9 SW. Le Mans, 12 N. La Fleche. Pop. 1,614.

Suze, r. Switz., which runs into the lake of Bienne, a mile below the town of Bienne.

Suze la Rousse, t. France, in Drome; 18 S. Montelimart.

Swabia, or *Suabia*, name of one of the circles into which Germany was formerly divided; bounded N. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, E. by Bavaria, S. by Switzerland, the lake of Constance, and Tyrol, and W. by France, from which it is separated by the Rhine; about 120 miles from E. to W., and 80 from N. to S. Pop. upwards of 2,500,000. After the extinction of the ducal title, the states of Swabia were divided into 5 branches, viz. 1. The ecclesiastical princes and abbots. 2. Temporal princes and abbots. 3. Prelates. 4. Counts and barons, and 5. Free imperial towns.—The ecclesiastical princes & abbots were Constance, Augsburg, Elwangen, and Kempten.—The temporal princes and abbots were Wurtemberg, Baden-Baden, Baden-Durlach, Baden-Hochberg, Zollern-Hechingen, Haigerloch, and Zollern-Sigmaringen; the abbays of Lindau and Buchau, Aversberg on account of Thengen, Furstenberg, Heiligenberg, Oettingen, Schwarzenberg on account of Sulz Lichtenstein, and Furstenberg-Stuhlingen.—The prelates were Salmansweiler, Weingarten, Ochsenhausen, Elchingen, Yrsee, Ursperg, Kayzersheim, Roggenburg, Roth, Weissenau, Schussenried, Marchthal, Petershausen, Wattenhausen, Zwifalten, and Gengenbach; with the abbesses of Heggbach, Gutenzell, Rothmunster, and Baidt.—Counts and barons were the commanders of Alschhausen, the 3 lines of the house of Oettingen Wallerstein, Furstenberg-Moskirch, the elector of Bavaria on account of Wiesensteig; Furstenberg for Baar; Furstenberg for Hausen in the Kinzingerthal, Montfort, Truchsesz-zeil, and Wurzach, together with Truchsesz-Wolfegg and Walsee, Truchsesz-Scheer, Konigsegg-Rothenfels, Konigsegg-Aulendorf; the elector of Bavaria for Mindelheim, Furstenberg for Gundelfingen, Baden-Baden for Eberstein, the lines of Marx-Fugger and Hans-Fugger, as also of Jacob-Fugger, Hohenems, Wurtemberg for Justingen, St. Blasii for Bondorf, Traun for Egloff, Stadion for Thanhausen, Hohen-Gerolzeg and Taxis for Eglingen.—The free imperial towns Augsburg, Ulm, Eszlingen, Reutlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Ueberlingen, Rothweil, Heilbronn, Gemund, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelsbuhl, Biberach, Ravensburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Wangen, Isny, Leutkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfullendorf, Buchhorn, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau, Offenburg, Gengenbach, Zell in Hammersbach. The diets of the circle were commonly held at Ulm, and in time of peace twice a year.—*Austrian Swabia* was composed of the hereditary states of the house of Habsburg, comprising Burgau, Nellenburg, the prefectorate of Swabia, Hohenberg, the Brisgau, Ortenau, and some towns & convents, containing in all a population of about 170,000; but these have been renounced or exchanged.—The kingdom of Wurtemberg and the grand duchy of Baden comprise at present the greater part of Swabia. The kingdom of Bavaria includes a part on the east side; and another portion is subject to the princes of Hohenzollern.

Swabnitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 27 S. Olmutz.

Swadlinbar, v. Ireland, in Cavan, on the Cloda; 74 NW. Dublin. It is a neat village, much visited in summer on account of its medicinal waters.

Swaffham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, market on Saturday; 15 SE. Lynn, 94 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. 2,350.

Swaine, r. Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Illmen, 4 W. Mulschen.

Swale, (*East & West*), the two branches of the Medway; the East Swale branches off to the right, and runs S. of the island of Sheppey and joins the Thames, below Shelness. The West Swale, or main stream, proceeds due N. and joins the Thames, at Sheerness.

Swale, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ouse, near Boroughbridge.

Swallow Bay, bay on the N. coast of Egmont island, between Hanway's point and Swallow point.

Swallow Harbour, harbour in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. This harbour is well sheltered from the winds, and excellent in every respect. The mountains round it have a horrid appearance. Lon. 74. 35. W. Lat. 53. 29. N.

Swallow Island, one of those called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, in the S. Pacific ocean; about 6 leagues in length. Lon. 165. 58. E. Lat. 10. 8. S.

Swallow Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Egmont, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 164. 21. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Swally, s-p. Hind., on the coast of the gulf of Cambaya; 15 W. Surat. Lon. 72. 32. E. Lat. 21. 10. N. On a point of land at the mouth of the Taptee, about 10 miles S. from this town, is a tower which serves as a beacon to vessels making the road of Surat, and points out the anchoring place. It is about 30 feet in height. Near this place lies the celebrated English traveller, Thomas Coryate, having finished his earthly perigrinations here in the year 1617.

Swalm, t. Guelderland; 4 N. Ruremond.

Swalm, r. Guelderland, which runs into the Meuse, 5 miles below Ruremond.

Swamma, t. Algiers; 12 S. Vagadempt.

Swampy Bay, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 7. W. Lat. 35. 42. N.

Swamry, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 NNE. Chitteldroog.

Swamscot, the Indian name of Exeter river, as far as the head of the tide.

Swan Island, isl. on the coast of Maine; 4 SW. Mount Desert. It contains about 6,000 acres. Pop. 51.

Swan River, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 93. 15. W. Lat. 44. 34. N.

Swan Lake, lake Canada; 181 NNW. Quebec. Lon. 72. 15. W. Lat. 49. 32. N.

Swan Point, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 22. W. Lat. 38. 11. N.

Swan River, r. N. A., which flows NE. and runs into Little Winnipeg lake. About 12 miles above its mouth there is a fort.

Swanage, or *Swanwich*, t. & parish, Eng., in Dorsetshire, and SE. extremity of the Isle of

Purbeck, in a bay to which it gives name ; from whence there is a large exportation of stone ; 6 SW. Corf Castle, 122 W. London. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 1,483.

Swanage Bay, bay of the English channel, on the coast of Dorsetshire, a little S. of Studland bay.

Swanano, p-v. Boncombe co. N. C. ; W. 468.

Swansea, t. S. Wales, in Glamorganshire ; 55 E. Haverfordwest, 205 W. London. Lon. 3. 59. W. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 8,196. H. 1,072. It is situated on a bay in the Bristol channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, for which reason it is called *Aber-Taw*. It is the chief town of the county, and one of the most populous, flourishing, and commercial towns in Wales. It has a picturesque situation, is nearly 2 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad ; generally well built ; and has many elegant houses, and is much visited for sea bathing. It contains 2 chh., several dissenting meeting houses, a town hall, a theatre, and a free school. It has considerable manufactures, and a flourishing commerce. The number of vessels cleared in 1790, was 1,697, carrying 74,926 tons ; in 1810, 2,717, carrying 171,672. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

Swansborough, p-t. & cap. Onslow co. N. C., on White Oak river ; 40 SSW. Newbern, W. 391. Lon. 77. 17. W. Lat. 34. 41. N. Pop. 100.

Swansey, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. ; 6 S. Keene, 58 WSW. Concord, W. 434. Pop. 1,716. Here is a cotton manufactory.

Swansey, p-t. Bristol co. Mass. ; 16 SSW. Taunton, 38 S. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 1,938.

Swanshals, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 25 WSW. Linköping.

Swanville, t. Hancock co. Maine, on N. side of Belfast. Pop. 503.

Swarlan, r. Sweden, which runs into the Hielmas lake, near Örebro.

Swanton, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain, and bordering on Canada, and on N. side of St. Albans ; watered by the Misisque ; 32 N. Burlington, W. 536. Pop. 1,607. This town has some trade in lumber and contains a quarry of excellent marble, said to be the finest in the state. Its colour is from a light grey to nearly black. It is wrought to considerable extent, and mills for sawing it are erected on the Misisque at the head of boat navigation.

Swantown, v. Kent co. Md. ; 3 miles from Georgetown.

Swarta, see *Schwarta*.

Swarta, t. Sweden, Sudermannland ; 4 NE. Nyköping.

Swarteberg, t. West Gothland ; 18 NW. Uddevalla.

Swartlow, r. Holstein, which joins the Tave, 3 N. Lubeck.

Swartsluys, fortress, Neth., on the Vecht, in a marshy country, defended by 5 bastions ; 28 W. Covorden, 33 N. Zutphen.

Swatka, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 8 W. Politza.

Swash, (*Lower*), shoal near the coast of N. C. Lon. 78. 9. W. Lat. 33. 47. N.

Swash, (*Upper*), shoal near the coast of N. C. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 33. 40. N.

Swash, (*Nine Feet*) shoal near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 34. 71. N.

Swash, (*Twelve Feet*), shoal near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 34. 16. N.

Swatara, r. Pa., which runs SW. into the Susquehanna, at Middletown

Swatara, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,788.

Sweazeyville, p-v. Adams co. Mississippi ; 102 Columbia, W. 1284.

Sweden, p-t. Oxford co. Maine ; 25 WSW. Paris, W. 574. Pop. 249.

Sweden, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. ; 254 W. Albany, W. 416. Pop. 2,716.

SWEDEN, km. in the north of Europe, comprising the greatest part of ancient *Scandinavia*, bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by Finland, the gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Cattegat, Skagerrak, and Norway. Lon. 11. 10. to 23. 20. E. Lat. 55. 20. to 69. N. ; 1,000 miles long from N. to S. ; and from 200 to 300 broad. Sweden lost Finland in 1809, which was ceded to Russia ; and in 1814, received the accession of Norway, and relinquished Swedish Pomerania. The above limits exclude these countries, but include Swedish Lapland.

Divisions. Sweden comprises 3 general divisions, Gothland, Sweden proper, and Norrland, which are subdivided into provinces. But the present political divisions are the 24 following län or governments. Gefleborg, here included in Norrland, is sometimes included in Sweden Proper.

	Old provinces.	Län.	Pop. in 1815.
Norrland.	West Bothnia	West Bothnia	33,187
	Swedish Lapland	North Bothnia	31,131
	Angermanland	West Norrland	66,342
	Jamtland	Jamtland	35,015
	Medelpad		
	Helsingland		
	Hergedalen	Gefleborg	88,123
Sweden Proper.	Gestricia		
	Sudermanland	Stockholm city	72,989
	Upland	Stockholm län	97,345
		Upsal	80,099
		Sudermanland	99,590
	Westmanland	Westeras	83,814
	Nericia	Örebro	96,784
	Dalecarlia	Fahlun	119,648
	Warmeland	Warmeland	149,377
	East Gothland	East Gothland	163,831
Gothland.	Smaland and Isle of Oeland	Jonkiöping	117,562
		Wexio	91,880
		Calmar	140,820
	Blekingen	Blekingen	72,967
		Skaraborg	142,178
	West Gothland	Elfsborg	159,664
		Gottenburg	125,622
	Halland	Halmstadt	72,266
	Schonen	Christianstadt	126,119
		Malmöhus	165,432
	Gothland isle	Gothland	33,380
			2,465,066

Of this population 1,176,967 were males ; 1,288,099 females : 778,647 under 15 years of age ; 1,471,619 between 15 and 60 ; 213,251 between 60 and 90 ; 549 upwards of 90. Pop. of Sweden in 1819, 2,557,781 ; of Norway 905,128 : total of the united kingdom, 3,462,909. Sq. m. of Sweden 182,266 ; of Norway 160,348 : total 342,614. The population to a square mile

in Gothland or the southern provinces is about 38; in the central part about 21; in Norrland only 13.

Towns. The principal towns are Stockholm, the capital, Gottenburg, Carlsrona, Nordkio-ping, Malmo, Gefle, Calmar, Upsal, & Fahlun.

Religion. The religion is Lutheranism. There is one archbishop, that of Upsal; 11 bishops; 70 archdeacons, and 3,620 other clergymen. There are some Swedenborgians and other dissenters from the established religion, but they are not numerous.

Education, &c. There are 2 universities, Upsal and Lund, and 11 gymnasia. Elementary education is well attended to, and generally diffused by means of primary schools. The Swedes have cultivated the physical sciences, particularly botany and chemistry, with great success; and they have numerous library and scientific societies. The Swedish language is a dialect of the Teutonic, and bears a great resemblance to the Danish, and not a little to the English. The Swedish literati have frequently adopted the Latin as a medium of their publications.

Government. The government is a limited monarchy. The diet, or cortes, consists of 4 orders or chambers; 1st, nobles, hereditary; 2d, bishops, ex officio, and clergy; 3d, merchants or burghers, elected deputies from the royal free towns; 4th, farmers or peasants, elected from that body. Each order deliberates separately. The executive administration is equally complicated; at the head of which is the king.

Revenue, &c. The revenue of Sweden, in 1816, was 8,652,482 rix dollars banco, or 51,300,000 francs; of Norway 8, to 9,000,000 francs. The public debt, 8,361,629 rix dollars. *Army*, 48,000 men, one fourth Norwegians. *Navy*, 51 vessels, 15 of them of the line.

Inhabitants. The Swedes in general are of fair complexion, resembling the inhabitants of the north of Germany, and accustomed to plain diet and few indulgencies. In the towns this simplicity is less remarkable. But the population for the most part is agricultural, this circumstance, joined to the influence of the reformed faith and the general diffusion of education, has produced a degree of honesty among the lower orders equal to that of any country in Europe. In other respects they have the virtues and defects of people little advanced in the commerce of life.

Face of the country. Sweden though inclosed by mountains on the west and north, is in general a very flat country; along the whole road from Gottenburg on the west to Stockholm on the east, there is not a single acclivity of consequence, till within a few miles of the latter. A great mountain chain on the west divides Sweden from Norway. From this several subordinate chains separate and traverse Sweden particularly Swedish Lapland. In the south a small range crosses the province of Smaland.

Lakes and Rivers. The most striking feature in the appearance of Sweden, is the number and extent of its lakes, which are computed to occupy 9,200 square miles. These lakes are sheets of water, pure, transparent, and abounding in fish. Some of the largest are Wenner,

Wetter, Malar, and Hjalmar. The principal rivers are the Dahl, Gotha, Motala, Clara, Angerman, Umea, Skelestea, Pitea, Lulea, & Tornea.

Soil and productions. Sweden is one of the least fertile countries in Europe. From a statistical survey made by government, it appears that hardly a thirteenth of the country is arable, and if the wilds of Norrland were included, not a sixtieth. The most of the country resembles a vast forest, where a farm is a small cultivated patch, with a wood of many hundred acres attached to it, and appropriated in summer to the pasture of cattle. Rye, barley, and oats, are the most common kinds of grain; wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces. Apple, pear, and cherry trees, grow but languidly. Pine, spruce, and fir, are the most common forest trees.

Climate. The climate is less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. The winters are long, regular, dry, and cold, but not unpleasant, the winds being seldom violent. The summer is short, the spring is the most inconstant and unhealthy season. The annual quantity of rain is not great, not exceeding even in the southern provinces 19 inches.

Manufactures and commerce. Manufactures are in a backward state, with the exception of metals, particularly iron & copper. The Swedish iron is accounted the best in Europe, and is the most important article of manufacture as well as of export. The most celebrated mines are those of Dannemora. The other principal articles of export are copper, timber, tar, and alum. The mercantile navy of Sweden consists of about 11,000 vessels, carrying about 180,000 tons, and navigated by nearly 100,000 seamen.

Swedesborough, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J., on Racoon Creek; 20 SSW. Philadelphia, W. 158. It contains an Episcopal church, a woollen manufactory, and 50 or 60 houses. Racoon Creek is navigable for boats to this place.

Swedler, t. Hungary; 7 S. Capsdorf.

Swedong, t. Birmah, on the left bank of the Ava; 10 NE. Pegongmew.

Sweepstake's Foreland, cape in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 24. W. Lat. 52. 40. S.

Sweet Herb Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 99. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Sweet Edinburgh's Keys, cluster of islets and rocks in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 5. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Sweg, t. Sweden, Harjedalen; 32 SE. Langaschantz.

Sweet Springs, p-v. Munroe co. Va.; 28 SE. Lewisburg; 42 SW. Warm Springs, W. 272. This place is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are much resorted to.

Sweet Water Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Bear Creek.

Sweciny, t. Africa, in Dar Fur; 45 N. Cobbè. This is a place of general resort for merchants trading to Egypt.

Swetoe, small isl. in the Caspian sea, separated from W. coast by a narrow channel, called the *Straits of Apsheron*, which vessels often sail through; 25 E. Baku. This island is the place in which black and dark grey naphtha is chiefly found. The people carry the naphtha from the springs into pits or reservoirs by means of troughs, whence they convey it into their boats.

Swelty, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into the Foyle, 3 N. Lifford.

Swietla, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 12 SSE. Czaslau, 42 SE. Prague. Lat. 49. 39. N.

Swift, r. N. H., which runs E. into the Saco, in Conway.

Swift, r. Eng., which rises in Leicestershire, and runs into the Avon, near Rugby.

Swift's Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Appomatox. Lon. 77. 37. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

Swigan, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 12 NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Swihau, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 18 SSW. Pilsen.

Swilly, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into the Swilly Lough.

Swilly, small isl. or rock in the South ocean, about 13 miles S. from the South Cape of New Holland, surrounded with rocks and shoals. Lon. 147. 6. E. Lat. 43. 55. S.

Swineiany, t. Rus. Wilna; 30 NNE. Wilna.

Swindon, t. Eng., in Wilts, market on Monday; 10 N. Marlborough, 84 W. London. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 1,341.

Swinemunde, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, in the isle of Usedom, at the mouth of the river Swine, one of the mouths of the Oder; 12 E. by N. Usedom, 14 NNE. Uckermunde. Lon. 14. 12. E. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 2,750. It serves as a harbour to Stettin, all ships of more than 100 tons being obliged to discharge or lighten their cargoes here. It is neatly built, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, pilots, and seamen.

Swineshead, v. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 8 E. Sleaford. Pop. 1,561. Here was formerly an abbey.

Swinesund, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 5 SW. Frederickshall.

Swinge, r. Ger., which passes by Stade, and runs into the Elbe a little below.

Swinford, (King's,) t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 4 S. Wolverhampton. Pop. 6,464.

Swinford, (Old,) t. Eng., in Worcestershire; 2 E. Stourbridge. Pop. 3,766.

Swink, or *Ismi*, t. Istria; 6 NNW. Mitterburg.

Swinholm, one of the small Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 1. W. Lat. 6. 34. N.

Swinhult, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 40 S. Linköping.

Swinna, one of the smaller Orkney islands, with about 20 inhabitants, near SW. coast of South Ronaldsay.

Swinograd, t. Russia, in Podolia; 20 E. Bracław.

Swinoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the North sea.

Swinoy, small bold isl. in the Caspian sea, about 12 miles from the W. coast. Lat. 59. 52. N.

Swinton, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, near a navigable canal, on the river Don; 9 SW. Doncaster, 165 N. London. Here is a considerable manufacture of pottery and earthen ware, and near it a large iron forge.

Swirsén, t. Pru. Pomerania; 7 ESE. Polnow.

Switawka, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 28 W. Olmutz.

Switha, one of the smaller Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 58. 41. N.

Switzerland, co. Indiana, bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 3,934. Chief town, Vevay.

SWITZERLAND, or *Swisserland*, or *Helve-*

tian Republic, country, in the interior of Europe, bounded N. and E. by Germany, S. by Italy, and W. by France; nearly 200 miles from E. to W., and 140 from N. to S. Sq. m. according to Fehr 15,200; Hassel 18,456. The Swiss confederacy previously to 1798, consisted of 13 cantons, (the first thirteen in the following table) together with several small neighbouring states in alliance with the cantons, and other small states subject to them. Pop. in 1767, according to Fœsi, of the 13 cantons, 961,000; allies 541,000; subjects 345,500; total 1,847,500. Pop. according to a computation in 1795, of the 13 cantons 1,020,027; allies 479,300; subjects 343,500; total 1,842,827. These estimates, according to Picot, are too high. The statement in the following table is taken from Picot's Statistics of Switzerland, published at Geneva in 1819. It is the official statement which had just been sanctioned by the Swiss diet. But according to Picot many suppose it to fall short of the actual population by 200,000.

Cantons.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Rel.	Chief towns.
Zurich	954	185,000	Prot.	Zurich
Berne	3,635	291,200	Prot.	Berne
Lucerne	662	86,700	Cath.	Lucerne
Bâle	238	45,900	Prot.	Bâle
Friburg	805	62,000	Cath.	Friburg
Schweitz	466	30,100	Cath.	Schweitz
Uri	646	11,800	Cath.	Altorf
Underwalden	265	19,100	Cath.	Stantz
Soleure	255	45,200	Cath.	Soleure
Schaffhausen	169	23,300	Prot.	Schaffhausen
Zug	122	12,500	Cath.	Zug
Glarus	392	24,100	Prot.	Glarus
Appenzell	170	48,600	mixed	Appenzell
Grisons	2,395	80,000	mixed	Coire
Aargau	763	120,500	mixed	Araw
Vaud	1,487	148,200	Prot.	Lausanne
Thurgau	353	76,000	mixed	Frauenfeld
St. Gall	1,102	131,500	mixed	St. Gall
Tessin	1,134	90,200	Cath.	Bellinzona
Geneva	100	44,000	Prot.	Geneva
Valais	2,035	64,000	Cath.	Sion
Neufchatel	350	48,000	Prot.	Neufchatel

17,498 1,687,900

Government. Each canton is an independent republic, but for general security the cantons are united in a confederacy, governed by a general diet. In some of the cantons the form of government is democratic, but in most of them it is oligarchic. The diet, or general assembly, composed of deputies from each of the cantons, meets in rotation at Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Religion, &c. The inhabitants are Protestants and Catholics; about two thirds Protestants.

Education. There are universities, at Geneva and Bâle; colleges or academies at Zurich, Berne, Lausanne, Lucerne, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Friburg, Neufchatel, and Coire. Education is provided for by the support of primary schools. The prevailing language is the German; but French is spoken on the borders of France, Italian on the borders of Italy, and the Romanesk, or Romana rustica, in a part of the Grisons. The Swiss are hardy, industrious, and temperate; of simple manners, well educated, and ardently attached to liberty.

Face of the country, &c. Switzerland is by far the most mountainous and romantic country in Europe; it has the Alps not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontier, but throughout the chief part of its interior. The level tracts, or vales of considerable extent, are found in the northwest. The three branches of the Alps found chiefly in Switzerland, are the Helvetian, Pennine, and Rhætian Alps. Some of the highest summits are Mont Cervin, Mont Velan, Finster-Aarhorn, Jungfrau, St. Gothard, and St. Bernard.—Switzerland is much visited by travellers, and to the admirers of nature it offers scenes almost unrivalled.

Glaciers. The glaciers are lakes or fields of glittering ice and snow. They occupy the elevated hollows between the peaks of the highest mountains, extending sometimes 15 or 18 miles in length. Enormous masses called avalanches, sometimes detach themselves and roll down with a frightful noise.

Lakes and rivers. Switzerland is remarkable for the number of its romantic lakes. The principal ones are Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Lucerne, Zurich, Thun, Brientz, Zug, Bienne, Wallenstadt, Sempach, and Grieffen. These 12 comprise 686 sq. miles. Constance lies between Switzerland and Germany, chiefly in the latter. The Rhine and the Rhone rise in Switzerland, and the other principal rivers are the Aar, Reuss, and Tessin.

Climate. The climate is generally salubrious; mild in the valleys, but severe in the elevated regions.

Soil and productions. A large part of Switzerland is rugged and sterile; but the productive parts are cultivated with great care. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco; but the breeding of cattle forms the grand source of national subsistence. The quantity of corn is considerably less than the consumption of the inhabitants. The manufactures are various; linen, lace, thread, woollens, cottons, clocks, watches, &c. The exports consist of manufactures, cattle, sheep, hides, tallow, butter, and cheese.

History. The ancient name of Switzerland was *Helvetia*; but the canton of the Grisons was included in *Rhætia*. The population of Helvetia, in the time of Cæsar, as is learned from his Commentaries, was 336,000. The foundation of the liberty of Switzerland was laid by William Tell, and the three mountainous cantons, Schweitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, were first formed into a confederacy in 1308.

Switzie, see *Schewetz*.

Swojenow, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 9 SE. Politzka. Pop. 1,100.

Swords, t. Ireland, in Dublin; 7 N. Dublin. Pop. 1,800. Here the insurgents were defeated on the 2d of July 1798, and from that time did not again appear in a body.

Swuckustoet, mt. between Sweden and Norway. It is a summit of the Dofrefield chain, and is 6,162 feet high.

Sya, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 13 SW. Linkioping.

Syalcole, t. Bengal; 20 N. Pucculoe.

Syang, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 130. 9. E. Lat. 0. 25. N.

Syanpour, t. Hind., Oude; 15 S. Canoge.

Sybaris, now *Coseile*.

Syberg, or *Sieberg*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne; 3 SW. Schwiert. Pop. 1,480. At this place anciently stood the strong citadel of the Saxons, named *Siegeberg*, or *Syberg*, at the confluence of the Rhur and Lenne.

Sybilhead, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 8 WNW. Dingle. Lon. 10. 18. W. Lat. 52. 11. N.

Sycamore, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 3,463.

Sychar, see *Napolose*.

Sydabad, t. Hind., in Agra; 14 N. Agra.

Sydabad, t. Hind.; 50 W. Benares.

Sydapour, t. Bengal; 28 SSE. Boglipour.

Sydbby, t. Russian Finland; 10 S. Christianstadt.

Sydapour, t. Carnatic; 22 SW. Nellore.

Sydney, see *Sidney*, and *Cape Breton*.

Sydney, t. island Cape Breton; 28 N. Louisburg.

Sydney Bay, bay on S. coast of Norfolk island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168. 2. E. Lat. 29. 5. N.

Sydney, t. New Holland, capital of the British settlement of Botany Bay, in New South Wales, within the bay of Port Jackson, 7 miles from the mouth, on a cove to which it gives name. Lon. 151. 25. E. Lat. 33. 15. S. Pop. in 1802, 2,500; in 1817, 7,000. H. 1,000. It stands principally on two hilly necks of land, with a proportion of flat ground intervening. These form together Sydney cove, which is one of the finest natural basins of water that can be imagined, and for safety and convenience rivals the finest works of art. It is perfectly secured against all winds, and vessels of any size may lie here in the greatest safety. The town covers a considerable extent of ground, but its general appearance is rude and irregular; for several years after it was founded little or no attention being paid to laying out the streets; great improvements, however, have been made within a few years past, and it is now comparatively regular. The houses are generally small and mean, though there are many public buildings as well as houses of individuals of respectable appearance.

It contains a good market, a bank, established in 1817, with a capital of £20,000, two public schools, a printing office from which is issued a newspaper, a bible society, a Sunday school institution, and there are also several private seminaries. The harbour of Port Jackson is perhaps exceeded by none in the world. It is navigable for vessels of any burden about 7 miles above the town, i. e. 15 from its entrance. The views from the heights above the town are bold, varied, and beautiful. From the excellence of its situation there can be little doubt but that Sydney will become a place of importance. See *Botany Bay*.

Sydonia, t. Syria; 12 NE. Damascus. It is situated on S. side of a hill, on the top of which is a celebrated Greek nunnery, founded by the emperor Justinian, who endowed it with a considerable revenue, and gave them 300 Georgian slaves for vassals, whose descendants are the inhabitants of the town, and profess the Greek communion.

Syeke, t. Han., in Hoya; 16 NW. Hoya.

Syene, or *Assuan*, or *Essouan*, t. Upper Egypt, on east side of the Nile; 6 miles below the first cataract; 375 S. Cairo. Lon. 32. 55. E. Lat. 24. 8. N. It is the most southerly town of Egypt, forming its frontier towards Nubia. It is celebrated in the annals of ancient astronomy, by the attempt made about 276 B. C. by Eratosthenes to measure the height of the sun, according to which Syene was said to lie directly under the tropic. A well was formed, which was supposed to mark the precise moment of the summer solstice, by the image of the sun reflected in it. But according to modern observations Syene is found to lie north of the tropic. Here is still a small temple, supposed to be an ancient observatory; also the remains of a Roman bridge, and a handsome stone quay. But the principal ruins of Syene are those of a Saracen town, which are very extensive, including the city wall, built with unburnt bricks, and flanked with square towers. Many large houses, as well as mosques, are in a state of extraordinary preservation. In the Nile opposite to the town, is the island of Elephantina, remarkable for its ancient ruins. Although Syene is considered a military station, yet the aga is not provided with any force, and the castle is of no strength. The climate is healthy, and in the vicinity are various aromatic plants.

Syer, r. which rises about 6 miles N. Thionville, and runs into the Moselle, at Wasserbillich.

Syl, r. Walachia, which runs into the Danube, 16 S. Krajova.

Syl, t. Walachia; 28 SSW. Brancovani.

Syllt, isl. Denmark, in the North sea, about 12 miles from W. coast of Sleswick, of a very irregular form; 14 m. long, from 3 to 7 broad; but in no part above 2 from the sea. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 54. 55. N. Pop. 2,674.

Sylvania, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 299.

Sylves, see *Silves*.

Symard, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 4 N. Louhans, 13 E. Châlons-sur-Saône.

Symbolon, now *Balaklava*.

Symio, or *Symi*, (an. *Syme*.) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, at the entrance of a bay called the gulf of Symio. Lon. 27. 34. E. Lat. 36. 38. N. It consists almost exclusively of mountains of rock, producing nothing but a little fruit in the gardens. The inhabitants all reside in the town, built near the top of a high rocky mountain, containing 1,800, or 2,000 houses, neatly built and whitewashed. The streets are from 3 to 5 feet wide, steep, unpaved, and dirty.

Symontonyra, see *Simontornia*.

Symphropol, see *Akmetchet*.

Syndeledfoerd, gulf or bay, in the North sea, on the coast of Norway; 40 NNW. Christiansand.

Synder Head, cape, Denmark, on the E. coast of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 39. E. Lat. 55. 11. N.

Synoria, now *Snarnvier*.

Synskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 60. 59. N.

Sypotuba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay, Lat. 15. 50. S.

Syr, or *Zur*, t. Arabia; 184 E. Amanzirifdin

Syra, (an. *Scyros*.) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 12 S. Andros. Lon. 24. 52. E. Lat. 37. 27. N. Pop. 3, or 4,000 Greeks. It is about 60 miles in circuit, very mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton, and olives, as also good wheat. The air is moist, and cooler than in the neighbouring islands. The town of *Syra* is built round a steep mountain; between it and the harbour may be seen the remains of grand buildings, which made a part of the ancient city of *Scyros*.

Syra, t. Japan, in Ximo; 12 N. Uxuma.

Syracuse, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y., in Salina; 150 W. Albany, W. 414.

Syracuse, or *Syracusa*, city & s-p. Sicily, in SE. part of the island, in Noto; 30 SSE. Catania, 115 SE. Palermo. Lon. 15. 27. E. Lat. 37. 3. N. Pop. about 15,000. H. 4,261. Abp. see. It was anciently a rich and populous city, now greatly reduced; but still has an excellent and beautiful harbour, capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a numerous fleet. The city was anciently of triangular form, 22 miles in circuit, and consisted of 4 parts, viz. Ortygia, between the two harbours; Acradina, extending along the sea-side; Tyche, an inland division; and Neapolis, forming the western part. At present the only part inhabited is the SE. corner, containing Ortygia, and a part of Acradina. It is insulated, walled, and entered by draw bridges. The streets are regular, but narrow, and the houses tolerably built. It contains a hospital, and a number of churches and convents. The cathedral is the ancient temple of Minerva. The exports consist of wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and wheat. The environs are fertile.

Syracuse was founded by a colony of Corinthians B. C. 736. It became the largest and most wealthy city in Sicily, and according to Thucydides, Strabo, and Cicero, possessed a greater population than Athens, or any other Grecian city. It was at one time governed as a republic, at another by Gelon, Hiero, Dionysius, and other rulers. It was besieged B. C. 414 by the Athenians; and again B. C. 215, by the Romans under Marcellus and Appius. It was defended with effect near 3 years by the genius and enterprise of Archimedes; but at last fell into the hands of the Romans B. C. 212, and continued in their possession till the downfall of their empire. Here are remains of the ancient amphitheatre, of an oval form, 300 feet in length, and 200 in breadth; the arena, seats, & passages of communication were cut out of the rock. The catacombs still exist, and form a remarkable feature of Syracuse. They are only 7 or 8 feet high, but their extent is such, that they form a kind of subterranean city, with a number of narrow streets, some of which are said to be a mile long, and contain tombs and sepulchral chambers. The speaking grotto, or as it was called by the ancients, the Ear of Dionysius, is a cave 170 feet long, 60 high, and from 20 to 35 wide, with so strong an echo, that the slightest noise is overheard in the small chamber near the entrance, in which Dionysius is said to have listened to the conversation of his prisoners. The fountain of Arethusa, still a striking object from its discharge of wa-

ter, no longer boasts of ornaments, being the resort of the laundresses of the place.—Natives, Theocritus, Moschus, and Archimedes.

Syrau, t. Sax., Vogtland ; 4 NNW. Plauen.

Syre, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 24 NW. Christiansand.

Syre, lake, Norway, in Christiansand ; 30 NNW. Christiansand.

Syre, r. Norway, which rises near the mountain Lang, runs through the vale of Syre into the lake of Lunde, in the diocess of Christiansand, and afterwards discharges itself into the sea, 20 W. Syre.

Syrentum, now *Sorento*.

Syria, called by the Orientals *Scham*, country, Asia, forming an important part of Asiatic Turkey, bounded NW. by Natolia, NE. by the Euphrates, SE. & S. by the deserts of Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean. Sq. m. according to Malte-Brunn, exclusive of the deserts, 52,000. Pop. 1,800,000. It comprises 4 pachalics, Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, and Acre. The country of Palestine lies in the SW. The chief towns are Aleppo, Damascus, Hamah, Hems, Jerusalem, Antioch ; the seaports, Alexandretta, Tripoli, Bairout, Saida, Sur, Acre, and Jaffa.

The leading features in the physical aspect of Syria, consist of the great mountainous chains of Lebanon, or Libanus, and Anti-Libanus, extending from N. to S., and the great desert lying on the south-east and east. The valleys are of great fertility, and yield abundance of grain, vines, mulberries, tobacco, olives, excellent fruits, as oranges, figs, pistachios, &c. The climate in the inhabited parts, is exceedingly fine. The commerce has never been so great in modern as in ancient times, and has of late diminished. A very extensive land communication has generally been carried on from Syria with Arabia, Persia, and the interior of Asia ; but the domination of the Wahabis in the former country, and the civil wars of the latter, have almost blocked the passage of the pilgrims and the caravans. Syria is inhabited by various descriptions of people, but Turks and Greeks form the basis of the population in the cities. The only tribes, that can be considered as appropriate to Syria, are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and Maronites.—See *Druses*.—The Maronites inhabit the district of Kesraouan, which rises behind Tripoli. They are more peaceable than the Druses, are Christians, have joined the Romish communion, having renounced all the heresies of their founder Maron, except the marriage of the priesthood. The mulberry is their chief object of cultivation. Their chief place, and the residence of their patriarch, is Cannobine. Their number is supposed to exceed 100,000. No country was more celebrated in antiquity than Syria. In the southwest was the country of the Israelites. Phœnicia, particularly its cities of Tyre and Sidon, were famous for commerce. Damascus was long the capital of a powerful kingdom, and Antioch was once a royal residence, and accounted the third city in the world in wealth and population. Balbec and Palmyra still exhibit splendid ruins of their ancient greatness.

Syringes, now *Jordan*.

Syritly, t. Bengal ; 8 SW. Goragot.

Syrmien, or *Syrmia*, co. Slavonia, on the S. side of the Danube. Pop. 90,680. Sq. m. 910. Chief town, Bucovar. It is the most fruitful part of Slavonia, producing wheat, maize, wine, swine, &c.

Syrtis, now *Sidra*, & *Gabs*.

Sysina, t. Finland, on the Pajana lake ; 25 E. Jamsio.

Sysran, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, capital of a circle, on Sysranka ; 78 S. Simbirsk. P. 6,248. H. 1,310.

Syston, t. Eng., in Leicestershire ; 6 NNE. Leicester. Pop. 1,223.

Szabolcs, see *Saboles*.

Szadek, t. Poland, Kalisch ; 12 NE. Siradia. Pop. 725.

Szalad, co. Hungary, on and north of the Balaton lake, producing wheat, fish, wine, &c. Pop. 228,252. Sq. m. 2,130. Chief town, Egerzeg.

Szalgen, or *Island of Serpents*, small isl. in the Black sea, near the mouth of the Danube. Lon. 30. 54. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Szamobor, t. Aust. Illyria ; 22 N. by E. Carlsbadt. Pop. 2,633. Near it is a rich copper mine.

Szamaili, t. Bessarabia, on the Dniester ; 45 SW. Bender.

Szamosfalva, t. Transylvania, on the Samos ; 5 N. Colosvar. Lat. 47. 18. N.

Szamosvira, see *Samosvivar*.

Szarigrad, t. Russia, in Podolia ; 30 S. Bar. Pop. 6,744. H. 1,024.

Szarnova, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 8 NW. Thorn.

Szarvas, t. Hungary, in Bekesch, on the Koresch ; 20 NNE. Csongrad, 80 ESE. Pest. Pop. 7,815. H. 800. It contains a Lutheran national school, an institution for the practice of economics, & seminaries for teaching agriculture, manufactures, and trade.

Szask, t. Rus. Minsk ; 36 S. Minsk.

Szasy, t. Hungary ; 4 ESE. Chemnitz.

Szathmar, see *Sathmar*.

Szawle, t. Samogitia ; 28 NE. Miedniki.

Szczerkow, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Widawka ; 25 SSE. Sieradz. Pop. 804.

Szczuczyn, t. Poland ; 27 N. by E. Lonza, 104 NNE. Warsaw. Pop. 2,000. Here is a large Piarist free school.

Szeben, t. Hungary, on the river Tareza ; 30 N. Caschau, 48 NW. Ungvar. Lon. 20. 49. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 2,225.

Szebeny, see *Hermanstadt*.

Szeceeny, t. Hungary, in Neograd ; 27 NNW. Waitzen. Pop. 1,600.

Szeged, or *Szegedin*, see *Zegedin*.

Szekely-Keresztur, t. Transylvania, in Szeklers, capital of a district ; 16 SSW. Udvarhely, 40 N. by E. Hermanstadt. Pop. 4,500.

Szekely, or *Szekely-hid*, t. Hungary, formerly a fortification ; 7 NNW. St. Job, 18 ESE. Debreczyn.

Szeklerland, or *Land of the Szeklers*, pr. Transylvania, in the east part. Pop. 210,560. Sq. m. 3,060. Chief towns, Udvarhely, Maros, Haromszek, Tschik, and Oranyosch.

Szeksard, or *Ssexard*, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Tolna, on the river Sarvitz, with a castle ; celebrated for its wine ; 18 NE. Funfkirchen, 27 E. Ziget. Pop. 3,412.

Szelantha, t. Prussia ; 5 S. Strasburg.

Szelitze, t. Hungary ; 5 W. Caschau. Near this town is a large & celebrated cavern, which is said to be extremely cold in summer, and on the contrary, to be hot in winter.

Szentes, t. Hungary, in Csongrad ; 7 SSE. Csongrad. Pop. 4,600.

Szerbanest, t. Walachia ; 10 NNE. Ruscei.

Szerbesti, t. Moldavia ; 52 SW. Jassy.

Szered, t. Hungary ; 20 ENE. Presburg.

Szerencs, t. Hungary ; 9 W. Tokay.

Szeregnye, t. Hungary ; 12 N. Munkacz.

Szerwenty, t. Rus. Wilna ; 16 SE. Wilkomierz.

Szern, t. Prussia ; 4 E. Gardensee.

Szielnicza, t. Hungary, in Liptau ; 40 W. Kesmark, 116 N. Pest. Pop. 1,050.

Sziget, or *Szigeth*, see *Ziget*.

Szizek, t. Aust. Illyria, in Carlstadt, at the confluence of the Culpa and Save ; 39 E. Carlstadt.

Szinye, t. Hungary ; 14 E. Caschau.

Szisch, see *Sistova*.

Szites, t. Transylvania ; 4 W. Schesburg.

Szluin, military district, Croatia, with a village of the same name, on the Corona ; 24 S. by E. Carlstadt. Pop. 43,044. Sq. m. 320.

Szkolyn, t. Aust. Galicia ; 70 SW. Halicz.

Szmołnok, see *Schmolnitz*.

Szobotisz, t. Hungary, in Neutra ; 40 N. by E. Presburg.

Szollos. (*Nagy*.) see *Nagy-Szollos*.

Szolnok, t. Hungary, at the confluence of the Zagyva and Theyss ; 54 ESE. Pest.

Szolnok, (*Belso*, or *Inner*.) palatinate, Transylvania, bordering on Hungary. Pop. 110,000. Sq. m. 1,335.

Szolnok, (*Koscep*, or *Middle*.) palatinate, Transylvania bounded N. & W. by Hungary. Pop. 50,000. Sq. m. 835. The country is hilly, and mostly occupied as pasturage.

Szombor, see *Zombor*.

Szomus, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Si-ret, near Dobrata.

Szopia, t. Sclavonia, on the Drave ; 27 N. Pos-sega.

Szoreny, see *Severin*.

Szobow, t. Poland, Masovia ; 20 NW. War-saw.

Szreusk, t. Poland, in Plock ; 35 N. by E. Plock, 65 NNW. Warsaw. Pop. 885.

Szrebernek, t. Bosnia ; 30 NNW. Zwornik.

Szreditz, t. Croatia ; 16 E. Carlstadt.

Szroda, t. Pru. Posen ; 25 SE. Posen. Pop. 1,217.

Sztropko, t. Hungary ; 28 ESE. Palotza.

Szubin, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg ; 15 SW. Bromberg. Pop. 1,100.

Szuczán, t. Hungary, on the Waag ; 25 NE. Neusohl.

Szwarzene, or *Schwarzeny*, t. Pru. Posen ; 6 E. Posen. Pop. 2,500.

Szydlow, t. Poland ; 34 W. by S. Sandomir. Pop. 1,000.

Szynodiec, t. Poland ; 17 SW. Radom, 90 NNE. Cracow. Pop. 1,500.

T.

TAA

TA, city & fortress, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen ; 650 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 15. E. Lat. 31. 18. N.

Ta, r. China, which runs into the Eastern sea, Lon. 121. 34. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Taaff, see *Tave*.

Taaif, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 60 SE. Mecca. It is situated upon a lofty mountain in so agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare the environs to those of Damascus and Sana. This city supplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly almonds.

Taamboolerra, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy.

Taapan, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 5. E. Lat. 7. 38. N.

Táds, or *Tæes*, city, Arabia, Yemen ; 48 ENE. Mocha. Lon. 44. 10. E. Lat. 13. 33. N. It owes its foundation to the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, called *Sab-*

TAB

ber ; it is encompassed with a wall between 16 and 30 feet thick, and flanked with several towers. The fortress of Kahhre stands in the circuit of the wall. This city has only 2 gates ; and each of these is, after the Arabic fashion, fortified with 3 towers ; only 2 of them are in a condition to bear cannon. When Mr. Niebuhr saw it, the garrison, at the time, consisted of 600 men.

Taasinge, isl. Denmark, 8 miles long, and 4 broad. Pop. 3,000. Sq. m. 26. It is situated between the island of Funen and Langeland, with a town of the same name. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

Taawirry, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. There are 2 situated within the reef of the island of Otaheite, and on E. side of the main island. The name of the other island is Boourou.

Tab, (an. *Oroates*.) r. Persia, which separates Chusistan from Farsistan, & runs into the Persian gulf, near Chiniz.

Taba, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Taba Islands, 4 small islands in the E. Indian sea, lying NW. & SE. near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 12. E. Lat. 2. 6. N.

Tabab Manem, t. Abyssinia; 100 SSE. Gondar

Tabafra, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 15 E. Druin.

Tabago, or *Tobago*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico; about 3 m. long, and 2 broad. It is mountainous, and on N. side the high land declines with a gentle descent to the sea. Near the strand the soil is a black mould, and deep, but towards the top of the mountain strong and dry. The principal products are plantains and bananas, which grow very well from the foot to the middle of the mountain; but those near the top are small, as wanting moisture; 18 S. Panama. Lon. 80. 9. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Tabago, see *Tobago*.

Tabaguilla, or *Little Tobago*, small island in the Pacific ocean, near Tabago.

Tabai Promontorium, see *Cape Orfui*.

Tabajana, t. Woolly; 12 WSW. Medina.

Taballar Point, cape on E. coast Borneo. Lon. 117. 4. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Tabanie, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 6 SW. Mansora.

Tabara, t. Spain, in Leon; 14 NW. Zamora.

Tabaraba, r. Veragua, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 82. 48. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Tabarca, s-p. Tunis, on N. coast, at the mouth of the Zaine, of which little but ruins are existing, and a small garrison; 60 NW. Tunis.

Tabarca, or *Tabaquer*, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which separates Algiers from Tunis. This place is defended by a small castle, well armed, and in good order, & which protected the coral-fishery, which was carried on in these seas. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Tabarca, see *Plana*.

Tabarek, t. Persia, in Irak; 8 SE. Casbin.

Tabaria, or *Tabareeah*, or *Tabarza*, or *Tabarayan*, (an. *Chenereth*, *Cinnereth*, & *Tiberias*,) t. Palestine, in the pachalic of Damascus; 16 S. Safad, 58 N. Jerusalem. Pop. in 1812, according to Burckhardt, 4,000; $\frac{1}{4}$ Jews, a few Christian families, and the rest Turks. It is situated immediately on the west bank of a lake, called in the scripture the lake of Genesareth, the sea of Galilee, and the sea of Tiberias; upon a small plain surrounded by mountains. It contains about 500 houses, mostly small and mean; 1 mosque, 1 church, and 2 synagogues. It is about a mile in circuit, in the form of an irregular crescent, and inclosed towards the land by a wall. The situation is hot and unhealthy. It was named in honour of Tiberius, and was long the capital of Galilee, and, after the destruction of Jerusalem, was for some time the residence of the high priest. It was eminent for its academy, over which a succession of Jewish doctors presided till the 4th century. The Jews have now here two schools, which have libraries moderately furnished with Hebrew books, and in the Syrian synagogue are some beautiful copies of the books of Moses. The place is frequented by Jewish pilgrims. In the time of Christianity it was the see of a bishop. Near it are warm baths.

Tabas, (an. *Tabæ*,) t. Natolia; 34 S. Dignizlu. *Tabas*, now *Sava*.

Tabas Kileki, or *Tabaskili*, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 130 SW. Herat, 290 E. Ispahan. Lon. 57. 50. E. Lat. 33. N.

Tabas Mesinan, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 105 SW. Herat, 300 E. Ispahan. Lon. 58. 8. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

Tabasco, pr. Mexico, bounded N. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by Yucatan, S. by Chiapa, and W. by Guaxaca, about 100 m. in length, but narrow; now included in the intendancy of Vera Cruz. The climate is not reckoned healthy, nor is the soil remarkable for its fertility. The inhabitants, however, have good farms, well stocked with cattle, which sell to good advantage. It rains nine months out of the twelve, so that the air is excessively damp; and in February, March, and April, remarkably hot, when infinite swarms of gnats and other insects are produced.

Tabasco, t. Mexico, capital of a province to which it gives name, called also by the Spaniards *Nuestra Senora de la Vittoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez, on his first arrival. Lon. 93. 46. W. Lat. 18. 20. N. It stands on an island, at the mouth of the river Grijalva which divides itself, near the sea, into two branches. The island of Tabasco is about 12 leagues long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The town is not very large, but well built, and considerably enriched by constant resort of merchants and tradesmen at Christmas.

Tabasco, r. N. America, which runs into the bay of Campeachy, Lon. 93. 40. W. Lat. 18. 15. N. On the banks of this river are some of the largest cabbage and cotton trees supposed in the world.

Tabasseran, t. Persia, capital of a district, governed by a hereditary prince, in Schirvan; 20 W. Derbend, 80 N. Scamachie.

Tabbajee, t. Africa, in Neola. Lon. 11. 8. W. Lat. 13. 32. N.

Tabbay, one of the Western islands of Scot., near E. coast of Skye. Lon. 5. 51. W. Lat. 57. 16. N.

Taber, r. Prussia, branching off from the Niemen, and running into the Curisch Haff.

Tabaipilly, t. Mysore; 25 WNW. Bangalore.

Tabenne, island in the river Nile, between Dendera and the ruins of the ancient Thebes; celebrated for the retreat of the monk Pacomius and several hundred of his brethren.

Taberg, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y., in Camden; W. 422.

Taberg, t. Sweden, in Smaland, situated on a mountain of the same name, which abounds in iron ore; 8 S. Jonkioping.

Taberistan, or *Tabaristan*, pr. Persia, forming a part of Mazanderan; see *Mazanderan*.

Taberna, t. Spain, in Valencia; 4 NNE. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

Tabernas, t. Spain, in Grenada; 15 NNE. Almeria.

Taberne, t. Curdistan; 50 ESE. Kerkuk.

Tabeyro, t. Spain, Galicia; 5 SE. St. Jago.

Tabiana, t. Parma; 13 W. Parma.

Tabillola, t. on S. coast of the island of Machian. Lon. 127. 21. E. Lat. 0. 13. N.

Tabinsk, t. Rus., Upba, on the Bielaia; 40 S. Upba. Lon. 56. 14. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 1,200.

Tabio, t. New Grenada; 14 NE. Santa Fe.

Tablada, t. S. A., Carthage; 30 S. Mompox.

Tablanatz, t. Istria; 24 NE. Pedena.

Tablas, one of the Philippine islands, about 30 miles long from N. to S.; but narrow and intersected by a deep bay, on E. and W. coasts. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Table Bay, bay of Africa, on W. coast of the S. extremity, where the fort and town of the Cape of Good Hope are situated; formed by three lofty mountains. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 33. 50. S.

Table Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 20. 57. W. Lat. 53. 44. N.

Table Island, small island near the coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 20. 30. E. Lat. 80. 57. N.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 167. 7. E. Lat. 15. 38. S.

Table Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 2. E. Lat. 9. 15. N.

Table Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 32. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

Table Mountain, mt. Pendleton district, S. C., near NW. border of the state; 3,168 feet higher than the surrounding country, and about 4,000 above the level of the sea. It presents on one side a tremendous precipice of solid rock, according to Drayton, about 900 feet nearly perpendicular; but more recent observers state it at less than 300 feet. At the bottom is a dismal valley, apparently sunk as much below the level of the surrounding country, as the mountain rises above it. The precipice, viewed from the valley, appears like an immense wall rising up to heaven; and the awe which it inspires is considerably increased by the quantities of bones which lie whitening at its base, the remains of various animals which had incautiously approached too near its edge. The summit of this mountain is frequently enveloped in clouds.

Table Mountains, mts. N. C. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 36. N.

Table Mountain, mt. Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; 15 W. Wicklow.

Table Mountain, mt. Africa, near the cape of Good Hope, so called from its flat summit; in fine weather visible 10 leagues at sea. The N. side of the mountain, which faces Cape Town, presents a bold and almost perpendicular front, extending nearly 2 miles in length. Its height is 3,582 feet above Table bay.

Table Point, cape on S. coast of the island of Bali. Lon. 115. 11. E. Lat. 8. 45. S.

Table Rock, p-v. Pendleton district, S. Carolina; 152 Columbia, W. 572.

Tablier, (Le,) t. France, Vendee; 6 SSE. La Roche sur Yon, 9 NW. Lucon. Pop. 592.

Tabo Dagrou, or *Little Dieppe*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Tabo Dune, s-p. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 80 miles from Cape Palmas.

Taboa, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego; 9 S. Viseu.

Tabocana, t. Africa, Quoja. Lat. 5. 55. N.

Tabocuru, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, near the island of Maranhao. Lon. 45. 30. W. Lat. 2. 40. S.

Tabogu, see *Tabago*.

Tabolato, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 30 W. Culiacan.

Tabones, one of the small Philippine islands, near Masbate. Lon. 123. 5. E. Lat. 12. 12. N.

Taboo, t. Africa, and capital of a country situated E. of Sahara, or the Great Desert. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 24. N.

Tabor, or *Hradistie Hory Tabor*, i. e. *The Camp of Mount Tabor*, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle; 10 NE. Bechin, 38 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 28. E. Lat. 49. 27. N. Pop. 3,726. It was founded by the Hussites, and from it the Hussites obtained the title of *Taborzi*, or *Taborites*. This, by reason of its situation on a mountain, and the river Luznice, is naturally strong; being fortified in the ancient manner, with a ditch, walls, and bulwarks.—Pop. of the circle, 157,639. Sq. m. 1,272. The soil is fertile, adapted to tillage and pasture: the Bohemian is the only language spoken here.

Tabor, now *Gibel el Tor*, mountain of Palestine; 48 N. Jerusalem. It is celebrated in scripture as the mount of transfiguration, and is entirely detached from any neighbouring mountain, and stands on one side of the great plain of Esdraelon, and is of the figure of a broken cone, 800 or 1,000 yards in height, & is covered with small trees from the top to the bottom. The summit, according to Maundrell, is 2 furlongs in length, and 1 in breadth. It is highly cultivated, and was formerly surrounded by walls and had a citadel, of which now only a few stones remain. From hence we discover to the S. a series of valleys and mountains, which extend as far as Jerusalem; while to the E. the valley of Jordan, and lake Genesareth, appear as if under our feet: the lake seems as if inclosed in the crater of a volcano.

Tabornost, t. Africa, Darah; 120 SE. Morocco.

Taboro, mt. Naples, in Principato Citra, on the confines of Lavora.

Taborowka, t. Russia, in Kiev; 16 WNW. Bialacerkiew.

Taboturo, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 55 SW. Druin.

Tabou, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 36 SW. Druin.

Tabraca, t. Numidia, on the coast near Hippo.

Tabre, t. Carnatic; 15 E. Volconda.

Tabris, see *Tauris*.

Tabuda, see *Scheldt*.

Tabue, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 9 SW. Menuf, 22 NW. Cairo.

Tabuil, t. S. A., Tucuman; 20 E. St. Fernando.

Tabuk, see *Tahuk*.

Taby, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland; 14 SE. Nordkioping.

Taca, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 20 SW. Tosa.

Tacalalpo, t. Mexico; 23 SW. Tabasco.

Tacalayo, t. S. A., in Chaco; 35 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Tacalea, t. S. A., in Carthage, at the conflux of the Cauca and Magdalena; 20 NW. Mompox, 85 SE. Carthage.

Tarambaro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 90 SE. Valladolid. Pop. 400 families.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, or *Esmeraldas*, jurisdiction, S. A., in New Grenada, situated N. of Guayaquil, and W. of the Andes. This govern-

ment contains 20 towns, 5 of which are on the sea coast, the others are inland. The inhabitants of the 5 towns are Spaniards, mestizos, negroes, and casts, which sprung from these 3 species.

Tacames, s-p. S. America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in New Grenada, situated in a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name; 110 NW. Quito. Lon. 62. W. Lat. 0. 52. N. The famous mine of emeralds, long supposed to have been lost, is about 20 m. south of this town.

Tacape, now *Gabs*.

Tacarigua, see *Valencia Lake*.

Tacarigua Lake, Venezuela, in the form of a bay, with a bar of quicksand, which frequently cuts off the communication with the sea; 7 leagues in extent, of circular form.

Tacasuki, t. Japan, Nippon; 12 NW. Meaco.

Tacalo, t. Japan, in Nippon; 48 SSW. Jedo.

Tachira, (*St. Antonio*), t. New Grenada; 32 N. by E. Pamplona.

Tacau, t. Japan, in Nippon; 90 NW. Jedo.

Tacaxi, small island, Japan, on S. coast of Ximo, at the entrance into the gulf of Ximabara.

Tacazzé, (an. *Astaboras*), r. Airica, and, next to the Nile, the largest in Abyssinia. It rises about 150 E. Gondar, and joins the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia, Lat. 17. 45. N.

Tachan, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 14. E. Lat. 12. 35. N.

Tachar, t. Thibet; 23 S. Tourfan.

Tachar-seghin, t. Thibet; 50 S. Tourfan.

Tachau, or *Tachow*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 34 W. Pilsen; 72 WSW. Prague. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 2,808.

Tachemal-ondouc, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 122. 31. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

Tachensee, lake, Salzburg, 5 miles long, and about 1 wide; 14 NW. Salzburg.

Ta-choui-coo-hotun, t. Corea; 425 E. Peking. Lon. 129. 53. E. Lat. 40. 11. N.

Tacisso, *Jeung*, see *Tassasudon*.

Tacumbreet, (an. *Siga*, or *Sigeum*), t. Africa, or rather the ruins of a town, once the metropolis of Mauritania, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Tafna; 15 NNW. Tlemsan, 44 SW. Oran. Lon. 0. 55. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Tacyserai, t. Hind., Oude; 45 W. Lucknow.

Tackramah, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 4. 52. N.

Taclaour, t. Thibet. Lon. 80. 51. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

Tacoma, t. Mexico; 16 N. Mexico.

To-cong-to-che, t. island of Formosa. Lon. 120. 4. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.

Taconic, or *Taghkannuc*, mountain range, Mass., in SE. part, a branch of the Green mountains, on the borders of Massachusetts and New York. The two most elevated peaks are west of Sheffield, the highest about 2,300 feet above the plain of that town, and about 2,800 above the ocean. Its sides are not precipitous nor its summit angular, but is every where limited by graceful and flowing lines. A fine prospect is exhibited from the summit. It is composed of argillite, chlorite, slate, &c. The Housatonic flows 3 or 4 miles to the east of its base.

Ta-coo, t. China, in Pe-tche-li, at the mouth of the Pay-ho; 80 SE. Peking.

Tacotalpa, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca, on the river Alvarado; 6 SE. Alvarado.

Tacotalpa, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz; 30 SW. Villa Hermosa.

Ta-cou, r. China, which runs into the sea, 7 ENE. Kiao.

Tacour, t. Hind., Mysore; 10 S. Bangalore.

Tac-pou-chai, t. Thibet; 250 SE. Lassa.

Tac-pou-nai, t. Thibet; 240 SE. Lassa.

Tac-pouy Bourou-namkin, t. Thibet; 145 SE. Lassa.

Tac-pouy Lafoi, t. Thibet; 120 SSE. Lassa.

Tacpoy, t. Thibet, and capital of a district; 126 SE. Lassa, 152 NNW. Ghergong. Lon. 92. 50. E. Lat. 27. 53. N.

Tacsai Raki, lake, Thibet, about 36 m. in circ. Lon. 88. 34. E. Lat. 32. N.

Tacsanlu, t. Natolia; 23 NNW. Kiutajah.

Tacua, t. Peru, in Arequipa; 20 E. Arica.

Tacuba, t. Mexico; 6 WNW. Mexico. Lon. 99. 10. W. Lat. 19. 28. N. There is a beautiful causeway of cut stone, leading from this town to Mexico.

Tacumadars, or *Tigumedes*, t. Africa, Darah, original country of sheriffs of Morocco.

Tacunga, t. Quito, capital of the province of Tacunga; 44 S. Quito, 49 NNE. Riobamba. Lon. 78. 23. W. Lat. 0. 55. S. Pop. about 12,000. The town is large and well arranged, the streets wide, the houses all of pumice stone (which is so light as to swim on the water, and which unites well with mortar,) arched and handsome, but low on account of the earthquakes. It contains several convents, and has manufactures of cloth, baizes, &c., and carries on a good trade.—Length of the province 60 miles, breadth 42; cold, but well watered, having excellent pasture.

Taczli, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Kilia, in Bessarabia.

Tademer, t. Hind., Mysore; 100 NE. Chittledroog, 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

Tadapooly, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 5 SE. Sattimungulum.

Tadcaster, t. Eng., in Yorkshire on the river Werf, with a weekly market on Thursday; supposed by Camden to be the ancient *Calcaria*; 9 SW. York, 188 N. London. Pop. 1,483.

Tadcul, t. Mysore; 6 SE. Caveripatam.

Taden, t. Holstein; 14 E. Meldorp.

Tadepatry, t. Hind., Cuddapa; 24 N. Gandicotta.

Tadipoody, t. Golconda; 20 SE. Combamet.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 60 S. Schiras. It is situated in a beautiful plain, in the midst of springs, which descend from the neighbouring mountains; and planted with a variety of excellent fruit trees.

Tadmor, see *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, t. Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Sanguenay, on the left side of the river St. Lawrence; 100 NE. Quebec. Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 48. 5. N. The harbour is just within the mouth of the Sanguenay, is capable of receiving large vessels; is capacious, well sheltered, and safe. It has a fort built on an inaccessible rock. It is a place of considerable resort for the native Indians, who bring furs to exchange for

cloth and other European goods. This place was first settled by the French, from whom it was taken by the English, in the year 1629.

Tadoun, or *Tadivan*, t. A. Turkey, Armenia, situated on W. coast of the lake of Van, with a harbour for boats; 15 ENE. Betlis, 120 SSE. Erzerum.

Tadutti, now *Tattubt*.

Tænarium, now *Cape Caglia*.

Tænia, now *Targa*.

Taf, or *Taaffe*, r. Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows by Methyr Tydvil, Llandaff, and Cardiff, and flows into the bay of Pinarth. It is navigable for small craft to Cardiff.

Tafale, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, between the rivers Senegal and Nunez.

Tafaliga, t. Africa, in Jaaga, at the union of the Falema with the Senegal. Lon. 10. 12. W. Lat. 14. 42. N.

Tafalla, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 NW. Sanguesa, 15 S. Pamplona. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 42. 35. N. Pop. 3,000. In the 15th century Charles II. king of Navarre, built a palace here, and it was the residence of the kings of Navarre, and the seat of a university.

Tafara, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; 115 SW. Sego.

Tafeelalat, t. Africa, in Sahara; 200 N. Tombuctoo. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

Tafelichte, mt. on the borders of Lusatia, 3,540 feet above the level of the sea.

Tafelberg, t. on E. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 131. 10. E. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Tafiarowy, mt. Algiers; 15 SE. Oran.

Tafilet, or *Tafilett*, km. or large district, tributary to Morocco, situated to the SE. of the chain of Atlas. It consists of a vast plain, presenting an unvaried surface, like the sea out of sight of land, and is traversed by two rivers in opposite directions. Dates are the chief produce; wheat and barley are cultivated on the banks of the rivers; antimony & lead are worked; sheep and goats are numerous. The inhabitants live like Arabs, and are represented as honest. Pop. stated by Jackson, at 650,000. Among the towns are Sigilmessa and Tafilet. The town of Tafilet, after which the kingdom was named, under the sheriffs of the reigning house, is not an ancient city; 140 ESE. Morocco. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 31. 10. N.

Tafilet, r. Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, passes by the town of Tafilet, and loses itself in a lake, about 140 S. of that town.

Tafna, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tackumbreet.

Tafu, or *Tafa*, t. Africa, on the Gold coast.

Tagadempt, or *Tagadeont*, or *Tigedent*, (an. *Vaga*), t. Algiers; 60 ESE. Oran, 105 SW. Algiers.

Tagabona, r. West-Florida, which runs into the St. Mark, Lon. 84. 34. W. Lat. 30. 22. N.

Tagai, t. Russia, Simbirsk; 48 W. Simbirsk. Lon. 47. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 1,358.

Tagal, t. Java, on N. coast, where a Dutch agent resides to purchase rice; 35 E. Cheribon.

Tagalas, one of the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 185. 26. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Tagama, country, Africa, in Nigritia, W. of Cashna, inhabited by the Tuarik.

Taganrock, t. & fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the sea of Azof; 32 WNW. Azof.

Lon. 38. 39. E. Lat. 47. 13. N. Pop. in 1808, between 8 and 10,000. It is said formerly to have contained 70,000, and is now recovering from the ruined state to which it was reduced by the Turks. The houses are generally of wood, and the streets narrow. The town was founded by Peter the Great, in 1696, and is situated on the declivity of a lofty promontory, commanding an extensive view of the sea of Azof. The fortress, is a regular extensive work.

Tagapola, small isl. among the Philippines; 25 W. the island of Samar.

Tagasa, t. Fez, on a river about 3 leagues from the Mediterranean; 20 W. Melilla.

Tagaste, now *Tage-elt*.

Tagavast, see *Tagoast*.

Tagazee, t. Africa, in the road from Mourzouk to Agades; 260 S. Mourzouk. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Tagazoute, t. Algiers; 45 SE. Oran.

Tagebachi, isl. in the Red sea. Lat. 35. 2. N.

Taggah, t. Africa, in Algiers; 24 SE. Seteef. See *Tagou-Zainah*.

Taggia, t. Genoa; 4 NE. St. Remo.

Tagayoog Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lat. 25. 2. N.

Taghconic, t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 10 ESE. Hudson, 48 SSE. Albany. Pop. 3,600.

Taghconic, or *Taghkannuc*, see *Taconic*.

Taghmon, t. Ireland, Wexford; 7 W. Wexford

Tagia, small in the bay of Cunong Tellue, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 6. E. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Tagiabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 15 E. Natens.

Tagiah, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 24 E. Oran.

Tagidog, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Alen, 4 N. Wrexham.

Tagil, r. Russia, which runs into the Tura, 48 Turinsk.

Tagilskoi, (*Verchnei*), t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg; 52 N. Ekaterinburg.

Tagilskoi, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg; 60 N. Ekaterinburg.

Tagioura, t. Africa, Tripoli; 10 E. Tripoli.

Taglaret, t. Piedmont; 7 W. Pinerolo.

Tagliacozzo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 18 SW. Aquila, 33 ENE. Rome.

Tagliamento, r. Aust. Italy, which rises on Mount Mauro, and runs into the Adriatic. It is navigable to Latisana.

Taglier, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 17. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Taglio, r. Genoa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 E. St. Remo.

Taglo Bay, bay on SE. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 40. E. Lat. 6. 8. N.

Taglo Point, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao.

Tagnon, t. France, Ardennes; 6 SW. Rethel

Tagoast, or *Tagaost*, or *Tagavast*, t. Africa, in Sus; 140 SW. Morocco. It is said by some to have been the native place of St. Augustine; situated in a fertile country. It is large and defended by a garrison of 400 men.

Tagodast, or *Isadagas*, t. Morocco, near the foot of Mount Atlas; 60 NE. Morocco.

Tagolanda, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 20 miles in circ. Lon. 125. 6. E. Lat. 2. 18. N. It is populous and plentifully supplied with provisions.

Tagomago, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near E. coast of the island of Iviça. Lon. 1. 41. Lat. 39. N.

Tagou-Zainah, the towns of Taggah and Zainah in Algiers; are rarely mentioned separate, but being contiguous, and separated only by a little brook, are called Tagou-Zainah; 50 SW. Constantina.

Tagourie, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 40 NNE. Hatamtam.

Tagte Rustan, mt. Persia, very much resorted to by the Gentoos; 4 Ispahan.

Tagtessa, t. Morocco; 120 WNW. Morocco.

Tagua, t. Africa, capital of a district of the same name; 250 NE. Bornou. Lon. 27. 20. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Tagulo, t. on S. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Tagulmemmet, t. Algiers; 5 SE. Mustygan-nim.

Tagumadert, t. Africa, Darrah; 20 S. Tattah.

Tagurin, t. on W. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Tagus, or *Tajo*, or *Tejo*, the largest river of Spain, issues from the mountains of Albaracim, a little more than 100 miles from the Mediterranean. Pursuing a course W. by S., it passes by Aranjuez, Toledo, Talavera, and Alcantara; enters Portugal and passes by Abrantes, Santarem, and Lisbon, and about 7 miles below Lisbon, flows into the Atlantic. Length 450 m. It receives the tide at a considerable distance above Lisbon; it is navigable only as far as Abrantes. It absorbs the waters collected between two parallel ranges of mountains. It flows through a mountainous country and its current is much broken by rocks and cataracts.

Tagypeel, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 54. E. Lat. 6. 29. N.

Tagza, t. Algiers; 12 SSE. Constantina.

Taha el Modain, t. Egypt; 5 SW. Samalut.

Tahabuckoo, t. Thibet; 5 NW. Jhansu Jeung.

Tahais, t. Finland; 50 NNW. Nyslot.

Tahal, t. Spain, in Grenada; 8 NNE. Purchena.

Tahate, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 W. Zebid.

Ta-hean, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,130 SW. Peking. Lat. 25. 52. N.

Tahej, t. Hind., Cutch; 150 W. Amedabad, 400 S. Moulton. Lat. 23. 16. N.

Taheiti, see *Otaheite*.

Ta-he-kan, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

Tahiao, t. Corea; 35 SSE. Long Kouang.

Tahiran, see *Teheran*.

Tahgum, t. Bengal; 14 W. Koonda.

Tahnum, t. Gorkah; 20 NW. Gorkah.

Tahou, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 4. 50. N.

Ta-hoorowa, one of the smaller Sandwich islands, situated about 9 miles from SW. part of Mowee. Lon. 156. 30. W. Lat. 21. 0. N. It is destitute of wood, & the soil appears to be sandy and barren.

Tahrié, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on the coast of the Persian gulf; 12 ESE. Konkum.

Tahta, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 32 S. Siut, 187 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 22. E. Lat. 26. 57. N.

Tahuk, or *Tabuk*, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 176 SE. Jerusalem, 260 N. Madian.

Tahwahnahooks, r. N. A., which runs SW. into the Columbia, 110 m. above its mouth.

Tai, city, China, of the second rank, Chan-si; 175 WSW. Peking. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Tai, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 22 E. Yang-tcheou. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Tai, large lake, China, in Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near 50 leagues in circumference.

Tajamento, see *Tagliamento*.

Tajanje, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 27. 35. S.

Taibeh, t. in the desert of Syria; it is fortified, and near the gate is a fountain of fresh water; 83 ESE. Aleppo, 40 N. Palmyra. Lon. 38. 45. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Tai-chan, t. Corea; 20 W. Haimen.

Tai-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 60 SW. Ouen-tcheou.

Taident, t. Fezzan; 130 SSW. Mourzouk.

Taief, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 58 E. Mecca. This town, in the time of Mahomet, was a place of considerable strength.

Taigaree, see *Tegerly*.

Taijeoura, t. Africa, in Adel; 15 NW. Zeilah.

Taje-elt, (an. *Tagaste*,) t. Algiers; 35 SSE. Bona.

Taieza, t. Croatia; 44 E. Bihacs.

Tai-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 37 ESE. Yang-tcheou.

Tai-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 20 S. Ki-ngan.

Tai-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 17 NW. Hing.

Tai-hou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 37 WSW. Ngan-king.

Tai-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 30 E. Hiu.

Tai-ko, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 30 S. Tai-yuen.

Taile, r. Hind., which runs into the Mahanada, at Sonepour.

Taillefor, mt. Alps, on the borders of the French dep. of Isere; 8,280 feet above the sea.

Taillebourg, t. France, in Lower Charente; 6 N. Saintes, 7 SSW. St. Jean d'Angeley. In 1242, St. Louis gained a victory over the count of Marche, near this town.

Tailoor, t. Mysore; 10 NNW. Vencatighery.

Taim, t. Brazil, on east coast of lake Merim. Lat. 32. 32. S.

Taima, see *Tino*.

Taimurskaia, bay or gulf, Russia, in the Frozen ocean, between Cape Sievero Vostochnoi and Cape Sievero Zapadonoi. Lon. 94. 10. to 98. 10. E. Lat. 75. to 77. N.

Tain, t. France, Drôme; 9 WNW. Romans, 9 N. Valence. Pop. 1,410. It is noted for its excellent wines, called Cote-Rotie and Hermitage.

Tain, t. Scot., in Ross-shire, on the frith of Dornoch; 11 N. Cromarty, 189 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 57. W. Lat. 57. 47. N. Pop. 1,740; of the parish 2,384. It is the county town, old, & irregularly built, but has a number of new and elegant buildings.—The parish of Tain is 8 m. in length, and 2 in breadth.

Tainach, r. Wurt., which runs into the Nagold, 2 S. Calw.

Tai-ngan, city, China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong; 235 SSE. Peking. Lat. 36. 15. N.

Tai-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 32 SSW. Chao-ou.

Tai-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen, on the Tong-ki-ho river; 20 N. Koei-tcheou.

Tainy, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 4 N. Ootampaleam.

Tajo, see *Tagus*.

Tai-ouan, city & s-p., situated on W. coast of the island of Formosa, of which it is the capital. Lon. 113. E. Lat. 23. N. It is large, populous, and a place of great trade. The streets are almost all drawn in a line, and all covered, 7 or 8 months in the year, to defend them from the heat of the sun; they are from 30 to 40 ft. in breadth, but some of them are almost a league in length. *Tai-ouan* has neither fortifications nor walls.

Tai-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 32 SE. Tai-tcheou.

Tai-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tse river; 525 S. Peking. Lon. 118. 14. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.

Tai-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 30 NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Tai-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 20 SSW. Pin-yang.

Tai-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 62 NNE. Ta-tcheou.

Tai-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,175 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 34. E. Lat. 22. 25. N. This city is built on a point of land, which is almost surrounded by a river. On the land side it is fortified by a wall, that reaches from one arm of the same river to the other. The territory of this city is very fruitful, very populous, and well cultivated, being the best in all the province. There are a great number of forts, because it is near the confines of the kingdom of Tonquin.

Tai-sang, t. Corea; 17 SSE. Hoang-tcheou.

Taisero, t. Japan, in Ximo; 75 N. Nangasaki. Lon. 132. 7. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Taisugan Karakol, lake, Russia, in Upha; 132 SSW. Orenburg. Lat. 54. 32. N.

Tai-tai, t. China, of third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 S. Hoang-tcheou.

Tai-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang; 722 SSE. Peking. Lon. 121. 2. E. Lat. 28. 55. N. This city, which has 6 others in its district, is situated on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country.

Tai-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Petche-li; 25 NNW. Tsung.

Tai-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen, on the Yang-ki-ho; 17 NE. Koei-tcheou.

Taili, see *Otaheite*.

Tai-tong, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 867 SSW. Peking. Lat. 27. 5. N.

Tai-ting, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-si; 155 W. Peking. Lon. 112. 44. E. Lat. 40. 5. N. It is situated in a mountainous country, and is the only place exposed to the incursions of the Tartars; it is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chinese, & has a very strong garrison; its territory is surrounded by the great wall, which has forts from place to place; its jurisdiction is very large, and extends over 4 great cities of the second order, & 7 of the third. Lapis lazuli is found in great

plenty here; and there is a kind of jasper, which is transparent and as white as agate; porphyry, marble, and jasper of all colours are very plentiful; and here is also a great trade for skins.

Taitou Saha, small island of the sea of Japan. Lon. 130. 42. E. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Tai-tsang, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 567 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. 24. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Tai-tsou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 35 SW. Ho.

Taiveram, t. Hind., Dindigul; 8 NW. Ootampaleam.

Tajuna, r. Spain, which rises in N. part of New Castile, and runs into the Xarama, a little before its union with the Tagus.

Tai-y, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si, on S. side of the Posoi; 1,125 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 18. E. Lat. 23. 24. N.

Tai-yuen, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-si; 230 WSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 56. E. Lat. 37. 54. N. It is an ancient city, the capital of the province, and formerly the residence of the imperial family, but is now much reduced in its splendour. The palaces of the royal inhabitants are now in ruins, and the marble tombs, on a neighbouring mountain, are the only memorials of their existence.

Tai-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 10 SSW. Tai.

Tak, (El,) t. Persia, in Segestan; 15 N. Zareng.

Taka, t. Nubia, capital of a district, called *Takaki*, on the Belese; 50 SE. Ilak, 90 SW. Suakem.

Takagus, t. Japan, Nippon; 60 NW. Meaco.

Takakakkan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 51. E. Lat. 3. 8. N.

Takaluoto, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 61. 39. N.

Takamidja, t. Japan, in Nippon; 150 SW. Meaco.

Takaul, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 N. Cogni.

Takhalu, mt. A. Turkey, Caramania; 7,800 feet above the level of the sea.

Takeno, t. Japan, in Ximo; 40 ESE. Ikva.

Ta-kiat-tche, t. China, on W. coast of the isl. of Formosa. Lon. 119. 0. E. Lat. 24. 22. N.

Ta-kiron-hotun, t. Corea; 425 E. Peking.

Taklacot, t. Thibet; 60 NE. Kerion.

Takmitzskaiia, t. Rus., Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 36 S. Tara.

Takonnack, see *Taconic*.

Taktang, r. Russia, which runs into the Lis, Lon. 89. 44. E. Lat. 62. 24. N.

Taky, t. Bengal; 30 E. Calcutta.

Tala, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 22 SSW. Guadalajara.

Talabon, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 20. E. Lat. 1. 40. N.

Talacacha, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 15 S. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Talacharn, see *Llaugharn*.

Talachouan, t. Lower Siam, on an isl. in the Mecon; 30 S. Juthia.

Talafa, small island in the S. Pacific ocean, among those called *Hapaae*; SW. of *Holaiva*.

Talagir, small isl. among the Philippines ; 25 W. Samar.

Talagos, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 13. 40. W. Lat. 10. 20. N.

Talaguada, t. S. A., in Carthagera; 10 NNW. Mompox.

Talai-hai, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120.45.E. Lat. 44. 17. N.

Talahasochte, Indian town, East Florida, on the river St. Juan ; 50 N. St. Mark's.

Talai-hotoc, t. Thibet ; 105 SW. Haratoubé.

Talamanca, t. Spain, New Castile ; 14 NW. Guadalaxara.

Talamancos, see *Carpenter's River*.

Talamata, t. Hind., in Coimbatore ; 15 N. Damicotta.

Talan, small isl. in the sea of Ochotsk. Lon. 149. 14. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Talanda, t. Greece, in Livadia, on the channel so called, opposite to Negropont ; 18 NNE. Livadia ; 25 SSE. Zeitoun. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It has considerable trade.

Talanda, or *Atalanta*, small isl. in the channel of Talanta, opposite to the town of Talanta.

Talandre, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme, district of Clermont. Pop. including the village of Veyne, 3,228.

Talangboang, t. on west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 105. 44. E. Lat. 4. 21. S.

Talant, t. France, Côte-d'Or ; 2 NW. Dijon.

Talanta, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia ; 18 NE. Livadia.

Tala-oso, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami ; 28 ESE. Hatamtam.

Talaporum, t. Hind., in Calicut ; 20 NNW. Tellicherry.

Talarho-kara-palhasum, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths ; 715 NW. Peking. Lon. 102. 34. E. Lat. 47. 34. N.

Talarn, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 22 N. Balaguer. Pop. 1,000.

Talavan, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 25 S. Plasencia.

Talavera la Real, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 13 SE. Badajoz.

Talavera, see *Esteca*.

Talavera la Reyna, (an. *Libora*,) t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus ; 35 W. Toledo. Pop. 7,000. It has a very favourable situation, surrounded by a fertile plain, and contains a classical and a theological school, 4 hospitals, 7 churches, and 10 convents, and has some manufactures of earthen-ware, soap, hats, &c. Some of the churches are handsome, but the general appearance of the town is mean ; the streets badly paved, and the houses mostly of only one story.—A severe battle was fought here, July 28 and 29, 1809, by the French under Soult, and the allies under Wellington. The French were defeated.—Native, Mariana.

Talavera la Vieja, (supposed an. *Ebura* or *Ebora*,) t. Spain, New Castile ; 6 WSW. Toledo.

Talaveruela, or *Talavera de Badajoz*, t. Spain, Estremadura, on the Guadiana ; 9 E. Badajoz.

Talbert's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Georgia. Lat. 30. 44. N.

Talbot, co. Md., bounded N. by Queen Anne co., E. by Carolina and Dorchester cos., S. by Dorchester co., and west by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1810, 14,230 ; slaves 4,875. Pop. in 1820, 14,389. Chief town, Easton.

Talbot, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of East Florida ; 8 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 81. 42. W. Lat. 30. 36. N.

Talca, or *St. Augustine*, t. Chili, capital of Maule, on the river Maule ; 105 St. Jago, 193 NNE. Concepcion. Lon. 71. 1. W. Lat. 35. 13. S. It is a considerable town, and contains 2 or 3 churches, a college, and in its vicinity 2 convents, and rich gold mines.

Talcan, t. Asia, in Tokaristan, besieged by Genghis Khan, in the year 1221, and taken after a siege of 7 months ; 100 SE. Termed. Lon. 67. 9. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Talcaguano, s-p. Chili, with good anchorage, in 3 or 4 fathoms water ; situated within the bay of Concepcion, about 7 miles from the town of Concepcion. Lon. 73. 39. E. Lat. 36. 42. S.

Talckenstein, mt. Silesia ; 4 NNE. Lowenberg.

Talconah, t. Bengal ; 30 E. Goragot.

Talcot, mt. in Farmington, Ct. ; 8 in right line W. Hartford. It is 960 feet above the Connecticut at Hartford. The summit presents a variegated and delightful prospect. The view in two directions embraces an extent of more than 90 miles, extending to Massachusetts and New York, comprising the spires of upwards of 30 of the neighbouring towns and villages. Near the summit is a deep and beautiful lake, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad ; and within a few yards of it, and almost on the brow of the precipice, stands a small villa, built in the Gothic style. This spot, called *Monte Video*, is almost unrivalled in this country for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery.

Talcot, t. Hind., in Concan ; 25 NE. Goa.

Talcote, t. Ceylon ; 20 WSW. Candy.

Taldanga, t. Bengal ; 10 W. Serampore.

Taldinga, t. Bengal ; 15 W. Bissunpour.

Talectora, now a poor village of Cyprus, where are many ruins of former greatness.

Talegong, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 15 S. Oudighir.

Talegong, t. Baglana ; 12 S. Chandor.

Talekan, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 160 NE. Herat.

Talekan, t. Persia, Irak ; 30 NE. Hamadan.

Talenni, t. Japan, Nippon ; 160 WNW. Meaco.

Talga, t. Hungary ; 8 N. Tokay.

Talgarth, t. Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the river Lleveny ; 8 NE. Brecknock, 160 W. London. Pop. 606.

Talgautporam, t. Mysore ; 6 S. Bangalore.

Talgristan, t. Persia, Irak ; 50 E. Nehavend.

Talgul, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 10 SSW. Sirpy.

Talha Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 44. E. Lat. 46. 16. N.

Talham, t. Austria ; 2 SSW. Voglabruck.

Tali, t. on W. coast of the island of Formosa. Lon. 119. 41. E. Lat. 23. 36. N.

Ta-li, city, China, of the first rank, in Yunnan ; 1,205 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. E. Lat. 25. 45. N. This is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, which is got from a mountain called *Tiensung*, and is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Ta-li has under its jurisdiction 4 cities of the second order, and 3 of the third.

Taljara, t. Bengal ; 46 S. Curruckdeah.

Talifay, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 24. E. Lat. 14. 21. N.

Taligong, t. Carnatic ; 7 N. Terriore.
Taligov, t. Russia, in Riga ; 24 N. Dorpat.
Talihou, small isl. with a lazaretto, on the coast of France ; 3 N. La Hogue. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 49. 36. N. At low water the land which joins the continent is dry.
Talina, t. Buenos Ayres ; 50 ESE. Lipes.
Ta-lin-ho, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.
Taliscayan, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz ; 24 S. Vera Cruz, 170 E. by S. Mexico.
Taliskeran, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 100 NNE. Ardebil.
Talisse, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 50. E. Lat. 1. 40. N.
Talkeave, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 50 E. Tabaskili.
Talkeave, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 21 SW. Kin.
Talkan, t. Persia, in Irak ; 30 E. Sultania.
Talkhan, t. Grand Bukharia ; 80 SSW. Balk, 190 NE. Herat.
Tallagh, t. Ireland, in Waterford, near the river Bride ; 23 WNW. Cork, 32 WSW. Waterford. It is a decayed town.
Ta-lin-ho, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.
Tallano, t. Corsica, capital of a district, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Tallano* ; 24 N. Bonifacio, 30 SSW. Corte. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 41. 33. N. Pop. 530.
Tallantine, v. Eng., Cumberland ; 3 NNW. Cockermouth.
Tallapoosa, or *Oakfuskee*, r. which rises in Georgia, enters Alabama, flows SW. and unites with the Coosa 3 SW. Fort Jackson, to form the Alabama. It is navigable, except in dry seasons, to the Great falls, about 35 miles. This river is subject to great periodical elevations and depressions. Much of the country, watered by it, is very fertile.
Tallapour, t. Hind., Oude ; 22 NE. Lucknow.
Tallarapescet, t. Persia, in Mazanderan ; 21 S. Febrabad.
Tallard, t. France, in Higher Alps, on the Durance ; 9 S. Gap, 15 N. Sisteron. Pop. 1,026.
Tallevende, t. France, in Calvados ; 2 SW. Vire. Pop. 3,000.
Tallika, t. Africa, in Bondou, in the road of the caravans, inhabited by Foulahs of the Mahometan religion ; 70 WSW. Fatteconda. Lon. 11. 40. W. Lat. 13. 56. N.
Tallipour, t. Bahar ; 10 SE. Hajypour.
Tallmadge, p-t. Portage co. Ohio ; 15 WSW. Ravenna, 35 SSE. Cleveland, W. 494. Pop. 742. It has an academy, and a furnace.
Tallow Point, mark for anchorage in the harbour of Port Royal, Jamaica.
Tallow, t. Ireland, Waterford, near the river Bride, which is so far navigable for boats ; 23 WNW. Cork, 32 WSW. Waterford.
Tallwater, r. Ireland, in Armagh, which runs with the Callen into Blackwater, near Charlemont.
Tallya, t. Hungary, in Zemplin ; 10 NW. Tokay, 45 NE. Erlau. Pop. 3,684. It produces excellent wine, sold for Tokay.
Tallyoor, t. Hind., Mysore ; 8 NW. Dindigul.
Talmas, t. France, Somme ; 9 S. Dourlens.
Talmay, t. France, Cote-d'Or, at the union of the Yigonne and the Saône ; 18 NE. Dijon. Pop. 1,112.

Talmond, s-p. France, Lower Charente, on the right side of the Gironde, with a harbour ; 14 N. Bourdeaux, 18 SW. Saintes. Pop. 2,500.
Talmont, t. France, in Vendée ; 6 ESE. Sables d'Olonne, 18 W. Luçon. Pop. 550.
Talnere, t. & fortress, Hind., in Candeish. Lon. 75. E. Lat. 21. 13. N. It was the capital of the sultans of the Adil Shaky dynasty in the 15th century ; afterwards possessed by the Mah-rattas ; since 1818 by the British, who have here a strong garrison.
Talo-chan, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 122. 4. E. Lat. 29. 57. N.
Taloire, t. Savoy ; 8 SSE. Annecy.
Toloney, p-v. & missionary station, Georgia, among the Cherokees ; 60 SE. Brainerd, W. 709.
Taloo Harbour, harbour, on N. coast of Eimeo, one of the Society islands in the S. Pacific ocean. The bay is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, with deep and clear water. Lon. 210. E. Lat. 17. 30. S.
Talovka, r. Russia, which unites with the Analik, and runs together with it into the Irgis, 32 E. Volsk, in Saratov.
Talpar, t. Persia, in Irak ; 70 NW. Hamadan.
Talpia, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami ; 28 NE. Hatamtam.
Talsperg, t. France, in Upper Rhine ; 12 E. Porentrui, 15 S. Bâle.
Taltitz, t. Saxony, Vogtland ; 4 S. Plauen.
Talysian, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 40. E. Lat. 1. 48. N.
Tam, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 27 WSW. Pao-ting.
Tam, r. China, which runs into the Ta, 5 SE. Khi, in Pe-tche-li.
Tam, (El,) t. Persia, in Segestan, on the Heermund ; 25 E. Zareng.
Tama, t. Circassia, on the Black sea ; 60 ENE. Theodosia.
Tamach, or *Tainach*, r. Baden, which runs into the Nagold, 2 S. Calw.
Tamachabad, t. Hind., in Benares ; 18 W. Benares.
Tamaclipa, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 52 N. Panuco.
Tamacuil, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 40 S. Panuco.
Tamahoo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 21. E. Lat. 0. 7. N.
Tamalameque, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha, on the Magdalena ; 160 S. St. Martha, 190 NW. Maracaybo. Lat. 8. 40. N.
Tamames, t. Spain, in Leon ; 15 E. Ciudad Rodrigo.
Tamalma, t. Africa, Kavar ; 120 N. Kanem.
Taman, isl. in the straits of Taman or Caffa, with a town. See *Phanagoria*.
Taman, strait or channel which forms a communication between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph. See *Caffa* and *Jenikaleh*.
Tamanah, s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, in the country of Concan ; 25 S. Gheriah, 54 N. Goa. Lon. 73. 15. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.
Tamar, (an. *Tamaris*, and *Talama*,) r. Eng., which rises in NW. part of Devonshire, on the borders of Cornwall, and taking a southerly course, divides the two counties from each other, except a small part of Devonshire, which

is on W. side of the river, and runs into the sea, below Plymouth.

Tamar, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 40 NNW. Karac.

Tamar Bay, harbour in the straits of Magellan, E. of Cape Tamar.

Tamara, (an. *Tamusiga*), t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; 30 W. Tarudant.

Tamara, s-p. on NW. coast of the island of Socotara, and residence of the king.

Tamara Isles, or *Islands of Idols*, cluster of islands, near the coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Tamaraca, or *Tamarica*, or *Itamaraca*, district, Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Pernambuco, 7 leagues in extent on the coast, and 30 or 40 in the interior. It has its name from an island on the coast, near the mouth of the river Tamaraca. The island is parted from the main land by a very narrow channel. It is fertile, and pleasant, producing large quantities of Brazil wood, cotton, cocoa-nuts, sugar, melons, citrons, &c., besides a good deal of timber for fuel, and other purposes. It is about nine miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and about 22 in circuit. It has a commodious haven on S. side with some good springs and rivulets of fresh water, and has three sugar mills, and considerable salt works; and is populous. The chief places are Pillar and Conception.

Tamaraca, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 52. S.

Tamarida, or *Tamart*, s-p. Socotra, on NE. side of the island, on a bay. It is the residence of the king, and makes a handsome appearance, the houses being built of stone and lime, with several mosques. The anchorage is in 10 or 12 fathom water.

Tamaril, t. Spain, in Catalonia, about a mile from the sea coast; 2 NE. Taragona.

Tamaris, now *Saltash & Tamar*.

Tamarile, t. Spain, in Aragon; 16 ESE. Balbastro. Pop. 2,400.

Tamasa, r. Asia, in Mingrelia, which empties itself into the Black sea.

Tamasqui, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 36 WSW. St. Vago de los Valles.

Tamatamque, or *Villa de las Palmas*, t. S. America, in Grenada, on the river St. Martha; 25 S. Teneriffe.

Tamatma, t. Africa, in Bornou.

Tamba, t. Benguela; 165 E. Benguela.

Tamba, t. Visiapour; 20 SW. Sattarah.

Tamba Awra, or *Tambaoura*, t. Africa, in Bambouk, in the neighbourhood of a gold mine; 108 SE. Gallam.

Tambach, t. Ger., in Gotha; 9 S. Gotha. Pop. 1,380.

Tambacunda, t. Woolly; 30 ENE. Medina.

Tambacunda, t. Africa, in Neola; 52 W. Baniserile.

Tambaoura, t. Africa, in Bambouk. Lon. 9. 25. W. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Tambercherry, t. Hind.; 18 NE. Calicut.

Tambiko, t. Africa, in Tenda. Lon. 10. 25. W. Lat. 13. 53. N.

Tambo, t. Peru, in the province of Calca and Lanes; 45 NNW. Cusco. It is situated on the north side of the Quillabamba, in the vicinity of a mountain, on which is a fortress that belonged to the Incas. It is built of large wrought

stone, so fitted together that the junction is hardly perceptible. None of the stones are of a regular figure.

Tambo, t. S. A., in Popayan; 12 W. Popayan.

Tambo, t. Paraguay; 250 E. Assumption.

Tambona, t. Hind., in Travancore; 40 NE. Travancore.

Tambopalla, t. Peru, in diocess of Arequipa, at the mouth of the Nombre de Dios; 48 S. Arequipa. Lat. 17. 10. S.

Tambov, or *Tambovskoe*, government, Russia, bounded N. by the government of Vladimir; E. by the governments of Nizgorod, Penza, and Saratov; S. by the government of Saratov, and W. by the governments of Riazan and Voronez; about 200 miles in length, and from 80 to 100 in breadth. Lon. 38. 30. to 48. E. Lat. 51. 56. to 55. 20. N. Pop. 1,150,000. Sq. m. 22,780. It is level, in many parts woody and marshy; but in general of a sandy soil in the north, and a black & fertile mould in the south.

Tambov, t. Russia, capital of the above government, on the Zna; 230 SE. Moscow, 570 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 41. 45. E. Lat. 52. 44. N. Pop. 10,686. H. 1,600. Bp. see. It contains a seminary, a gymnasium, and 13 chh., and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and alum, and a considerable carrying trade.

Tambro, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, near Muros, in Galicia.

Tambray, t. Hind., in Travancore; 60 NNW. Angenga.

Tambuco, or *Tabuco*, t. on E. coast of Celebes, situated in a bay to which it gives name. Lat. 2. 50. S.

Tame, r. Eng., which rises near Winslow, in the county of Buckingham, and runs into the Thames, at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire.

Tame, r. Eng., which rises near Dudley, in Stafford, and runs into the Trent, about 7 m. above Burton.

Tame, see *Thame*.

Tamega, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 10 S. Amarante.

Tamegan, t. Ceylon; 48 S. Candi.

Tamese, now *Kingston*.

Tamesis, now *Thames*.

Tamelave, t. E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 41. E. Lat. 18. 5. S.

Tamia, now *Dunkeld*.

Tamiagua, r. Mexico, which joins the Tuspa, at its mouth.

Tamiagua, t. Mexico, in Guasteca.

Tamiahua, or *Tamiagua*, t. Mexico, on W. coast of the gulf of Mexico; 68 SE. Tampico, 146 NNW. Vera Cruz.

Tamiathis, now *Damiella*.

Tamieh, t. Egypt, on a canal which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum; 12 NE. Fayoum.

Taminiz, r. Carniola, about 4 miles in extent, 4 SE. Fiume. It has no visible communication with any other river.

Tamino, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles from Sargans.

Tamise, or *Themesche*, t. Neth., East Flanders, on the Scheldt; 8 N. Dendermond. Pop. 5,475.

Tamlook, t. Bengal; 35 SW. Calcutta.

Tammaracost, castle, Africa, in Sugulmessa.

Tammapul, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 105 NW. Panuco.

- Tammela*, t. Finland ; 22 SW. Tavasthus.
- Tammefors*, t. Finland ; 36 NNW. Tavasthus.
- Tammowischken*, t. Pru. ; 3 E. Insterburg.
- Tamola*, t. Finland ; 20 SW. Tavasthus.
- Tamontaca*, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 36. E. Lat. 7. 2. N.
- Tamook*, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 58. E. Lat. 6. 21. N.
- Tampassook*, t. NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 13. E. Lat. 6. 21. N.
- Tampico*, s-p. Mexico, in Guasteca, situated in a bay of the gulf of Mexico ; 30 SE. Panuco. Lon. 98. 36. W. Lat. 22. 40. N.
- Tampisco*, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 10. 38. N.
- Tam-San-Hotun*, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 48. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.
- Tamshuc Mountains*, mountains, Thibet ; 30 N. Dharmsaleh.
- Tamsweg*, t. Aust. Salzburg ; 12 W. Muehrau.
- Tamusiga*, uow *Tamara*.
- Tamworth*, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. ; 60 NNE. Concord, 63 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 563. Pop. 1,442.
- Tamworth*, t. Eng., situated near the grand navigable canal ; 7 SE. Lichfield, 114 NW. London. Lon. 1. 41. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 2,991. This town is situated at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, partly in Warwickshire, and partly in Staffordshire. The town is large and well built, with manufactures of narrow cloth, and has an excellent grammar school and a hospital. It sends 2 members to parliament. The market is on Saturday.
- Tamyras*, see *Damour*.
- Tana*, r. Lapland, which forms the boundary between Russia and Sweden 150 miles, traverses Finmark, and flows into the Arctic ocean, Lon. 31. 30. E. Lat. 71. N. A large quantity of salmon is caught here.
- Tanaeim*, or *Tenaïem*, t. Arabia, in Yemen, famous among the Arabian Jews, who had anciently their chief seat, and many considerable synagogues in it ; 30 SE. Sana. At present it is almost desolate.
- Tanaga*, one of the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean ; about 40 miles in circ. Lon. 182. 14. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.
- Tanah*, see *San*.
- Tanagra*, now *Scamina*.
- Tanais*, now *Don* & *Azoph*.
- Tanak Point*, cape on N. coast of Java. Lon. 108. 36. E. Lat. 6. 24. S.
- Tanakaka*, small isl. near SW. coast of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 119. 42. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.
- Tanalitzkaia*, fortress, Rus., Upha, at the conflux of the Urdasim and Ural ; 120 E. Orenburg.
- Tanambe*, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 40. 20. E. Lat. 16. 20. S.
- Tanaon*, t. on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 125. 1. E. Lat. 11. 10. N.
- Tanaosima*, one of the Japanese islands, about 100 miles in circ. Lon. 132. 30. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.
- Tanargue*, mt. France, which gives name to a district in Ardeche ; 20 SW. Privas.
- Tanaro*, (an. *Tanarus*.) r. Italy, which rises in the mountains near Tenda, passes by Coni, Cherasco, Alba, Asti, Alexandria, &c. and joins the Po, 3 E. Valenza.
- Tanavelle*, t. France, Cantal ; 4 WSW. St. Flour.
- Tanaw*, t. Napaul ; 45 SW. Catmandu.
- Tanbay*, t. on E. coast of the island of Negroes. Lon. 123. 1. E. Lat. 10. 3. N.
- Tancaca*, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 50 WSW. St. Yago de los Valles.
- Tancale*, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 50 NW. St. Yago de los Valles.
- Tancanchy*, t. Hind., Madura ; 8 S. Vadagary.
- Tancicuy*, t. Mexico, Guasteca ; 15 SW. Panuco.
- Tancarville*, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 10 SE. Montevilliers.
- Tanchoy*, t. Mexico, Guasteca ; 35 N. Panuco.
- Tancipiho*, p-v. Pike co. Mississippi ; 35 Columbia, W. 1,270.
- Tancoa*, t. Abyssinia ; 40 NNE. Mine.
- Tancobanca*, r. Persia, which runs into the sea, 69 WNW. Port Jacques.
- Tancos*, t. Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezare and the Tagus ; 9 S. Thomar, 21 NE. Santarem. Pop. 2,000.
- Tancuytlo*, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 30 SSE. St. Yago de los Valles.
- Tanda*, t. on E. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 12. E. Lat. 8. 48. N.
- Tanda*, or *Tanrah*, t. Hind., called sometimes *Chawaspour Tanda*, from the original name of the district in which it was situated. It was a short time, in the reign of Shere Shaw, about the year 1540, the capital of Bengal, and became the established capital under Acbar, in about 1580. It is situated very near to the site of Gour, on the road leading from it to Rajemal. There is little remaining of this place, except the rampart.
- Tandah*, t. Bengal ; 12 SE. Calcutta.
- Tandam*, t. Bootan ; 57 N. Dinagepour.
- Tandamorgong*, t. Hind., in Goondwanah ; 25 E. Nagpour.
- Tandego*, t. Africa, on the St. Domingo river ; 25 E. Farim.
- Tanderagee*, t. Ireland, Armagh ; 8 W. Armagh.
- Tandla*, t. Hind., in Malwa ; 72 W. Ougein, 150 NE. Surat. Lat. 23. 5. N.
- Tandorf*, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 20 E. Konigingratz.
- Tandoo Baas*, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 15. E. Lat. 5. 8. N.
- Tandoo Batloo*, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 12. E. Lat. 5. 9. N.
- Tane*, r. Finmark, which runs into the Frozen sea, Lat. 70. 48. N.
- Tantelos*, now *Thanet*.
- Taneytown*, p-t. Frederick co. Md. ; 22 NNE. Fredericktown, 33 SW. York, Pa., 40 NW. Baltimore, W. 67. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains 2 handsome brick houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, and 1 for Roman Catholics ; and about 100 houses, mostly of brick.
- Tang*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 30 ENE. Uddevalla.
- Tang*, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 25 SE. Nan-yang.
- Tangala*, small isl. in E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Java. Lon. 111. 45. E. Lat. 8. 20. S.
- Tangale*, t. Ceylon ; 92 S. Candy.
- Tangawa*, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 30 SE. Kokura.
- Tange*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 21 N. Gottenburg.

Tangen, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 2 E. Stromsoe.

Tangene, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 26 E. Uddevalla.

Tanger, r. Germany, which runs into the Elbe, at Tangermunde.

Tangerang, t. Java; 15 W. Batavia. A large weekly bazar is held here.

Tangerang, or *Tjidanee*, r. Java, which rises in the Salack mountain, and runs north into the ocean, 20 W. Bantam.

Tangermunde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Magdeburg, on the Elbe, where vessels pay a toll; the principal trade of the town is brewing; 24 N. Magdeburg, 51 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 2. E. Lat. 52. 32. N. Pop. 3,195.

Tanghoo, or *Tenhoo*, t. Tonquin, and capital of a province, situated on a small river near W. coast of the gulf of Cochinchina. Lat. 19. 40. N. The principal riches of the province consist in rice and cattle. The town is also called *Cuabang*.

Tangia, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 50 WNW. El Catif.

Tangier Islands, several islands of the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland, opposite to the mouth of the Potomac. Lon. 76. 12. W. Lat. 38. 12. N.

Tangier, (an. *Tingis*, or *Tinja*), t. Fez, situated at the W. entrance of the straits of Gibraltar; 38 WSW. Gibraltar, 108 NNW. Fez. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 35. 48. N. Pop. 10, or 15,000. Tangier has been an object of eager contest between the Moors and Portuguese, and was possessed by the English from 1662 to 1784; it afterwards became a distinguished station for piracy; but the disuse of this practice in Morocco has diminished the importance of the town. It now subsists chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The country around has but few productions. The bay of Tangier is not very safe when the wind is in the west, having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification; the cables are liable to be torn and the ships to be driven on shore. Tangier, viewed from the sea-side, presents a pretty regular aspect, but within it exhibits the most disgusting wretchedness.

Tang-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Tchekiang; 15 SW. Kin-hoa.

Tangmew, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava; 10 NW. Prone.

Tango, t. Japan, in Nippon; 65 SW. Meaco.

Tangolotango, s-p. Mexico, in Guaxaca, near the gulf of Mexico; 100 SSE. Guaxaca. Lon. 97. 36. W. Lat. 16. 8. N.

Tangouzi, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 12. E. Lat. 19. 5. S.

Tangouzlic, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; which Timur Bec made his head quarters for some time in 1402; 70 ESE. Smyrna.

Tang-tin, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 10 S. Pou-kiang.

Tangu, city, Pegu, and capital of a province which was formerly a kingdom; situated a considerable distance N. of Pegu.

Tanguay, or *Tonguey*, t. Chili, on the coast. Lat. 30. 30. S.

Taguia, r. Chinese Tartary, which rises near

Mount Ilha, and running nearly S., falls into the river Ya-lou-kiang.

Tangulaw, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 85. 55. W. Lat. 13. 35. N.

Tangat, see *Tonkat*.

Tangipao, r. which rises in Mississippi, crosses E. part of Louisiana, and flows into lake Pontchartrain, 10 NE. of the pass of Manchac.

Tangut, see *Thibet*.

Tang-yang, lake, China, about 30 miles in circ.; 32 N. Hoai-ngan.

Tang-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 8 W. Tong-tchang.

Tang-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 11 S. Tchang-te.

Taniala, t. Hind., in Palnaud; 25 ENE. Timerycotta.

Tanichi, t. Carnatic; 16 SSW. Trichinopoly.

Tanila, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 95. 6. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Taning, t. China, of the third rank, in Chansi; 16 SSE. Si-tcheou.

Taninge, t. Savoy; 24 SE. Geneva, 26 NE. Annecy. Pop. 2,490.

Tanjong Buro, see *Cape Buro*.

Tanjong Currang, t. on W. coast of the island of Lombeck. Lon. 115. 48. E. Lat. 8. 31. S.

Tanjong Malatayor, see *Cape Malatayor*.

Tanjong Putus, t. Malacca, on N. side of the Para, where the Dutch have a factory.

Tanjore, country, Hind., included in the Carnatic; bounded N. and W. by part of the Carnatic, and E. and S. by the gulf of Bengal; about 95 miles in length, from N. to S., and 50 in breadth from E. to W.; watered by the river Cauvery, which divides itself into several streams. It is populous, fertile, well cultivated, and produces rice, cocoa nuts, and some indigo. It is in the possession of the British, but the rajah retains his capital and fortress, with an allowance of £12,500 per annum.

Tanjore, t. Hind., and capital of a country to which it gives name; 156 SSW. Madras, 176 SE. Seringapatam. Lon. 79. 10. E. Lat. 10. 46. N. It is situated in a plain between two branches of the Cauvery; including the suburbs, about two leagues in circumference; a double wall and a large ditch are the only defence. It is the residence of the rajah, and has two forts, one comprehending the palace and other public buildings, the other contains a celebrated temple, and a college, once a famous place of Hindoo learning.

Tanis, see *San*, *Tauna*, *Mansora*, and *Mensaleh*.

Tankabat, see *Tantabee*.

Tankerdsong, t. Thibet; 230 E. Lassa. Lon. 100. E. Lat. 29. 56. N.

Tankesir, t. Persia near the gulf; 9 N. Bushsheer.

Tankia, t. & fortress, Thibet, situated at the foot of a mountain, which is said to exhale suffocating fumes; 120 NW. Tassasudon, 220 WSW. Lassa. Lon. 87. 20. E. Lat. 28. 23. N.

Tanklin, or *Tanglim*, now *Anclam*.

Tankrowal, t. Africa, in Kaen. Lon. 14. 27. W. Lat. 13. 10. N. It has a factory belonging to the English African company, near the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a church here, The chief trade is in wax.

Tankunny, t. Hind., Berar ; 20 W. Elichpour.

Tanlay, t. France, in Yonne ; 6 E. Tonnere, 19 W. Châtillon sur Seine. Pop. 633.

Tanlocom, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 40 SW. St. Yago de los Valles.

Tann, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Ulster ; 9 ENE. Fulda. Pop. 800.

Tann, t. Bav. Lower Danube ; 28 WSW. Passau. Pop. 899.

Tanna, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, and one of those called *New Hebrides*, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1774 ; about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The inhabitants would not suffer Captain Cook, or any of his company, to advance far into the island. The produce, as far as could be seen, is bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, a fruit like a nectarine, yams, tarra, a sort of potatoe, sugar cane, wild figs, a fruit like an orange, which is not eatable, and some other fruits and nuts. Captain Cook named the harbour where he lay, *Port Resolution*, which is situated in Lon. 169. 44. E. Lat. 19. 32. S.

Tanna, t. Hind., in the island of Salsette, on E. coast ; 15 NE. Bombay. Lon. 72. 53. E. Lat. 19. 13. N.

Tanna, or *Thann*, t. Ger. Reuss ; 17 SW. Greitz, 20 S. Gera. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,260.

Tanna Balloo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 21. E. Lat. 4. 52. N.

Tanna Labu, see *Tulour*.

Tanna Mera, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 5. E. Lat. 3. 45. N.

Tannar, t. Bengal ; 35 ESE. Moorshedabad.

Taunas, t. Sweden, in Harjedalen ; 15 NW. Langaschantz.

Tannaser, t. Hind., in the subah of Delhi ; 45 NE. Hissar, 62 ESE. Sirhind. Lon. 76. 20. E. Lat. 29. 31. N. This place was formerly held sacred by the Hindoos. In 1011 it was taken by Mamhood, king of Gizni.

Tannay, t. France, in Nyevre ; 15 SW. Avalon, 16 SSE. Clamecy. Pop. 1,136.

Tannendorf, t. Bavaria ; 8 S. Culmbach.

Tanneberg, t. Austria ; 8 S. Aigen.

Tannenberg, t. East Prussia ; 6 SSW. Hohenstein, 15 SE. Osterrod. An obstinate battle was fought here, on July 14th, 1410, between the Poles and the knights of the Teutonic order.

Tannenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 6 SW. Wolkenstein.

Tanner's Creek, r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, 2 miles below Lawrenceburg.

Tanner's Hill, p-v. Newbury, S. C. ; W. 538.

Tannesar, or *Thanasir*, t. Hind., in Delhi. Lon. 76. 48. E. Lat. 29. 55. N. It belongs to the Seiks, and is a place of considerable consequence.

Tanneserim, t. Birman empire, capital of a district of the same name, on a large river, 20 miles from the sea. Lon. 98. 50. E. Lat. 11. 42. N. The district lies between Lon. 98. and 99. E. Lat. 11. and 14. N.

Tannele, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 4. E. Lat. 4. 14. S.

Tanneuwang, r. S. coast of Celebes, which runs into the sea, 5 W. Bonthain.

Tannhausen, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach. Pop. 1,072.

Tannhausen, see *Thannhausen*.

Tanroda, t. Weimar, on the Ilm ; 9 SSW. Weimar. Pop. 589.

Tanore, t. Hind., in Calicut ; 25 SSE. Calicut. Lon. 75. 54. E. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Tanot, r. N. Wales, which rises in Montgomeryshire, and runs into the Severn, 7 miles below Welsh Pool.

Tanoumdain, t. Birmah ; 30 NE. Pagahan.

Tansa, a branch of the river Mobile.

Tanscha, see *Tangia*.

Tansey, r. N. A., which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and runs into Maria's river.

Tansif, r. Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 32. 5. N.

Tansitaro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan.

Tansor, t. Africa, in Fez ; 30 N. Fez.

Tansou, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 8. E. Lat. 15. 40. S.

Tansuche, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 85 NW. Panuco.

Tantabée, or *Tankabast*, or *Lop*, (an. *Issedon Serica*), t. Little Bukharia, on the river Yarkan ; 100 S. Tourfan.

Tantalum, see *Ligor*.

Tantalan Castle, ancient fortress, Scot., in Berwickshire, situated on a rock overhanging the sea ; 2 N. Berwick. It is now in ruins.

Tanteco, t. Mexico, Guasteca ; 25 N. Panuco.

Tantaneh, mt. Africa, which forms S. boundary of Berdoa.

Tan-thoui-tching, t. on W. coast of the island of Formosa. Lon. 120. 49. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Tan-tching, t. Corea ; 33 WSW. Tsin-tcheou.

Tan-tie-kan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 25 NW. Nan-king.

Tantoyuca, t. Mexico, in the district of Tampico ; 60 leagues NE. by N. Mexico.

Tan-tumqueri, t. Africa, in Fantin, on the Gold coast with two forts, one belonging to the English, the other to the Dutch. Lon. 1. 54. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

Tantur, see *Tortura*.

Tanum, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 31 NW. Uddevalla.

Tanuri, t. Sweden ; 30 NNW. Uddevalla.

Tanxipa, t. Mexico, in Guasteca, at the foot of a mountain ; 70 NNW. Panuco.

Tan-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 12 S. Tching-kiang.

Tany-gong, t. Hind., Berar ; 36 W. Nagpour.

Tanzu, t. Angola, near the coast ; 20 SW. Loando.

Tas, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang ; 920 S. Peking. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Taolousac, or *Ta*, t. Lower Canada. Lon. 69. 30. W. Lat. 48. 5. N.

Taoneroa, see *Poverty Bay*.

Tao Island, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean ; about 24 miles in circumference.

Taormina, (an. *Taurus*, *Naxos*, and *Taurominium*), t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 24 NNE. Catania, 27 SSW. Messina. Lon. 15. 23. E. Lat. 37. 51. N. Pop. 4,000. H. 723. It is situated on the east coast, on a steep craggy mountain, anciently called *Taurus* ; is a strong military position ; remarkable for its churches, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. It has a harbour, and exports wine,

hemp, &c. In the environs, the sea-water, which makes, at certain times, a dreadful roaring amidst the rocks, has given room to an idle conjecture, that the water absorbed by Charybdis, is here evacuated. It was formerly a magnificent city; some ancient ruins afford an idea of its former splendour, the theatre, the naumachia, the cisterns, and the aqueduct, being all objects of admiration to the traveller. The theatre is a splendid monument, almost, unrivalled for its position and high state of preservation. In the tenth century, Taormina was taken from the Greek emperor, by the Arabians, at that time one of the strongest places in the island; it was by them called *Al Moezzia*, which name it retained a considerable time.

Taos, t. New-Mexico, on the del Norte; 67 N. Santa Fe. Lon. 104. 36. W. Lat. 37. 19. N. Pop. 8,500.

Taouka, one of the Society islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 145. 9. W. Lat. 14. 30. S.

Taosanlu, t. Natolia; 20 NW. Kiutaja.

Taus Mountains, N. A., the southern part of the chain of the Rocky mountains, where the del Norte, Red river, Arkansas, and Colorado have their rise.

Tao-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, Kiangnan, on the Hoang; 25 NW. Hoai-ngan.

Tao-yuen, t. China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yuen; 15 W. Tchang-te.

Tapacri, t. Peru; 20 NE. Cochabamba.

Tapajos, t. Brazil; in Para; 350 W. Para.

Taparemus, now *Spezzia*.

Tapanooly, a British settlement of Sumatra, on the small island of Puchong Kechil, at the bottom of the bay of Tapanooly, on NW. shore, distant two and half miles. Lon. 98. 50. E. Lat. 1. 40. N. The bay of Tapanooly, with the island of Mansalar, forms one of the finest ports in the world, composed of a complication of harbours. This inlet extends into the Battas country, with which a considerable traffic is carried on. In this bay are found large cockles, also corallines and madrepores.

Taparica, isl. at the entrance of All Saint's bay, on the coast of Brazil, about 25 m. long, ank 5 broad. Lat. 13 S.

Tapatacso, t. Thibet; 45 NE. Lassa.

Tapauaca, t. S. A., in Darien; 40 ESE. St. Maria de Darien.

Tapayos, or *Tapajos*, r. Brazil, which derives its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the mountainous plains of Parexis, in the interior of Brazil. Its course from S. to N. is more than 600 miles between the Madeira and Xingu, and it falls into the Amazon, Lon. 55. W. Lat. 2. 25. S. By means of the Topayos and its branches, the Arinos and Juena, a communication might be opened to the mines of Matto Grosso and Cuyaba. This river is auriferous for a great part of its course.

Tapeandurian, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 54. E. Lat. 1. 24. N.

Tapeantan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 122. 9. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Tapera dos Bocas, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Guanapu; 90 SW. Para.

Taphræ, or *Taphros*, now *Perekop*.

Taphrura, see *Tarfowa*.

Taphsach, see *El Deir*.

Taperi, t. Peru; 16 NE. Cocha.

Tap-i-Ho-tun, t. Corea; 690 E. Peking. Lon. 125. 22. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

Tapia, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha.

Tapian Point, cape on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 7. N.

Tapiau, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Pregel; 20 ESE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 13. E. Lat. 54. 36. N. Pop. 1,637.

Tapicuru, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lat. 12. 20. S.

Tapinhacanga, t. Brazil, in Rio Grande, in a district containing auriferous ores, now nearly exhausted.

Tapion, (Le,) t. Hispaniola, on W. coast; 10 E. St. Marc.

Tapir-tala, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 39. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

Tapisi, r. Peru, which rises in the mountains of Cocamas, and joins the Ucayale, Lat. 5. 13. S.

Tapl, see *Topel*.

Tapiaken, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the Pregel; 24 E. Königsberg.

Taplow, v. & parish, Eng., Buckinghamshire, on a hill, on the Thames; 1 NE. Maidenhead, 25 W. London. Pop. 592.

Tapoamanoa, see *Sir Charles Saunder's Island*.

Tapoana, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lat. 21. 10. S.

Tapocoroï, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lat. 27. S.

Tapoltza, t. Hungary; 10 NNE. Keozthely.

Tapoltzan, (Great,) t. Hungary; 17 N. Neutra, 55 NE. Presburg. Pop. 2,700.

Tapoltzan, (Little,) t. Hungary; 15 SE. Great Tapoltzan.

Tapool, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 52. E. Lat. 5. 37. N.

Tapoor, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 15 SSW. Darampoory, 83 ESE. Seringapatam.

Tapoor, r. Hind., which runs into the Cauvery, 4 N. Coveriporum.

Taporica, or *Itaporica*, large isl. in the bay of Todos Santos, Brazil, the most populous and fertile of all those in the bay. It has a town called Veija. Lat. 13. S.

Tapou, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 57 N. Tchao-tcheou.

Tappahannock, port of entry, & cap. Essex co. Va., on SW. bank of the Rappahannock; 55 ESE. Fredericksburg, 50 NE. Richmond, W. 117. Lon. 76. 57. W. Lat. 38. 2. N. Pop. about 600. Its situation is low and unhealthy. It contains a court house, a jail, and an Episcopal church. All the shipping belonging to the towns on the Rappahannock is entered at the custom house of this place. It amounted, in 1816, to 7,625 tons. Very little of it belonged to this town.

Tappa, one of the small Molucca islands; separated by a narrow channel from Latalatta; on it is a pool of fresh water. A little to the north of the line. Lon. 127. 5. E.

Tappalang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 5. E. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Tappan, p-v. Rockland co., in Orangetown, N. Y.; W. 254.

Tappan Sea, an expansion of the Hudson opposite to Orangetown, from 25 to 35 miles above the city of New York, 10 miles long, and 4, where widest broad.

Tappannoly, see *Tapanooly*.

Tappoos, t. on W. coast of Sumatra; 25 N. Tapanooly.

Taprobane, the ancient name of Ceylon.

Tapson, t. Thibet; 50 E. Tchontori.

Tapsoris Parva, see *Abukir*.

Taptee, r. Hind., formed by the union of several smaller rivers, in the Candeish country, which runs into the gulf of Cambay, about 12 miles below Surat.

Tapui-taperi, t. Brazil, on the coast; 15 NW. St. Luis de Marannon.

Taquari, r. Brazil, which flows into the Paraguay, opposite to the lake Marmore, by many mouths, the largest, in Lon. 54. W. Lat. 19. 15. S. It is annually navigated by flotillas of canoes and other craft, that come from St. Paul's to Cuyaba.

Taquaso, r. Darien, which flows SW. into the sea at the gulf of St. Miguel, Lat. 8. 20. N.

Taquile, or *Taquuna*, isl. S. A., in lake Titicaca, 9 miles in circ., with ruins of a town.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, r. N. C., which rises in Caswell co., flows through Granville, Franklin, Nash, and Edgecomb counties, and passing by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, runs southeast into Pamlico sound, Lat. 35. 22. N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to Washington, 40 miles, and for boats carrying 30 or 40 hogsheads of tobacco, to Tarborough, 90 miles.

Tara, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, capital of a circle on the Irtysh, fortified with a ditch, pallisadoes, and wooden towers; 220 ESE. Tobolsk, 264 WNW. Kolivan. Lon. 74. 0. E. Lat. 56. 54. N. Pop. 5,656. H. 657.

Tara Hill, mt. Ireland, in Wexford, near the sea coast; 4 NE. Newborough.

Tara, t. Japan, Xicoco; 28 NNE. Ovutsi.

Taraan, t. Grand Bukharia; 50 E. Samarcand.

Tarabad, t. Hind., in Baglana; 13 E. Saler Mooler.

Tarablus, or *Tarabolus*, see *Tripoli*.

Tarabosan, see *Trebisond*.

Taracassa, district, S. A., in Buenos Ayres, part of the jurisdiction of Carangas.

Taragot, or *Taragale*, t. Africa, in Darah; 130 SE. Morocco.

Taragupala, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 25 NW. Warangole.

Tarakli, t. Bessarabia; 24 SSW. Bender.

Taramandahu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 30. 40. S.

Tarameh, t. Egypt, in ruins; 2 NE. Tineh.

Taramunde, t. Spain, Asturia; 45 W. Oviedo.

Tarancon, t. Spain, in New Castile; 33 SE. Madrid.

Tarancon, t. Spain, in Toledo; 30 E. Aranjuez, 42 SE. Madrid. Pop. 3,500.

Tarannon, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Severn, 4 W. Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Taransay, one the Western islands, Scotland, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, where widest, but in some places scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile across; 5 NE. from Toe-Head. Lon. 6. 59. W. Lat. 57. 52. N. There is very little soil on the island; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and burning kelp.

Taranta, mt. Abyssinia; 33 S. Arkiko; sup-

posed by Mr. Bruce to be one of the highest in the world.

Tarantaise, pr. Savoy, bounded N. by Faucigny, E. by Aosta, S. by Maurienne, and W. by Savoy proper. Pop. 28,920. Sq. m. 763. Chief town, Monstier. The surface is rugged and rocky, covered with mountains, and little susceptible of cultivation. It produces corn, saffron, fruit, and chesnuts, and its pastures feed a fine race of cattle.

Tarantola, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 10 ENE. Sulmona.

Tarapaca, t. Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, on a river which soon after runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 20. 10. S.

Tarapilly, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 20 NE. Damicotta.

Tarare, t. France, in Rhône; 13 WSW. Villefranche, 18 WNW. Lyons. Pop. 2,799.

Tarascon, t. Spain, N. Castile; 22 SW. Huete.

Tarascon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, on the Rhone; 9 N. Arles, 55 NW. Marseilles. Lon. 4. 44. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. Pop. 11,320. It has a castle, fortified in the ancient manner. It is situated opposite to Beaucaire, with which it communicates by means of a bridge of boats, and has manufactures of woollens, silk, and stockings, and exports wine, brandy, olive oil, &c.

Tarascon, t. France, in Arriege, on the river Arriege; 32 SW. Carcassonne, 48 S. Toulouse. Lon. 1. 41. E. Lat. 42. 50. N. Pop. 1,357. In it are several manufactures of iron.

Tarasova, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 12 S. Tutura.

Taratato, t. on E. coast of Fortaventura, one of the Canary islands.

Taraz, or *Turkestan*, city, Asia, one of the chief towns of Turkestan, situated on a small river, which runs into the Sir, 250 N. by W. Samarcand. Lon. 69. 42. E. Lat. 44. 45. N. H. 1,000, built of brick.

Tarazona, t. Spain, in New Castile; 15 S. Alarcon. Pop. 6,500. It has a trade in wine, oil, &c.

Tarazona, t. Spain, in Aragon; 43 NW. Saragossa, 135 NE. Madrid. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 42. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see.

Tarbat, t. Scot., in Comartyshire; 6 E. Tain.

Tarbet Ness, cape, Scotland, on E. coast of Ross-shire, between the friths of Dornoch and Murray. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 57. 54. N.

Tarbes, (an. *Bigorre*, and *Tarba*), city, France, capital of the Upper Pyrenees; $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Auch, $96\frac{1}{2}$ SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 4. E. Lat. 43. 14. N. Pop. 7,849. H. 800. Bp. see. It is situated on the Adour, surrounded by a wall and defended by an old castle. The streets are tolerably broad and paved; the houses low, built of brick or grey marble, and covered with slate. It has some manufactures and a royal stud. The environs are fertile, and the surrounding scenery is of peculiar grandeur.

Tarbert, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Galway; 2 S. Omney island.

Tarbedo, or *Marazzo*, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 13 SW. Cosenza.

Tarbolton, v. & parish, Scot., in Ayrshire; 9 E. Ayr. Pop. of the village 450; of the parish 1,966.

Tarborough, p-t. & cap. Edgecombe co. N. C., on the Tar; 38 S. Halifax, 60 ESE. Raleigh, W. 266. Lon. 77. 44. W. Lat. 35. 50. N. Pop. 600. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, and an academy. Large quantities of beef, pork, Indian corn, tobacco, &c., are collected here for exportation.

Tarbou, t. Hungary, on the river Tiesse; 14 NNE. Kirswarda.

Tarbret, v. Ireland, Kerry, on the Shannon; 24 WSW. Limerick.

Tarczal, v. Hungary; 2 W. Tokay.

Tardets, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 6 S. Mauleon, 12 SW. Oleron. Pop. 443.

Tardoire, or *Tardouere*, r. France, which runs into the Charente, near Rochefoucault.

Tardou, (El,) t. Spain, in Cordova; 28 W. Cordova.

Tardsong, t. Thibet; 250 E. Lassa. Lon. 95. 34. E. Lat. 29. 54. N.

Tareekab, t. Cabulistan, on the Cameh; 23 ESE. Cabul.

Taref, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 25 NE. Medina.

Tareinska, harbour, Kamtschatka, in Avatcha bay; 10 S. St. Peter and St. Paul.

Tareiou, t. Brazil, in the government of St. Francisco; 160 SW. Pernambuco.

Tareiri, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 43. W. Lat. 6. S.

Tarem, or *Tarom*, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 NNE. Lar, 320 SSE. Ispahan. It is meanly built, but is of considerable size, and has many respectable merchants who trade to Mascat, Gombroon, and Schiras.

Taremdsong, or *Tarengasong*, t. Thibet; 160 SSE. Lassa. Lon. 92. 50. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

Tarent, r. Eng., which runs into the Stour, in Dorsetshire; 3 SE. Blandford.

Tarento, or *Taranto*, (an. *Tarentum*,) city & s-p. Naples, in Otranto; 65 WNW. Otranto, 140 E. Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. Lat. 40. 35. N. Pop. 18,457. Abp. see. It is built on a small island in the great bay called the gulf of Tarento, and has an advantageous maritime position. It has a castle of some strength, and some commerce, but the chief support of the inhabitants is derived from fishing; the harbour, once excellent, is now so shallow as to admit only fishing boats. The surrounding country is fertile.—The ancient city of Tarentum was the capital of a republic, and is celebrated in history. The inhabitants were descendants from a colony of Greeks, and the Tarentines rose in wealth and power above all the other colonies of Magna Græcia. They had a powerful fleet, 13 considerable cities acknowledged their dominion, and the number of citizens is said to have amounted to 300,000.

Tareyras, t. Brazil, Goyas; 75 NNE. Villa Boa.

Tareza, r. Hungary, which runs into the Samos, 20 SW. Tokay.

Tareyen, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 12. E. Lat. 1. 13. S.

Tarf, r. Scot., which unites with the Dee; another which unites with Tilt; another which flows from Loch Tarf 21 miles, into Loch Ness.

Tarf, r. Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 S. Maharess.

Tarfe, t. Egypt; 7 W. Cairo.

Tarfokirat, t. Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 22 W. Melilla.

Tarfowa, t. Tunis; 24 W. Thainee. It is supposed to be the ancient *Taphrura*, or *Taparura*.

Tarfvala, t. Finland; 70 NNE. Jamsio.

Targa, (an. *Tania*,) s-p. Fez, near which is an oyster fishery; 90 SE. Tangiers.

Targa, ses *Tirga*.

Target, t. France, in Allier; 2 SE. Montmarault.

Targon, t. France, in Gironde; 6 NE. Cadillac. Pop. 1,111.

Targowica, or *Tergowice*, t. Rus. Podolia, on the Simicha; 78 ESE. Braclaw.

Targowisca, t. Rus. Volhynia; 9 S. Lucko.

Tarhona, t. Tripoli; 25 SW. Lebida.

Tari, or *Torn*, r. Africa, which runs through the kingdom of Popo into the sea.

Tarichia, now *Jowries*.

Taridego, t. Africa, on the river St. Domingo. Lon. 13. 56. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Tariento, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 N. Udina.

Tarifa, (an. *Julia Traducta*, & *Julia Joza*,) s-p. Spain, in Seville; 27 SSE. Medina Sidonia. Lon. 5. 41. W. Lat. 36. 3. N. Pop. 1,800. It is situated on a bay, to which it gives name, on N. side of the straits of Gibraltar, fortified with old walls and towers, with a castle.

Tarija, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres. This is represented a charming & fertile country, with a serene sky and a fine temperature of air. St. Bernardo de Tarija, is the chief town. Chicas and Tarija form one government. Pop. according to Pazos, 62,000.

Tarija, r. S. A., which runs into the Vermejo, in the province of Tucuman.

Tarija, see *St. Bernardo de Tarija*.

Taringasong, t. Thibet; 17 SSE. Lassa, 106 N. Ghergong. Lon. 93. E. Lat. 28. 6. N.

Tarinurak, r. Rus., which runs into the Lena, Lon. 124. 14. E. Lat. 61. N.

Tariskeri, t. Metelin, on N. coast; 12 E. Cape Sigri.

Tarito, t. Thibet; 33 SE. Tchontori.

Tarka, mt. Transylvania; 28 NNE. Udvarhely.

Tarki, t. Hungary; 15 NNW. Topoltzan.

Tarkio Creek, r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 483 m. from the Mississippi.

Tarkira-houtchin, post, Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 113. 48. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

Tarko, t. Hungary; 6 ESE. Szeben.

Tarku, or *Tarkou*, or *Tarki*, t. Rus. Caucasus, capital of a district, formerly in Dagestan, on W. coast of the Caspian sea, the residence of a prince, entitled *Shamgal*; 130 N. Scamachie, 260 S. Astrachan. Lat. 42. 50. N. Pop. 10,000. H. 1,200.

Tarleton, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio; 17 NE. Chillicothe, W. 396.

Tarleton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 7 N. Ormskirk. Pop. 1;281.

Tarma, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; 85 E. Lima. Lon. 75. 17. W. Lat. 11. 35. S. Pop. 5,538. The jurisdiction is extensive, having a temperate climate & fertile soil, except on the high mountains.

Tarmin, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 N. Sultania.

Tarmon Hill, mt. Ireland, Mayo, and S. part of the peninsula of Mullet.

Tarn, (an. *Tarnis*,) r. France, which rises in the mountain of Lozere, passes by Florac, Ispanhac, St. Enimie, Compeyre, Milhau, St. Rome, Alby, L'Isle, Rabastens, Villemur, Montauban, &c., and joins the Garonne, near Moissac, in Lot.

Tarn, dep. France, bounded N. and NE. by Aveiron, SE. by Herault, S. by Aude, and W. by Upper Garonne and Lot; about 47 m. from N. to S., and about the same from E. to W., except a mountainous tract 7 miles wide from La Caune to St. Gervais, which extends as much as 15 miles farther eastward. It was heretofore a part of Languedoc, and takes its name from the river Tarn, which crosses it from E. to W. Pop. 295,885. Protestants about 40,000. Sq. m. 2,106. It is divided into four arrondissements, Alby, the capital, Castres, Lavaur, Gaillac.

Tarn-and-Garonne, dep. France, formed in 1808, of portions of Lot and Upper Garonne; bounded N. by Lot, E. by Aveiron and Tarn, S. by Upper Garonne, SW. by Gers, & W. by Lot-and-Garonne. Pop. 238,882. Protestants 30,000. Sq. m. 1,511. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Montauban, the capital, Moissac, and Sarraasin.

Tarna, t. Sweden, in Umea; 125 W. Pitea, 145 NW. Umea.

Tarnac, t. France, Correze, on the Vienne; 25 N. Tulle, 25 E. Limoges.

Tarnavay, t. Hind., in Calicut; 20 NE. Paniany.

Tarnopol, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Sereth; 72 E. Lemberg. Lon. 25. 40. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 7,093. It is a meanly built town, with considerable tanneries.—Pop. of the circle 149,355. Sq. m. 1,720.

Tarnow, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle; 40 ESE. Cracow, 52 SW. Sandomir. Lon. 20. 53. E. Lat. 49. 56. N. Pop. 4,312. H. 340. Bp. see. It has a gymnasium and high school, with manufactures of linen, but is ill built.—Pop. of the circle 205,606. Jews 11,294. Families 49,505. Sq. m. 1,300.

Tarnowitz, t. Prussian Silesia, Oppeln, near which is a silver mine; 6 N. Ober Beuthen, 31 SE. Oppeln. Lon. 18. 47. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,431.

Taro, (an. *Tarus*,) r. which rises in S. part of the duchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, 9 E. Busseto. The country, through which it passes, is called *Val di Taro*.

Tarom, see *Tarum*.

Taron, or *Tiroan*, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 120 SE. Tauris.

Taroonchi, t. Hind., Mysore; 15 SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

Tarouc Yamdson, lake, Thibet, about 53 m. in circ. Lon. 84. 38. E. Lat. 31. 52. N.

Tarouca, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 S. Lamego. Pop. 1,700.

Taroula, t. on E. coast of the island of Tidor. Lon. 127. 20. E. Lat. 0. 42. N.

Tarours, r. Hind., Berar; 30 NNE. Neermul.

Tarp, t. Sweden, in Dalland; 12 N. Uddevalla.

Tarout, t. Arabia, in Hadsjar; 32 SE. El Catif.

Tarpaulin Cove, bay on the south of Massachusetts, near Falmouth.

Tarporley, t. Eng., in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday; 11 SE. Chester, 178 NW. London. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 701.

Tarpou, lake, Thibet, about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 81. 54. W. Lat. 30. 32. N.

Tarraberry, t. Bengal; 30 N. Dinagepour.

Tarraboga, t. Bengal; 45 S. Doesa.

Tarraconensis, or *Hispania Citerior*, a part of Spain, now including Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre. The chief city was Tarraco.

Tarragunge, t. Bengal; 22 SE. Moorsheadabad.

Tarragona, (an. *Tarraco*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia; 38 WSW. Barcelona, 98 ESE. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 41. 9. N. Pop. 7,500. Abp. see. It is situated on a rising ground, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli. The harbour is indifferent, and not much frequented. The town is built on a hill, and surrounded with walls & turrets, and has a magnificent Gothic cathedral. Under the Romans it was the capital of the province, called *Tarraconensis*. It was, at one time, one of the chief cities of Spain, and is said to have contained upwards of 2,000,000 inhabitants, probably a great exaggeration. In 516, a council was held here, in which monks are first mentioned; when it was ordained that the sabbath should commence on Saturday evening. The environs at Campus Tarragonensis is esteemed one of the most fertile spots in Europe. Tarragona has but few remains of its ancient grandeur. It was besieged & sacked, in 1811, by the French under marshal Suchet.

Tarragona, t. S. America, in Cumana.

Tarrapour, t. Bengal; 17 SW. Boglipour.

Tarrapour, t. Hind., Malwa, on the Nerbudah; 12 S. Mundu.

Tarrar, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. by Allahabad Proper, E. by Chunar, SE. by Boggilcund, and W. by Bundelcund; about 35 miles long, and 12 broad.

Tarrasa, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 13 N. Barcelona. Pop. 4,000.

Tarratz Point, cape on north coast of St. Vincent. Lon. 65. 15. W. Lat. 13. 24. N.

Tarrega, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cervera; 5 W. Cervera, 30 N. Tarragona. Lon. 0. 19. E. Lat. 41. 36. N. Pop. 3,600.

Tarring, t. Eng., in Sussex; 17 W. Brighton, 57 S. London.

Tarset Castle, Eng., Northumberland, near Bellingham, a Roman encampment.

Tarsah, t. Hind., in Berar; 18 E. Nagpour.

Tarshish, place mentioned in the Scriptures, noted for commerce; according to Josephus, the same as *Tarsus*, in Cilicia, but in the opinion of Bochart, Michaelis, and others, the same as *Tartessus*, in Spain. Some have supposed that there was also a town or country of this name, south of the Red sea, to which vessels sailed from Ezion-geber.

Tarsia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 N. Bignano.

Tarsko, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 8 N. Prague.

Tarsus, now called *Tarso*, *Tarasso*, & *Tersos*, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 25 W. Adana, 105 W. Alexandretta. Lon. 34. 37. E. Lat. 37. 1. N. Pop. during the winter stated at 30,000; 200 Armenian, and 100 Greek families, the remain-

der are Turks, who migrate in summer with their families to the mountains. It is surrounded with a double wall, but the houses are mean, mostly of only one story, partly built of earth, and partly of stone; but the situation is delightful, and the surrounding country exceedingly fertile. The port is about 7 miles from the town. The principal exports are wheat, barley, sesame, cotton, copper, and gall nuts; imports, rice, sugar, and coffee. It contains two public baths, a church, several mosques, and caravanseries.—The ancient city of *Tarsus*, the capital of Cilicia, is said by Arrian and Strabo to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was adorned by a number of magnificent temples, as well as with a gymnasium and theatre. Its inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens, and the city rose to such distinction, as to rival Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria, in wealth & grandeur, as well as in the arts and sciences.—It is venerable as the birth place of St. Paul.

Tartala, t. Hind., in Calicut; 21 E. Paniany.

Tartari, mt. Dalmatia; 8 N. Trau.

Tartaro, r. Italy, which rises in Verona, and running E., crosses Rovigo, passes by Adria, & soon after divides into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

TARTARY, or *Tatary*, name vaguely applied to a most extensive region, occupying almost all of the central part of Asia, extending from the Caspian sea to the Pacific ocean, having Asiatic Russia on the north, and China, Hindoostan, and Persia on the south. It is distinguished into two great divisions, Independent Tartary, comprising the western part, and Chinese Tartary, lying to the east; but these divisions are not well defined, some include Little Bukharia and Thibet in the one, and some in the other. Thibet is also often considered as an appendage to Hindoostan, and not included in Tartary.

Independent Tartary is separated from Chinese Tartary by the desert of Cobi and the mountains of Belur Tagley. It comprises the countries of Bukharia, Turkestan, Charasm, and the country of Balk, which now forms a part of Cabulistan. It is inhabited by a number of different tribes of Tartars, as Usbecks, *Taujiks*, Calmucs, Turcomans, Kirghises, &c., who are mostly of the Mahometan religion, and lead a pastoral, or a wandering and predatory life. This country was formerly the seat of the great empire of Tamerlane or Timur. The most important kingdom of Independent Tartary is Great Bukharia. See *Bukharia*, *Charasm*, &c.

Chinese Tartary is a country of immense extent, comprising more than 60 degrees of longitude, and 20 of latitude. On the southwest lies the country of Thibet. The country of Little Bukharia lies on the west. North of Thibet & east of Little Bukharia is the great desert of Cobi or Shamo, which extends from east to west nearly 2,000 miles, and is generally covered with black sand.—The most remarkable feature of this country is its great elevation. It consists chiefly of a vast elevated plain, supported, like a table, by the Altai mountains on the N., and the Himmaleh range on the SW. The elevation renders the climate cold. A large portion of it

is barren, and destitute of vegetation & water. It is thinly inhabited, and contains no large towns; and is but little known. The great rivers of Siberia rise on the northern side. Some of the rivers of China rise in the southeast part. The great river Amur, or Saghalien, rises from the Altai mountains, & traverses the country to the eastward.

This vast region is inhabited by numerous tribes of wandering Tartars, or Tatars, some of the principal of which are the Monguls, Manshurs, or Manchos, Kalkas, Ortous, Eluths, Baschkirs, Kalmucs, Tartars of Kokonor, &c. They own the supremacy of the Chinese empire, but it is necessary to secure their allegiance by giving pensions to the chiefs. These tribes exercise these right of making war upon each other. They are devoted to Shamanism, or the religion of the lamas, and in each distinguished place there is a sovereign priest.

Tartas, t. France, principal of a district, in Landes; 15 WSW. Mont de Marsan, 36 NE. Bayonne. Lat. 43. 50. N. Pop. 3,212.

Tartas, r. Russia, which runs into the Om, near Tartaskoi, in Tobolsk.

Tartaskoi, t. Rus., Tobolsk, at the union of the Om and the Tartas; 40 WSW. Kainsk.

Tartessus, ancient isl., Spain, formed by the mouths of the Bætis; also the name of a town near the columns of Hercules, supposed by some to be the same as *Carteia*.

Tartoor, t. Hind., Cicacole; 9 S. Visianagram.

Tartura, (an. *Dor*, or *Dona*), t. Palestine, near the coast; 10 S. Acre.

Tarva, district, Arabia, on the Julfa.

Tarud, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 10 El Catif.

Tarud Esherif, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 S. Melau.

Tarudant, or *Terodant*, t. Morocco, capital of Suz; 43 ESE. Santa Cruz, 110 SSW. Morocco. Lon. 8. 35. W. Lat. 30. 20. N. Pop. differently stated at 10,000 & 25,000. It is situated almost at the extremity of the empire of Morocco. It was formerly the capital of a small kingdom, and is at present the residence of a governor, in whom great confidence is reposed. The inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing, and in the manufacture of leather and saltpetre.

Taruenna, now *Therouanne*.

Tarvis, or *Tarwis*, t. Aust. Illyria, Carinthia; 28 WSW. Clagenfurt, 46 NNW. Trieste. Lon. 15. 33. E. Lat. 46. 34. N. This town was taken by the French, after an obstinate battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost a great number of killed and prisoners, on the 23d of March, 1797.

Tarvisium, now *Treviso*.

Tarus, now *Taro*.

Tarusa, t. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Oka. Lon. 36. 34. E. Lat. 54. 52. N.

Tarwas, t. Bengal; 28 E. Nattore.

Tasapan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near Junkseilon. Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Taschien, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, 2 W. Cham.

Taschidscha, or *Taslizza*, or *Pleole*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia; 70 S. by E. Zuornic. P. 4,500.

Taschow, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 N. Leitmeritz.

Tasco, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 90 SE.

Mechoacan, Lon. 99. 29. W. Lat. 18. 35. N. The parish church cost £83,340 sterling. The elevation of the town is 2,567 feet.

Tasham Daghi, mt. A. Turkey, between Amasreh and Samsoun.

Tasgom, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 10 N. Meritch.

Tashkund, or *Taschkund*, or *Taschkent*, or *Al Shash*, t. Turkestan, on the Sir; 210 N. Samarcand. Lon. 64. 48. E. Lat. 42. 40. N. It is said to contain 6,000 houses, and is one of the chief towns of Turkestan; has been often destroyed and rebuilt.

Tashkupri, t. Natolia; 14 SE. Castamena.

Tasio, r. Sweden, which joins the Angermann, at Liden.

Tasieva, r. Russia, which runs into the Tchiurma, about 20 NW. Tasievskoi.

Tasievskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tasieva; 820 E. Tobolsk, 448 ENE. Kolivan. Lon. 94. 14. E. Lat. 57. N.

Tas Kuje, t. Persia, Laristan; 84 NE. Lar.

Taslui, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Siret, near Adzud.

Taslui, t. Moldavia; 20 S. Niemecz.

Tasman's Head, cape on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 147. 28. E. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Tasouj, t. Persia; 30 ESE. Kau.

Taspour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 E. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 51. E. Lat. 25. 52. N.

Tas-poulsason, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami. Lon. 95. 54. E. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Tassa Point, cape on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 12. 10. W. Lat. 8. N.

Tassacorta, or *Tassa Croda*, t. on W. coast of Palma, one of the Canary islands. Lon. 17. 58. W. Lat. 28. 27. N. It is a loading place for vessels, but not considerable.

Tassasudon, or *Tassey Seddein*, t. Asia, and capital of Bootan; 206 SW. Lassa, 242 NE. Patna. Lon. 89. 12. E. Lat. 27. 45. N. It is the residence of the Deb rajah, of considerable extent, very populous; intersected by the river Tchintchieu; of a very salubrious climate; its chief manufactures are brazen images, and paper made of bark. The castle is built of stone, and forms a square, the walls of which are 30 feet high. The citadel is very lofty, of 7 stories, each from 15 to 20 feet high. About the middle is a row of projecting balconies, to each of which are curtains made of black hair, always drawn at night. Below, the walls are pierced with small windows, apparently for the admission of air rather than light.

Tassing, see *Taasinge*.

Tasso, small isl. on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

Tasso, see *Thaso*.

Tassow, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 30 SE. Iglau.

Tassu, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 60 W. Tauris.

Tastness, cape, N. of the island of Sanday. Lon. 2. 21. W. Lat. 59. 10. N.

Tata, or *Dotis*, t. Hungary, built in the midst of water and swamps, with a castle; 18 S. Raab, 20 W. Gran. Pop. 3,539. It has a Cath. gymnasium, and various manufactures.

Tatacul, t. Mysore; 11 N. Vencatighery.

Tataliga, t. Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal; 60 W. Galam.

Tatapary, t. Hind., in Tinnevelly; 15 NE. Palamcotta.

Tatapatnam, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 22 SSE. Darempoury.

Tatar Bassarddschi, or *Tatarbasar*, or *Tatar Bazargik*, t. in Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza; 16 NNW. Filippopoli. Pop. 10,000. It contains several mosques and baths.

Tatar Bunar, t. Bessarabia; 32 SW. Akerman.

Tartarskoi, fort, Rus., in Kolivan, on E. side of the Irtisch. Lon. 85. 34. E. Lat. 53. 44. N.

Ta-tcheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 32 NE. Kouang-nan.

Tate, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 969.

Tatenagur, t. Carnatic; 6 SW. Devicotta.

Tathaa, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 28. 20. S.

Tatiambetty, t. Hind., in Mysore; 5 N. Wombinellore.

Tatianskaia, fort, Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 12 SE. Tzaritzin.

Tatien, t. Chinese Tartary; 55 NE. Tamsan.

Tatien, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 62 WNW. Hing-hoa.

Tatischeva, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 23 W. Orenburg.

Tatism Koh, mt. Persia, Irak; 12 N. Com.

Tatmagouche, or *Tatamaguche*, or *Tatamaganabow*, place, Nova-Scotia, on a short bay which sets up from the straits of Northumberland; 25 Onslow, 21 island of St. John's.

Tatnall, co. SW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,206; slaves, 542. Pop. in 1820, 2,644.

Tatobit, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 5 E. Turnau.

Tatoolche, small barren island at the entrance of Juan de Fuca's straits.

Ta-tou-che, t. on W. coast of the island of Formosa. Lon. 119. 58. E. Lat. 24. 8. N.

Ta-tsin, r. China, which runs into the sea, Lon. 118. 19. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Tatta, district, Hind., in Sinde, comprising the delta of the river Indus; about 150 miles long, and 50 broad. It is much intersected by rivers; mostly sandy and barren, fit in many parts only for pasturing camels and goats; it also produces rice & salt, and the rivers abound with fish. It has been subject about 40 years to chiefs called Ameers of Sinde. Chief town, Tatta; chief port, Corachie.

Tatta, city, Hind., capital of the above district, near the bank of the Indus, about 130 miles from the sea; 156 WNW. Amedabad, 340 SSW. Moulton. Lon. 68. 17. E. Lat. 24. 44. N. Pop. about 15,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is 4 miles in circuit; some of the houses are built of brick and mortar, but the greater part of mud and timber. It was formerly famous for its commerce and manufactures, but all this greatness is much diminished, though it still carries on a considerable traffic. The Indus was formerly much deeper than at present. On a hill, about a mile from the town, is an immense number of Mahometan tombs: the mausoleum of Mirza Isa is uncommonly magnificent.—Dr. Robertson was of opinion, that Tatta was the *Pattala* of the Greeks.

Tatta, lake, now *Tuzla*.

Tallah, t. Africa, on the frontiers of Drah and Morocco, in the road from Morocco to Tombuctoo; 150 SSE. Morocco. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 28. 25. N.

Tattamungalum, t. Hind., in Calicut; 5 S. Palicaudchery.

Tallahar, t. Bengal; 13 N. Toree.

Tattaran, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 58. E. Lat. 6. 10. N.

Tattee, see *Yool*.

Tattenhall, parish, Eng., in Staffordshire; 2 W. Burton upon Trent. Pop. 1,168.

Tattershall, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, situated among the fens, with a market on Friday; 20 S. Louth, 127 N. London. Pop. 506.

Tatticomba, t. Hind., Mysore; 4 N. Dindigul.

Tattubt, (an. *Tadutti*), t. Algiers; 25 S. Constantina. It was formerly a considerable city, now little better than a heap of ruins. Some beautiful granite pillars were dug up some years since, and placed in a mosque, at Constantina.

Tatso, t. Hungary; 40 E. Munkacz.

Taua, t. Egypt; 12 S. Denutar.

Tava, now *Tay*.

Tauag, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 39 SE. Bender Rigk.

Tavai, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam, about 20 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 13. N.

Tavai, t. Asia, in Lower Siam; 124 N. Mergui, 148 S. Martaban. Lon. 98. 12. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Tavai Point, the extreme point of a neck of land on the coast of Lower Siam. Lon. 98. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Tavai Poenamoo, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, being the most southerly of the 2 which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook's straits, discovered by captain, (then lieut.) Cook, who sailed round them both in the year 1769. It is about 500 miles in length, from SW. to NE., and from 55 to 140 broad. The sea coast near Cape West is low, rising with a gradual and easy ascent to the foot of the mountains, and being in most parts covered with wood. From Point Five Fingers down to Lat. 44. 20. there is a narrow ridge of hills that rise directly from the sea, and is covered with wood; close behind these hills are the mountains, extending in another ridge of a stupendous height, and consisting of rocks that are totally barren and naked, except where covered with snow. A prospect more rude, craggy, and desolate, than this country affords from the sea, cannot possibly be conceived; for as far inland as the eye can reach nothing appears but the summits of rocks, which stand so near together, that instead of valleys, there are only fissures between them. From Lat. 44. 20. to Lat. 42. 8. these mountains lie farther inland, and the sea coast consists of woody hills and valleys of various height and extent, and has much appearance of fertility; many of the valleys form plains of considerable extent, wholly covered with wood, but it is very probable that the ground, in many places is swampy, and interspersed with pools of water. Lon. 184. 45. to 193. 18. W. Lat. 40. 36. to 47. 20. S.

Tavanaguroy, t. Hind., Mysore; 13 W. Colar.

Tavarado, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 WSW. Montemor O Velho.

Tavares, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 E. Viseu.

Tavastland, formerly name of a district, in Finland, bounded N. by East Bothnia, E. by Savolax or the government of Kuopio, and the

Russian government of Viborg, S. by Nyland, and W. by the government of Abo, or Finland Proper; about 150 miles in length from N. to S., and from 35 to 100 in breadth from E. to W. The country is fertile, and consists of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fish. It is diversified with arable and meadow lands; so that with respect to these natural advantages, it may be looked upon as the best part of Finland.

Tavasthus, or *Kroneborg*, t. Eu. Russia, Finland, formerly capital of the district of Tavastland; 80 NNE. Abo. Lon. 24. 26. E. Lat. 61. 3. N. Pop. 1,689. It is situated among marshes, built of wood, with broad, but irregular streets. The castle, which, exclusive of the town, is properly called *Tavasthehus*, or *Tavasteborg*, is well fortified, and serves for an arsenal & magazine.

Tavavis, or *Thaouaouis*, t. Asia, Grand Bukharia; 15 NE. Bukharia.

Taubaté, t. Brazil; 130 W. Rio Janeiro.

Taube, r. Ger., which runs into the Aland, near Seehausen.

Tauber, r. Ger., which rises about 8 miles S. Rotenburg, in Franconia, passes by Rotenburg, Creglingen, Weickersheim, Königshofen, Lauda, Bischofsheim, &c. and runs into the Maine, at Wertheim.

Tauber See, lake, Bavaria; 6 W. Berchetsgaden.

Taucha, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 6 NE. Leipsic, 7 SSW. Eulenburg. Pop. 1,180.

Taucael, or *Tuchel*, t. Pru.; 44 SSW. Dantzic.

Tavda, r. Russia, which rises in Pelim lake, and runs into the Tobol, 40 S. Tobolsk.

Tauconde, t. Golconda; 25 SW. Warangole.

Tauconde, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 7 N. Dindigul.

Taudeny, t. Africa, in Sahara; 270 NNW. Tombuctoo. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 21. 15. N. It is on the caravan route, represented as a considerable town, inhabited by Moors and negroes, and has a supply of excellent water, a fertile district, and salt beds in the vicinity.

Taudoon, t. Hind., in Lahore; 34 SSE. Nagercote.

Tave, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, about 6 miles below Loudon.

Tave, r. Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel, near Llaugharn.

Tave, or *Taff*, r. Wales, which rises in two streams in S. part of Brecknockshire, and runs into the Severn, below Cardiff.

Tavera, t. Corsica; 18 NNE. Ajazzo.

Tavera di Orta, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 14 SSW. Ascoli.

Taverna, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 N. Catanzaro, 15 N. Squillace. Pop. 1,934.

Tavernier Key, small isl. on N. coast of Cuba, near Tortuga.

Tavernes, t. France, Var; 3 N. Barjols. Pop. 1,405.

Taverny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 6 E. Pontoise.

Tavetche, one of the jurisdictions of the Grisons, on the borders of the canton of Uri.

Tavetsche, t. Grisons; 13 SW. Ilantz.

Tavetsche, mt. Grisons; 5 SW. Hantz.

Tauffers, t. Tyrol; 6 SSW. Glurentz.

Taufkirchen, t. Austria; 2 SW. Grieskirchen, 8 SW. Efferding.

Taugia, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 200 ENE. Mecca.

Tavi, t. Sicily, Noto; 7 NE. Castro Giovanni.

Taviano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 11 WNW. Alessano.

Taujepour, t. Bengal; 60 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 45. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Taujepour, t. Bengal; 32 E. Purneah. Lon. 88. 11. E. Lat. 25. 48. N.

Taujepour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 N. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 50. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Tavignano, r. Corsica, which runs into the sea, 15 S. Servione.

Tavila, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 24 W. Tana.

Tauile, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 2 N. Mansora.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, (an. *Balsa*), s-p. Portugal, in Algarve; 12 W. Castromarin, 111 SSE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 37. 7. N. Pop. 5,815. H. 1,568. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; the harbour is protected by two forts. It contains 2 churches, a hospital, and 5 convents, and exports figs, almonds, &c., and has considerable fisheries.

Tavistock, t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Tavy; 14 N. Plymouth, 206 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 13. W. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 4,723. Here was formerly a mitred abbey, and a foundation for Saxon literature. It is one of the stanary towns, has a weekly market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. This town boasts of having given birth to sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Taulé, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 NW. Morlaix, 7 SSE. St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 2,494.

Taule, t. Mysore; 47 E. Seringapatam.

Taulignan, t. France, Drôme; 9 NW. Nions, 12 SE. Montelimart. Pop. 1,400.

Taumaco, t. Greece, in Thessaly; 18 NW. Zeiton, 30 S. Larissa.

Taumago, or *Taumaco*, island, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606; about 24 or 25 miles in circ. The island abounds with bananas, cocoa trees, and palms; it produces also sugar-canes, and many kinds of nutritious fruits. Lon. 169. 25. E. Lat. 10. S.

Taume, r. Eng., which rises in Yorkshire, and runs into the Mersey, in Lancashire, opposite to Stockport.

Tauna, (an. *Tanis*), t. Egypt, on the Bahir Joseph, or canal of Joseph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum; 5 SW. Ashmunein.

Taunda, t. Hind., in Oude; 50 SE. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 53. E. Lat. 26. 32. N.

Taunna, t. Hind., Oude; 30 W. Lucknow.

Taunton, p-t. & cap. Bristol co. Mass., on the river Taunton; 21 E. Providence, 24 N. Bristol, 27 N. by W. New Bedford, 32½ S. Boston, W. 430. Pop. in 1810, 3,907; in 1820, 4,520. It is a pleasant and handsome town, has considerable trade, and contains a court house, a jail, a town house, a bank, an academy, a printing office, a paper mill, a furnace, a nail manufactory, 3 rolling and slitting mills, 3 cotton manufactories, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Friends. Large quantities of bricks are also manufactured here.

Taunton, r. Mass., which is formed by Bridgewater and Namasket rivers, and runs SW. into Narraganset bay. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons to Taunton, 20 miles.

Taunton, t. Eng., in Somersetshire; 31 NE. Exeter, 140 W. London. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. in 1811, 6,997; in 1821, 8,339. H. 1,503. This town, in point of size, buildings, and respectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from E. to W. is nearly a mile, and it consists of 4 principal streets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains 2 parish churches. There is a noble and spacious market place, in which is a handsome commodious market-house, with a town-hall over it, the building of which was completed in 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wednesday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flourished in this town almost ever since its first introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the first manufacture being established here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed. A silk manufacture was introduced here in 1780, and now employs a great part of the inhabitants. Taunton is an ancient borough by prescription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294.

Taunton Dean, valley, Eng., extending about 30 miles in length, in Somerset, of fertility and produce equal to almost any in the kingdom. It takes its name from Taunton, the principal town.

Tavoladoto, small isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

Tavolara, small isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 40. 52. N.

Tavora, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duro, 5 NE. Lamego.

Tavora, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 E. Lamego.

Tavoyvovel, small isl. near E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 29. W. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Tauragur, t. Hind., in Lahore; 24 WNW. Nogarcot.

Taurasi, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 SE. Benevento.

Taurat, t. Cuba; 38 NNE. St. Jago.

Taureau, isl. on the French coast, with a fort to defend the harbour of Morlaix.

Tauree, t. Bengal; 35 SSE. Ghidore.

Tauresium, now *Giustendil*.

Taurion, r. France, which runs into the Vienne, near St. Leonard, in Upper Vienne.

Taurida, government, Russia, bounded N. by Cherson and Ekaterinoslav, E. by the sea of Azof and Caucasus, S. and W. by the Black sea. Sq. m. 43,355. Pop. 260,000. Capital, Simpheropol. It consists of 4 parts, the Crimea, the island of Taman or Phanagoria, the land of the Tchernomorski, or Black sea Cosacs, and a considerable tract to the north of the Crimea, between the Dnieper and the Berda. It contains some fertile tracts, but has immense steppes, many of them almost entirely unproductive, and all deficient in water. The surface is much diversified, and the country very thinly inhabited. See *Crimea*, &c.

Taurida, a range of mountains in the Crimea, extending from east to west towards the southern coast, dividing the peninsula into two parts; the northern, much the larger part, being

neither pleasant nor healthy, the southern part narrow, but having a fine climate and fertile soil. The most elevated summit, Tschatyrdag, is 6,800 feet above the Black sea. They are composed chiefly of sand, lime stone, and marl slate.

Tauris, or *Tabris*, city, Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 180 SSE. Erivan, 400 NNW. Ispahan. Lon. 46. 31. E. Lat. 38. 20. N. Chardin, more than a century ago, estimated the population at 550,000; now said to be reduced to 30,000. It is situated in an immense plain, at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of a small river. It is supposed by D'Anville to be the ancient *Gaza*, or *Ganzaca*, but by sir William Jones, to be *Ecbatana*. It was the favourite city of Haroun el Raschid, and according to Persian tradition was founded by Zobeida, one of his wives. In the time of Chardin it carried on an extensive trade with Russia, Tartary, India, &c., had extensive manufactures of silk, and 300 caravanseries. The ruins of the ancient city cover a great extent of ground, but exhibit a very mean appearance, being nothing but a confused heap of old mud walls. Tauris is now one of the most wretched cities in Persia.

Captain Kotzebue, who visited this city in 1817, thus speaks of it. "Tauris is generally placed on a level of comparison with Ispahan and Schiras; and I am sorry for it, as I could have wished there had been a Persian town, of which I might have said something favourable. In describing one, it is impossible to use the term streets; they are in fact narrow foot-paths between small irregular walls; and those of Tauris are as dirty as those of any other city. The bazar here, which is reckoned the first in Persia, is nothing more than a narrow passage, the top of which is covered with rush mats, & it is lined on each side with small shops. Here and there the passage opens into a spacious court, occupied by caravansaries, which are merely stone ware-houses, where merchants deposit goods, which they afterwards retail in shops. This famed bazar winds round the city in a variety of crooked directions, and is constantly filled with idle people and speculators of every description. The merchants appear wretchedly poor."

Tavro-Castro, (an. *Rhamnus*,) t. Greece, in Livadia; 20 NNE. Athens.

Taurogen, t. Samogitia; 30 SW. Rosienne.

Taurominium, now *Taormina*.

Tavrov, t. Rus. Voronez; 47 SE. Voronez.

Taurus, a chain of mountains in the eastern part of Asia Minor, on the borders of Syria, called by the Turks *Gebel Kurim*. They approach so near the Mediterranean in some places, as to leave only narrow passes. They are lofty, in many parts rugged, and covered with vast pine forests.

Tauschelin, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 10 WNW. Schlan.

Tauschin, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 7 SE. Kosteletz.

Tauss, or *Damaglicze*, or *Drastow*, t. Bohemia, on the Rzubrzina; 15 W. Klatau, 65 SW. Prague. Pop. 4,331. It is surrounded with walls, and has manufactures of thread and linen.

Tauste, t. Spain, in Aragon; 25 NW. Saragossa. Pop. 3,200. It is on the canal of Aragon, near the conflux of the Riguel with the Ebro.

Tautenburg, v. & castle, Weimar; 3 S. Camburg, 1 ESE. Dornburg.

Tauves, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 15 W. Besse, 24 SW. Clermont. Pop. 2,288.

Tauvo, small isl. on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 31. E. Lat. 64. 50. N.

Tavy, r. Eng., which rises in Devonshire, passes by Tavistock, &c., and joins the Tamar, 2 miles below Saltash.

Tauzim, see *Teusing*.

Taw, r. Eng., which rises about 3 miles SE. Oakhampton, and runs into the Bristol channel, below Appledore, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *Barnstable Bay*.

Taw, t. Prussia; 23 WSW. Tilsit.

Tawally, one of the Molucca islands, 25 m. long from N. to S., and from 5 to 9 broad. Lon. 127. 14. E. Lat. 0. 21. S.

Tawandee, see *Towanda*.

Tawarran, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 15. E. Lat. 6. 9. N.

Tawas, Indians, Ohio, on the Maumee.

Tawee-tawee, isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago, 30 m. long, & from 3 to 10 broad. Lon. 120. E. Lat. 5. 15. N. It has but few inhabitants, & is the chief of a cluster of 56 islands.

Tawton, v. Eng., in Devonshire, formerly the see of a bishop; 3 S. Barnstaple.

Taway Town, Indian station, Ohio, near the sources of the Au-Glaize.

Tawy, r. S. Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the sea, at Swansea.

Taxa, one of the smaller Western islands, near the SE. coast of Ilay. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 55. 43. N.

Taxamalca, t. Mexico; 60 S. Mexico.

Taxamarca, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 40 F. Mechoacan.

Taxenbach, see *Daxenbach*.

Taxila, now *Attock*.

Taximaroa, t. Mexico, in Valladolid; 12 S. Valladolid. Pop. 600 families.

Taximra, now *Sumrah*.

Taxipa, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 70 NNW. Panuco.

Taxillan, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 38 S. St. Yago de los Valles.

Tay, (an. *Tavas*,) r. Scot., which rises in W. part of Perthshire, on the borders of Argyleshire, passes through Loch Tay, and runs into the German sea, below Perthshire, forming a large bay at its mouth, called the *Frith of Tay*, Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 56. 25. N. It is navigable for vessels of five hundred tons to Newburgh, in Fife, and for vessels of considerable size as far as Perth. The salmon fishery on the Tay is extensive, and the rents of the river amount to about £7,000. In the first part of its course, it is called *Fillan*, and from Loch Dochart to Loch Tay, it is called *Dochart*.

Tay, r. Ireland, county of Waterford, which runs into the sea, 7 WNW. Dungarvan bay.

Tay, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Se-tchuen; 10 N. Xun.

Taya, or *Theya*, r. Austria, which rises near Schweigers, passes by Drosendorf, and enters Moravia, passes by Znaym, Laab, &c., & joins the Marsch, 4 NNE. Hockenan.

Taya, isl. Eastern sea, off the east coast of Sumatra. Lon. 105. 5. E. Lat. 6. 48. N. Near it are several small islands, inhabited by pirates, who trade in pepper, gold, tin, and rattans.

Tayabo, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in Gunong Tellu bay. Lon. 121. 30. E. Lat. 1. 10. S.

Ta-yao, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 15 N. Yao-ngan.

Tayasan, t. on E. coast of the isl. of Negros. Lon. 123. 3. E. Lat. 10. 18. N.

Tayba, ruined town in the deserts of Syria, which shows in its present state evident marks of its former magnificence.

Tayecua, t. S. A., in Darien; 30 W. St. Maria de Darien.

Taygetus, mt. south part of the Morea.

Taykiatt, t. Ava, or Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 5 WNW. Yeoungbenzah.

Taylorville, p-v. Hanover co. Va.; W. 113.

Taylorville, p-v. Shelby co. Ken.; W. 592.

Taymin, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the Oyey-ho canal; 3 S. Tayming.

Tay-ming, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tcheli; 232 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 49. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Tayng, t. Corea; 25 SE. Haimen.

Taze, r. Russia, which rises from 2 lakes, Ku & Din, and runs into the Tazovskaia gulf, Lon. 80. 14. E. Lat. 67. 35. N.

Tazabuco, t. Buenos Ayres; 46 ENE. La Plata.

Tazee, t. Candahar; 70 E. Candahar.

Tazewell, co. SW. part of Va., bounded NW. by Kentucky and Kenhawa cos., NE. by Giles and Montgomery cos., SSE. by Wythe and Washington cos., and SW. by Russell co.; W. 368. Pop. in 1810, 3,007; slaves 328. Pop. in 1820, 3,916.

Tazewell, p-t. & cap. Claiborne co. Ten.; about 35 N. Knoxville, W. 514.

Tazla, or *Salato*, lake, A. Turkey, 36 m. long, and 2 broad; 30 N. Cogni.

Tazla, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 28 N. Cogni.

Tazovskaia, gulf or bay, in the Obskaia gulf, formed by the waters of several rivers of Siberia, and joined to the Obskaia gulf, about 140 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Lon. 76. to 80. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Tazree, t. Persia, Laristan; 15 NE. Tarem.

Tceng, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 37 ENE. Canton.

Tceou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 12 SSE. Yen-tcheou.

Tchaba, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 18 E. Boli.

Tchabar, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs N. into the Songarie.

Tchabishi, t. Russia, Irkutsk, on the Amur; 40 NNE. Stretensk.

Tchat, mt. Thibet, on the frontiers of Yarkan. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 33. 10. N.

Tchacahamar, t. Thibet; 10 W. Orto.

Tchacaoso, t. Thibet; 25 S. Chatcheou.

Tchaka-tchoutchi, t. Thibet; 30 NW. Tchontori.

Tchaca-tohoi, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 15 NW. Quatcheou.

Tchadobsko, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Tunguska; 212 E. Eniseisk.

Tchaganskoi, fortress, Russia, on the Ural; 16 S. Uralsk.

Tchagodo, t. Russia, Novgorod, on the lake Voz; 88 NNW. Vologda, 240 NE. Novgorod. Lon. 38. 44. E. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Tchagodo, r. Rus., which rises near Suchotskoi, in Novgorod, and runs into the Mologa, 16 N. Ustiuzna.

Tchahan-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 260 N. Peking. Lon. 117. 29. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

Tchahan-hamer, t. Chinese Tartary; 38 SW. Coucou.

Tchahan Soubarkan Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 163 NNE. Peking. Lat. 41. 38. N.

Tchahasou Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 683 NNE. Peking. Lon. 127. 42. E. Lat. 49. 34. N.

Tchahi, t. Persia, Chorasani; 258 N. Herat.

Tchia, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Tchamska, in Irkutskoi, Lon. 109. 34. E. Lat. 58. 5. N.

Tchaichan, t. Corea; 28 W. Outchuen.

Tchai-yam, r. China, which joins the Lo, 15 WSW. Pao-king.

Tchakan-totoho Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls; 18 SE. Cara Hotun.

Tchaket, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 15 N. Adana.

Tchaktela, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 27 N. Akshehr.

Tchal, t. Curdistan; 28 E. Amadieh.

Tchalderan, plain of Turkish Armenia; NW. of Hagzevan.

Tchala, mt. Thibet; 45 NE. Latac.

Tchalbischero, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 20 S. Eniseisk.

Tchalei, Tartarian standard of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 14. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Tchalin, city, China, of the third rank, Hou-quang, on the Mi river; 815 S. Peking. Lon. 113. E. Lat. 26. 56. N.

Tchalmosa, t. Russia, Olonetz, on NE. coast of lake Onezskoe; 32 SE. Povenetz.

Tcham, t. Corea; 420 E. Peking.

Tcham-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 20 NE. Chunte.

Tchamdsou-tigac, lake, Thibet, about 36 m. in circ. Lon. 81. 26. E. Lat. 31. 30. N.

Tcham-li, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 17 SE. Yong-ping.

Tchamnagom-dou, lake, Thibet, about 35 m. in circ. Lon. 93. 54. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Tchamska, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 64 ENE. Kirensk.

Tcham-tchim Hotun, t. Corea; 415 E. Peking. Lon. 124. 46. E. Lat. 40. 9. N.

Tcham-tien, t. Chinese Tartary; 43 NW. Siao-ku-leou.

Tchamtou, t. Thibet; 54 SW. Contchoud-song.

Tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 S. Kong-tchang.

Tchang, lake, China, about 20 m. in circ., 40 NE. Tchintcheou.

Tchang-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang, on the river Tsien-tang, where it first becomes navigable; 22 SW. Kin-tcheou.

Tchan-chan, or *Chansan*, small island in the Chinese sea, and most southerly of those called *Mi-a-lou*; 18 NW. Teng-tcheou.

Tchang-co, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 10 N. Hiu.

Tchang fong, t. Corea; 63 ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tchang-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 12 NW. Hou-tcheou.

Tchang-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in the isle of Hainan; 42 Tchen-tcheou.

Tchang-ing, t. Corea; 40 S. Kang.

Tchang-kia-ktou, gate on the great wall, which separates China from Tartary, in north part of Pe-tche-li, the principal passage by which the Tartars enter China; 90 NNW. Peking.

Tchang-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 25 ENE. Tci-nan.

Tchanglasse, see *Changlasse*.

Tchang-lo, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 67 WNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-lo, t. China, of the third rank, Chan-tong; 20 E. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchang-ming, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 10 N. Mien-tcheou.

Tchang-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 75 SSE. Kan-tcheou.

Tchang-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 ENE. Yong-tcheou.

Tchang-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 27 SW. Lien-ping.

Tchang-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 50 N. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-ping, t. Corea; 15 E. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-ping, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 20 NW. Peking. Lon. 115. 37. E. Lat. 40. 14. N.

Tchnag-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 25 S. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-sing, t. Corea; 35 S. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-song, t. Corea; 33 NW. Kang-tcheou.

Tchang-tai, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 10 NE. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-tcha, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Heng river; 742 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 25. E. Lat. 28. 11. N. The inhabitants of this city have given occasion to a great festival, which is celebrated in the fifth month, throughout the empire. The mandarin who governed this city, and was much esteemed and beloved by the people for his probity and virtue, happening to be drowned in the river, they instituted a festival to his honour, which is celebrated by sports, and feasts, and sights upon the waters, as if they intended to search for the mandarin, the object of their love and grief. This festival, which was at first peculiar to this city, came afterwards to be observed throughout the empire.

Tchang-tcheou, city, China, of the first, in Fo-kien; 950 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 34. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

Tchan-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; 525 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 29. E. Lat. 31. 50. N. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

Tchang-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 15 WNW. Tci-nan.

Tchang-te, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang; 717 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 2. E. Lat. 29. 2. N.

Tchan-te, city, China, of the first rank, in Honan; 255 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 0. E. Lat. 36. 6. N. This is one of the most northern cities of the province. Tchan-te contains in its district one city of the second class, and 6 of the third.

Tchang-tse, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 10 WSW. Lou-ngan.

Tchang-ra, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 NW. Ping.

Tchang-voan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 60 SSW. Cay.

Tchang-y, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-tong, on the river Hoai; 30 SW. Lai.

Tchang-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 35 NW. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, t. China of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 25 S. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 W. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, t. Corea; 60 WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, t. Corea; 30 SE. Kang-tcheou.

Tchani, lake, Russia, in Kolivan; 100 WNW. Kolivan. It is about 30 leagues long, and where widest, 22 broad.

Tchankour, t. Thibet; 105 SE. Sourman.

Tchao, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 155 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 29. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Tchoa, city, 2d rank, in Yun-nan; 1,202 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 4. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Tchoa-hoa, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Se-tchuen, on the river Kia-ling; 47 N. Pao-king.

Tchao-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, on the river Si; 1,062 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 44. E. Lat. 23. 3.

Tchoa naimam soumi Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 198 N. Peking. Lon. 115. 44. E. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Tchao-ngan, t. China, of third rank, in Fo-kien; 57 SSW. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchao-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, on the Pe-kiang; 1,007 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 21. E. Lat. 23. 37. N. It contains about 10,000 families.

Tchao-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 20 NNE. Pin-yang.

Tchaoutche Aghisi, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black sea; 12 NW. Erekli.

Tchao-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 8 E. Tong.

Tchao-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 32 NE. Lai-tcheou.

Tchapie Dsake Tompsou, lake, Thibet, about 54 miles in circ. Lon. 84. 34. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Tcharkaz, see *Zarchas*.

Tcharonda, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Sula; 188 ENE. Novgorod. Lon. 37. 34. E. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Tchasircong, t. Thibet, near the Ganges; 24 E. Latac.

Tchasovia, t. Shoumshu, one of the Kurile islands.

Tchastija, isl. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 112 NE. Kirensk.

Tchateli, t. Chinese Tartary, Hami; 38 NW. Hami-Hotun.

Tchaunskai, gulf, on N. coast of Russia, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 166. to 169. E. Lat. 71. to 72. N.

Tchausi, t. Russia, in Mogilev, on the Soz; 40 SE. Mogilev. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 3,000.

Tchazmiunskoi, cape on E. coast of Kamtschatka; 52 S. Verchnei Kamtchatskoi. Lon. 160. 15. E. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Tcheboksay, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Volga; 64 WNW. Kazan. Lat. 56. 24. N. Pop. 4,942.

Tchebareulskai, fortress, Russia, Orenburg; 132 E. Upha.

Tchechui, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, nearly opposite to Ilinska.

Tcheco, t. Thibet; 93 ESE. Lassa.

Tcheftkan, t. A. Turkey, Aladulia; 45 NNW. Adana.

Tchegen, isl. in the Caspian sea; 144 S. Astrachan.

Tchegotchina, r. Russia, which runs into the Kolima, Lon. 150. 14. E. Lat. 68. N.

Tcheguede Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on E. bank of the Amur, opposite to Teldom; 673 NNE. Peking. Lon. 127. 37. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

Tcheharshebeh, t. Natolia; 30 SE. Alah Shehr.

Tchekenagur, t. Caramania; 21 S. Kirshehr.

Tche-kiang, pr. China, bounded N. and NW. by Kiang-nan, E. by the sea, S. by Fo-kien, and SW. by Kiang-si; about 200 miles in length from N. to S., and from 120 to 180 broad. This province, which was formerly the residence of some of the emperors, is one of the most considerable in the empire, on account of its maritime situation, extent, riches, and the number of its inhabitants. The air is pure and healthful. The tallow-tree grows here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to every province of the empire. In Tche-kiang there are reckoned to be 11 cities of the first class, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be accounted large cities.

Tche-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 37 W. King-tcheou.

Tchelao, t. Persia, in Chorasani; near it is a narrow defile in a mountain, called by the orientalists, Hell, from the difficulty of the passage.

Tchelbosch, r. Russia, which joins the Bisuga, and runs with it into the sea of Azoph, 40 SW. Eiskoi.

Tcheleh-daghi, mt. Natolia; NE. Boli.

Tchelga, t. Abyssinia; 20 NW. Gondar. Lon. 37. 18. E. Lat. 12. 44. N.

Tcheliabinsk, t. Russia, in Orenburg; 188 E. Upha. Lon. 62. 4. E. Lat. 54. 50.

Tche-li-leou, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river; 840 SW. Peking. Lon. 105. 4. E. Lat. 28. 56. N.

Tchemurtaeskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 60 SW. Selenginsk.

Tchen, t. Corea; 13 NNE. Ping-hai.

Tchen, city, China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan; 416 SSW. Peking. Lat. 34. 46. N.

Tchen, city, China, of the second rank, in the island of Hai-nan; 57 SW. Kiong-tcheou. Lon. 108. 49. E. Lat. 19. 32. N.

Tchen-an, t. Corea; 35 SSE. Hetsin.

Tchenbar, t. Russia, Penza; 80 WSW. Penza. Lon. 43. 30. E. Lat. 52. 52. N.

Tchendei, r. Russia, which runs into the Yana, near its mouth.

Tcheng-tchang, t. Corea; 30 SSE. Haimen.

Tchené, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 18 N. Enseneh.

Tcheng-te, isl. in the Eastern sea, near south coast of Corea; about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 128. 37. E. Lat. 34. 20. N.

Tchen-hai, t. Corea; 30 S. Tsin-tcheou.

Tchengee, see *Hamus*.

Tcheou-chan, or *Chusan*, isl. in the Chinese sea, near W. coast of China, belonging to the province of Tche-kiang; about 24 miles long, and from 4 to 10 broad.

Tcheou-tche, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 35 WSW. Si-ngan.

Tchepagirekoi, t. Russia, on the Podkamonskaia Tunguska. Lon. 96. 44. E. Lat. 61. 20. N.

Tchepetkina, r. Russia, which runs into the Kolima, 88 N. Verchnei Kovimskoi, Lon. 148. 14. E. Lat. 67. 35. N.

Tcher, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, near Tcherkovskaia, in the country of the Cosacs.

Tcherdakli, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 32 N. Mariupol.

Tcheredova, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 16 N. Tara.

Tcheremschan, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Singiliev, in Simbirsk.

Tcherepovetz, t. Rus. Novgorod, on the Sula; 188 ENE. Novgorod. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Tcherikov, t. Rus. Mogilev, on the Soy; 80 S. Mogilev. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 1,800.

Tcherkask, or *Tcherchaskoi*, t. Russia, on the Aksai, a branch of the Don, the chief town of the Don Cosacs; 32 ENE. Azoph. Lon. 39. 50. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. The town, now called Old Tcherkask, is situated on the Aksai, a branch of the Don, and is surrounded on all sides by water and marshes. It is overflowed every year from the beginning of April to the end of June; the ground floors of the houses are under water during all that time; and the marshes and pools that remain, occasion various diseases. The houses are of wood, and are raised from the ground upon wooden piles. The disadvantages of the situation led to the removal of the capital, in 1814, to *New Tcherkask*, at the confluence of the Aksai and Turlov, 5 miles from the old town. The streets of the new town are wide and straight, but the houses, as is common in this country, are merely wooded huts. Before the removal, the old town contained a gymnasium, six churches, 2,916 houses, and 14,815 inhabitants; but the schools, public offices, courts of justice, &c. have all been removed to the new town. In 1821, the old town contained about 10,000, and the new about 5,000 inhabitants.

Tcherkassy, or *Tcherkesk*, t. Russia, in Kiev, on the Dnieper; 100 SSE. Kiev. Pop. 3,300.

Tcherkesh, t. Natolia; 45 WSW. Castamena.

Tcherkin, t. Abyssinia; 36 N. Gondar.

Tchermaevskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 32 ENE. Turinsk.

Tchernaiia, r. Russia, which runs into the Anadir, 100 miles below Anadirskoi.

Tchernaiagriada, fortress, Russia, on the Volga; 32 NNW. Astrachan.

Tchernigov, or *Czernigov*, t. Russia, capital of a government on the Desna; 344 SSW. Moscow, 520 S. Petersburg. Lon. 31. 14. E. Lat. 51. 24. N. Pop. 9,000. H. 1,500. Bp. see.

Tchernigov, or *Tchernigovskoe*, or *Czernigov*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Mogilevskoe, E. by Charkovskoe, S. by Kievskoe, W. by Poland, and NW. by Novgorod Sieverskoe; about 180 miles long, and 40 broad. Lon. 31. to 35. E. Lat. 49. 50. to 51. 5. N. P. 1,150,100. Sq. m. 25,260. The soil is very fertile.

Tchernikeh, (an. *Eupatoria*), t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, at the union of the Tosanlu and Jekil-Ermak; anciently a city of Pontus; 24 N. Amasia. Lon. 36. 38. E. Lat. 40. 26. N.

Tchernitz, see *Czernitz*.

Tchernoiar, t. Russia, in Saratov, defended by a ditch and chevaux de frise, with some cannon; 200 NW. Astrachan, 296 ENE. Azoph. Lon. 46. 4. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

Tchernolutzkaia, t. Russian Tobolsk; 20 W. Omsk.

Tchernoriegenskaia, fortress, Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 12 W. Orenburg.

Tchernoriegenskaia, fortress, Russia, in Simbirsk, on the river Sak; 80 SE. Simbirsk.

Tchernowitz, see *Czernowitz*.

Tcherplinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 124 E. Orenburg.

Tchertchi, t. Thibet; 20 SW. Harachar.

Tchertovska, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 32 SW. Kirensk.

Tchervlena, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malka; 64 E. Ekaterinograd.

Tcheskaia, gulf or bay in the Frozen ocean, on N. coast of Russia. Lon. 45. to 47. E. Lat. 66. 50. to 77. 40. N.

Tchesme, see *Chisme*.

Tchesuchinskoi, fortress, Russia, on the borders of China; 104 SW. Nertchinsk.

Tche-tan, r. China, which runs into the Tom, 12 W. Yeou.

Tchetcheou Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, in the Hami; 983 E. Peking. Lat. 40. 29. N.

Tche-tchim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 30 N. Yen-king.

Tche-ching, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 25 SSW. Koue-te.

Tchetkina, one of the Fox islands, N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 184. 44. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Tchigling, r. N. A., which runs into the Frozen sea, opposite to the island of Chichitsi.

Tchuiszkoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 48 NNE. Kolivan.

Tchertza, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, near Slobodskoi, in Viatka.

Tchianse, see *Kiangse*.

Tchiatam, t. Thibet; 510 E. Lassa.

Tchicou, t. Corea; 18 SSE. Long Kouang.

Tchiese, t. Thibet; 12 E. Latac.

Tchictama, t. Thibet; 15 NE. Pi-tchan.

Tchiein, t. Russia, near the straits which separate the continent of Asia from America. Lon. 188. 24. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Tchikiri, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Amur, 15 N. Saghalien Oula Hotun.

Tchilminar, see *Estachar*.

Tchin, t. China, in Chensi; 17 W. Oei.

Tchin-cong, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 15 N. Tching-kiang.

Tchindat Turukuevskoi, fort, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 72 S. Nertchinsk.

Tchindat Turukuevska, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 80 SW. Nertchinsk.

Tchineh, t. Natolia; 15 WNW. Moglah.

Tching, city, China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan; 382 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 32. E. Lat. 33. 49. N.

Tching, t. China, 3d rank, Hou-quang; 642 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 77. E. Lat. 23. 48. N.

Tching, city, China, 2d rank, in Ho-nan; 340 SSW. Peking. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Tchi-ngam, city, China, 2d rank, Se-tchuen; 780 SW. Peking. Lat. 28. 32. N.

Tchingana, v. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea. It is a modern village, and ex-

ports considerable quantities of wood and timber.

Tching-cang, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,302 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 16. E. Lat. 24. 12. N.

Tching-chan, t. Corea; 30 SSE. Ou-tchuen.

Tching-he, t. Corea; 30 NNE. Kang-tcheou.

Tching-hiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 40 NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tching-hiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen; 910 SW. Peking. Lon. 104. 26. E. Lat. 27. 18. N.

Tching-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 30 NNE. Kien-nhing.

Tchin-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 27 SSW. Tching-tcheou.

Tching-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, on S. side of the river Yang-tse; 470 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 55. E. Lat. 32. 14. N. This is not one of the largest cities of the province, for it is not above a league in circumference, but is one of the most considerable for its situation and commerce; it is the key of the empire towards the sea, and is also a fortress, where there is a strong garrison; the walls are above 30 feet in height in several places. The streets of the city and suburbs are paved with marble.

Tching-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,082 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 40. E. Lat. 24. 44. N.

Tching-lieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 10 SE. Kai-fong.

Tching-ngan, t. China, 3d rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the river Tchan; 25 WNW. Tav-ming.

Tching-ngan, t. China of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 20 NNW. Se-tcheou.

Tching-ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 1,017 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 23. E. Lat. 26. 3. N.

Tching-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 67 NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tching-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 12 NNW. Nan-yang.

Tching-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang; 765 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 40. E. Lat. 28. 23. N. This city is situated on an angle made by two rivers; the country is watered by a great number of brooks, which make the valleys exceedingly fruitful. The district of this city contains 1 town of the second order, and 9 of the third.

Tching-teou, t. Corea; 30 SSW. Kang-tcheou.

Tching-ting, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li; 137 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 20. E. Lat. 39. 9. N. It is a large city, about 4 miles in circ. Its jurisdiction is very extensive, and comprehends 32 towns; 5 of which are of the 2d and 27 of the 3d class.

Tching-tou, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen; 810 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 44. E. Lat. 30. 40. N. This was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest & most beautiful cities in China; but in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars which preceded the last invasion by the Tartars. Its temples, bridges, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers; neither its commerce nor the manner of its inhabitants have any thing to distinguish it from

other cities, nor its situation, which is, however, exceedingly pleasant.

Tchin-hat, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 10 NE. Ning-po.

Tchin-hoa, t. Corea; 50 ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tchin-ki, t. China of the third rank, in Quang-si; 37 SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Tchinkitany Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America, called by the Spaniards *Baya de Guadaloupe*.

Tchin-kou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Han; 17 E. Han-tchong.

Tchin-nan, city, China of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,187 SW. Peking. Lon. 101. 4. E. Lat. 25. 16. N.

Tchin-ngan, t. China of the third rank, in Chen-si; 57 S. Si-gnan.

Tchin-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,150 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 0. E. Lat. 23. 21. N.

Tchin-ngin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 22 N. Ping.

Tchin-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 27 SSW. Ou-kang.

Tchin-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 22 SSW. Pin.

Tchin-vou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 42 SE. Tsao.

Tchin-vou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-song; 25 SE. Tsao.

Tching-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 27 NNE. Sin-yang.

Tchin-yuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1,145 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 49. E. Lat. 23. 14. N.

Tchiraki, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 115. 16. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Tchirinkoutan, one of the small Kurile islands. Lon. 153. 4. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Tchirnooi, one of the small Kurile islands. Lon. 151. 50. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

Tchiron, see *Shiron*.

Tchiron, t. Thibet; 70 N. Catmandu. Lon. 85. 24. E. Lat. 29. 4. N.

Tchiseghi Daghi, mt. A. Turkey, in the government of Sivas; near Divriki.

Tchistay, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 4 NW. Jung Buntzlau.

Tchistiakova, t. Russia, Perm; 36 N. Perm.

Tchistokolsk, t. Russia, Kazan; 36 SE. Kazan. Lon. 49. 54. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

Tchi-cheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; 570 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 0. E. Lat. 30. 45. N.

Tchi-tchouan, t. Thibet; 20 N. Chao-ma-ing-Hotun.

Tchi-chuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 W. Tchin-tcheou.

Tchilinskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ingoda; 60 E. Doroninsk.

Tchiuna, r. Russia, which rises 6 miles from Bratskoi, in Kolivan, Lon. 101. E. Lat. 56., and runs into the Tunguska, 56 SE. Eniseisk, Lon. 93. 34. E. Lat. 57. 54. N.

Tchiurac, r. Natolia, which runs into the Meinder, near Tcheharshebeh.

Tchi-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 37 SE. Tching-tou.

Tchi-yuen, t. Corea; 15 SE. Tsin-tcheou.

Tchi-yuen, t. China, of the first rank, in

Koei-tcheou; 1,000 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 51. E. Lat. 27. 1. N.

Tcho, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si, on the river Fuen; 298 SW. Peking. Lon. 111. 23. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Tchocou, t. Thibet; 18 E. Harachar Hotun.

Tchoha Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 45 SW. Kara.

Tchoi, see *Pacati Nor*.

Tchoka, see *Saghalien*.

Tchol, r. Chinese Tartary, which rises, Lon. 120. 34. Lat. 48. 20. N., and runs into the Noupé, Lon. 123. 31. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

Tchol Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on a river of the same name; 500 NNE. Peking. Lon. 123. 35. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

Tchol-abadi, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 SW. Akshehr.

Tchom-cou-cho, t. Chinese Tartary; 25 SW. Ningy-uen.

Tchom-yuen, t. Chinese Tartary; 15 N. Geho.

Tchong, t. Corea; 68 Kin-nai-tchan.

Tchong, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,175 W. Peking. Lon. 107. 4. E. Lat. 22. 26. N.

Tchong-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 22 W. Tong-tchouen.

Tchong-kiang-che, t. on W. coast of Formosa. Lon. 138. 2. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Tchong-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen; 750 SW. Peking. Lon. 106. 19. E. Lat. 29. 42. N. This is one of the most commercial cities of the province. It is in a great measure indebted for its trade to its situation at the confluence of two remarkable rivers; one of which, called *Kin-cha-kiang*, or *Golden-sand*, receives in its course all the streams from the mountains, which rise on the neighbouring confines of Tartary; the other is *Ta-kiang*, which has its course beyond the boundaries of China, and is commonly called *Yan-tse-kiang*. *Tchong-king* is built upon a mountain, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It has in its district 3 cities of the second class, and 11 of the third.

Tchong-lang, t. China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 15 SE. Tsin-ning.

Tchong-meou, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 17 WNW. Kai-fong.

Tchong-pou, t. China of the third rank, in Chen-si; 30 S. Fou.

Tchong-hotoc, t. Thibet; 90 SSW. Horatoubé.

Tchontori, t. Thibet; 175 SE. Hami. Lon. 96. 34. E. Lat. 40. 24. N.

Tchorro tohon Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 23 N. Odoli.

Tchors, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, inhabited by Kurds; subject to Persia; 78 WNW. Tauris.

Tchoscho, r. Russia, which runs into the Tcheskaia gulf, 40 NNE. Mezen.

Tcho-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 NNE. Po.

Tchoucdou, t. Chinese Tartary; 20 NNW. Petouné-Hotun.

Tchouchan, t. Corea; 38 S. King-ki-tao.

Tchou-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 SSW. Yuen-yang.

Tchouctey Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 10 NE. Tchol.

Tchousong, t. Thibet, on the borders of China; 340 SE. Lassa. Lon. 91. 50. E. Lat. 27. 22. N.

Tchou-kiong, or *Yung*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,187 SW. Peking. Lon. 101. 20. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

Tchouktches, people, inhabiting the peninsula, which forms the SE. extremity of Asiatic Russia. Their country is barren and rocky, and they subsist by hunting and fishing. They are of the same race with the Koriaks, but still ruder in their habits of life. Their number is estimated at 4,000.

Tchou-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 65 SW. Yuen-yang.

Tchoukia-pouran, t. Thibet; 69 SSE. Lassa.

Tchoulgue-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 745 ENE. Peking. Lon. 131. 47. E. Lat. 44. 1. N.

Tchoulgue-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 840 ENE. Peking. Lon. 133. 49. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

Tchoumou, t. Thibet; 63 ESE. Lassa.

Tchoumourti, t. Thibet, near the Ganges; 225 ESE. Latac.

Tchourhatai, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 45. E. Lat. 43. 4. N.

Tchousor, t. Thibet; 36 SW. Lassa.

Tchou-tan, r. China, which runs into the Yuen, near Hong-kiang-se.

Tchou-tchan-tche, t. isl. of Formosa. Lon. 120. 21. E. Lat. 24. 48. N.

Tchouchloma, t. Rus. Kostrom; 76 NE. Kostrom. Lon. 42. 40. E. Lat. 58. 35. N.

Tchudskoe, or *Peipus*, lake, Russia, between the governments of Petersburg and Riga, & S. of Revel; communicating with lake Pskov by a strait; about 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. Lon. 27. to 27. 28. E. Lon. 58. to 59. 10. N.

Tchuguiev, t. Rus., Charkov; 12 E. Charkov. Lon. 36. 14. E. Lat. 49. 58. N. Pop. 9,185. H. 1,726. Chh. 7. It is the capital of a tribe of Cosacs.

Tchukotch, r. Russia, which runs into the Icy sea, Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 71. 30. N.

Tchoukotskija, the most eastern province of Russia, in Irkutskoi, extending from NW. to SE., about 740 miles in length, and about 520 from N. to S. Lon. 157. to 159. E. Lat. 63. to 73. 20. N.

Tchukotskoi, cape on NE. extremity of Siberia, at the entrance of the straits which divide the Pacific ocean from the Frozen sea, & the continent of America from Asia. Lon. 199.14.E. Lat. 66. 15. N.

Tchulin, r. Russia, formed by the union of several rivers, which runs into the Oby, near Moltchnovka.

Tchulo, t. China, of the third rank, in the isl. of Formosa, on W. coast. Lon. 119. 46. E. Lat. 23. 24. N.

Tchumara Stanitz, t. Rus. Irkutsk, on the Lena. Lon. 125. 14. E. Lat. 61. 12. N.

Tchumisch, r. Rus., which runs into the Oby, 6 SSE. Kolivan.

Tchurkino, lake, Russia, 320 NNW. Zashiversk. Lon. 134. 4. E. Lat. 72. 30. N.

Tchusovaia, r. Russia, which joins the Silva, and runs into the Kama, 12 m. above Perm.

Tchusovaia, t. Russia, in Perm; 28 N. Perm.

Tchusovaia, t. Rus., Perm, at the union of the Tchusovaia and the Kama; 16 N. Perm.

Tchusovoi, t. Russia, in Perm; 40 NE. Perm.

Tchu-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in

Tche-klang; 730 SSE. Peking. Lon. 139.33.E. Lat. 28. 36. N.

Tcian-gan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 15 NW. Young-ping.

Tchien-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 20 NNE. Ping-tcheou.

Tci-hia, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong, near the source of the river Tsin-yang; 32 SSE. Ten-tcheou.

Tci-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong, on the Ta-tsin river; 12 W. Tci-nan.

Tcim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 17 N. Tsang.

Tci-me, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 ENE. Kiao.

Tcim-kim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 30 WSW. Tchinting.

Tci-nan, or *Tsi-nan*, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong, situated south of the river Tsingho, or Tsi; 235 S. Peking. Lon. 116.46.E. Lat. 36. 46. N. This city is large & populous, and is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been formerly the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. Tci-nan has under its jurisdiction 4 cities of the second class, and 26 of the third.

Tcin-choui, lake, China, about 37 m. in circ.; 25 NNE. Tcin-tcheou.

Tcing, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 130 SSW. Peking. Lat. 38. 8. N.

Tci-ngin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong; 275 S. Peking. Lat. 35. 34. N.

Tcin-yun, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 15 SE. Tsang.

Tcing-ping, t. China, of the third rank, Chan-tong; 10 SW. Cao-tang.

Tcin-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong; 230 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 20. E. Lat. 36. 46. N. It has a great trade in fish.

Tcitcicar-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 355 NE. Peking. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 47. 25. N. This is the usual residence of a Tartarian general, and capital of a district. This city was built to guard the frontiers of the Chinese empire from the Russians.

Tci-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 17 S. Vou-ting.

Tci-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong, on the river Ta-tsin; 20 NNE. Tci-nan.

Te, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong, on the grand canal; 150 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 50. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Tea, r. Eng., in the county of Buckingham, which runs into the Ouse, near Stony Stratford.

Teaches, isl. on the coast of Va., in Northampton co.

Teahowry, see *Portland Island*.

Teau, r. Eng., which runs into the Dove, 2 NE. Uttoxeter.

Teano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 14 NW. Capua. Pop. 3,025. Bp. see. It has one of the Catholic establishments, styled *Conservatorio della Nunziata*.

Tea-Pot Creek, r. N. A., which flows into the Missouri, about 2,500 miles from its mouth. It is 15 yards wide, and strongly tainted with salt.

Tearne, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, near Shrewsbury.

Tearpour, t. Hind., Sumbul; 13 NNE. Sumbul.

Teary, or *Tehree*, t. Hind., in Allahabad, cap. of a petty chief, under the British protection, having an annual revenue of about £50,000. Lon. 78. 52. E. Lat. 24. 45. N.

Teale, now *Civita di Chieti*.

Teatinos, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe & the coast of Chili. Lat. 43. 35. S.

Teasarrah, t. Bengal; 72 W. Midnapour.

Teath, see *Teith*.

Tebala, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 128 SSE. Mecca.

Tebecrit, t. Algiers. near the Mediterranean; 2 miles from Ned Roma.

Tebesen, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 16 N. Cairo.

Tebelbelt, t. Tafilet; 100 S. Sugulmessa.

Tebelini, or *Tepelini*, t. Albania, on the Bo-lina; 35 S. Berat, 58 NW. Joannina. P. 2,000. It is surrounded by barren mountains, is ill built, but has a strong castle, and is the birth place of Ali Pacha.

Tebesta, or *Tebess*, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, where are found several beautiful ruins; 130 SSW. Tunis. It was anciently very strong; but, in 1057, was laid waste by Muley Mahomet. Tebesta is well supplied with water, and the environs abound in almonds and nuts.

Tebooa, see *Hood's Island*.

Tebiquari, r. S. A., which rises in Lat. 27. S., and joins the Iquay, to form the Rio Grande, in Lat. 30. 55. S.

Tebiquari, r. S. A., which runs into the Pa-raguay, 8 miles below Assumption.

Tebuc, see *Tahuc*.

Tebuhasan, t. Africa; 15 SE. Sugulmessa.

Tecala, t. Thessaly; 30 W. Larissa.

Tecali, t. Mexico, capital of a district, 17 SE. Puebla de los Angeles. Pop. 200 families.

Tecaleth, t. Morocco; 121 WNW. Morocco.

Teceut, or *Techeit*, t. Morocco, in Sus; 150 SW. Morocco. It is situated in a fertile soil, abounding with grain, dates, figs, grapes, and sugar-canes. Here is a manufacture of Morocco leather.

Tech, r. France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Elne.

Teche, r. Louisiana, which flows SE. into the Atchafalaya, about 15 miles above its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. It is navigable to New Iberia, about 45 miles.

Techia, t. Arabian Irak; 160 N. Bagdad.

Tecklenburg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, formerly capital of a county of the same name; 7 SW. Osnabruck. Lon. 7. 47. E. Lat. 52. 13. N. Pop. 901.—The county was 20 miles long, and 10 broad, and fertile.

Tecoantapeque, see *Tehuantepec*.

Tecocuiko, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca; 220 SE. Mexico. Lon. 96. 13. W. Lat. 17. 24. N. Pop. 340 families.

Tecona, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 21 W. Poonah.

Teconic Falls, cataract in the river Kennebec, about 65 miles from its mouth.

Tecoripa, t. New Mexico, Sonora; 70 E. Pit-quin.

Tecrit, (supposed to be an. *Birtha*, or *Vitra*,) t. A. Turkey, in Mosul, situated on a rock, near W. side of the Tigris, on the borders of the

Arabian Irak; 90 NNW. Bagdad, 120 S. Mosul. Lon. 42. 37. E. Lat. 34. 37. N. H. 500 or 600.

Tecuczi, or *Teculsch*, t. Eu. Turkey, Molda-via, on the Birlat; 70 WNW. Galatz, 76 S. Jassy.

Teculet, t. Morocco, situated near the coast of the Atlantic, on the edge of a mountain; 15 E. Mogador, 99 NW. Morocco.

Tedbury, or *Tetbury*, t. Eng., Gloucestershire, near the source of the Avon, over which is a bridge, part of which is in Wiltshire; 20 S. Gloucester, 99 W. London. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 2,533. Market on Wednesday.

Tedford, v. Eng., Lincolnshire; 6 NE. Horn-castle. Here is a medicinal spring, recommend-ed for cutaneous disorders.

Tedeler, or *Tedli*, see *Dellys*.

Tedjen, r. Persia, which rises near Herat, & pursuing a WNW. course, runs into the Caspian sea, 20 W. Zaweh.

Tedif, t. Syria, Aleppo; 21 E. Aleppo. Here is a Jewish synagogue; and the inhabitants have a tradition that one of the minor prophets resided here. On a hill, near this town, are some sepulchres & aqueducts, cut in the rock.

Tedinghausen, t. Bremen; 9 S. Ottersberg.

Tedla, or *Taaila*, pr. Morocco, which extends along E. side of the Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, or *Teddest*, t. Morocco; 40 NE. Mogador, 90 WNW. Morocco. This town was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1514, & in part rebuilt by the Jews. It contains about 500 houses, inhabited solely by Jews.

Tedsi, t. Africa, in Sus; 90 SW. Morocco.

Tedzen, t. Persia, Chorasán, on a river of the same name; 32 E. Mesghid.

Tedzen, r. Persia, the largest in this part of Asia, next to the Oxus. It runs into the gulf of Balkan, on east coast of the Caspian, 40 SE. Zaweh.

Teebakan, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near north coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 39. E. Lat. 7. 52. N.

Teecha, t. Bengal; 45 E. Calcutta.

Teefee, t. Africa, in Kasson; 30 NW. Koonia-kary.

Teeheengan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, N. of Borneo. Lon. 117. 30. E. Lat. 7. 49. N.

Teekool, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 25. E. Lat. 6. 6. N.

Teelna, t. Bengal; 10 W. Conchong.

Teembie, t. Africa, in the country of Foota. Lon. 10. 48. W. Lat. 10. 28. N.

Teemboo, t. Africa, capital of the kingdom of Foota Jallo; 60 S. Laby, 150 NE. Sierra Leone. Lon. 10. 18. W. Lat. 9. 59. N. P. 7,000. The houses are well built, and the inhabitants manufacture cloths and other articles.

Teen Tallow, t. Guzerat; 20 SE. Brodera.

Teerah, pr. Cabulistan, W. of Paishawar.

Teerandazee, t. Cabulistan; 8 E. Suffa.

Teerrachitte, the SW. point of the northern-most island of New Zealand in the S. Pacific ocean, and the N. side of Cook's straits. See *Cape Terrawhitla*.

Tees, r. England, which rises on the borders of Cumberland, and runs into the German ocean, about 10 miles below Stockton, Lat. 54. 42. N. The whole course forms a boundary between the counties of York and Durham.

Teerwisch, t. Prussia ; 8 NNW. Ortelsburg.

Teesee, t. Africa, in Kasson ; 30 NW. Kooniakary. Lon. 9. 27. W. Lat. 14. 50. N. It is a large unwall'd town, defended by a kind of citadel, inhabited by Mandingoes.

Teetbaddy, t. Bengal ; 27 NE. Dacca.

Teeshoo Loomboo, or *Lubrong*, t. & large monastery, Thibet, consisting of 3 or 400 habitations of the Gylongs, besides temples, mausolea, & the palace of the sovereign pontiffs, all built of stone ; 2 SW. Sgigatchee.

Teesta, or *Yo Sanpoo*, r. Asia, which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges by two streams ; one 25 N., the other 80 ESE. Moorshedabad. It is navigable for large boats. Length about 400 miles.

Teetmow, t. Bengal ; 40 SSE. Curruckpour.

Tefee, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river of the Amazons ; 220 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Tefelsdorf, t. Transylvania ; 7 N. Schesburg.

Tefen, t. Natolia ; 28 SW. Amasieh.

Tefessad, or *Tfessad*, t. Algiers, whose ruins extend along the coast of the Mediterranean, near a league, supposed to have been the ancient *Tipasa* ; 32 SSW. Algiers. Lon. 2. 54. E. Lat. 36. 32. N.

Tefelhne, or *Teflane*, t. Morocco, on the coast ; 30 N. Santa Cruz, 60 W. Morocco.

Tefelhne, r. Morocco, which runs into the sea, near Mogador.

Teflis, or *Tiflis*, city, Asia, capital of Georgia ; 100 NNE. Erivan, 225 NE. Erzerum. Lon., according to Russian calculation, 62. 40. E. Lat. 42. 45. N. Lat., according to Monteith, 41. 43. N. Pop., in 1797, about 22,000 ; in 1817, 15,000. H. 3,684. It was founded in 1063, is situated on the precipitous and sublime banks of the Kur, at the extremity of a defile formed by two bold ranges of mountains, which overshadow it in a gloomy manner. The streets are narrow, intolerably filthy in wet weather, and dusty in dry. Since the conquest of Georgia, by the Russians, in 1801, Teflis has been the residence of their governor and commander in chief, who has always a great force stationed here under him. Many improvements have lately been made in the city ; some of the streets have been paved, ruinous houses repaired or pulled down, and new ones built on an improved plan, and the great bazar, or market place for merchants, has been fitted up in a new style. The city contains a large caravansary, a hospital, an arsenal, and a Cath. ch., a number of Armenian and Greek churches, several of them fine buildings. The largest is the Armenian cathedral church of Holy Zion, but the Roman Catholic is the most beautiful. The houses are built of dun brick mingled with stones and mud, with doors and windows exceedingly small ; the latter covered with paper, glass being little used. Many of the dwellings are mere mud huts.

Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, which are situated at one extremity of the bazar. They are 10 in number ; a part of them appropriated to the women. They form not only a resource in sickness to the natives, and to travellers visiting them with the same object, but are the daily resort of both sexes, as places of luxury and amusement. They are open to

all ranks indiscriminately, and the place is kept intolerably filthy. The water in the fountains is of the temperature of 82°, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and accounted a sovereign remedy for the rheumatism, ulcers, &c.

Tefut, t. Africa, in the country of Darah, formerly the capital of the ancient kings of Darah, now gone to decay.

Tefza, t. Morocco, built by the Arabians, on the side of a mountain ; the surrounding walls are composed of blocks of marble ; 70 NE. Morocco. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Tefzra, t. Algiers ; 15 S. Tremecen.

Tegadoo Bay, bay on E. coast of the most northern islands of New Zealand. Lon. 181. 14. W. Lat. 38. 10. S.

Tegæa, now *Jimmel*.

Tegapatum, see *Fort St. David*.

Tegaree, t. Bengal ; 11 N. Kishenagur.

Tegaza, t. Africa, capital of a district in Zenhaga ; near it is a salt mine ; about 300 miles from the Atlantic, 400 S. Cape Non. Lat. 22. 20. N.

Tegea, now *Moklia*.

Tegehet, or *Teggegilt*, t. Fez ; 120 SSW. Fez.

Tegerhy, or *Teigarea*, t. Fezzan ; 68 S. Mourzouk. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 26. 17. N.

Tegern, t. Bavaria, on a lake called the *Tegern See*, (an. *Lacus Tigurinus*;) 28 SSE. Munich.

Tagewse, (an. *Tichasa*;) t. Africa, near the lake of Marks ; 38 SSW. Gafsa.

Tegla, see *Tuggala*.

Teglio, t. Aust. Italy, in Sondrio, situated on a mountain ; 20 ENE. Morbegno, 20 SW. Bormio. Pop. 1,500.

Tegoma, t. Africa, in Asoudan ; 50 S. Agades. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Tegorarin, t. Biledulgerid ; 70 NNW. Gardeiah.

Teguco, t. Mexico ; 40. N. Culiacan.

Tegulet, t. Abyssinia, in Shoa ; 180 S. Gondar. Lon. 38. 35. E. Lat. 9. 54. N. It was once the capital of Abyssinia.

Tehæe, t. Kurdistan ; 30 E. Amadieh.

Tehama, sandy belt, which surrounds the peninsula of Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Red sea. Its breadth is various ; it is, however, for the most part, about 2 days' journey from the sea shore to the rise of the hills ; at least this is the breadth of the plain adjacent to the Red sea. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the sea.

Teheran, or *Tehraun*, city, Persia, in Irak Agemi ; 60 SE. Casbin, 65 S. Caspian sea, 300 N. Ispahan. Lon. 50. 52. E. Lat. 35. 40. N. Pop. in the winter about 60,000. During the two last reigns it has been the seat of government, and the residence of the sovereign. Its situation is low and unhealthy, but striking, having on the south the ruins of the immense and ancient city of Rai, and on the north and east the lofty mountain ranges of Elburz and Demavend. It is 4 miles in circuit, surrounded by a strong wall, built of bricks baked in the sun, flanked by numerous towers, with a broad dry ditch, with a glacis between it and the wall. It has 6 gates, 7 mosques, 3 colleges, and numerous baths and caravansaries. The houses are built of unburnt brick, and the city has a mud-like

appearance. It contains no edifice of importance except the *ark*, which combines the character of a citadel with a royal palace, and has considerable strength. During the summer months it is very unhealthy, and in that season the king pitches his tents in the plains of Sultania, or Unjan, and most of the inhabitants follow the royal camp; so that Teheran cannot then boast more than 10,000.

Te-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangsi; 35 NNW. Kouang-sin.

Te-hing-chin, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 20 N. Kiating.

Te-hou, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 37 NNW. Siuen-tcheou.

Tehuacan, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 118 SE. Mexico. Lon. 97. 14. W. Lat. 18. 30. N. It is a considerable town, pleasantly situated, and has an extensive trade in flour. It contains 4 principal temples, a hospital, and 2 convents.

Tehuantepec, s-p. Mexico, in Guaxaca, on the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of the Chimalapa; 82 W. Chiapa, 160 SE. Acapulco, 250 NW. Guatimala, 296 SE. Mexico. Lon. 94. 58. W. Lat. 16. 16. N. It is situated on a large gulf or bay which lies in front of the town. The port is impeded by a dangerous shoal. The population was stated, a number of years since, at 2,600 families of Indians, and 50 of whites. The isthmus of Tehuantepec, which separates the Pacific ocean from the gulf of Mexico, is 125 miles across.

Tehukha, t. Thibet; 4 S. Jhansu Jeung.

Teichel, t. Ger., in Scharzburg Rudolstadt; 6 N. Rudolstadt, 20 E. Arnstadt. Pop. 800.

Teichl, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Naplach.

Teign, (an. *Tinoa*,) r. Eng., in Devonshire, which runs into the English channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, s-p. Eng., in Devonshire, situated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Teign; 15 S. Exeter, 118 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 29. W. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 2,893. It consists of two parts, East and West Teignmouth, has pleasant environs, and is one of the principal watering places in the southwest of England. The principal trade consists in the exportation of pipe or potters' clay to Staffordshire, Liverpool, &c. Many vessels are sent to the Newfoundland fishery.

Teijeut, t. Morocco; 15 SE. Mogador.

Teil, r. France, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 47. 39. N.

Teil, (Le,) t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone; 12 S. Privas. Pop. 1,396.

Teil, (Le,) t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 W. La Guerche, 15 SE. Rennes.

Teilleul, (Le,) t. France, in channel; 6 S. Mortain, 21 ESE. Avranches. Pop. 3,380.—Native, Morel.

Tein, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 6 NE. Tachau.

Tein, or *Teyn*, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 4 S. Bechin, 52 S. Prague. Pop. 1,900.

Teinitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 26 SW. Pilsen, 68 SW. Prague. Lat. 49. 30. N.

Teinitz, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 27 SSE. Brunn. Pop. 575.

Teinitz Jungfern, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 8 W. Schlan.

Tein-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 20 SSW. Tai.

Teisbach, t. Bavaria, on the Iser; 1 W. Dingelfingen, 13 ENE. Landshut. Pop. 480.

Teisendorf, t. Bav., Iser; 7 SW. Lauffen, 12 WNW. Salzburg. Pop. 650.

Tei-tchang, t. Corea; 13 NNE. Haimen.

Teisse, see *Theiss*.

Teissholz, see *Tisholcs*.

Teith, or *Teath*, r. Scotland, formed by streams from several lakes, in Perthshire, which runs into the Forth, 2 miles above Stirling.

Tejuco, or the *Diamond District*, district, Brazil, 16 leagues long from N. to S., and 8 wide; mountainous and extremely barren, and valuable only for its diamond mines. The diamonds obtained during the first 20 years after the discovery, are said to have exceeded 1000 ounces in weight. Since 1772 these mines have been in the hands of government, and they are under the direction of various officers, both civil and military. During the period of 5 years, from 1801 to 1806 inclusive, the expenses were £204,000, and the diamonds sent to the treasury at Rio Janeiro weighed 115,675 carats. The value of gold found, in the same period, amounted to £17,300; from which it appears, that the diamonds cost government £1. 13s. 9d. per carat. A vast quantity is smuggled.

Tejuco, t. Brazil, capital of the above district, on the side of a hill, on the Jigitonbonha, 400 N. Rio Janeiro, 500 S. by W. St. Salvador. Lon. 42. 30. W. Lat. 18. 11. S. Pop. 6,000. It is very irregularly built, the streets uneven, but the houses in general are well constructed and in good condition compared with other towns in the interior. The vicinity is entirely barren, and the inhabitants derive their provisions from farms several leagues distant. A great portion of the inhabitants are without employment, and bear marks of penury and wretchedness. The annual sum paid by government for the hire of negroes, salaries of officers, and various necessities, as iron and nitre, is not less than £35,000, and this added to the demands of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, occasion a considerable trade. The shops are stocked with English manufactures, which are brought by mules from Rio Janeiro and St. Salvador; the commodities sent to those ports from Tejuco and Minas Novas, consist of diamonds, amethysts, topazes, and other precious stones.—This town, being the centre of the diamond district, is under the absolute government of the intendant of the province, which is placed under very strict regulations.

Tekat, t. Natolia; 10 N. Kiangari.

Tekebi, (an. *Pachnamunis*,) t. Egypt; 22 WSW. Damietta.

Tekeh, t. Turkish Armenia; 40 SE. Trebisond.

Tekeree, t. Hind., Candeish; 14 E. Barrawnay.

Teketanoah, or *Cyprus Creek*, r. Alabama, which flows into the Tennessee, a mile below Florence.

Tekin, t. Caramania; 100 W. Tocat.

Te-king, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong, near the river Si; 1,064 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. E. Lat. 23. 12. N.

Te-king, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong; 1,065 S. Peking. Lon. 110. 50. E. Lat. 23. 12. N.

Tekkiur Dag, (an. *Ganos*,) mt. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 32 SSE. Adrianople.

Tekla, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 SW. Leut-mischl.

Tekoly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 53 SSW. Patna.

Tekmabad, t. Persia, in Segestan; 70 ENE. Bost, 80 W. Candahar.

Tekoa, village, and anciently a city of Palestine; 9 S. Bethlehem. It was built by Rehoboam, king of Judah, and considerable ruins appear of its ancient grandeur. It was the native place of the prophet Amos.

Tel Aresias, t. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates; 5 WNW. Diarbekir.

Tel Cizir, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 16 W. Merdin.

Tel Kiuran, (an. *Tela* & *Constantia*,) t. A. Turkey; 30 SSW. Diarbekir.

Tel Muset, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 33 NW. Mosul.

Tel el Judieh, (an. *Vicus Judeorum*,) t. Egypt, where the Jews had formerly a temple, destroyed by Vespasian; 17 NE. Cairo.

Telach, isl. Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea. Lon. 159. 14. E. Lat. 61. 35. N.

Telamone, t. Tuscany, on the coast; 10 N. Orbitello. Lat. 42. 38. N.

Telanading Islands, three small islands lying E. and W. near NW. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 30. E. Lat. 2. 18. N.

Telapsar, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 20 W. Mosul.

Telaruse, r. Asia, which forms the N. boundary of the kingdom of Queda, separating it from Lower Siam, and runs into the E. Indian sea, Lon. 99. 42. E. Lat. 6. 55 N.

Telcoote, t. Hind., Orissa; 20 SE. Jaypour.

Teldom Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on W. side of the river Saghalien; 745 NE. Peking. Lon. 127. 33. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

Telembo, r. S. America, which joins the Patia, 8 NW. Baracoas.

Telento, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the sea coast; 10 SW. Congo.

Telepte, see *Ferre-anah*.

Telese, t. Naples; 17 ENE. Capua.

Telese, t. Naples, in Lavora; 12 NW. Benevento, 19 ENE. Capua. Bp. see. Pop. 151.

Teletskoi, or *Altinskoi*, lake, Russia, in Koli-van; about 52 miles long, and 10 wide, supplied by a river which rises in Chinese Tartary; 120 SE. Biisk. Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Telfair, co. SW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 744; slaves 218. Pop. in 1820, 2,104.

Telfs, t. Tyrol, near the the Inn; 15 WSW. Inspruck.

Telgen, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland, on the lake Malar; 15 SW. Stockholm.

Telget, or *Telgte*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 5 ESE. Munster. Pop. 1,476.

Telghiouran, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 30 S. Diarbekir.

Telheiro, t. Portugal, Beira; 6 SW. Pinhel.

Telica, volcano, Mexico, near Tecoantepec.

Teligul, lake, Russia, about 120 m. in circ. Lon. 64. 14. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Teles, s-p. Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 120 ESE. Tangiers. The harbour is small but safe, and the bottom good.

Telichery, s-p. Hind., in Malabar; 48 NNW.

Calicut, 246 SSE. Goa. Lon. 75. 36. E. Lat. 11. 45. N. For nearly 3 centuries it was the principal British settlement in the province; but in 1800, the factory was transferred to Mahe, since which time, Tellichery has much declined; but it is still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants; and is the principal mart for sandal wood and cardomums. The situation of the town is beautiful and healthy.

Tell, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 686.

Tellico, p-t. Monroe co. Tennessee, on N. side of the river Tennessee; 50 SW. Knoxville, W. 584.

Tellico, r. Ten., which flows N. by W. into the Tennessee, just below Tellico.

Telliguo Mountains, or *Iron Mountains*, see *Iron Mountains*.

Tellingana, pr. Hind., now called *Golconda*.

Tellingstede, t. Holstein; 11 SE. Lunden.

Tellipoli, t. on N. coast of Ceylon; 9 N. Jaffnapatam.

Tello, t. on W. coast of Celebes, and capital of a small kingdom, once united to Macassar. Lon. 120. 2. E. Lat. 5. S.

Tello, t. on W. coast of the island of Lombok. Lon. 115. 45. E. Lat. 8. 24. S.

Tello Langue, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 21. E. Lat. 0. 51. N.

Tello Point, cape on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 31. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Tell-oui, (an. *Chorazin*, & *Julias*,) t. Palestine, on NE. side of lake Genesareth, not far from Capernaum; 63 N. Jerusalem.

Telludopin, t. Celebes, in Buggess bay. Lat. 2. 35. S.

Telmeen, (an. *Almaena*,) t. Africa, in Sahara; 50 W. Gabs.

Telmes, t. Morocco; 15 miles from Safi.

Telmessus, now *Macri*.

Telobo, small isl. E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 15. E. Lat. 1. 6. S.

Telo-Martius, now *Toulon*.

Telos, now *Piscopia*.

Telpah, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 SSW. Patna.

Teltow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, famous for its turnips; 10 S. Berlin. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 798.

Teltsch, or *Telizah*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 18 S. Iglau, 32 NW. Znaym. Lon. 15. 22. E. Lat. 49. 10. N. Pop. 2,808.

Telwarah, t. Hind., in Agimere; 25 N. Bud-dakano.

Tema, t. Africa, Ningo, on the Gold coast.

Temanik, t. Persia, Kerman; 25 S. Mastih.

Temascaltepec, t. Mexico; 60 W. by S. Mexico. Pop. 520 families.

Tembare, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 20. E. Lat. 1. 27. S.

Temben, t. Abyssinia; 100 ESE. Siré.

Tembleque, t. Spain, in New Castile; 23 ESE. Toledo. Pop. 4,418.

Tembleque, t. Spain, in New Castile; 30 ESE. Toledo, 41 S. Madrid. Pop. 4,500. Here is a large manufacture of saltpetre.

Tembury, see *Tenbury*.

Temde, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, 2 miles above Ludlow.

Teme, or *Team*, r. Eng., which rises in Radnorshire, and runs into the Severn, 2 miles below Worcester.

Temdegue Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 10 SE. Teitcicar.

Temeh, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 9 N. Tahta, 20 SSE. Siut.

Temeh Issebag, t. Egypt; 12 N. Fayoum.

Temelet, t. Morocco; 70 WSW. Morocco.

Temen, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 80 SSE. Jamama.

Temendefust, or *Metafust*, t. Algiers; 10 E. Algiers.

Temeneh, t. Natolia; 52 WNW. Sinob.

Temeni, t. Candia; 6 S. Candia.

Temes, r. Hungary, which rises in SE. part of the mountains, and runs into the Danube, opposite to Belgrade.

Temeschu, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 160 ENE. Santa Cruz.

Temesvar, or *Temeswar*, *Banat*, or *Banat of*, pr. in S. part of Hungary, bounded by the rivers Marosch, Theisse, and Danube. Pop. 700,000. Sq. m. 9,450. In the SE. is a range of high mountains, where pasturage and mining furnish the chief support of the inhabitants; but the rest is level, in many places marshy or sandy, though in general of great natural fertility, and only requiring to be well cultivated to make it one of the finest provinces in Europe. Considerable improvement has of late been made in cultivation. The inhabitants are a mixture of various nations, but the Walachians are the most numerous.—The S. and SE. part of the Banat forms a *military frontier district*, containing 172,235 inhabitants, 3,060 square miles. The chief town of this district is Pancsova.

Temesvar, palatinate, Hungary, occupying the central part of the Banat. Pop. 244,071. Sq. m. 2,465. It is watered by the Temes, the Bega, and the Bega canal. It is a flat plain, destitute of mountains, but has a number of marshes which render the air unhealthy; yet it is very fertile, producing wheat, rice, wine, and silk.

Temesvar, (an. *Tibiscus*), t. Hungary, capital of the above palatinate; 55 NE. Belgrade, 250 SE. Vienna. Lon. 21. 14. E. Lat. 45. 43. N. Pop. 11,098. H. 1,400. Greek and Cath. bp. see. It is situated at the confluence of the Temes and Bega, and is one the strongest fortresses in the Austrian empire. It is regularly and well built for so backward a country. The chief public buildings are a cathedral, a Greek and a Cath. ch., 3 monasteries, 3 hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. It contains a Cath. gymnasium and other seminaries. The chief manufacture is silk; but iron and woollens are also objects of trade.

Temischberg, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus; 60 W. Stavropol.

Temiskanning, see *Tomiskanning*.

Temissah, t. Africa, in Fezzan; 12 E. Zuela, 80 E. Mourzouk. At this town the caravans from Bornou, Tombuctoo, Mourzouk, &c., which travel through Cairo to Mecca, usually stop, to provide stores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other necessities. When visited by Mr. Hornemann it had greatly declined, not having more than 40 men capable of bearing arms.

Temisvar, see *Baba*.

Temitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 18 NW. Schrudim.

Temlowka, (an. *Sigus*), t. Algiers; 24 SE. Constantina.

Temma, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 0° 55. W. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Temnikov, t. Rus., Tambov; 116 NNE. Tambov. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 54. 28. N. Pop. 3,252.

Temoel, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 35. E. Lat. 0. 5. S.

Temoris, t. New Mexico, in Culiacan; 70 NNE. Culiacan.

Temososhi, t. New Mexico; 130 E. Riochico.

Tempe, *Vale of*, a beautiful and celebrated valley, Thessaly, on the Peneus, not far from its mouth, having Mount Olympus on the north, and Mount Ossa on the south. It is about 5 miles long, and of unequal breadth. It was much celebrated by the ancient poets; but modern travellers were long perplexed to find in so rugged and terrific a spot as the defile of Tempe, where it is crossed by the great road, the object of their unqualified panegyric; but the fact is that the Vale of Tempe is distinct from the gorge or defile, being situated a little to the south-west. 'The scenery of this beautiful valley,' says a late traveller, 'fully gratified our expectations. In some places it is sylvan, calm, and harmonious, and the sound of the water of the Peneus accords with the grace of the surrounding landscape; in others it is savage, terrific and abrupt, and the river roars with violence, darkened by the frown of stupendous precipices.' The woods, which once appear to have adorned this celebrated region, have been much diminished in the service of the neighbouring cotton works; but the mountains on each side are truly sublime. In the centre of this romantic seclusion stands Ambelakia, a town inhabited by Greeks with some Germans, who have established considerable cotton manufactures.

Tempelburg, t. Pru. Pomerania; 19 W. New Stettin, 40 E. Stargard. Pop. 2,181.

Tempio, t. Sardinia; 25 E. Castello Arragonese, 30 E. Sassari. Pop. 5,000. Here is a Piarist college.

Tempis, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara; 50 NW. Mexico.

Temple, t. Kennebec co. Maine; 40 NW. Augusta. Pop. 615.

Temple, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 13 WSW. Amherst, 42 SSW. Concord, W. 501. Pop. 752.

Temple, (Le,) t. France, Lot-and-Garonne; 7 W. Villeneuve d'Agen, 9 E. Tonneins.

Temple Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, to the S. of cape Grenville.

Temple Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 50. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Templemore, neat v. Ireland, in Tipperary; 75 SW. Dublin.

Templeton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 27 NW. Worcester, 60 WNW. Boston, W. 422. Pop. 1,331.

Templeuve en Pesvele, t. France, in North; 7 SSE. Lille, 9 SW. Tournay. Pop. 2,993.

Templin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, capital of a circle situated between the Bodensee and Dolgensee; 15 SW. Prenzlau, 34 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. P. 2,067. In 1735, this place was totally consumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to great advantage. Its streets being now broad and straight, its

houses uniform, and it is one of the most beautiful towns in the province. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal.

Tempoal, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 50 SE. St. Yago de los Valles.

Tempsche, t. Flanders; 10 SW. Antwerp.

Temsena, pr. Morocco, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, S. of Sallee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent provisions of various kinds. Its name seems intended to signify its salubrity.

Temus, r. Sardinia, which runs into the sea, 4 E. Castello Arragonese.

Tena, t. New Grenada; 20 Santa Fe. Pop. 800.

Tena, t. S. A., in Quito; 15 S. Archidona.

Tenango, or *Teutolmango*, t. Mexico; 14 or 16 leagues SW. Mexico.

Tenasserim, t. Lower Siam, on a river of the same name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, but now subject to the king of Siam; 44 SE. Mergui. Lon. 98. 50. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Tenasserim, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 20. E. Lat. 12. 28. N.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, t. Eng., in Worcestershire; 19 NW. Worcester, 130 NW. London. Lon. 2. 26. W. Lat. 52. 21. N. Pop. 1,562. It is situated on the Teme, on the borders of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday.

Tenby, or *Tenbigh*, s-p. S. Wales, Pembroke, situated at the head of a small bay, called *Tenby Road*; 12 E. Pembroke, 233 W. London. Lon. 5. 8. W. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,176. The quay is convenient, and the harbour good. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Ireland and Bristol. Here are two markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday.

Tence, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 6 NE. Le Puy, 12 SE. Monistrol. Pop. 4,872.

Tench's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. It is not more than 2 miles in circ.: it is low but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa nut. Lon. 150. 31. E. Lat. 1. 39. S. Pop. about 1,000.

Tencoa, t. Guatemala, in Honduras; 110 W. Comayagua. Lon. 90. 22. W. Lat. 14. 84. N.

Tencza, t. Austrian Poland; 13 W. Cracow.

Tenda, t. Africa, or rather several towns close together, the capital of a country of the same name, on the right bank of the Gambia, SW. of Bondou, and SE. of Woolly. Lon. 11. 55. W. Lat. 13. 2. N.

Tenda, t. Piedmont, in Sospello, formerly capital of a county, at the union of the Roia and Brogna; 17 S. Coni, 22 NE. Nice. Pop. 1,500. It has only one parish church, which is a beautiful structure, a castle walled round and flanked with towers, on a rock, which commands the environs of the town.—The Piedmontese were defeated near this town by the French, in the beginning of May, 1794.

Tenebar, t. Africa, in Kaen. Lon. 15. 57. W. Lat. 13. 45. N.

Tenduneulo, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea. Lat. 19. 20. S.

Tenedos, called by the Turks, *Bogdscha*, or *Bogtcha-Adassi*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 20 miles in circ., near the coast of Asia,

and not far from the Dardanelles. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 39. 53. N. Pop. about 7,000, about two thirds Turks, & 1 third Greeks. Sq. m. 35. It was first called *Leucophrys*. The Greeks when they feigned to return into their country, and abandon the siege of Troy, lay concealed behind this island. Tenedos is rocky but fertile, and produces the finest wine in the Archipelago. Its position near the mouth of the Hellespont has always made it important. Vessels bound to Constantinople find shelter in its ports, or safe anchorage in the road, during the contrary winds, and in foul weather. The principal town is of the same name, and has a population of about 5,000, with a harbour and citadel. The harbour has been enclosed in a mole, of which no part now appears above water, but loose stones are piled on the foundations to break the waves. The basin is encompassed with a mountainous ridge. On the S. side is a row of windmills and a small fort; opposite is a castle by the shore. The houses, which are numerous, stand at the foot or slope of a hill, with a flat between them and the sea.

Tenegent, t. Sugulmessa; 15 S. Sugulmessa.

Tenember, isl. E. Indian sea, 12 m. long, and 3 broad. Lon. 132. 45. E. Lat. 6. 30. S.

Tenen, or *Knin*, t. Dalmatia, situated on the borders of Bosnia; 48 S. Bihacs. Bp. see.

Teneree, v. Syria, in Aleppo, where a caphar or toll is demanded of travellers; 10 N. Shogl.

Teneria, t. Cuba; 45 NW. Villa del Principe.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary islands, the second in rank, but the first in size & population, situated off the western coast of Africa; of triangular form, each side being about 36 miles in length. Sq. m. about 700. Pop. in 1768, 66,654; stated by Hassel, in 1817, at 80,000; by some at 100,000. The chief town is Santa Cruz. As a natural object, it is chiefly remarkable for its mountain summit, called the *Peak of Teneriffe*, of the sloping sides of which the island actually consists. Its commercial importance depends chiefly on its wine, of which from 10,000 to 15,000 pipes are annually exported; though inferior to Madeira, yet being afforded cheaper, it is in considerable demand. Teneriffe also exports orchilla weed, rose wood, and a few other trifling articles. The climate, on the coast, is hot; but at the elevation of 2,000 feet it is cool and exceedingly agreeable; the cultivated parts are extremely fertile, and produce orange, myrtles, cypress, date, and chestnut trees; vines, wheat, cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, &c. Delightful views are in some parts presented. Humboldt declares that he never beheld a more beautiful landscape than is seen in crossing the hilly tract, near Laguna.

The elevation of the Peak, according to the measurement of Cordier, is 12,166; according to another measurement 12,358. In ascending it, the first eminence is called *Monte Verde*, or the green mountain, from the high fern, with which it is covered. Beyond this is the *Mountain of Pines*, which are said to have formerly grown there in great abundance. After passing this summit, the traveller reaches a plain, called by the natives *Mouton de Trigo*, on which the peak in reality stands. It is a mountainous platform, rising more than 7,000 feet above the

level of the sea. The Piton or sugar loaf summit is very steep, and can be ascended only on the east and southeast sides. At the elevation of 9,786 feet, is a sandy platform of pumice stones, bordered by two enormous currents of vitreous lava; beyond it the acclivity is very steep, the currents of lava being covered with great masses of scoriæ, extremely rough and sharp. Towards the summit, nothing but pumice stone is to be seen. The crater is of an elliptical form, about 1,200 feet in circ., but has long since ceased to emit flames; and the summit may be considered as a solfatara or extinguished volcano. From the flanks of the mountain several violent eruptions have taken place within the present century. The view from the top of the Peak is peculiarly beautiful. With the steep and naked declivities of the mountain, is contrasted the smiling aspect of the country beneath, with the towns & villages, the sails of vessels in the harbours, and beyond a vast extent of ocean, studded with the archipelago of the Canary islands.

Teneriffe, t. Caraccas, St. Martha; 80 SSW. St. Martha, 70 SE. Carthagenæ. Lon. 74.30. W. Lat. 10. 2. N. It was once a large town, but is now reduced to a small place.

Tenesur, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 3 S. Amrus.

Tenez, or *Tenes*, see *Tennis*.

Tenezza, t. Morocco; 43 WSW. Morocco.

Ten Jurisdictions, (*League of the*), one of the three districts, into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided, comprising the N. part. Notwithstanding its name, it consists of only 7 jurisdictions, 6½ inhabited by German Calvinists; the other half by Catholics. Pop. 15,000.

Tensong, t. China, of the third rank, Ho-nan; 20 SE. Ho-nan.

Teng, t. China, of the third rank, Chan-tong; 37 SE. Tci-ngin.

Teng, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 17 WSW. Ou-tcheou.

Tengalle, s p. Ceylon, on SE. part. Lon. 80. 48. E. Lat. 6. 3. N. Pop. 300.

Te-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, Hou-quang; 550 S. Peking. Lon. 113. 17. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

Te-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-si; 20 SW. Nan-kang.

Teng-tchouen, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,182 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 49. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Tengapatam, t. Hind., on the sea coast, in Travancore; 20 SW. Travancore.

Tengi, t. Persia, Schirvan; 25 N. Scamachie.

Tengmo, small isl. on east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 52. E. Lat. 63. 10. N.

Tengzegzet, see *Tenzegzet*.

Tenine, t. S. A., Tucuman; 20 SW. St. Yago del Estero.

Tenis, lake, Rus. Tartary, 60 m. in circ. Lon. 74. 4. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Tenna, r. which rises in the Apennines, and crossing the marquisate of Ancona, runs into the Adriatic, about 4 ENE. Fermo.

Tenneah, t. Bengal; 35 N. Midnapour.

Tenneberg, castle, Gotha; 4 SW. Gotha.

Tennelieres, t. France, in Aube; 4 E. Troyes.

Tennesberg, v. Bav.; 7 E. Pfreimt. Pop. 800.

Tennessee, r. U. S., which rises from the Alleghany mountains, on the borders of N. C. It crosses the state of Tennessee in a SW. direction, enters Alabama, then pursues a westerly course for 150 or 200 miles, then takes a northern course, crosses the state of Tennessee again, and the western part of the state of Kentucky, and joins the Ohio, 12 m. below the Cumberland, and 46 above the Mississippi. It is about 1,100 miles long, & navigable for steam boats, at high swells, 259 miles to Florence, in Alabama, at the lower end of the Muscle shoals, and for boats at all seasons. Here it widens, and becomes too shallow for boats to pass when the water is low. Above the shoals, boats pass without obstruction 250 miles to the Suck, or Whirl, where the river breaks through the Cumberland mountains. Just as the river enters the mountains, a great rock projects from the northern shore, which causes a sudden bend in the river. The water is thrown with great violence against the southern shore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the whirl. The river is here compressed to the width of about 70 feet. Boats ascend and descend the whirl without great difficulty.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S., bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina & Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, & W. by the Mississippi. Lon. 81. 28. to 91. 37. W. Lat. 35. to 36. 30. N.; 420 miles long, and 102 broad. Sq. miles about 40,000. Pop. in 1790, 35,691; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261,727; in 1820, 420,813: slaves 69,064. Militia 36,146.

This state is divided by the Cumberland mountains into two divisions, East Tennessee and West Tennessee.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>East Tennessee.</i>		<i>Chief towns.</i>
	1810.	1820.	
	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	
Anderson	3,959	4,668	Clinton
Bledsoe	8,839	4,005	Pikeville
Blount	3,259	11,258	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	4,244	Jacksonburg
Carter	4,190	4,835	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	5,508	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	4,892	Newport
Granger	6,397	7,651	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	11,221	Greenville
Hamilton		821	
Hawkins	7,643	10,949	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	8,953	Dandridge
Knox	10,171	13,034	Knoxville
M'Minn		1,623	Calhoun
Marion		3,888	Marion
Monroe		2,529	Tellico Plains
Morgan		1,676	
Rhea	2,504	4,215	Washington
Roane	5,581	7,895	Kingston
Sevier	4,595	4,772	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	7,015	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	9,557	Jonesborough
	101,367	135,312	
	<i>West Tennessee.</i>		
	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	
Bedford	8,242	16,012	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	20,154	Nashville
Dickson	4,516	5,190	Charlotte
Franklin	5,730	16,571	Winchester

Giles	4,536	12,558	Pulaski
Hardin		1,462	Vernon
Hickman	2,583	6,080	Reynoldsburg
Humphries	1,511	4,067	Williamsburg
Jackson	5,401	7,593	Lawrenceb'g
Lawrence		3,271	Fayetteville
Lincoln	6,104	14,761	Clarksville
Montgomery	8,021	12,219	Columbia
Maury	10,359	22,141	Monroe
Overton	5,643	7,188	
Perry		2,384	
Robertson	7,270	9,938	Springfield
Rutherford	10,265	19,552	MURFREESBORO'
Shelby		354	
Smith	11,649	17,580	Carthage
Stuart	4,262	8,397	Dover
Sumner	13,792	19,211	Gallatin
Warren	5,725	10,348	M'Minnville
Wayne		2,459	
White	4,028	8,701	Sparta
Williamson	13,153	20,640	Franklin
Wilson	11,952	18,730	Lebanon
	160,360	287,501	

Towns. Murfreesborough is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns in West Tennessee are Nashville, Franklin, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarkesville, Carthage, & Gallatin; in East Tennessee, Knoxville, Jonesborough, Greenville, & Rogersville.

Education, &c. Four colleges have been incorporated in this state, at Knoxville, Nashville, Greenville, and in Washington county. There are academies at Knoxville, Nashville, Carthage, Murfreesborough, Rogersville, Gallatin, Fayetteville, and near Franklin, Springfield, Lebanon, and Clarkesville. The principal denominations of Christians in Tennessee are Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives; the members of each, together with the governor, are chosen biennially, on the first Thursday in August and the day succeeding. The meeting of the general assembly is on the third Monday in September.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, French-Broad, Notahacky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Duck, Reelfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

Face of the country. Tennessee is marked by bold features. It is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west, and the fine rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part, known by the name of *East Tennessee*, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. Of these mountains the Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. Stone, Yellow, Iron-Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains join each other, and form, in a direction nearly NE. and SW., the eastern boundary of the state. North-west of these, and separated from each other by valleys of from 5 to 15 m. wide, are Bay's mountain, Copper Ridge, Clinch mountain, Powell's mountain, and Welling's Ridge.

The last four terminate N. of Tennessee river. They are all encircled by valleys, which open passages for rivers and roads, and which, together with the numerous cascades, render the views very sublime. Caves of great depth and extent are found throughout the state.

Soil and productions. The geological formation of this state is wholly secondary, except a small portion of the eastern part, which is transition, and numerous spots on the banks of rivers, which are alluvial. A considerable portion of the state is bedded on limestone. A large deposit of gypsum has been discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is so abundant as to form a great article of commerce. There are several mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs. The soil in a country so uneven must be very various. The western part of the state has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern part, the mountains are lean, but there are many fertile valleys. There is a great profusion of natural timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c., and in many places are great quantities of cane remarkably thick and strong. The state also abounds with medicinal plants, such as snake-root, ginseng, Carolina pink, angelica, senna, annise, spikenard, &c. Tennessee is also well supplied with animals and birds of various kinds, and the rivers abound in divers sorts of fish.—The great business of the state is agriculture. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, which are the staple commodities. The inhabitants also raise a plentiful supply of grain, grass, and fruit. They export cotton, tobacco, and flour in considerable quantities; also saltpetre and many other articles. The principal commerce is carried on through the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and from them through the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This state also supplies Kentucky, Ohio, &c. with cotton for inland manufactures; and from East Tennessee considerable numbers of cattle are sent to the seaports on the Atlantic. It is probable that a new avenue to commerce will soon be opened, by means of roads or a canal, between the Tennessee river and the navigable waters of the Tombeckbee.

Climate. The climate is generally healthy. In East Tennessee the air is so tempered by the mountain air on one side, and by refreshing breezes from the gulf of Mexico on the other, that this part of the state has one of the most desirable climates in North America. The middle part resembles Kentucky in climate. The winter in Tennessee resembles the spring in New England. Snow seldom falls to a greater depth than 10 inches, or lies longer than 10 days. Cumberland river has been frozen over but three times since the country was settled. Cattle are rarely sheltered in winter. In the western parts there are some low bottoms, on which the inhabitants are subject to bilious fevers, and fever and ague in the autumn.

Indians. The Chickasaws possess all the western parts of this state, between the Missis-

issippi and Tennessee. The Cherokees own a large tract near the southeast part, on the Hiwassee.

Tennessee Ridge, mountains in the state of Tennessee, between the rivers Tennessee and Cumberland.

Tennis, (an. *Tennessus*,) t. Egypt; 28 SE. Damietta. Lon. 32. 14. E. Lat. 31. 2. N. It is situated on an island in a lake of the same name; once a large city, built by the Romans, on the site of a more ancient Egyptian town. Here are at present nothing but ruins, which the neighbouring inhabitants are constantly digging up and removing for building near.

Tennis, lake, Egypt, 55 m. long, and 7 wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, separated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

Tennis, or *Tniss*, (supposed an. *Cartenna* and *Jol*, or *Julia Cæsarea*,) s-p. Algiers, in Tremecen, at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Mediterranean, opposite to a small island; 24 W. Shershell, 110 W. Algiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 36. 33. N. Before the Turkish conquests, it was the metropolis of one of the petty royalties of this country; though a few miserable hovels are all that remains of it at present. Tennis has been long famous for the many loads of corn that are shipped off from thence to Christendom.

Tennoltei, t. Thibet; 63 NE. Harachar Hotun.

Tennstedt, t. Pru. Saxony, Erfurt; 12 NW. Erfurt, 14 E. Mulhausen. Pop. 3,000.—Native, John Aug. Ernesti.

Teno, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, 56 WNW. Wardhuys.

Teno, r. Chili, N. branch of the Mataquito.

Tenos, now *Tino*.

Tenremond, see *Dendermond*.

Tensa, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 10 leagues SE. Tunja, 14 from Santa Fe de Bogota. It is a considerable town, situated in a healthy and pleasant plain. In its territory are the celebrated mines of the fine emeralds of Somondoro.

Tensaw, the eastern outlet of the Mobile. It branches off 6 or 7 miles below Fort Stoddart, and flows into Mobile bay, 5 or 6 east of the western branch. Its channel is deeper and wider than that of the western branch.

Tensaw, r. Louisiana, which flows SSW. a few miles from the Mississippi, and unites with the Ouachitta, at the junction of the Ocatahoola.

Tensaw, (*Nine Brothers of*,) channel, which unites the N. end of lake Chetimaches with the Atchafalaya.

Tensaw, p-t. Baldwin co. Alabama, near Mobile bay; W. 1,024.

Tensift, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Safi.

Tensites, mt. Africa, Morocco, on the borders of Sugulmessa; 60 E. Morocco.

Tentamood, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 35 SE. Rajamundry.

Ten-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong; 250 SE. Peking. Lon. 120. 44. E. Lat. 37. 48. N. This city is built on the sea-shore, and has a convenient harbour, with a strong garrison, & several vessels, which guard

the gulf. Within its district are 8 towns, 1 of the second order, and 7 of the third. Part of these cities are on the continent, the others are seaports.

Tenterden, t. Eng., Kent; 26 ESE. Tunbridge, 56 SE. London. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 2,786. It is remarkable for its lofty steeple, on which a beacon was erected in the time of the Spanish invasion. It is a corporation town, and has a market on Friday.

Tentoli, t. Celebes, near north extremity, on west coast, which gives name to a road. Lat. 1. N.

Tentugal, t. Portugal, Beira; 7 WNW. Coimbra. Pop. 2,605.

Tentyra, see *Dendera*.

Tenume, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 40 N. Aniza.

Tenya, t. Africa, in Foota. Lon. 10. 25. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Ten-yang, t. Corea; 73 ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tenzegzel, t. Algiers; 16 S. Tremecen.

Teotzinco, t. Mexico, in Puebla, where a bloody battle was fought between the natives and the Spaniards under Cortez; 20 E. Tlascalala.

Teolo, t. Italy, in Padua; 7 SSW. Padua.

Teoly, t. Hind., in Gohud; 15 SE. Gwalior.

Teomahal, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Teona, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 56. 47. N.

Teo-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 40 WNW. Tein.

Teopiscan, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 60 SE. Chiapa.

Teopixca, t. Guatemala, Chiapa; 42 S. Chiapa. It is a large town, inhabited wholly by Indians.

Teos, see *Sigagik*, & *Bodrun*.

Teotalco, t. Mexico; 75 S. Mexico. Pop. 600.

Teotihuacan, t. Mexico; 23 NE. Mexico.

Teozaqualco, t. Mexico, Guaxaca; 200 SE. Mexico. Pop. 300 families.

Tepeaca, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 15 SSE. Puebla de los Angeles. Pop. 700 families. It is a considerable town, and has several woollen manufactories.

Tepel, or *Teopel*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen, on the small river Tepel; 25 NW. Pilsen. Pop. 1,557.

Tepetistac, t. Mexico, in Guadalajara; 60 N. Guadalajara.

Tepexi, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 91 SE. Mexico. Lon. 97. 59. W. Lat. 18. 21. N. Pop. upwards of 2,000.

Te-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 32 ENE. Te.

Tepique, or *Tepio*, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 5 N. Xalisco.

Tepiru, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 18 NW. St. Yago del Estero.

Tepkas, Russian settlement in N. America, on E. side of Beering's strait. Lon. 112. 4. E. Lat. 66. N.

Teplitz, or *Toeplitz*, or *Teplice*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 14 WNW. Leitmeritz, 40 NW. Prague. Lon. 13. 51. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 2,323. It belongs to the prince of Clary, and has several warm sulphureous springs, and is a celebrated watering place.—Near it the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762.

Teplitz, t. Hungary, 11 SE. Kesmark. P. 1,046.

Teplitz, t. Hungary; 40 NNE. Trentschin.

Teplitz, t. Stiria; 8 S. Cilley.

Teplitz, t. Carniola; 5 SW. Neustadtl.

Teplitz, t. Croatia; 8 S. Varasdin.

Tepoti, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Paraguay.

Tepozcohila, t. Mexico; 150 SSE. Mexico. Lon. 79. 51. W. Lat. 17. 16. N. Pop. about 2,500.

Teppelwoda, see *Toppliwoda*.

Tepton, t. Thibet; 30 NW. Sgigatchee, 54 E. Changlassee.

Tepwia, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 10. E. Lat. 1. 4. S.

Tequaltichi, t. Mexico, in Guadalajara; 33 E. Guadalajara. Lon. 102. 30. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Tequery Bay, bay on SE. coast of Cuba, near Cape Cruz.

Tequendema, (*Cataract of*), a remarkable fall of the Bogota or Funza, New Grenada; about 15 SW. Santa Fe de Bogota. The river rises in the great plain in which Santa Fe de Bogota is situated. A little above the fall the breadth is diminished from 140 to 35 feet, when with accumulated force it rushes down a perpendicular rock at two bounds, to the astonishing depth of 600 feet, into a dark unfathomable gulf, out of which the river again issues under the name of the Meta. In the fall of this river may be observed a strange variety of climate. The plain of Bogota is covered with crops of wheat, with oaks, elms, and other productions of a temperate region: at the foot of the fall are seen the palms of the equinoctial low lands. The loneliness of the spot, the dreadful noise, the dense mass of vapour, and the beauty of the vegetation, render this situation one of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in Andes.

Tequepa, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, on a river near the Pacific ocean; 80 SE. Zacatula. Lon. 102. 26. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Tequia, t. New Grenada; 32 SW. Pamplona.

Ter, r. Spain, which rises in the county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 20 E. Gerona.

Tera, small river, Spain, which runs into the Orbea, in the province of Leon.

Terain, r. France, which runs into the Oise, near Creil.

Terakaco, peninsula, on E. coast of New Zealand, of which Cape Table forms the eastern point.

Teramo, t. Naples, cap. Abruzzo Ultra; 22 NNE. Aquila, 108 N. Naples. Lon. 13. 49. E. Lat. 42. 37. N. Pop. 5,246. Bp. see.

Terane, (an. *Terenuthis*), t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 18 NW. Cairo, 48 S. Faoua. Lon. 30. 45. E. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Terano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 W. Bisignano.

Terasarsuk, t. East Greenland. Lon. 43. W. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Teraspurg, t. Austria; 2 N. Egenburg.

Terasso, see *Tarsus*.

Ter-Burg, see *Burg*.

Tercera, or *Terceira*, one of the Azores islands, supposed to have derived its name from its standing the third in this cluster of islands, in point of situation, though the first in dignity.

It is 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Pop. 28,900. Its figure is almost circular, the coasts high, and so surrounded with craggy rocks, that it is deemed impregnable; every accessible part on the coast being defended by strong forts, heavy cannon, and a numerous and regular garrison. The only tolerable port in the whole island is the harbour of Angra. The island is fertile, pleasant, and healthy; the very rocks, which elsewhere are dry and barren, produce here vines, though not equal to those raised in the Canaries and Madeira. The land yields large crops of wheat and other grain, pasture for cattle, and a prodigious variety of lemons, oranges, and all those fruits peculiar to hot and cold climates, which are observed to be propagated to the greatest advantage in temperate countries. Besides Angra, there are several other towns and large villages in Tercera, with a number of forts and garrisons. Lon. 27. 13. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Tercera, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Sierra Leone.

Tercero, r. S. A., which rises in Tucuman, and joins the Salado on the borders of Paraguay.

Terchiz, or *Tershiz*, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 120 WNW. Herat. Lon. 57. 12. E. Lat. 35. N. It was formerly a celebrated fortress, and supposed to be impregnable, from the extraordinary height of the walls, & the breadth and depth of the ditches which surrounded it.

Terdopio, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 12 ESE. Lumello.

Terebinthine Vale, (anciently the *Valley of Elah*), a vale of Palestine, a few miles west of Jerusalem.

Terecol, t. Hind., in Concan; 16 NNW. Goa.

Terek, mt. Asia, between Great and Little Bukharia.

Terella, t. Naples, Molise; 4 N. Molise.

Terenate, t. Mexico, Senora; N. of Arispe.

Teressa, see *Terressa*.

Teresa, t. Spain, Valencia; 10 NW. Segorbe. Pop. 2,200.

Terfowa, t. Africa, in Tunis; 120 S. Tunis.

Terfowy, t. Nubia; 150 S. Syene. Lon. 34. 5. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Terga, t. Morocco, on the Morbeya; 90 N. Morocco.

Terga, see *Hair*.

Tergarry, t. Hind., Bednore; 14 SE. Simogu.

Tergeste, now *Trieste*.

Tergestinus Sinus, now *Gulf of Trieste*.

Tergil, t. A. Turkey, in Erzerum; 30 E. Palu, 70 NNE. Diarbekir.

Tergosyl, t. Walachia, on the Syl; 40 NW. Brancovani, 68 S. Hermanstadt.

Ter-Goud, or *Ter-Gouw*, see *Goud*.

Tergovitz, or *Tergovista*, t. Walachia, where the waiwode has a palace; 64 SE. Hermanstadt, 180 ENE. Belgrade. Lon. 25. 29. E. Lat. 45. 3. N. Pop. 5,000.

Terhalten, small isl. near the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 20. S.

Terheyden, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 3 N. Breda. Pop. 1,889.

Terina, ancient city, Naples, on a gulf, to which it gave name; now Gulf of St. Eufemia.

Terkat, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 20 NW. Tocat.

Terkela, r. Africa, which joins the Taflet, 20 S. Togda.

Terki, or *Terek*, or *Turk*, (an. *Alonta*,) r. Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and runs into the Caspian sea, near Turkin.

Terki, see *Turkin*.

Terkiri, lake, Thibet, 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 91. 14. E. Lat. 32. N.

Terkul, r. Russia, which runs into the Ural, at Uralsk, in Caucasus.

Terlizzi, t. Naples, in Bari; 7 SE. Trani. Pop. 8,839.

Terlon, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, about 3 miles below Landrecy.

Termaly, t. Mysore; 15 NE. Anantpour.

Termande, t. Flanders. Pop. 5,028.

Termed, or *Tarmad*, or *Toormooz*, (an. *Alexandria Oxiana*,) t. Grand Bukharia, at the union of two large rivers, whose united streams form the Jihon; the capital of a considerable district; 50 N. Balk, 130 S. Samarcand. Lon. 65. 48. E. Lat. 37. 30. N. In 1221, this town was besieged by Jenghis Khan, and after 11 days, taken by assault; after which the conqueror put most of the inhabitants to the sword, and destroyed the town. It was rebuilt in the following century.

Termeh, or *Karmili*, (an. *Thermodon*,) r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Black sea, 30 NE. Samsoun.

Termigon, t. Savoy, on the Arc; 12 ENE. St. Andre. Pop. 1,011.

Termination Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, so named by Capt. Vancouver, as being the termination of his researches on SW. coast of New Holland, near which it lies. Lon. 122. 8. E. Lat. 34. 32. S.

Termine, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 10 SE. Avellino.

Termini, (an. *Himera*,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, situated on the north coast; 18 E. Palermo. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 38. 5. N. Pop. 8,700. H. 1,859. It is celebrated for its hot mineral springs; is surrounded with walls, has a tolerable port, and exports corn, olive oil, &c.

Termini, r. Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little W. of Termini.

Termini, see *Termoli*.

Terminos, lake or bay, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92. 46. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

Termiova, t. Istria; 18 NE. Pedena.

Termoli, or *Termini*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 57 W. Vieste, 84 NNE. Naples. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 42. 2. N. Bp. see.

Tern, r. Eng., which rises in Staffordshire, 5 NE. Drayton, and runs into the Severn, 7 miles below Shrewsbury.

Tern, see *Tyran*.

Ternalla, t. Hind., Mysore; 45 E. Rettinghery.

Ternate, isl. in the E. Indian sea, in the possession of the Dutch, and the principal, though not the largest, among those called Moluccas or Spice islands, of a circular form, and about 18 miles in circumference. In the centre is a lofty volcanic mountain, whose base extends almost to the sea every way. The productions are cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, oranges, and other fruits; but the principal article of commerce is cloves; many birds of paradise, and other beautiful birds, are found here, and plenty of game. This island was first settled by the

Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the island is subject. The Europeans have two forts, called *Orange*, and *Terloeke*, between which is a lake, called *Sasse*, 3 miles in circumference, and 60 fathoms deep, separated from the sea by a narrow dike, which the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt to cut through, to form a port. On this island are 3 mosques, and a Dutch church, but no place of worship for the Portuguese. The province or government of Ternate includes the islands of Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian, which are what are properly the Moluccas; they are the original places of growth of the finer spices. This island suffered greatly in August, 1770, by earthquakes. Lon. 127. 10. E. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Ternavasso, t. Piedmont; 6 NE. Carmagnola.

Ternay, (*Bay of*,) bay or harbour on E. coast of Chinese Tartary. The Dutch navigators called it *Port Acqueis*. Lon. 137. 20. E. Lat. 45. 13. N.

Ternberg, mt. Austria, near the river Enns; 6 S. Steyr.

Terneuse, t. & fortress, Neth., in Zealand, on W. branch of the Scheldt, called the *Hondt*; 12 SE. Flushing, 25 WNW. Antwerp. Pop. 1,045.

Terni, t. Papedom, in Spoleto; 14 SSW. Spoleto, 40 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 37. E. Lat. 2. 34. N. Pop. 7,000. It is situated between two arms of the Nera, and, therefore, anciently called *Interamnium*, or *Interamna*. It is well built, and the see of a bishop. Its greatest trade consists in oil, besides which it also reaps considerable advantage from its excellent vineyards. This was the birth-place of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, and of Tacitus the famous historian. Between 6 and 7 Italian miles from Terni, to the NW., close by the little town of Cesi, is *Mount Eolo*, remarkable for its cool breezes.

Ternier, t. Savoy; 5 SSW. Geneva.

Ternois, (*Le*,) r. France, which runs into the Canche, near Hesdin.

Ternoskaio, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 136 ENE. Azoph.

Ternova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 95 E. Sophia, 200 NW. Constantinople. Lon. 25. 24. E. Lat. 43. N. This town was anciently one of the strongest in the country, and the residence of the princes; at present it is thinly inhabited, and the fortifications are ruined. It is the residence of an ecclesiastic, who is called the archbishop of Bulgaria.

Ternova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, on the Peneus; 5 WNW. Larissa. Pop. 6,000.

Terodant, see *Tarudant*.

Teroe, t. Bengal; 25 E. Ramgur.

Terouanne, see *Therouanne*.

Terowa, t. island of Jukseilon, near E. coast; the usual residence of a Siamese governor or viceroy. Here is a pagoda, with about 20 priests. Lat. 8. 13. N.

Terpeling, t. Thibet; 8 SW. Painom Jeung.

Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo, isl. in S. Pacific ocean, and the most westerly as well as the largest of those called *New Hebrides*; 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The land of it, especially the W. side, is exceedingly high and mountainous: and in many places the hills

rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every other part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Lon. 106. 45. to 167. 32. E. Lat. 14. 40. to 15. 40. S.

Terra Firma. Under this name was formerly comprehended a vast extent of country, and, considered as a government under the authority of the crown of Spain, including several extensive provinces, and three audiences, which were fixed at Panama, Quito, and Santa Fé de Bogota; the large provinces were Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Popayan, Quito, and New Grenada, all of which were again subdivided into several smaller provinces or jurisdictions.

Terra Firma, pr. S. America, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by the river and gulf of Darien, which separates it from the province of Carthagena, S. by Popayan and the Pacific ocean, and W. by the Pacific ocean and province of Veragua. It is divided into the 3 provinces of Veragua, Panama, and Darien; which see. The whole country is an alternate mixture of valleys and hills of different heights, with abundance of rivers running towards each sea. The climate is very hot, yet the humidity is greater, in proportion, than the heat, consequently the air must be rendered unwholesome.

Terra del Fuego, "The land of fire," isl. so called by Magellan because he perceived many fires during the night, which he supposed to be the volcanoes on the mountains. It is a large isl. separated from the southern extremity of America by a narrow sea, called the *Straits of Magellan*. It is divided by narrow straits into 11 or more islands, and extends 300 miles from east to west, and from 100 to 200 from north to south. The aspect of the country is represented as dreary and uncomfortable, consisting of a chain of stupendous rocks, and continually covered with snow. The inhabitants go naked, and paint their bodies with the most gorgeous colours. Those on the south side are said to be uncivilized, treacherous, and barbarous; while those on the opposite side are simple, affable, and perfectly harmless. The skins of wild animals are sometimes used to cover their bodies, upon occasions of extraordinary pomp; and their tents are made of poles, disposed in a conical form, covered with skins, or the bark or leaves of trees. Lon. 64. 40. to 74. 57. W. Lat. 52. 30. to 55. 35. S.

Terra de Natal, see *Natal*.

Terra Magellanica, see *Patagonia*.

Terracina, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 26 W. Sezza, 47 SE. Rome. Pop. 9,000. Bp. see. It is situated at the southern extremity of the Pontine marshes; partly on an eminence, in a picturesque situation, but rendered unhealthy by the surrounding marshes. It was anciently the capital of the Volsci, and named *Anxur*. The Greeks called it *Trachyna*, corrupted into *Terracina*. Being built on a rock, in the reign of Tiberius, 20,000 persons were killed by the fall of a theatre. It had once a harbour; but that is now choaked up; near Terracina are considerable fragments of the *Via Appia*, made from Rome to Capua. This road was paved with hard stone of various sizes, but uniformly 12 inches in thickness; and was wide enough for two carriages.

Terra Nieva, bay in Hudson's bay. Lon. 67. W. Lat. 62. 4. N.

Terra dos Fumos, tract of country on SE. of Africa, N. Natal.

Terra Nova, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 14 ESE. Alicata, 50 W. Syracuse. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 9,000. It is situated in a gulf or bay of the Mediterranean, near the site of the ancient *Gela*, and is noted for its export of sulphur; and also exports wine, corn, and fruits.

Terra Nuova, (an. *Olbia*), t. Sardinia; 57 ENE. Sassari, 102 N. Cagliari. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 40. 52. N. It is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of which is the harbour, built on the ruins of *Civita*, an ancient episcopal town.

Terra Nuova, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea on S. coast, Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. N.

Terra Nuova, t. Tuscany; 20 SE. Florence.

Terra del Palucci, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on the site of the ancient *Pelinus*.

Terra Vecchia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 2 S. Cariati Nuovo.

Terrantona, t. Spain, Aragon; 8 SE. Ainsa.

Terranuova, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 N. Bisignano.

Terraon, or *Torraon*, (O,) t. Portugal, Alentejo; 24 NW. Beja.

Terrapour, t. Hind., Baglana; 32 N. Besseen.

Terrasse, (La,) t. France, in Isere; 13 NNE. Grenoble.

Terrasson, t. France, seat of a tribunal in Dordogne; 18 NE. Montignac, 25 E. Perigueux. Lon. 1. 23. E. Lat. 45. 7. N. Pop. 2,398.

Terraube, t. France, in Gers; 4 SW. Lectoure, 16 N. Auch. Pop. 1,120.

Terre Napoleon, tract on E. coast of New Holland, having, including its windings, about 50 leagues of coast, with appearance of barrenness. Lon. 140. 10. to 138. 58. E. Lat. 37. 36. to 35. 40. S.

Terre Haute, p-t. & cap. Vigo co. Indiana, on the Wabash, 2 miles below Fort Harrison, W. 796. It was laid out in 1816, and contained, in 1817, 15 or 20 houses. It has a very fine situation.

Terrebonne, t. L. Canada; 12 NNW. Montreal. It is pleasantly situated on a projecting point of land, and contains a church, and about 150 houses, generally well built, and has some traffic.

Terregles, t. Scot., in Dumfries-shire; 2 W. Dumfries.

Terreschow, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 16 NE. Pilsen.

Terressa, one of the Nicobar islands, about 15 miles long, and from 2 to 5 broad, of an oval form. Lon. 93. 36. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Terria, or *Tellia Gurhy*, t. Hind., in the pass which divides Bengal from Bahar. Lon. 87. 37. E. Lat. 25. 15. N.

Terriagully, t. Bengal; 20 NW. Rajemal.

Terriah, t. Hind., Rohilcund; 7 S. Bereilly.

Terriani, district, Hind., between Bengal and Nepal, thinly peopled.

Terrier, t. Africa, on the Senegal; 25 S. Cayar.

Terrier Rouge, t. St. Domingo; 15 ESE. Cape Français.

Terrimungalum, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 25 N. Tritchinopoly.

Terriore, t. & fortress, Hind., in the Carnatic ; 24 N. Tritchinopoly, 87 SW. Pondicherry. Lon. 73. 45. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Terrya, t. Bengal ; 30 S. Beyhar.

Terryville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va. ; W. 267.

Terryville, see *Lombardy Grove*.

Tersa, small river, Russia, which runs into the Medveditza, in the country of the Cosacs. Lon. 44. 34. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Terschueren, t. Guelderland ; 7 E. Amersfort.

Tersekan, r. Russia, which runs into the Ischim, Lon. 67. 34. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Tershiz, see *Terchiz*.

Tersoos, see *Tarsus*.

Tertiveri, t. Naples, Capitanata ; 7 NW. Troja.

Tertry, v. France, in Aisne ; 9 W. St. Quentin. Here king Thierry was defeated by Pepin, in 687.

Tertua, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 34 E. Bahar.

Terveere, see *Veere*.

Teruel, (an. *Turbula*), t. Spain, in Aragon, at the conflux of the Guadalaviar and the Alhambra ; 72 S. Saragossa, 124 E. Madrid. Lon. 1. W. Lat. 40. 32. N. Pop. 5,500. Bp. see. It is defended by a citadel. In the year 1365, on the 25th of April, it was taken and pillaged by Peter, king of Castile ; in memorial of which the inhabitants keep the day a strict fast.

Tervis, t. Istria ; 8 W. Mitterburg.

Terum, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 35 WSW. Schibam.

Tervola, t. Sweden, Kemi ; 116 N. Kemi.

Terwalde, t. Neth., Guelderland ; 12 S. Hattem.

Terza, t. Naples, Otranto ; 13 SE. Matera.

Terzo, t. Piedmont ; 2 SW. Acqui.

Terzowitz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz ; 7 SSE. Rakonitz.

Tsakon, t. Africa, Nalus, on the Nuno Tristao.

Teschar, t. Lahore ; 42 ESE. Bullauspour.

Teschen, circle, Aust. Galicia ; bounded N. by the principality of Ratibor, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary, and W. by Moravia. Pop. 133,533. H. 16,256. Sq. m. 740. It is for the most part hilly, the Moravian chain terminating near Jablunkau, on the southern part, where also begin the Carpathian mountains. On the other hand, the northern part is very swampy, and overrun with lakes and meres ; notwithstanding which, there are several fertile spots. It abounds likewise in wood.

Teschen, or *Teissin*, t. Aust. Silesia, which gives name to a circle ; 26 SE. Ratibor, 30 E. Troppau. Lon. 18. 41. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 5,379. It contains 1 Lutheran, and 4 Catholic chh., a Catholic and Lutheran gymnasium, 2 convents, and a school for the sons of genteel families. It is situated on the Elsa, partly in a valley & partly on a hill, and surrounded by a morass. The inhabitants carry on some commerce in leather, wood, and wine. Here is a manufacture of fire arms, and a particular kind of fusil, called, from the town, *Teschins*.—In the year 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor Joseph II. and the king of Prussia.

Teschen, *Teschenau*, or *Dessra*, t. Bohemia, in Tabor ; 14 SE. Tabor. Pop. 800.

Teschonovitz, t. Prussia ; 18 ESE. Ortelsburg.

Tescuco, see *Tezcucuo*.

Tese, see *Test*.

Tesegdel, t. Morocco, situated on a sharp rock, supposed to be impregnable ; 20 S. Mogador, 80 WNW. Morocco.

Teseni, t. Natolia ; 34 SE. Degnizlu.

Teseren, t. Africa, Tafilet ; 50 NNW. Tafilet.

Tesia, t. New Mexico ; 45 ESE. Santa Cruz.

Tesin, t. Syria, celebrated for its olive oil ; 18 NE. Antioch.

Tesino, or *Tessin*, t. Tyrol ; 24 NE. Trent.

Teskela, t. Finland ; 70 E. Biorneborg.

Teskowa, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 40 E. Lucko.

Tesoro, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 75. 46. W. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Tess, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 8 N. Muglitz.

Tessailah, t. Algiers ; 20 S. Oran.

Tessalon, see *Thessalon*.

Tessé, t. France, Sarte ; 15 SW. Le Mans.

Tessermuit, isl. near SW. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 44. 20. W. Lat. 59. 59. N.

Tesset, t. & district, Africa, in Sabara ; 170 S. Morocco. Lon. 7. W. Lat. 15. 24. N.

Tessin, *Ticino*, or *Tesino*, (an. *Ticinus*), r. Switz. and Italy, which rises from Mount St. Gothard, traverses the Swiss canton of Tessin, and flows into the Lago Maggiore. Issuing from the S. end of that lake, it forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and the Sardinian States, till it joins the Po below Pavia. It is navigable to the lake.

Tessin, or *Ticino*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Uri, NE. by Grisons, SE. and S. by Austrian Italy, SW. by Sardinian Milanese, and W. by Valais. Sq. m. 1,134. Pop. in 1808, 88,703 ; by official statement in 1818, 90,200. The inhabitants are mostly Italians, and Catholics. It is composed of what were formerly called the Italian bailiwicks, which, though long subject to Switzerland, were not formed into a canton till 1815. It is divided into 8 districts, Mendrisio, Lugano, Pallemagia, Locarno, Bellinzona, Riviera, Blegno, and Levantina. Bellinzona is the capital. It is extremely mountainous, the ramifications of the Alps dividing it into more than 20 distinct valleys. It has a mild climate ; is well watered and fertile ; and no country is more remarkable for scenery at one time rich and beautiful, at another awful and sublime. The government has heretofore been unfavourable ; the inhabitants ignorant and indolent, and cultivation backward. The mountains are covered with forests of chesnuts, the fruit of which, joined to the maize of the valleys, forms the chief food of the inhabitants. Vines, mulberries, figs, and almonds, all succeed here. The only manufacture is straw hats.

Tessin, t. Mecklenburg ; 18 SE. Rostock.

Tessiursak, isl. near W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 47. 30. W. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Tessowa, t. Fezzan ; 100 ESE. Mourzouk.

Tessouelle, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 5 S. Chollet.

Tessua, t. Hind., in Rohilcund ; 18 SSE. Be-reilly.

Tessuc, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 50 W. Tauris.

Tessut, see *Teceut*.

Tessy, t. France, in Channel ; 9 S. St. Lo.

Test, or *Tese*, (an. *Trisanton*,) r. England, which rises in NW. part of Hampshire, bordering on Wiltshire, and runs into Southampton Water.

Testa di Moro, small isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 53. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

Testa di Saori, t. Corsica; 7 N. Bastia.

Testenich, small island, in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

Testigos, (*Los*,) cluster of small islands about 10 leagues from the continent of S. America, and the same distance from the island of Grenada. Lon. 62. 5. W. Lat. 11. 25. N.

Testimon, t. Prussia; 16 SSE. Heilsberg.

Testoure, t. Africa, Tunis, on the Mejerdah; 40 SW. Tunis.

Teszerskey, t. Croatia; 6 SW. Novi.

Tet, r. France, which rises in the Pyrenees, a little above Mont Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, 7 E. Perpignan.

Telaus, Indians, in Louisiana, near the sources of Red river and the Platte. No. 8,200.

Telbury, see *Tedbury*.

Telcha, small river, Russia, which runs into the Iset, near Dolmatov, in Ekaterinburg.

Te-tchuen, t. Corea; 60 ENE. Han-tcheon.

Téte, fort & town, belonging to the Portuguese, in the country of Mocaranga, on the Zambese; 400 miles from its mouth. The governor of Sena generally resides here, and this is esteemed the best regulated settlement on the river.

Tête de Buch, (*La*,) t. France, in Gironde, situated on S. side of a large bay, called *The Harbour of Arcachon*, the entrance of which is dangerous on account of the sand banks; 30 SW. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,310.

Telesa, t. Mexico; 36 leagues N. Mexico. Pop. 242 families.

Tetela, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 60 SE. Mexico. Pop. 100 families.

Teterow, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 18 SW. Gustrow. Pop. 1,853.

Teterskoi, t. Russia, on the Podkamenskaia Tunguska. Lon. 101. 14. E. Lat. 59. 54. N.

Teteroa, harbour on W. coast of the island of Ulitea.

Tethuroa, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, subject to Otaheite, composed of 6 or 7 low islets near each other, not many feet above the level of the sea; abounding in cocoa-nut trees, but not in bread fruit which the inhabitants are not allowed to cultivate. The inhabitants are about 3,000, chiefly employed in catching fish, which they bring to Otaheite, and exchange for bread fruit; 24 NW. Point Venus. Lon. 149. 30. W. Lat. 17. 4. S.

Tetin, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 3 S. Beraun.

Tetitlan, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 18 SE. Compostello.

Tetiuschi, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Volga; 52 S. Kazan.

Tetrina, t. Russia, in Archangel, near the White sea; 100 NNW. Archangel.

Tetschin, or *Tetzin*, or *Dietschin*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz, on the Elbe; 15 N. Leitmeritz, 40 N. Prague. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 1,564.

Teton, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 1,263 miles from the Mississippi.

Tetons, Indians, on the Missouri, below the river Teton. No. 11,500.

Tetsi, t. Thibet; 27 E. Lassa.

Te-tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 15 S. Hou-tcheon.

Tettenhal, or *Tetnal*, v. Eng.; 2 NW. Wolverhampton. Near this village, in 957, a battle was fought between the English and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated.

Tettang, t. Wurt.; 8 N. Lindau, 18 ENE. Constance. Pop. 2,200.

Teltova, t. Macedonia; 13 W. Skopia.

Tettua Motu, cape on E. coast of New Zealand, the NE. point of Poverty Bay. Lon. 181. 30. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Tettuan, or *Tetteget*, or *Tetewen*, (an. *Jagath*,) t. Africa, on E. coast of the projecting part of Fez; 30 SE. Tangiers. Lon. 5. 27. W. Lat. 35. 20. N. Pop. about 14,000. H. 1,500. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Mediterranean, inhabited by Moors and Jews, who most of them speak Spanish; they are commercial, gentle in manners and polite. The environs of this city are planted with vineyards and gardens, kept in good order, and the fruits here are better and more carefully nurtured than in the other parts of the empire.

Tetyan Head, cape on W. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 36. E. Lat. 7. 20. N. Near it is a harbour; the entrance without danger, except such as may be seen.

Tevakun, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 45 ESE. Meschid.

Tevara, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 NE. Volturara.

Teuchern, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 18 SW. Leipsick. Pop. 450.

Tevendez, mt. in SE. part of Fez. It is part of the Atlas.

Teveney, castle, Hungary; 8 W. Presburg.

Teverone, (an. *Anio*,) r. Papedom, which joins the Tiber, 4 N. Rome. There is a beautiful cascade on this river near Tivoli. See *Tivoli*.

Tevesar, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 21. E. Lat. 2. 2. S.

Teuffel's Bruck, or *Devil's Bridge*, over the Reuss, formed of one single arch of about 22 feet radius, supported by two stupendous rocky peaks, nearly perpendicular, between which the river runs at the depth of some hundred feet; 3 miles from Urseren.

Teuffen, t. Switz., in Appenzel; 4 SSE. St. Gall, 6 NNW. Appenzel. Pop. 3,360.

Teufing, or *Tauzim*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 13 SE. Elnbogen, 22 NW. Pilsen.

Tevin, (an. *Tibium*,) t. Persian Armenia, on a small river which runs into the Aras, 15 SE. Erivan.

Teviot, r. Scot., which rises in Moss-paul, on the borders of Dumfriesshire, passes by Hawick, and joins the Tweed at Kelso. The valley which it waters, comprising the most of Roxburghshire, is called *Teviotdale*.

Teuke, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 32 E. Tabaskileki.

Teroen-souson, t. Chinese Tartary; 12 NW. Teldom.

Teupitz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on a lake; 20 S. Berlin. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 360.

Teurert, or *Tevret*, t. Fez, on the borders of Algiers; 40 ENE. Teza. Lat. 34. 2. N.

Teurteville, t. France, Channel; 6 N. Valognes.

Teuschnitz, t. Bavaria, in Upper Maine; 12 N. Culmbach, 34 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 683.

Teutitlan, t. Mexico; 195 SE. Mexico.

Teutlan, t. Mexico, Guadalupe; 50 NNW. Guadalupe.

Teutleben, t. Ger., in Gotha; 4 W. Gotha.

Teutsch Leipsh, t. Hungary; 5 E. Rosenberg.

Teutsch Pron, t. Hungary; 10 NW. Kremnitz.

Teutschdorf, t. Hungary; 5 NW. Caschau.

Teutsdorf, t. Prussia; 10 ENE. Holland.

Teuvrent, t. Africa; 14 ENE. Fez.

Teuw, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 129. 20. E. Lat. 7. 11. S.

Teuzillan, t. Mexico; 40 leagues ENE. Mexico.

Tewantapague, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 135 ESE. Guaxaca.

Tewksbury, (Indian name *Wamesit*), p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., S. of the Merrimack; 7 SW. Andover, 22 N. Boston, W. 460, Pop. 1,008.

Tewksbury, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,490.

Tewksbury, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 11 NE. Gloucester, 104 W. London. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 52. 2. N. Pop. in 1821, 4,962. It is situated at the conflux of the Severn and Avon, in a beautiful and fertile vale, on the borders of Worcestershire, besides which, 2 other small rivers run through the town, and join the Severn. It is a handsome town, consisting mostly of 3 principal streets, and the houses chiefly built of brick. The church is a noble pile of building, and one of the largest in England which is not collegiate or cathedral. Tewksbury has been long celebrated for its mustard; but it is at present chiefly distinguished for its manufacture of stockings. Here are two markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday; and it sends two members to parliament. Near this town was fought a most bloody battle between the parties of York and Lancaster, which put a final period to the power of the latter.

Texas, tract of country, N. A., claimed by Spain as a part of the Internal provinces, and included in the intendency of San Luis Potosi. It is bounded N. by Red river, E. by the state of Louisiana, S. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by the del Norte; containing upwards of 100,000 Square miles. It was settled as early as 1660; and was estimated to contain in 1807, 7,000 inhabitants; in 1820, not more than 4,000. Its towns, San Antonio, Nacodoches, and La Bahia, have gone to decay since 1812. There are some scattering Spanish presidios in this country, yet it is for the most part a wilderness. The interior towards Red river is barren, but the part towards the gulf of Mexico resembles the southern part of Louisiana.

Texel, or *Tessel*, isl. Neth., about 11 miles in length, and 6 in its greatest breadth. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 4,950. It is situated at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from North Holland by the narrow channel of Marsdiep. The soil is well fitted for sheep pasture, and it is noted for cheese. It has a capacious and good harbour and a fort, which commands the entrance; besides the petty town of the

same name, it contains six villages: the land is fertile in pasture, and the whole well secured with dikes of prodigious strength and height. Near this island was the celebrated sea-fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In 1673, a battle was fought between the fleet of Holland and the united fleets of England and France.

Texeuit, or *Teyent*, t. Morocco; 100 WNW. Morocco.

Teya, r. Austria, which rises about 3 N. Germs, passes through a part of Moravia, and runs into the March, 11 NE. Zistersdorf.

Tey-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 13 N. Han.

Teyn, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 12 WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Teynya, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 40. E. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Te-yuen, t. Corea; 93 NE. King-ki-tao.

Teza, t. Fez, with a castle; 50 NNE. Fez, 60 SE. Tetuan. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 34. 8. N. It was once a populous city, but is now much decayed, yet is still the residence of a governor and a garrison.

Tezcuco, one of the 5 lakes in the valley of Mexico, about 14 miles long, and 8 broad. On the west side, about 3 miles distant from the lake, is the city of Mexico. The depth is not in general more than from 9 to 16 feet; and the ground is so smooth that the difference of level for a mile is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in consequence of which, when the wind blows from the east with any violence, the water withdraws towards the western bank, and sometimes leaves an extent of more than half mile dry. It has been gradually diminishing since the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. The water is brackish. On its surface are floating gardens belonging to the city, which are among the most curious specimens of horticulture.

Tezcuco, or *Tezcoco*, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction, on the lake of Tezcuco; 15 ENE. Mexico. Lon. 98. 52. W. Lat. 31. 30. N. Pop. 5,000. It contains a hospital, and 2 convents, and formerly had very considerable cotton manufactories, but they have suffered by a competition with those of Queretaro. When Cortez invaded Mexico, this town was the capital of a kingdom, exceedingly rich and populous, under a nephew of Montezuma.

Tezela, t. Africa, in Algiers; 15 SW. Oran.

Tezerghé, t. Africa, Fez; 60 ESE. Teza.

Tezul, or *Tessut*, t. Fez; 35 S. Melilla.

Tezoule, (an. *Lambese*, or *Lambasa*), t. Algiers, in Constantina, the ruins of which extend nearly 3 leagues in circ.; 70 SSW. Constantina, 140 SE. Algiers. Lon. 5. 58. E. Lat. 35. 24. N. Besides the magnificent remains of several of the city gates, (which, according to the tradition of the Arabs, were 40 in all, and that when the place was in prosperity, it could send out of each of them 40,000 armed men,) there are the seats and upper part of an amphitheatre; the frontispiece of a beautiful Ionic temple, dedicated to Esculapius; a large oblong chamber with a great gate on each side of it, intended

perhaps for a triumphal arch; and the Cubbell Ar-rasah, i. e. the Cupola of the bride, as the Arabs call a little beautiful mausoleum, built in the fashion of a dome, supported by Corinthian pillars.

Tfeni, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 10 SE. Rosetta.

Tgidl, t. Arabia, in Oman; 48 N. Fartach.

Thabir, mt. Arabia; 20 S. Medina.

Thagia, t. Africa; 100 SSW. Fez.

Thagora, now *Tingoran*.

Thahar Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 15 NE. Tciticar.

Thainee, (an. *Thena*, or *Thenæ*.) t. Africa, in Tunis, on E. coast; 50 SW. El Medea, 19 SSE. Cairoan. It was built upon a low and rocky piece of ground, near 2 miles in circuit; but as the ancient materials have been employed in building of Sfax, there is scarce one piece of marble or hewn stone to be met with. This maritime city, so famous in ancient geography, is not only badly situated, but seems never to have had either port or *cothon*. The adjacent country too, is dry and barren. Here is a pretty large brook, called *Wed el Thainee*, i. e. the river of Thainee.

Thais, t. France, in Seine; 6 SE. Paris.

Thala, see *Ferre-anah*.

Thalach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzsack, 5 W. Greding.

Thalamia, t. on W. coast of Laconia.

Thale, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Bude, near the Hartz mt. Pop. 1,202.

Thalsang, t. Pru. Treves; 16 E. Treves.

Thalland, see *Dalia*.

Thalmansfeld, t. Bay.; 4 W. Thalmessing.

Thalmessing, or *Thalmessingen*, t. Bav., Upper Danube; 12 N. Aichstadt, 31 SE. Anspach. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 700.

Thambes, mt. Algiers; 30 S. Bona.

Thame, or *Tame*, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire; 13 E. Oxford, 45. NW. London. Lon. 0. 53. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 2,328. It is situated on the river Tame, which is navigable for barges; on the borders of Buckinghamshire. Market on Tuesday.—Native, chief justice Holt.

Thames, r. Connecticut, which is formed by the Shetucket and Yantic, at Norwich, and flows S. into Long Island sound, 2 miles below New London. It is navigable through its whole course.

Thames, (an. *Tamesis*.) r. England, which, according to Dr. Campbell, takes its source from four rivulets, springing up in the different parts of the Cotswold hills, and joined together, form one stream near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief spring, or what is called the *Thames-head*, is about 3 miles S. from Cheltenham, from whence it proceeds to Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, where it is joined by the Ock, Dorchester, where it receives the Tame, Wallingford, and leaving Reading to the right, a little below receives the Kennet, and soon after the Loddon; then passes Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, where it receives the Coln, near Chertsey, Weybridge, where it receives the Wey, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, where it receives the Brent, Hammersmith, Fulham, Battersea, Westminster, London, Greenwich, a little below which

it receives the Lea, Woolwich, below which it receives the Roding from Essex, and opposite to Purfleet it receives the Darent; it then passes by Gravesend, Tilbury-Fort, and at the Nore joins the Medway, where it becomes sea. The tide of this river runs as far up as Richmond, about 70 miles from the sea. Large ships of war can come up to Deptford; merchant ships of 700 or 800 tons, as far as the port at London; barges as far as Lechlade. The canal navigation of the Thames, as well as the docks and other great works connected with it, are very complicated and extensive. Length 230 miles.

Thames, r. New Zealand. Captain Cook sailed up this river in a pinnace. At about 14 miles from the entrance it is as wide as the Thames, at Greenwich. The course is from S. to N., and the entrance between Cape Colville and Point Rodney.

Thames, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Thamesbruck, or *Thomasbruck*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 8 SE. Mulhausen; 16 WNW. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 700.

Than, t. Hind., Guzerat; 55 NNE. Junagur.

Thanet, (*Island of*.) (an. *Tanetos*.) isl. Eng., situated at SE. part of Kent, and only divided from the rest of the county by the river Stour, and on the W. by a rivulet; on the N. and E. it is bounded by the sea. The extent is about 9 miles from E. to W., and 8 from N. to S. The soil is very fertile, and highly cultivated, comprising 23,000 acres of arable land, and 4,000 of marsh land chiefly applied to fattening sheep and cattle. Pop. 16,356. The towns are Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, all noted for sea bathing.

Thann, or *Dann*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 13 NNE. Befort, 18 SSW. Colmar. Pop. 3,690.

Thann, see *Tanna*.

Thannhausen, or *Tannhausen*, t. Bavaria, Upper Danube, on the Mindel; 14 N. Mindelheim, 22 E. Ulm. Lon. 10. 28. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 1,478.

Thanwald, t. Pru. Silesia, Breslau; 13 NW. Breslau.

Thaouaouis, see *Tavavis*.

Thapsacus, see *Deir*.

Thapsus, t. Africa; 90 SE. Carthage.

Tharant, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 10 ENE. Freyberg. Pop. 800.

Tharaw, t. Prussia; 13 SE. Brandenburg.

Tharnau, t. Silesia, Neisse; 1 N. Grotkau.

Thaso, or *Tasso*, (an. *Thasos*.) isl. Grecian Archipelago, situated in the gulf of Contessa, anciently called *Æria*, or *Æthria*, being famous even to a proverb, for its rich gold mines. It is 12 miles long, and 8 broad, and has a town or village of the same name. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Thaso Poulo, see *Polystilo*.

Thatcham, t. England, in Berkshire, on the road from London to Bath; 4 E. Newbury, 52 W. London. Pop. 2,104.

Thatcher, rock in the English channel, on N. side of Torbay.

Thatcher's Island, small isl. on the coast of Mass., about a mile E. Cape Ann.

Thau, salt water lake, France, in Herault,

near the Mediterranean, between Frontignan and Agde. It is 35 miles long.

Thaubastam, now *Habaseh*.

Thavenitz, t. Prussia; 9 NE. Culm.

Thauer, t. Prussia; 14 N. Soldau.

Thawaty, t. Birmah; 20 S. Mellone.

Thaumaci, see *Taumaco*.

Thaxted, t. Eng., in Essex, market on Friday, near the Chelmer; 6 N. Dunmow, 43 NNE. London. Lat. 31. 58. N. Pop. 1,733.

The, one of the suburbs of Mantua.

Theaki, see *Ithaca*.

Theakiki, or *Illinois*, r. Indiana, which rises in NE. part of Indiana, and unites with the Plein to form Illinois river.

Theang, t. Birmah; 8 S. Nellore.

Theano, or *Tiano*, (an. *Teanum Sidicinum*,) t. Naples, in Lavora; 15 N. Capua. Bp. see.

Thebaid, or *Thebais*, division of Egypt, now called *Said*.

Thebarmai, now *Urmiah*.

Thebes, city, Greece, capital of Bœotia; now *Thiva*, which see.

Thebes, ancient city and capital of Egypt, in the Thebaid, or Upper Egypt, on both sides of the Nile, about 260 S. Cairo. Thebes is famous as "the city of an hundred gates," the theme and admiration of ancient poets and historians, the wonder of travellers.—"That venerable city," in the language of Dr. Pococke, "the date of whose destruction is older than the foundation of other cities, and the extent of whose ruins, and the immensity of whose colossal fragments still offer so many astonishing objects that one is rivetted to the spot, unable to decide whither to direct the step or fix the attention." These ruins extend about 8 miles along the Nile, from each bank to the sides of the inclosing mountains, and describe a circuit of 27 miles. The most remarkable objects on the eastern side are the temples of *Carnac* and *Luxor*, and on the western side are the Memnonium, or palace of Memnon, two colossal statues, the sepulchres of the kings, and the temple of Medinet Abu.

The glory of Thebes belongs to a period prior to the commencement of authentic history. It is recorded only in the dim lights of poetry and tradition, which might be suspected of fable, did not such mighty witnesses remain to their truth. At the time of the Persian invasion, Memphis had supplanted Thebes, and the Ptolemies afterwards removed the seat of empire to Alexandria. Strabo and Diodorus described Thebes under the name of *Diospolis*, and gave such magnificent descriptions of its monuments as caused the fidelity of those writers to be called in question, till the observations of modern travellers proved their accounts to have fallen short of the reality. At present its site presents only a few scattered villages, consisting of miserable cottages, built in the courts of the temples. The ancient structures, however, remain in a state of wonderful preservation. Almost the whole extent of 8 miles along the river, is covered with magnificent portals, obelisks, decorated with the most beautiful sculpture, forests of columns, and long avenues of colossal statues. The largest of these temples, and of any in Egypt, is that at Carnac, on the

site of the ancient Diospolis. Diodorus describes it as 13 stadia, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, which nearly agrees with the observation of Denon. It has 12 principal entrances, and the body of the temple, which is preceded by a large court, consists of a prodigious hall or portico, the roof of which is supported by 134 columns, some 26, others 34 feet in circumference; 4 beautiful obelisks then mark the entrance to the shrine, which consists of three apartments, built entirely of granite. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. above Carnac is the village and temple of Luxor. This temple, though not of such vast dimensions as that of Carnac, is in a superior style of architecture, and in more complete preservation. The entrance is thought to surpass every thing else that Egypt presents. In front are the two finest obelisks in the world, formed of rose coloured granite, and rising, as Denon supposes, after allowing for the portion buried in the ground, to the height of 100 feet. But the object which most attracts attention consists in the sculptures which cover the east wing of the northern front. They contain, on a great scale, a representation of a victory, gained by one of the ancient kings of Egypt over their Asiatic enemies. The number of human figures introduced amounts to 1,500; 500 on foot, and 1,000 in chariots. The Memnonium and the temple of Medinet Abu are objects of great interest both for the grandeur of their architecture, and the richness and variety of their sculptures. In the interior of the mountains which rise behind these monuments, on the west bank of the Nile, are found objects less magnificent and imposing indeed, but not less interesting—the tombs of the kings of Thebes. Several of these have been lately opened by M. Belzoni, and were found in a state of great preservation, with mummies in the sarcophagi, as well as dispersed through the chambers. The colossal statues have excited great admiration. The largest has been broken off at the waist, and the upper part laid prostrate on the back. It measures 6 feet and 10 inches over the front, and 62 feet round the shoulders. Two other colossal statues, about 50 feet high, are seated on the plain.

Thedinghausen, t. Ger., in Brunswick, chief place of a small district, in Hoya, on S. side of the Weser, at a distance from the rest of the territories of Brunswick; 12 NNW. Hoya, 14 SE. Bremen. Pop. 1,415; of the district 3,698. Sq. m. 29.

Theifenege, t. Carinthia; 5 NE. Wolfsburg.

Theimsdorf, t. Lusatia; 6 E. Rothenburg.

Theiss, *Teisse*, *Theysse*, or *Tisza*, (an. *Tibiscus*, *Tibisis*, and *Patissus*,) r. Hungary, which rises in the county of Marmaros, in the NE. of Hungary, flows above 100 miles in a western direction, then turns to the south, and after a course of about 500 miles, joins the Danube at Salankemen, below Titul. It abounds in fish, flows through a level country, has a winding course, and is navigable to within a few miles of its source. Among its tributaries are the Szamos, Bodrog, Satwa, Zagya, Koresch, Maros, Aranka, and Bega.

Thelary, t. Hindoostan, in Bahar; 18 SW. Bahar.

Themar, t. Ger., Coburg, on the Werra; 12 SE. Meinungen. Pop. 1,037.

Themis, r. Transylvania, which runs into the Alaut, near Marienburg.

Then, r. Ger., which runs into the Weze, near Francremont.

Thena, or *Thenæ*, now *Thainee*.

Theneate el Gannim, i. e. *The Sheep Cliffs*, mountains of Africa, in the country of Sahara; 90 S. Algiers.

Thenezay, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 7 SE. Airvault, 10 NE. Partenay. Pop. 1,508.

Thengen, t. Ger., Baden; 8 N. Schaffhausen, 22 NW. Constance. Pop. 154.

Thenon, t. France, Dordogne; 6 NW. Montignac, 15 E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,348.

Thenongoun, t. Birmah; 4 SW. Ava.

Theobald's, hamlet, Eng., in Hertfordshire, on the New river; 4 W. by N. Chipping Barnet. James I. had here a magnificent seat.

Theodosia, *Feodosia*, *Caffa*, or *Kaffa*, s-p. Russia, in Taurida, on the Black sea; 76 SE. Perekop. Lon. 33. 4. E. Lat. 45. 6. N. Theodosia formerly contained 36,000 houses within its walls, and including the suburbs, 44,000. All late accounts till within a few years have stated the number of houses at 5, or 6,000; but according to Dr. Clarke the number of families, in 1800, did not exceed 50; and Reuilly states the number of houses, in 1803, at 100. When this town was first founded, it was called *Theodosia*. It was afterwards called *Caffa*, or *Kaffa*; but falling with the rest of the Crimea into the power of Russia, the name was by order of the empress changed to that of *Theodosia*, or *Feodosia*. NW. of it are some high mountains; at the foot of which it stands in a very delightful and convenient situation; but the harbour, besides a difficult bar, affords small shelter in a SE. wind.

Theodosiopolis, now *Hassan-Cala*.

Theon Soler, see *Suakem*.

Theopolis, t. S. part of Africa; 60 ENE. Bethelsdorp. Pop. 500. It is a missionary station.

Thera, now *Santorin*.

Therah, or *Turrah*, t. Hind., in Guzerat, district of Khakreze. Lon. 71. 57. E. Lat. 24. 30. N. Pop. about 15,000. H. 2,500. It is a large open town, subject to a Hindoo chief.

Therasia, now *Aspronisi*.

Theraud, t. Hind., capital of a district, in the NW. part of Guzerat. Lon. 71. 58. E. Lat. 24. 27. N. H. 2,700, or 3,000. It is the residence of a chief, surrounded by a wall and dry ditch; the palace and temple lofty, but the houses generally of only one story. The annual revenue of the chief, is stated at 20,000 rupees.

Theresa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. S.

Theresienstadt, or *Marien Theresienstadt*, or *Therespol*, or *Szabadka*, royal free town, Hungary, in Bacs; 50 N. Peter Wardein, 100 S. by E. Pest. Lon. 19. 41. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 21,753. H. 3,000. Like Debreczin it is an assemblage of villages, or rather one vast overgrown village, open, but has large barracks for lodging soldiers. All the other public buildings are a Catholic church for the Servians, a Greek church for Rascians, and a Franciscan monastery for Catholics. There is a pretty active

trade in cattle, horses, wool, and hides; there are no large manufacturing establishments. The inhabitants, partly of Servian and partly of Rascian descent, depend for their support chiefly on the extensive town lands. The total extent of this territory is 340 sq. m., while the population, including the town, hardly exceeds 30,000.

Therma, now *Saloniki*, and *Aias*.

Thermaic, (*Gulf*), now *Gulf of Saloniki*.

Thermæ Selinuntia, now *Sacca*.

Thermi, t. Natolia; 24 N. Bursa.

Thermia, (an. *Cythus*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, so called from its abounding with hot springs. Lon. 24. 32. E. Lat. 37. 20. N. Pop. about 6,000 Greeks. It is not so mountainous as some of the other islands, and the soil, when well cultivated, produces very large quantities of barley, wine, and figs. The island also affords plenty of honey, wax, partridges, a great quantity of fine silk, and as much cotton as the inhabitants require for their own use. Thermia is the see of a bishop, has its name from hot springs, and contains remarkable ruins of two ancient towns.

Thermia, t. & capital of the island of Thermia. Lon. 24. 26. E. Lat. 37. 24. N.

Thermopylae, a narrow defile or pass, Greece, leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis; between mount *Æta* and the sea; 60 N. by E. Corinth, 40 N. Thebes. It is five or six miles long, but only 50 or 60 paces, (in the narrowest part only 25 feet) wide, in the time of the Greeks, now nearly double from the retiring of the sea. The cliffs overhanging the pass, are in general, from 400 to 600 feet high. It receives its name from some *hot baths* near it. It is celebrated for a desperate resistance against the Persian army under Xerxes, made by 300 Spartans, under Leonidas, for 3 successive days. All the Spartans were slain, except one. The narrowest part of the defile was, not long since, occupied by a barrier and a Turkish guard. The place itself exhibits nothing agreeable or interesting, and the air is rendered unwholesome by mephitic exhalations.

Thermodon, now *Termeh*.

Therondels, t. France, Aveiron; 3 NE. Mur.

Therouanne, (an. *Taruenna*), t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on the Lys; 4 W. Aire, 6 S. St. Omer. Pop. 430. It was anciently the capital of the Morini, and afterwards an episcopal see, with several churches and convents; but being taken in 1553, by Charles V., he demolished it.

Thesprotia, S. part of ancient Epirus.

Thessalon, r. Canada, which runs into lake Huron, Lon. 82. 28. W. Lat. 46. 9. N.

Thessalonica, now *Saloniki*.

Thessaly, anciently *Thesalia*, *Pelasgia*, and *Pyrrhea*, now called by the Turks, *Janna*, pr. Eu. Turkey, in the north of Greece, bounded N. by Macedonia, E. by the Archipelago, S. by Livadia, and W. by Livadia and Albania. Pop. about 300,000. Sq. m. 3,490. A large part of it is included in the Turkish sandgiacat of Tricala. The principal towns are Larissa, Zeiton, Volo, Tricala, & Ambelakia. The chief river is the Peneus. Its mountains are famous in Grecian poetry and mythology. On the west is the range of Pin-

duſ; among the other mountains are Olympus, Oſſa, & Pelion. Here are the plains of Pharsalia and the delightful vale of Tempe. Theſſaly is one of the fineſt provinces of Greece, abounding in delightful mountain ſcenery, with beautiful and fertile plains. Theſe plains, equally renowned in ancient times for paſture and tillage, continue highly fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, vines, ſilk, cotton, and tobacco. The inhabitants in the maritime diſtricts are much more civilized than among the mountains.

Thetford, p-t. Orange co. Vt., on Connecticut river, oppoſite to Lyme; 49 SSE. Montpelier, W. 491. Pop. 1,915. Here is an academy.

Thetford, t. Eng., on the Leſſer Ouse, partly in Suffolk, but chiefly in Norfolk; 80 NE. London. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 2,922. The Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the 12th century, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a place of great note. The lent aſſizes for Norfolk are always held here. In the reign of Edward III. it had 20 churches, 5 markets, 24 ſtreets, beſides lanes, 6 hospitals, and 8 monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins, and of all the churches, only two remain. It has of late been much improved; it has conſiderable trade and manufactures, and returns 2 members to parliament; the market is on Saturday.—Native, Thomas Paine.

Therancourchy, t. Carnatic; 20 WSW. Tiagar.

Therven, t. Persia, in Laristan; 20 E. Lar.

Theveſte, ſee *Tiffesh*.

Theux, t. Neth. Liege; 3 NW. Spa. Pop. 3,077. In 1794, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French near this town.

Theya, ſee *Teya*.

Thye Cheeke Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 109. W. Lat. 65. N.

Theyholekyed Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 102. 5. W. Lat. 62. N.

Theye-noie-kyed Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 108. W. Lat. 64. 10. N.

Theys, t. France, in Iſere, on the Theys, diſtrict of Grenoble. Pop. 1,763.

Theysſe, ſee *Teiſſe*.

Theze, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 N. Pau, 18 E. Orthoz. Pop. 392.

Thiacar, t. Thibet; 75 SE. Lassa.

Thiagar, or *Tiagar*, t. & fortress, Hind., Carnatic; 50 WSW. Pondicherry. It is ſituated on a mountain, and has 2 fortifications.

Thian, t. Tyrol; 13 W. Bolzano.

Thiar, ſee *Beer*.

Thiaucourt, t. France, in Meurte; 7 W. Pont-a-Mouſſon, 15 SW. Metz. Pop. 1,044.

Thiberville, t. France, in Eure; 6 W. Bernay, 9 E. Liſieux. Pop. 1,200.

THIBET, *Tibet*, or *Tibbet*, country, in central Asia, bounded N. by Tartary, E. by China, S. by Burmah, Bengal, and Northern Hindooſtan, and W. by Cabuliſtan and Tartary. It is ſometimes conſidered as a part of Tartary, but commonly as an appendage to India, and is called by the natives *Pue*, or *Puekachim*; *Pue* ſignifying northern, and *Koachim*, ſnow. Lon. 74. to 102. E. Lat. 26. 35. N. Sq. m. about 360,000. Lassa is the chief town.

Face of the country, &c.—The diſtinguiſhing feature of this country is its great and general elevation, being the region in which riſe the great rivers of India, China, Tartary, and Siberia. In the ſouthern part are the Himmaleh mountains, always covered with ſnow, and reputed the higheſt on the globe. The greateſt part of the country is covered with ſtupendous mountains, rocky hills, or extenſive arid plains, all of the moſt ſtern and forbidding aſpect. The productions are wheat, pease, barley, &c., but in many parts theſe grains never ripen, owing to the ſeverity of the climate. The temperature and ſeaſons are remarkably uniform, both in their periodical elevation, and in their return.

Animals.—Thibet abounds much more in animal than in vegetable life. The variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and beaſts of prey, flocks, droves, and herds, are aſtoniſhing. Some of the moſt remarkable animals are the yak, or buſhy tailed bull, the muſk deer, and a ſpecies of goat. The muſk deer are found in great abundance in the high mountains, and are monopolized by government, by whoſe permission only they are hunted. The muſk, which forms a valuable article of revenue, is a ſecretion contained in a little bag or tumour reſembling a wen, ſituated at the navel, and is found only in the male. The goat of Thibet is the moſt beautiful of the ſpecies of goats, and is the animal which yields the materials for the manufacture of Caſhmere ſhawls.

Minerals, &c.—This country is rich in mineral productions, as gold, lead, cinnabar, quickſilver, copper, iron, tincal, and rock ſalt. Thibet trades with China and Bengal.—The Thibetians are rude and ignorant; learning is but little cultivated by them, and the arts of civilized life are in a backward ſtate. They are ſubject to a glandular ſwelling in the throat, a diſeaſe common in ſimilar ſituations in Europe. Their religion is that of the Grand Lama, whoſe reſidence is at Lassa. They enjoy but a ſhadow of independence, being ſubject to China ſince 1720. The Chinese maintain reſidents at Lassa, who are inveſted with all the real power, and who keep up a conſtant communication with Pekin.

Thieblemont, t. France, in Marne; 8 ESE. Vitry le François.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, city, Neth., in Guelderland; 5 W. Nimeguen, 18 NNE. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4,100. It is ſituated on N. ſide of the Wahal, in a ſmall iſland called *Tieler-Weert*; in one of its fauxbourgs, called *Santweyk*, which is well fortified, is a ſtrong citadel. The country about it is marſhy, and the air reckoned unwholeſome. The fortifications are deſtroyed.

Thielle, t. Switz., Neufchatel, between the lakes Bienne and Neufchatel; 5 NE. Neufchatel.

Thielle, r. Switz., which riſes in the Vaud, paſſes through the lakes of Neufchatel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, 3 miles below Buren.

Thiellen, t. Switz., in Uri; 2 NW. Altorff.

Thielt, t. Neth., Weſt Flanders; 10 N. Courtray; 18 WSW. Ghent. Pop. 9,797. It is ſituated at the foot of a hill, and has a caſtle, with manufactures of linen, lace, &c.

Thiengen, t. Baden, formerly capital of the district of Clettgau; 18 W. Schaffhausen. P. 873.

Thiengen, see *Tiengen*.

Thiers, t. France, principal place of a district, in Puy-de-Dome; 20 E. Clermont, 21 SE. Gannat. Lon. 3. 38. E. Lat. 45. 52. N. Pop. 10,605. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, watered by the Durolle; the streets are narrow and crooked; the houses ill built, but the manufactures considerable, chiefly of hardware, also, paper, leather, &c.

Thiersheim, t. Bav.; 6 NE. Wonsiedel. P. 700.

Thierstein, t. Bav., on the Eger; 5 NE. Wonsiedel, 13 S. Hof.

Thie-wey-ara-yeth Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 106. 30. W. Lat. 61. 20. N.

Thilay, t. France, Ardennes; 7 NNE. Charleville.

Thilchatel, t. France, Cote-d'Or; 14 N. Dijon.

Thima, see *Tima*.

Thimbric-keuy, v. Natolia, on the site of ancient *Thymbra*, built by Dardanus, king of Phrygia; famous for a battle between Cyrus and Cræsus. Here are ruins, supposed of a temple of Apollo. Lon. 28. 20. E. Lat. 39. N.

Thimda, t. Tunis; 8 SW. Bizerta.

Thingevall, t. Iceland, in a romantic country, near a lake, 15 miles long.

Thingau, see *Tingau*.

Thionville, t. France, principal place of a district, in Moselle, on the Moselle; 3½ posts N. Metz, 39½ ENE. Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 49. 21. N. Pop. 5,413. It is a strong town, and has a bridge over the Moselle defended by a hornwork.

Thirlwall Castle, boundary fortress, between England and Scotland, on the Pict's Wall; 3 NW. Haltwesel. It is situated on the edge of a rock, W. of the river Tippal.

Thiron de Gardais, t. France, Eure-and-Loir; 8 E. Nogent le Rotrou, 21 SW. Chartres.

Thirk, or *Thrusk*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 41 W. Scarborough, 230 N. London. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 2,155. It sends two members to parliament. Here was once a strong castle, destroyed by Henry II.

Thirsty Sound, inlet or bay, on NE. coast of New Holland, so called by Capt. Cooke, from its want of fresh water. Lon. 210. 18. W. Lat. 22. 10. S.

Thirstonland, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 4 S. Huddersfield. Pop. 868.

Thirteen Islands, cluster of isls., Pacific ocean, among the New Carolines. Lon. of the most southerly, 144. 30. E. Lat. 7. 11. N. They are small, supposed to contain about 3,000 inhabitants, who are almost naked.

Thirty-mile, or *Dead River*, r. Maine, which joins the Androscoggin, in Livermore.

Thiaston, r. Canada, which runs into Lake Huron, Lon. 34. W. Lat. 46. N.

Thisted, see *Tysted*.

Thiva, or *Stibes*, t. European Turkey, in Livadia; 28 WNW. Athens, 32 SE. Livadia. Lon. 23. 34. E. Lat. 38. 25. N. Pop. 4,500. Greek bp. see. It was anciently called *Thebes*, and the capital of Bœotia, and in the days of its prosperity contained 40,000 inhabitants, situated between two small rivers, supposed to be the

Ismenus and *Dirce* of the ancients; on a circular plain surrounded by steep and lofty hills. It retains in the vestiges of its gates and prodigious ramparts, many proofs of its ancient grandeur. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the castle, called the *Cadmæa*, from Cadmus, its founder. The ancient walls may still be traced. It has 2 mosques and 4 churches; the vicinity is very fertile in vines, olives, tobacco, and cotton. The site is recognised, as well by the beauty of its plain, terminated by Helicon and Parnassus, as by the atmosphere, which is still, as in ancient times, thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raised Thebes to its highest pitch of grandeur.

Thiviers, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 NW. Exideuil, 18 NNE. Perigueux. Pop. 1,524.

Thiuletis-tskali, r. Georgia, which runs into the Kur.

Thizy, t. France, in Rhone; 9 E. Roanne, 27 NW. Lyons. Pop. 969.

Thmuïs, now *Tmaie*.

Tholabian, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 260 ENE. Hajar.

Thoanhua, t. Cochinchina, at the bottom of a large bay. Lon. 106. 27. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Thoard, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 6 NW. Digne, 9 ESE. Sisteron. Pop. 955.

Thoco, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Greece, about 8 miles in circumference. Lon. 23. 21. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

Thoissey, t. France, in Ain; 6 SSW. Gex, 7 W. Geneva. Pop. 1,377.

Tholen, or *Tolen*, isl. Neth., near the mouth of the Scheldt, belonging to the province of Zealand; 11 miles long, and 5 broad; separated from Brabant by an arm of the East Scheldt; fertile and well cultivated.

Tholen Ter Tholen, or *Tolen*, t. Neth., Zealand, on the island of Tholen; 4 NW. Bergen-op-Zoom, 22 NNW. Antwerp. Pop. 1,900.

Thomar, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 42 S. Coimbra, 63 NE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 8. W. Lat. 39. 34. N. Pop. 5,000. It contains 2 churches, a hospital, and 4 convents.

Thomas's Bay, bay on W. coast of Antigua.

Thomasbruck, see *Thamsbruck*.

Thomas's Creek, r. S. Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee.

Thomastown, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the river St. George, and on W. side of Penobscot bay; 7 S. Camden, 7 E. Warren, 37 E. Wiscasset, W. 640. Pop. in 1810, 2,100; in 1820, 2,651. It is a flourishing town, and contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The river is navigable to this town for vessels of 200 tons. Great quantities of limestone are found in this town; here are about 40 lime kilns, and the greatest part of the lime manufactured in Maine is exported from this place. 70,000 casks have been exported in one year. Black and white marble of excellent quality has been found here, in small quantities, at the bottom of the river.

Thomastown, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, on a small river, which runs into the Nore; 8 SSE. Kilkenny, 16 N. Waterford.

Thommdamm, t. Saxe Lauenburg, on the Elbe; 25 SE. Lauenburg, 58 SE. Hamburg.

Thompson, p-t. Windham co. Ct., in NE. corner of the state, bordering on Mass. and R. I.; 26 N. W. Providence, 47 ENE. Hartford, 51 SW. Boston, W. 386. Pop. in 1810, 2,467; in 1820, 2,928. It contains 3 large cotton manufactories.

Thompson, p-t. & cap. Sullivan co. N. Y.; 38 W. Newburgh, W. 252. Pop. 1,897. It is watered by the Neversink, and contains the villages of Thompson, Monticello, and Bridgeville. The county buildings are at Monticello.

Thompson, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 173.

Thompson, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 324.

Thompson, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 163.

Tompson's Creek, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 148 miles below the Great Falls.

Thompson's Creek, r. S. C., which runs SE. into the Great Pedee, below Chatham.

Thompson's Harbour, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Thompson's Island, small isl. Upper Canada, at the entrance of the river St. Clair.

Thompstontown, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 133.

Thomsi, t. Hungary; 11 SW. Canischa.

Thone, see *Tone*.

Thongtong, t. Birmah; 15 NW. Raynangong.

Thonis, ancient seaport, Egypt, supposed to coincide in situation with *Canopus*.

Thonna, t. Ger., Gotha; 12 Gotha.

Thonnaustauff, t. Bavaria, near the Danube; 3 miles from Ratisbon.

Thonnes, or *Thonnex*, t. Savoy; 9 SE. Anecy, 23 NNW. Monstier. Pop. 2,122.

Thonon, or *Tonon*, t. Savoy, cap. of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva; 18 NE. Geneva. Lon. 6. 32. E. Lat. 46. 18. N. Pop. 3,079.

Thor, (*Das Hohe*,) i. e. the high gate, mt. Aust. Salzburg; 7,720 feet high.

Thor, (*Le*,) t. France, in Vaucluse; 9 E. Avignon, 9 S. Carpentras. Pop. 1,770.

Thora, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 45 S. Rantampour.

Thorame, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 13 E. Digne.

Thorda, or *Thorenborg*, t. Transylvania, cap. of a county, in the land of the Magyars, near the Aranjós; 17 SSE. Clausenburg. Lon. 23. 48. E. Lat. 46. 32. N. Pop. 8,000. H. 2,000. It is divided into old and new towns, & contains 2 Catholic churches, 2 Reformed, 2 Greek, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Unitarian; a Unitarian gymnasium, and a military academy. The Hungarian language is spoken here in great purity. The chief support of the town is the salt trade, it being a sort of depot for the rich salt mines in the neighbourhood. These mines were wrought by the Romans, who had a town by the name of *Salinæ*, the ruins of which are near Thorda.—Pop. of the county nearly 100,000. Sq. m. 1,850. It is hilly, has mines of salt and iron, and extensive forests; it produces wine, but has little corn land.

Thorigny, t. France, in Yonne; 8 NE. Sens, 18 SSE. Provins. Pop. 614.

Thorigny, t. France, in Channel; 6 SSE. St. Lo, 15 NE. Villedieu. Pop. 2,273.

Thorn, t. West Prussia, in Marienwerder, on

the Vistula, about 90 miles from its mouth; 80 S. Dantzic, 100 WNW. Warsaw. Lon. 23. 48. E. Lat. 53. 1. N. Pop. 8,371. H. 1,070. It consists of the old and new towns, separated from each other by a wall ditch; both surrounded by a mound and moat, and Thorn was formerly considered a place of great strength. It contains 1 Luth. ch., 3 Cath. chh., 2 convents, a Cath. gymnasium, and a military academy. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, hats, leather, gloves, and starch, and exports also grain and wood; but its commerce is less than formerly, the Vistula having become wider & more shallow, so that vessels of burden can no longer come up to the town. The best edifices are of old date. It was formerly distinguished among the Hanse towns.—Copernicus was born here in 1472.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, t. Neth. Limburg; 7 SW. Ruremond. Pop. 1,078.

Thorne, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday; 31 S. York, 167 N. London. Lon. 1. W. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 2,713.

Thornberg, settlement, Africa, in the Bushmen's country, about 5 days' journey, north of Graaf Reinet.

Thornberry, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 537.

Thornberry, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 202.

Thornbury, (an. *Cataractonium*,) t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 12 N. Bristol, 121 W. London. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,083.

Thorncomb, parish, Eng., in Devonshire; 2 NE. Axminster. Pop. 1,189.

Thorndyke, t. Hancock co. Maine; 17 NW. Belfast. Pop. 543.

Thorndyke, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 277.

Thornhill, t. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith; 11 SE. Sa. quhar.

Thornhill, parish, Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 W. Wakefield. Pop. 4,705.

Thorness Bay, bay on NW. coast of the Isle of Wight, between Newtown and Cowes.

Thorney Abbey, t. Eng., in Cambridgeshire, near which was formerly a mitred abbey; 6 NE. Peterborough, 87 N. London. Pop. 1,672.

Thorney Island, small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, about 4 m. in circumference, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant; 7 SW. Chichester.

Thorn's Ferry, p-v. York S. C.; W. 426.

Thornsborg, p-t. Spottsylvania co. Va., on the Mattapony; 18 S. Fredericksburg, W. 72.

Thornton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 11 N. Plymouth, 54 N. Concord, W. 552. Pop. 857.

Thornton, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 4 W. Bradford. Pop. 3,016.

Thornton, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 12 N. Settle. Pop. 1,546.

Thornton's Gap, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 125.

Thornville, p-t. Perry co. Ohio; 45 Columbus, W. 430.

Thoroë, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the island of Funen. Lon. 9. 53. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Thorout, t. Neth., West Flanders; 11 SSW. Bruges, 12 SE. Ostend. Pop. 4,923.

Thorp Arch, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; 3 SE.

Wetherby. Here is a medicinal spring, impregnated with sulphur and steel.

Thorp, (*Bishop's*) v. Eng., Yorkshire, where the archbishops have a palace; 3 S. York.

Thorpness, cape on east coast of England, in Suffolk, forming the S. part of Solebay.

Thorsäker, t. Sweden, in Gestrícia; 21 SW. Gefle.

Thorsberg, mt. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 18 W. Tonsberg.

Thorshaven, s-p. island of Stromsoe, capital of all the Faroe islands, as well as the common market, and residence of the landvogt & king's council. Pop. 500.

Thorstorp, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 28 SE. Gottenburg.

Thotchi, or *Thatchi-hotun*, t. Chinese Tartary; 368 W. Tourfan. Lon. 83. 24. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

Thotra, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 40 SSW. Rantampour.

Thouarcé, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 7 N. Vihiers, 12 S. Angers. Pop. 1,510.

Thouaré, t. France, in Lower Loire; 5 NE. Nantes.

Thouars, t. France, principal place of a district, in Two Sevrés, near the river Thoue; 31 W. Poitiers, 39 N. Niort. Lon. 0. 8. W. Lat. 46. 58. N. Pop. 2,035.

Thoue, r. France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent.

Thoulouse, see *Toulouse*.

Thoun, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 75 W. Herat.

Thoury, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 3 W. Janville.

Thousand Islands, cluster of small islands in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 33. E. Lat. 5. 33. S.

Thousand Islands, number of small islands, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below lake Ontario; the part of the river being called *Thousand Island Lake*.

Thousand Lakes, name given to a number of small lakes in America, near the river Mississippi; 60 miles above St. Anthony's falls.

Thousand Rocks, rocks in the river St. Lawrence; 72 SW. Montreal.

Thrace, now *Romania*.

Thrapston, t. Eng., Northampton, on the Nen, with a market on Tuesday; 13 NE. Northampton, 75 N. London. Pop. 708.

Thrasimenus, now *Lake Perugia*.

Thredling, see *Deben*.

Three Brethren Hill, t. Scot., in Selkirkshire, 5 NW. Selkirk.

Three Brothers, three islands in the Indian ocean. Lon. 62. 25. E. Lat. 3. 44. S.

Three Brothers, three islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Three Brothers, three small islands on the coast of Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo.

Three Brothers, three small islands in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 51. 10. E. Lat. 13. 20. S.

Three Brothers, three small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 15. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Three Brothers, three small islands in the Atlantic, near Prince's island. Lon. 7. E. Lat. 1. 32. N.

Three Brothers, three small islands in the E.

Indian sea, near W. coast of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 18. E. Lat. 3. 39. S.

Three Brothers, small islands in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119.38.E. Lat. 5. 25. S.

Three Brothers, small islands in the bay of Gunong Tellu, on the coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 27. E. Lat. 1. S.

Three Brothers, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 71. 36. E. Lat. 6. S.

Three Brothers, three hills on NE. coast of Terra del Fuego; 9 W. Cape St. Diego.

Three Brothers, three hills on E. coast of New Holland, so called from captain Cook. Lat. 31. 40. S.

Three Brothers, three islands on the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 52.W. Lat. 11. N.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 12 miles in circ. Lon. 168. 35. E. Lat. 17. 0. S.

Three Hill Island, small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 13. N.

Three Islands, see *Buramos*.

Three Islands, small islands in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Bintang. Lon. 105. 2. E. Lat. 1. 10. S.

Three Island Harbour, bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan; 8 NNW. Batchelor's river.

Three Islands Bay, or *Harbour*, bay on east coast of the island of St. Lucia.

Three Islands, small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 4. 50. S.

Three Kings, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near N. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 172. 12. E. Lat. 34. 12. S.

Three Rivers Harbour, bay on E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62. 10. W. Lat. 46. 8. N.

Three Rivers, one of the 4 districts of Lower Canada, lying between the districts of Montreal and Quebec. The line of 45 deg. N. Lat. forms a part of the southern boundary; its northern limit is indefinite. Its breadth is about 50 miles.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivières*, t. Lower Canada, capital of the above district, at the entrance of the St. Maurice into the St. Lawrence; 84 WSW. Quebec, 96 NNE. Montreal. Lon. 72. 29. W. Lat. 46. 23. N. Pop. 2,500. H. 320. It derives its name from the fact, that the St. Maurice is separated by two islands, lying at its mouth, into 3 channels, so that there is an appearance of *three rivers*. It stands on a light sandy soil, has little to attract the notice of a stranger, the streets being narrow and unpaved, the houses mostly of wood, and meanly built. The old houses are of only 1 story, but those of more recent date are in a better style. The principal public buildings are the Ursuline convent, the Protestant and Catholic churches, the court house, jail, and barracks. Its situation, as a shipping port, is convenient, and its trade considerable. It ranks as the third town in Lower Canada, and was formerly the capital of the French government of the country.

Three Runs, (*Lower*,) p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.; W. 627.

Three Sisters, three small islands on W. side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Parker's island.

Three Sisters, small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 42. E. Lat. 5. 42. N.

Three Sugar Loaves, small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9. 13. N.

Three Stone Oar, rock near W. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 50. 11. N.

Threshold Point, cape on NW. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132. E. Lat. 0. 37. S.

Thrin, r. Eng., in Norfolk, which joins the Yare, at Yarmouth.

Throggy, r. Eng., Monmouthshire, which runs into the Severn, 4 SW. Chepstow.

Thronium, see *Bodonitza*.

Throopsville, p-v. Cayuga co. N.Y., in Mentz; 171 W. by N. Albany, W. 378.

Thrum Cap Island, small circular isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, not more than 1 mile in circ. Lon. 139. 48. W. Lat. 18. 35. S.

Thrushel, r. Eng., in Devonshire, which runs into the Tamer, opposite to Launceston.

Thrusk, see *Thirsk*.

Thubana, now *Tulna*.

Thueits, t. France, in Ardeche; 11 NW. Argentiére, 20 WSW. Privas. Pop. 2,160.

Thugga, now *Dugga*.

Thuin, t. Neth. Hainaut, on the Sambre; 14 SE. Mons, 48 WSW. Liege. Lon. 4. 21. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 2,940.

Thuir, t. France, Eastern Pyrenees; 7 SW. Perpignan, 15 E. Prades. Pop. 1,511.

Thule, name given by the ancients to the most northern part of Europe. Their descriptions of Thule are so vague, and partake so much of the marvellous, that it is difficult to ascertain its position. It has been supposed to be the *Shetland* islands, the north of *Scotland*, *Jutland*, or a part of the coast of *Norway*. It is probable that it was applied vaguely, and to different places.

Thule, r. Wales, in Glamorganshire, which runs into the Lloghor, near its mouth.

Thule, (*Southern*,) part of Sandwich land, in the S. Atlantic ocean, and the most southerly land yet discovered. Lon. 27. 45. W. Lat. 59. 34. S.

Thum, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 S. Chemnitz, 36 WSW. Dresden. Pop. 1,350.

Thum, t. Bavaria; 3 SSW. Forcheim.

Thumlitz, r. Sax., which runs into the Muldah, 3 S. Grimma.

Thumerville, t. France, in Moselle; 6 SW. Briey, 15 W. Mentz.

Thun, t. Switz., in Berne, on the Aar, near its influx into the lake of Thun; 20 SE. Berne. Lon. 7. 31. E. Lat. 46. 44. N. Pop. 1,200.

Thun, lake, Switz., in Berne, 12 miles long, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, which abounds with fish. The Aar passes through it; 15 SSE. Berne.

Thuna, t. Cashmere; 45 S. Cashmere.

Thunder Bay, bay in lake Huron, about 9 m. long, and nearly as many broad. The Indians who reside near, & European travellers, agree to call it by the present name, on account of the continual thunder they observe. Lon. 83. 30. W. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Thunder Bay, bay on N. part of lake Superior.

Thungen, see *Tiengen*.

Thunoe, small isl. Denmark, between the coast of *Jutland*, and the island of *Samsøe*. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Thur, r. Switz., which rises in St. Gall, passes through the valley of Toggenburg, and the cantons of Thurgau and Zurich, and runs into the Rhine, 7 SSW. Schaffhausen.

Thuré, t. France, in Vienne; 4 W. Châtellerault.

Thuren, r. France, which rises in the department of the Upper-Rhine, passes by Thann, &c. and joins the Ill, at Ensisheim.

Thurgau, or *Thurgovia*, canton, Switzerland, bounded N. and NE. by lake Constance, SE. and S. by St. Gall, and SW. by Zurich and Schaffhausen. Sq. m. 353. Pop. in 1808, 76,674; Reformed 59,750; Catholics 16,921. The chief town is Frauenfeld. It is divided into 8 districts, and has a democratic constitution. The rivers are the Thur and Sitter. It is partly level, and partly hilly, but the elevations do not exceed 2,500 feet above lake Constance. It is fertile and well cultivated, producing wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, and vines, and has also good pasture: cotton and silk are manufactured, but the staple article is linen.

Thurgoland, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 4 SW. Barnesley.

Thuringia, former name of an extensive tract, in the central part of Germany, in Saxony, having Franconia on the west and Meissen, on the east. It was styled a langraviate, and gave the title of landgrave to the elector of Saxony, but it was subdivided among many petty princes. The circle of Thuringia comprised the northern part. The name of Thuringia occurs as early as the 6th century, and became gradually disused after the incorporation of the territory with other states. It is still, however, preserved in a limited sense in the *Thuringian Forest*.

Thuringia, (*Forest of*,) hilly and woody tract, in the interior of Germany, comprising a part the ancient *Hecynian Forest*, and included within the territories of Prussia, Gotha, Weimar, Meinungen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg. It is about 70 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. Pop. about 188,000. Sq. m. about 1,200. It is covered with wood; thinly peopled, containing only small villages; but rich in mines, particularly of iron. The highest summit, Schneekopf, is 3,300 ft. high. Inselberg, another summit, is nearly as high.

Thurles, t. Ireland, in Tipperary; 10 N. Cashel, 20 W. Kilkenny.

Thurlmere, lake, Eng., in the county of Cumberland, from whence a river runs to the Derwent; 2 SE. Keswick.

Thurlow's Island, narrow island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of N. America, about 24 miles in length from E. to W. Lon. 233. 35. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

Thurman, p-t Warren co. N. Y., 12 W. Caldwell, W. 424.

Thurnau, t. Bav. Rezat; 5 SSW. Culmbach, 21 ENE. Bamberg. Pop. 1,300.

Thurn, t. Sticia; 5 S. Windish Gratz.

Thurn am Hardt, t. Carniola; 2 S. Gurckfeld.

Thurotz, r. Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 12 N. St. Martin. It gives name to a county.

Thurotz, or *Thurocz*, palatinate, Hungary, in NW. part, between Trentsin and Zolyom.

Pop. 39,462. Sq. m. 443. Chief town, Szent-Marton. It is crossed by the Waag; is very hilly and more fit for pasturage than corn.

Thurock, see *Grays Thurock*.

Thurso, s-p. Scot., on N. coast of Caithness-shire, situated in Dunnet bay; 18 W. Johnny Groat's House, 20 NW. Wick, 42 NNE. Dornock, 290 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 58. 31. N. Pop. 2,225; of the parish 3,462. Thurso had, in 1820, 34 vessels, carrying 1,241 tons, employed chiefly in the coasting trade, and fisheries.

Thurso, r. Scot., in Caithness, which runs into the sea, at the town of Thurso.

Thury, t. France, in Yonne; 10 SE. St. Fargeau.

Thury, t. France, in Oise; 7 SE. Crespy.

Thus, t. Persia, Chorasan; 200 NNW. Herat.

Thus, r. Persia, which rises near Mesghid, in Chorasan, and runs into the Caspian sea, 40 NW. Zaweh.

Thwart the Way, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 43. E. Lat. 5. 55. S.

Thwart the Way, small isl. in a bay on the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 136. 54. E. Lat. 2. 15. S.

Thy, t. Prussia; 7 N. Marienburg.

Thyatira, now *Akhisar*.

Thymbrium, or *Thymbraia*, t. Phrygia, NW. Iconium.

Thymbra, see *Thymbric-keuy*.

Tiager, see *Thigus*.

Tiagnanuco, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz; 36 NW. La Paz. This is a town of great antiquity, and is said to have received its name from one of the Yncas. In it are some statues, and a colossal pyramid, with a variety of human figures cut out of stone, which, though decayed by time, appear to have belonged to some gigantic nation.

Tiang-potao, isl. Corea, about 30 miles in circ., in the Hoang-hai. Lon. 124. 52. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

Tiano, see *Theano*.

Tiano, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 42. N.

Tiantegnies, t. Flanders; 6 SW. Tournay.

Tiantong, t. Upper Siam, on the Mecon; 60 NW. Porselouc.

Tiaoyu-su, small isl. in the Chinese sea, belonging to those called Lieou-kieou. Lon. 123. 37. E. Lat. 25. 55. N.

Tiarp, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 25 N. Upsal.

Tib, t. Persia, Chusistan; 60 NW. Suster.

Tibaens, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 4 W. Braga.

Tibana, t. New Greneda, in Tunja; 11 SW. Tunja.

Tibarna, t. Cuba; 45 WSW. Bayamo.

Tibben, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 NW. Nachelo.

Tibbermuir, v. Scot., in Perthshire; 4 W. Perth. Here is Hunting Tower Castle, or Ruthven Castle, where James VI. was seized by some noblemen, to rescue him from evil counsellors. At this place the Covenanters were defeated by Montrose.

Tibbo, or *Tibboo*, people, Africa, inhabiting the country to the W., SW., S. & E. of Fezzan,

towards Egypt, from which they are separated by a large desert. 'The Tibbo,' says Mr. Hornemann, 'are not quite black, their growth is slender, their limbs well turned, their walk light and swift; their eyes are quick, their lips thick, their nose is not turned up, and not large, their hair is very long, and less curled than that of Negroes. Sheep skins form their usual dress. Their language has a peculiar sound, and has been compared to the whistling of birds. They are accused of being suspicious and treacherous. They are divided into several tribes, the principal of which are the Tiboo of Bilmah, who call themselves Mahometans; the Tibbo Rshade, or the Rock Tibbo, from their houses being built under rocks; the chief of this tribe resides at Abo; these are also Mahometans. The Tibbo Burgu inhabit a fertile district abounding in dates, corn, and grass; these are Pagans. Arna and Febabo, are names of 2 other tribes.

Tibendei, t. Rus., Tobolsk; 92 ESE. Tobolsk.

Tiber, r. Italy, which rises from the Apennine mountains, passes by Borgo de St. Sepolcro, Citta di Castello, Perugia, Todi, Rome, &c., and runs into the Mediterranean, 15 miles below Rome, Lat. 11. 8. E. Lat. 41. 47. N. It is 160 or 180 m. long, but is navigable only for small vessels. Its width at Rome is but little more than 100 yards.

Tiber, or *Goose Creek*, r. Columbia, which runs through the city of Washington, into the Potomac.

Tiberias, see *Tabaria*, and *Genesareth*.

Tibesty, t. Africa, the largest place belonging to the Rock Tibbo, in a mountainous district, which abounds in springs, but suffers for the want of rain; bordering on Fezzan; 150 SE. Mourzouk.

Tibet, see *Thibet*.

Tibi, t. Arabia, in Oman; 8 N. Kalhat.

Tibiscus, now *Theisse*, and *Temesvar*.

Tibium, now *Tevin*.

Tiboelale, t. on S. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 128. 45. E. Lat. 3. 19. S.

Tiboulén, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

Tibur, now *Tivoli*.

Tiburón, v. & bay, on SW. coast of Hispaniola, near Cape Tiburón; 27 S. Cape Dame Marie.

Tiburón, isl. gulf of California, off the province of Sonora; 60 miles long.

Tiburones, or *Main Cape Rief*, two small islands surrounded with rocks, near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 82. 8. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Ticadee, t. Hind., Ruttunpour; 15 N. Dumdah.

Ticao, one of the Philippine islands, about 25 miles long, and 3 to 8 broad. Lon. 123. 34. E. Lat. 12. 39. N.

Ticengo, t. Italy; 6 E. Crema.

Tichasa, see *Marks*, (*Lake of*.)

Tichbourne, v. Eng., Southampton; 2 SW. New Aselsford.

Tichenbra, see *Tinchebray*.

Tichfield, t. Eng., in Hants, situated on a river, which runs into the Southampton Water; 3 NW. Gosport, 74 SW. London. Pop. 3,227

Here Charles I. concealed himself, when he fled from Hampton-Court, in 1647.

Tichfield, t. Jamaica, on N. coast; 22 NE. Kingston. Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

Tichwin, see *Tichvin*.

Ticindlo, or *Naviglio Grande*, canal made from the river Tessin to the city of Milan, by order of Francis I. king of France.

Ticinello, t. Piedmont; 9 SE. Casale. Pop. 1,000.

Ticino, and *Ticinus*, see *Tessin*.

Ticinum, now *Pavia*.

Tickary, t. Hind., Bahar, a considerable town, advantageously situated. Lon. 84. 50. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Tickarry, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 NW. Gaya. Lon. 85. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Tickely, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 30 NE. Cicacole, 70 SW. Ganjam. Lat. 18. 36. N.

Tickeree, t. Oude; 48 NE. Manickpour.

Tickfah, r. which rises in Mississippi, enters Louisiana, and flows into lake Maurepas, 4 NE. of the mouth of the Amite.

Tickle Harbour, harbour on E. coast of Newfoundland.

Tickle me Quickly, an excellent bay on the coast of Darien, near the Samballas.

Tickill, t. Eng., in Yorkshire; 44 S. York, 155 N. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 53. 27. N. Pop. 1,508. It was anciently fortified, and had a castle.

Ticolea, t. Hind., in Bahar; 7 N. Bettiah; Lon. 84. 38. E. Lat. 26. 55. N.

Ticonderoga, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., on W. side of the S. end of lake Champlain, and at the N. end of lake George; 12 S. Crown Point, 95 N. Albany, W. 443. Pop. 1,493. A valuable mine of iron ore is found in this township.—

Ticonderoga Fort, famous in the history of American wars, is situated on an eminence in this township, on W. shore of lake Champlain, just north of the entrance of the outlet from lake George into lake Champlain; 15 S. Crown Point, 24 N. Whitehall. Lon. 73. 62. W. Lat. 43. 50. N. It is now in ruins. Considerable remains of the fortifications are still to be seen. The stone walls of the fort which are now standing are in some places 30 ft. high. Mount Defiance lies about a mile S. of the fort, and Mount Independence about half mile distant, on the opposite side of the lake in the township of Orwell, Vermont.

Ticoo, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, near the Line. Lon. 99. 21. E.

Ticoo Islands, cluster of small islands, near the W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 13. E. Lat. 0. 6. S.

Ticos, small isl. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Ticoul Hotun, t. Corea; 450 ENE. Peking.

Ticour, t. France, in Moselle; 4 S. Fauquemont, 6 NW. Morhange.

Ticuarin, the name of the island of Goa, before the city was built.

Tide, or *Tidi*, r. Eng., which passes by St. Germans, and runs into the Hamoaze, below Saltash.

Tidensdorf, t. Prussia; 4 S. Frauenberg.

Tider, or *Ner*, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Tideswall, or *Tideswell*, t. Eng., in Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday; 32 NNW. Derby, 158 N. London. Lon. 1. 39. W. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 1,219. Here is a spring, or well, which ebbs and flows at uncertain times, and is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak.

Tidewa, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland; 68 NE. Uddevalla.

Tidla, r. Sweden, which runs into the Wenner lake, near Mariestadt, in West Gothland.

Tidon, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in the bay of Gunong Tellu. Lon. 120. 38. E. Lat. 0. 3. N.

Tidor, or *Tidore*, isl. in the East Indian sea, belonging to the Dutch, and one of those called *Moluccas*, situated near W. coast of the isl. of Gilolo, between Ternate and Timor; about 10 leagues in circ., and so called from its capital, though named *Tadura*, or *Daco*, by the natives. It is very populous; the inhabitants are Mahometans, and there are said to be 25 mosques in the island. It abounds in spices, especially cloves. The Dutch have several forts, but the island is governed by a king, who possesses likewise some territory on the island of Gilolo; 15 SE. Ternate. Lon. 127. 19. E. Lat. 0. 42. N.

Tiebas, t. Spain, Navarre; 5 SE. Pamplona.

Tiefensee, t. Pru., on a lake of the same name; 20 S. Brandenburg.

Tieff, t. Prussia; 7 SE. Angerburg.

Tieffenaw, t. Prussia; 15 S. Marienburg.

Tieffenbrunn, t. Baden; 7 SE. Pforzheim. Pop. 711.

Tieskartmans-dorf, t. Pru. Silesia; 50 W. by S. Breslau. Pop. 1,400.

Tiegenhof, t. Pru. Dantzic; 11 WNW. Elbing, 20 ESE. Dantzic. Pop. 1,724.

Tiellenhead, cape, Ireland, on N. side of the entrance into Donegal bay, and SW. extremity of Donegal; 25 W. Donegal. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Tiellen Harbour, bay on N. side of Donegal bay; 7 ESE. Tiellen head.

Tiem, t. Asia, Laos, on the Mecon; 90 SSE. Lantchan.

Tien, or *Lien*, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong; 960 S. Peking. Lon. 111. 49. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Tien, t. Corea; 25 NNE. King-ki-tao.

Tien, city, China, of the second rank, Quang-si, on N. side of the Posoi; 1,120 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 19. E. Lat. 23. 46. N.

Tien-chan, t. Corea; 53 WNW. Han-tcheou.

Tienen, see *Tirlemont*.

Tiengen, or *Thiengen*, or *Thungen*, t. Baden, in Klettgau, on the Wutah; 29 E. Bâle, 36 W. Constance. Pop. 873.

Tien-ho, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si; 20 N. King-yuen.

Tienhoven, t. Neth., on the Leck; 6 S. Schoonhoven.

Tien-kiong, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 40 E. Kouang-ngan.

Tien-koue, t. China, of the third rank, Hou-quang; 25 NW. Tsin.

Tien-pe, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 27 SSE. Kao-tcheou.

Tientong, t. Siam; 350 NNW. Juthia.

Tien-tsang, t. Thibet; 268 ESE. Hami.

Tien-tsin-ouei, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 63 SE. Peking.

Tierby, t. Sweden, in Halland ; 6 SE. Helmstadt.

Tiercé, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire ; 3 S. Châteauneuf, 9 NNE. Angers.

Tjeringen, fishing town, Java, on W. coast, at the mouth of a navigable river ; 100 W. Batavia.

Tierpied, t. France, Channel ; 3 E. Avranches, 12 WNW. Mortain.

Tierra, see *Terra*.

Tierra Bomba, small island near the coast of S. A., at the entrance of the harbour of Carthage, where, in 1741, the English erected a battery.

Tiery, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 30 N. Upsal.

Tiesserbach, r. Wurt., which runs into the Neckar, near Nürtingen.

Tietar, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus, near Talasan, in Estremadura.

Tie-tcheou, t. Chinese Tartary, in Kokonor ; 688 SE. Hami. Lat. 33. 56. N.

Tiete, or *Anhembi*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana, Lat. 20. S.

Tiez, or *Tuezno*, t. West Prussia, in Marienwerder ; 24 S. Tempelburg. Pop. 824.

Tifer, t. Stiria ; 3 S. Cilley.

Tifernum, now *Citta di Castello*.

Tifeselt, t. Fez ; 12 NE. Sallee.

Tiffauges, t. France, in Vendée ; 9 E. Montaigne, 6 W. Mortagne. Pop. 210.

Tiffesch, or *Tifas*, (an. *Theveste*,) t. Algiers ; 40 S. Bona. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Tiffeneth, t. Prussia ; 10 S. Brandenburg.

Tiffin, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,028.

Tiflis, see *Teflis*.

Tiflisberg, mt. Switz., between the cantons of Uri and Unterwalden.

Tiga, small isl. E. Indian sea, near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Tigaon, island in the Indian sea, near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 128. 48. E. Lat. 6. 10. N.

Tigava, now *Tuckareah*.

Tigenhagen, t. Prussia ; 12 N. Marienburg.

Tigenwit, t. Negroland ; 45 N. Arguin.

Tiger, small isl. Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 8. 35. N.

Tiger's Valley, p-v. Harrison co. Ohio ; 16 m. from Clarksburg.

Tiggree, t. Hind., Sumbul ; 17 S. Nidjibabad.

Tigine, see *Bender*.

Tigliole, t. Piedmont ; 9 W. by N. Asti. Pop. 2,600.

Tigilskoi, t. Kamtschatka ; 80 W. Ukinskoi. Lon. 157. 44. E. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Tignale, t. Corsica ; 30 SE. Corte.

Tignares, t. Brazil, in the captainship of Rio Grande.

Tignes, t. Savoy ; 3 SE. St. Maurice.

Tigrah, t. Hind., Bahar ; 40 ESE. Hajypour. Lon. 86. 7. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Tigranocerta, see *Sered*, & *Sultania*.

Tigre, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance into Amapalla bay. Lon. 88. 44. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Tigre, large river, New Grenada, which flows into the Marañon, Lat. 4. 53. S.

Tigre, pr. Abyssinia, which now comprises almost all the NE. districts of that country ; having the river Tacazze on the west, and extending east to the Red sea, and includes the port of

Masuah. The capital is Adowa. It is composed in a great measure of steep & lofty mountains, interspersed with fertile valleys and extensive plains. The authority of the original sovereigns of Abyssinia is now almost confined to Tigre.

Tigris, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 N. Diarbekir, and 15 E. of the source of the Euphrates ; and flowing along towards the eastern frontiers of Turkey, on the west side of Curdistan, in a SSE. direction, joins the Euphrates, at Corna, 60 NW. Bassora. The country included between the Tigris and Euphrates, was anciently called *Mesopotamia*, in modern times, *Diarbekir*, & *Al Gezira*. This river was particularly famed in antiquity, and on its banks were the cities of Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia. In modern times it can boast the famous city of Bagdad, and the secondary ones of Diarbekir & Mosul. Its course is generally rapid. Between Corna and Bagdad it is about 200 yards wide, and navigable for boats of 20 or 30 tons. Small boats descend from Diarbekir.

Tigris, r. China, between Canton & the sea, so called by Europeans.

Tiguillaca, t. S. A., in La Paz ; 10 N. Puno.

Tiguazalpa, t. Guatemala, on a river which runs into Amapalla bay ; 80 N. Leon. Lon. 87. 36. W. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Tigurinus Lacus, now *Tegern Sea*.

Tigurum, now *Zurich*.

Tigy, t. France, in Loiret ; 12 SE. Orleans.

Tihan, t. Hungary ; 20 SW. Stuhl Weisenburg.

Tihoe, bay on S. coast of the isl. of Bouro. Lon. 126. 27. E. Lat. 3. 44. S.

Tiib, (*El*,) Persia, Chusistan, on the Ahuaz river ; 70 NW. Tostar, 140 SE. Bagdad.

Tiiz, or *Tiz*, (an. *Tisa*, or *Tiza*,) t. Persia, in Mecran, at the mouth of the Kurene ; 75 S. Kidge. Lon. 60. 24. E. Lat. 25. 25. N. It is reduced to a miserable village.

Tijola, t. Spain, Grenada ; 5 SW. Purchena.

Tikax, t. Yucatan ; 68 S. Merida.

Tikithockthock, settlement, on east coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 5. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Tikoo, t. Bengal ; 30 SW. Ramgur. Lon. 84. 55. E. Lat. 23. 29. N.

Tikotschin, t. Rus. Grodno ; 24 N. Bielsk.

Til, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 60 NW. Tauris.

Tila Navi, one of the Lipari islands ; 6 SSW. Stromboli.

Tilamungalum, t. Mysore ; 5 S. Ousoor.

Tilborg, t. Neth., North Brabant ; 10 S. Bois le Duc. Pop. 9,900. It has a castle, with extensive woollen manufactures.

Tilburreah, t. Bengal ; 30 NNE. Doesa.

Tilbury Fort, fortress, Eng., on N. side of the Thames, in Essex, opposite to Gravesend ; 28 E. London. In the village, from which it receives its name, is a medicinal spring.

Tilbury, t. Upper Canada, near lake St. Clair.

Tilcara, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 32 NNW. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Tildiz Daghi, mt. A. Turkey ; 10 S. Tocat.

Tilghman's Island, isl. in the Chesapeake, Md., at the mouth of the Choptank, containing about 1,720 acres.

Tilgun, t. A. Turkey, Caramania ; 36 ENE. Akshehr.

Tilhara, t. Hind., Rohilcund ; 30 SSE. Be-reilly.

Tilkapour, t. Hind., Oude ; 26 SE. Fyzabad.

Till, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, 2 NE. Coldstream.

Tillanjong, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 94. 9. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Tille, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Saône, about 3 miles below Auxonne.

Tillé, t. France, in Oise ; 3 N. Beauvais.

Tillee, t. Bengal ; 28 NW. Dacca.

Tillenensee, lake, Prussia ; 8 W. Lick.

Tillepally, t. Ceylon, in Jafna ; 7 Battacotta, 10 N. Jafna. It is now a missionary station.

Tillewall, t. Prussia ; 5 NE. Eylau.

Tillières, t. France, in Eure ; 4 W. Dreux, 6 NE. Verneuil. Pop. 925.

Tilling, t. Sweden, Upland ; 23 SE. Upsal.

Tillongchool, or *Katchal*, one of the Nicobar islands, of a triangular form, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 93. 50. E. Lat. 7. 58. N.

Tillot, (Le,) t. France, in Vosges ; 10 W. Remiremont, 12 SE. Plombières.

Tillurah, t. Bengal ; 21 ENE. Purneah.

Tillurah, t. Hind., Bahar ; 22 S. Patna. Lon. 85. 22. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

Tilly, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence ; 10 SW. Quebec.

Tilly, t. France, in Meuse ; 7 N. St. Mihiel, 9 S. Verdun.

Tilly, t. France, Eure ; 7 SE. Grand Andelys.

Tilly, t. Brabant ; 6 W. Gemblours.

Tilly la Campagne, t. France, in Calvados ; 4 SSE. Caen, 13 N. Falaise. Pop. 122.

Tilly Verolle, t. France, Calvados ; 6 S. Bayeux, 9 W. Caen.

Tilnor, t. Bengal ; 60 NNW. Midnapour.

Tilouttah, t. Hind., Bahar ; 10 SSE. Sasseram. Lon. 84. 15. E. Lat. 24. 48. N.

Tilsit, t. East Prussia, in Gumbinnen, capital of a circle ; 50 NE. Königsberg, 50 SSE. Memel. Lon. 21. 56. E. Lat. 55. 5. N. Pop. 8,248. H. 831. It is situated on two rivers, the Niemen, here called the Memel, and the small river Tilse, which separates the town from the castle. It is a commercial town, well built, & contains a hospital, 2 Lutheran churches, & a provincial school. The chief articles of export are corn, wax, salt, salted provisions, hats, and leather.—The circle of Tilsit is a level & fertile tract, lying on the Curische-Haff.—In 1807, July 1, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Prussia, a treaty which threw the weight of Russian influence for several years into the scale of Bonaparte.

Tiltit, t. Chili ; 30 SE. Valparaiso.

Tilurus, now *Cetina*.

Tilwarah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 5 S. Gurrah.

Tim, t. Russia, in Kursk ; 44 E. Kursk. Lon. 37. 34. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,920.

Tima, or *Thima*, or *Taima*, or *Alablac*, or *Al Ablak*, t. Arabia, Nedsjed ; 180 NNE. Medina, 230 ESE. Madian.

Tamahoe, v. Ireland, in Queen's county ; 42 NW. Dublin.

Timai, t. Lower Egypt, on the ruins of ancient *Thmuis*.

Timana, t. S. A., in Popayan ; 80 E. Popayan. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 1. 59. N.

Timaristan, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 12 E. Pasa.

Timavo, (an. *Timavus*,) r. Carniola, which runs into the gulf of Trieste, near Duino.

Timbo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 9. 20. W. Lat. 5. 28. N.

Timbuctoo, see *Tombuctoo*.

Timelfjoerd, bay of the North sea, on the coast of Norway ; 32 W. Romsdal.

Timens, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 15 S. Stavanger.

Timera, t. Sweden, Medelpadia ; 5 N. Sundswall.

Timery, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 6 S. Arcot.

Timerydurgam, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 21 NNW. Darempoury.

Timerycolla, t. & fortress, Hind., Golconda ; 54 SE. Hyderabad, 95 W. Masulipatam. Lon. 79. 26. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Timesquit, or *Timasquit*, t. Africa, in Darah ; 80 W. Tafilet.

Tim-hem, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 27 NNE. Pao-ting.

Timi, t. Napaul ; it is said to be populous, and to contain about 8,000 houses, well built of brick.

Timiru, t. Cuba ; 20 WSW. Villa del Principe.

Timiscouata, lake, Canada, in Cornwallis co. ; 22 miles long, and on an average $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad ; encompassed all around by lofty mountains, and very romantic. It is connected by a portage with the St. Lawrence.

Timmiskamain Lake, lake, Canada, 30 miles long, and 10 broad, having several small islands. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 47. 30. N. This lake gives name to a tribe of Indians near it.

Timoan, isl. in the E. Indian sea, inhabited by Malays ; ships may obtain wood and water, the anchorage is good almost all round the island. Lon. 104. 25. E. Lat. 2. 58. N.

Timok, (an. *Timacus*,) r. Servia, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube, 6 N. Viddin.

Timonville, t. France, in Moselle ; 9 W. Morhange, 12 SE. Metz.

Timoorgooda, t. Hind., in Cicacole ; 10 SW. Cicacole.

Timopheeva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim ; 32 NW. Vercholensk.

Timor, isl. in the E. Indian sea, the southernmost and largest of the Molucca islands, nearly 250 miles long, and from 30 to 60 broad. Lon. 124. to 126. 21. E. Lat. 7. 16. to 10. 24. S. The climate is good, and the soil fertile, producing sandal wood and wax ; also rice, wheat, Indian corn, various kinds of vegetables, and domestic animals. The inhabitants on the coast are mostly Malays. The natives inhabit the interior, and are black, but their hair is not woolly. The Dutch and Portuguese have had establishments on the island.

Timor Laut, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 132. 16. E. Lat. 7. 25. S.

Timou, t. Thibet ; 225 ESE. Lassa.

Timourkeng, or *Fortress of Iron*, t. Thibet ; 60 WNW. Latac.

Timpalu, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 44. E. Lat. 0. 16. N.

Timurcough, t. Thibet ; 54 WNW. Lahdach. Lon. 77. 12. E. Lat. 35. 12. N.

Tinagob, t. on west coast of the island of Samar. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Tina, see *Knin*.

Tinalmo, t. S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 42. 42. E. Lat. 13. 38. N.

Tinamasaki, t. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon. Lon. 136. 55. E. Lat. 34. 12. N.

Tinapa, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 120 NW. Durango.

Tinara, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 30 N. Moscho, 200 SSW. Syene.

Tinchebray, t. France, in Orne; 10 N. Domfront, 22 W. Falaise. Pop. 2,961. In 1105, a battle was fought here between William II., king of England, and his brother Robert.

Tinco, t. Spain, in Asturia; 20 NW. Oviedo.

Tinculen, or *Tinzulen*, t. Africa, in Darah; 120 SW. Tafilet.

Tindaro, see *Patti*.

Tindel, t. Africa, Zenhaga, on the sea coast; 18 SSE. Cape Mirik.

Tindercotta, t. Carnatic; 15 E. Tiagar.

Tindero, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 12 NE. Sundswall.

Tine, see *Tyne*.

Tinea, r. Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, and runs into the Var, about 12 N. Nice.

Tineh, t. Egypt; 65 N. Suez, 80 NNE. Cairo. Lon. 38. 45. E. Lat. 30. 48. N. It is situated between S. extremity of lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean, near the ancient *Pelusium*, and on a canal formerly called the *Pelusian*, or *Bubastic*, mouth of the Nile; through which Alexander passed with his fleet from Gaza; this canal is now choaked up with mud.

Tineh, t. Tripoli, on a river which runs into the gulf of Sidra. Lon. 19. 12. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Tinemouth, see *Tynemouth*.

Tinemar, t. Ceylon; 10 SW. Trinkamaly,

Tineto, small isl. near the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spetia; 8 S. Spetia. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Ting, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli, near the river Tam; 107 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 39. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

Tingam, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 20 ESE. Aurungabad.

Tingamolly, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 6 W. Kyragur.

Tingano, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 103. 9. E. Lat. 5. 27. N.

Tingau, or *Tinch*, t. Bav.; 7 NE. Kempten.

Ting-chan, t. Corea; 30 SE. Haimen.

Ting-fan, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 992 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 4. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Tingi, cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea, near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104. 21. E. Lat. 2. 23. N.

Tingia, t. Peru, in Lima; 15 SE. Iça.

Tingis, or *Tinga*, now *Tangiers*.

Tangitana, W. pr. of Mauretania.

Ting-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, Quangtang, on the river Limou; 17 S. Kiong-tcheou, in Hai-nan.

Tingo, or *Tenna*, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 3 N. Fermo.

Tingorcally, t. Hind., in Bengal; 40 WSW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 53. E. Lat. 22. 9. N.

Tingoran, (an. *Thagora*), small isl. in the

Chinese sea, near the coast of Malacca. Lon. 103. 33. E. Lat. 4. 8. N.

Tingracally, t. Bengal; 16 E. Mahmudpour.

Tingrecotta, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 18 SE. Darampoury.

Tingri, t. Thibet; 22 SW. Zuenga, 28 E. Tankia. Here the Napaulese were defeated by the troops of China, in 1792.

Ting-tao, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 12 SE. Tsao.

Ting-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien; 870 S. Peking. Lat. 25. 48. N.

Tinguirica, r. Chili, which runs into the Rahel, 40 miles from its mouth.

Tinguzgalpa, t. Nicaragua; 80 NW. Leon.

Tingwall, t. Shetland; 4 WNW. Lerwick.

Tingwalla, isl. Sweden, in north part of the Wenner lake, whereon the town of Carlstadt is built.

Ting-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 20 SE. Yao-ngan.

Ting-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 S. Fong-yan.

Ting-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 65 SE. Nan-ngan.

Ting-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen, on the Kialing river; 15 SW. Kouang-ngan.

Tinian, one of the Ladrone islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 42 miles in circ. Sq. m. 80. It produces limes, sour oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, guavas, and paupaus, cotton and indigo in abundance. It swarms with centipedes, scorpions, a large black ant, scarcely inferior to either in the malignity of its bite, and venomous insects without number. It is said once to have contained 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom were carried off by an epidemic. Lon. 146. E. Lat. 15. N.

Tinicum, t. Delaware co. Pa., on the Delaware, above Solebury. Pop. 182.

Tinicum, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,249.

Tinima, t. Cuba; 22 WNW. Bayamo.

Tiningburg, t. Hungary; 16 N. Presburg.

Tinissi, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 10 SE. Konigingratz.

Tinit, t. Africa, in Zanhaga, on the coast; 25 SSE. Cape Mirik.

Tinjuleen, t. Africa, in Darah; 105 SE. Morocco. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 29. 30. N.

Tinker's Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Cuyahoga, 12 miles above Cleveland.

Tinker's Island, one of the Elizabeth's islands, near the coast of Mass.; 3 miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Tinleysville, p-v. Goochland county, Va.; 45 WNW. Richmond. W. 173.

Tinmouth, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., watered by the Otter creek; 10 S. Rutland, 40 W. Windsor. Pop. 1,069. Here are iron works.

Tinmouth, t. Nova Scotia, on E. coast, formerly called *Pictou*.

Tinné, t. Africa, in Masina, on N. side of the Niger; 130 WSW. Tombuctoo.

Tinnerelly, or *Tinevelly*, district, Hind., in Carnatic, occupying the SE. extremity of the peninsula, separated from Ceylon by the gulf of Manaar; 150 miles long, and 50 broad. It contains some woods and several hills, but is most open and level; in favourable seasons it yields abundant crops of rice, and cotton; it is

healthy in the northern part, but otherwise in the southern. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos. The principal towns are Tinnevelly and Palamcotta; seaports, Tutacorin and Coilpatam.

Tinnevelly, t. Hind., capital of the above district; 74 SSW. Madura, 140 SSE. Coimbatore. Lon. 77. 46. E. Lat. 8. 45. N. It stands 35 miles east of a range of mountains; and is large and populous. On three sides are extensive rice fields; its situation is therefore unhealthy.

Tino, small isl. near the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spetia; 8 S. Spetia. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

Tino, or *Tine*, or *Istendil*, (an. *Tenos*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 27. 7. E. Lat. 37. 36. N. It is of a long oval form, about 60 miles in circ. It is mountainous, and well cultivated; the fruits are excellent melons, figs, and grapes; of the latter the inhabitants make some good wine, but the chief riches of the island arise from its silk, of which 16,000 lbs. are obtained annually. The two principal places are Tino and St. Nicoco, besides which there are upwards of 50 villages. Pop. 24,800; 19,000 Greeks; 5,800 Catholics.

Tino, t. & capital of an island of the same name, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 9. E. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Tinoa, now *Teign*.

Tinseda, t. Africa, in the country of Darah. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Tinta, t. Peru, in Cusco, and jurisdiction of Canas-y-Canches, which is likewise sometimes called *Tinta*; 60 S. Cusco.

Tinteniak, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 9 SSE. Dinan, 19 S. St. Malo.

Tinto, r. Spain, in Seville, which owes its name to the waters being tinged of a yellow colour. It passes by Niebla, and falls into the Atlantic 6 leagues lower down, at Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large vessels, which may come to the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, 3 leagues above Huelva.

Tintoque, t. Mexico, Xalisco; 45 SSW. Compostella.

Tintwistle, parish, Eng., in Cheshire; 10 NE. Chester. Pop. 1,346.

Tinz, t. Silesia, in Brieg; 22 W. Brieg.

Tinzulin, see *Tinjulen*.

Tio, t. S. A., in Cordova; 70 E. Cordova.

Tioga, r. which rises in Pa., runs north, enters New York, turns to the east, and joins the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, 3 S. of New York line. It is navigable for boats 50 miles.

Tioga, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Tompkins co., E. by Broome co., S. by Pennsylvania, & W. by Steuben co. Pop. in 1810, 7,899; in 1820, 16,971. Chief town, Spencer.

Tioga, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y., watered by the Susquehanna; 13 W. Binghampton, 170 SW. Albany. Pop. 1,816.

Tioga, co. north side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Ontario co., S. by Lycoming co., and W. by Potter co. Pop. in 1810, 1,687; in 1820, 4,021. Chief town, Wellsborough.

Tioga, p-t. Tioga co. Pa.; W. 262. Pop. 246.

Tion, r. Savoy, which runs from the lake of Annecy to the Sier.

Tiookea, one of King George's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. It is a low island, with a

large lake in the centre. The inhabitants of this island, and perhaps of all the low ones, are of a much darker colour than those of the higher islands, and seem to be of a more savage disposition. Lon. 144. 56. W. Lat. 14. 27. S.

Tiorn, isl. in the North sea, near the west coast of Sweden, about 25 m. in circ., containing 3 parishes, and abounding in excellent pastures. Lon. 11. 29. E. Lat. 58. N.

Tiornebiorg, small island in the Baltic, near south coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 18. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Tiorneholm, small isl. Baltic, near the south coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 54. 39. N.

Tioughnioga, r. N. Y., which rises in S. part Onondaga co., and flows into the Chenango, in SE. part of Broome co. Length, 55 miles.

Tipara, t. Hind., Oude; 10 SE. Gooracpour.

Tipasa, see *Tefessad*.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, district, Bengal, called by the Mahometans, *Roshenabad*, bounded N. by Silhet, E. by Ava, S. by Chittigong, and W. by Dacca. Sq. m. about 7,000. Pop. 750,000, in about equal proportion Mahometans & Hindoos. Chief towns, Comillah, Odeypour, Luckipour, Doudcandy, and Colinda. The western part is very productive in rice and cotton; salt is manufactured near the sea-coast, & it is famous for betel-nut. The inhabitants are said to be very subject to goitres or wens in the throat, a disease generally attributed to the water drunk.

Tipica, t. Buenos Ayres; 30 E. Lipes.

Tiping, t. Corea; 25 SE. King-ki-tao.

Tipor, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 22. E. Lat. 2. 5. S.

Tippacano, r. Indiana, which joins the Wabash, about 420 miles from its mouth. Length, about 170 miles. It is rendered famous for a battle between the Americans and Indians, in November 1811.

Tippal, r. Eng., Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near Haltwhistle.

Tipperary, t. Ireland, in the co. of the same name; 9 W. Cashel, 20 SE. Limerick.

Tipperary, co. Ireland, in Munster, bounded NE. by King's county, E. by Queen's county & Kilkenny, S. by Waterford, & W. by Limerick, Clare, and Galway; 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 in breadth. Sq. m. 1,420. Pop. upwards of 200,000. It is one of the most fertile counties in Ireland. The county sends 2 members to parliament, & Clonmel, the county town, one.

Tipra, see *Tipera*.

Tipsa, (an. *Tipasa*), t. Algiers, Constantina, on the borders of Tunis, near the banks of the Melagge; 80 S. Bona, 85 SE. Constantina. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 35. 27. N. It is at present a frontier city and garrison of the Algerines.—This place, which enjoys a fine situation, with some mountains at a small distance, still preserves the principal gate, several fragments of old walls, and other marks of the rank and figure it formerly obtained among the cities of Numidia.

Tiquina, t. S. A., La Paz; 55 NNW. La Paz.

Tir, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 40 N. Herat.

Tir, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 50 NE. Schiras.

Tiraght, isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland; 8 SW. Dunmore head.

Tiramany-mutoo, r. Hind., which runs into the Cauvery, 8 N. Carroor.

Tiramangalum, t. Hind., in Madura; 10 SW. Madura.

Tiran, see *Tyran*.

Tirandurg, t. Mysore; 12 SSE. Oussoor.

Tirano, t. Aust. Italy, in Sondrio, on the Ad-da; 18 SW. Bormio, 24 ENE. Morbegno. Pop. 3,667. It has a large yearly fair.

Tirany, t. Hind., Carnatic; 3 N. Ootatore.

Tiraspol, t. Eu. Russia, in Cherson, on the Dniester; 8 E. Bender. Pop. 2,000.

Tirbia, t. Spain, Catalonia; 16 NW. Urgel.

Tireboli, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Black sea, at Tireboli.

Tireboli, *Triboli*, or *Intraboli*, (an. *Tripolis*), t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 20 NE. Keresoun. Pop. 400 families. It is situated at the extremity of a cape, bounding a deep bay of the same name.

Tiree, or *Tiry*, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland; 15 miles in length, & from 1 to 5 broad, situated SW. of Col, from which it is separated by a channel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The coast is chiefly rocky, intersected with several beautiful sandy bays. Lon. 6.48.W. Lat. 56.32. N. Pop. 2,416. Sq. m. 37.

Tireh, (an. *Metropolis*), t. A. Turkey, in N-tolia, on the Meinder; the inhabitants are chiefly Turks; 25 NE. Scalanova, 32 SSE. Smyrna. Lon. 27.40. E. Lat. 38.8. N.

Tiremeg Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 107. W. Lat. 61.52. N.

Tirgul, t. Turkey, Moldavia; 62 W. Jassy.

Tirgulformosa, t. Moldavia; 50 W. Jassy.

Tirhoot, district, Hind., in Bahar, chiefly between the 27 and 28° N. Lat., very productive in grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, opium, and saltpetre. Chief towns, Durbungah, Nagorbussy, Jenjapour, and Turki. Pop. including the district of Hagypour, estimated at 2,000,000; 3 Hindoos to 1 Mahometan.

Tiripin, s-p. S. A., in Cumana.

Tirka, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Ghana, on N. side of the Niger; 120 E. Ghana. Lon. 14.30. E. Lat. 15.20. N.

Tirlemont, t. Neth., in North Brabant, called by the people of the country *Tienen*; on the Geete; 9 SE. Louvain, 24 WNW. Liege. Pop. 7,788. It was anciently one of the principal cities of Brabant. It has been a very flourishing and populous city, and many vestiges of its grandeur are yet visible; but it has suffered much by war and other calamities. In November 1792, the Austrians were defeated here by the French; and in April 1793, the French were defeated by the Austrians, with the loss of 7,000 men, and 33 pieces of cannon.

Tirmakul, fort, Hind., near Gooty, taken by the British in 1801.

Tirmaniz, mt. extending from Bukovina to Transylvania.

Tirnau, or *Nagy-Szombath*, t. Hungary, Presburg, on the Inrawa; 20 ENE. Presburg, 50 E. Vienna. Lon. 17.35. E. Lat. 48.23. N. Pop. 5,083. H. 560. It contains 9 Cath. chh., a Cath. theological seminary, and an academy with an observatory. It was built in the 13th century, and formerly contained a university, which was removed to Buda in 1777.

Tirna, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a few miles below Presburg.

Tiroan, see *Taron*.

Tirocoor, t. Hind., Golconda; 8 S. Calloor.

Tirreto, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 15 ESE. Reggio.

Tirroup-mew, t. Birmah; 35 NE. Paghan.

Tirschenreuth, t. Bav. Upper Maine, on a lake; 12 E. Kemnat, 23 NNE. Amberg. Pop. 1,496.

Tirschnitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 4 NW. Kosteletz.

Tirschtigel, or *Tziel*, t. Pru. Posen; 12 ESE. Meseritz, 40 W. Posen. Pop. 1,818.

Tirsrum, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 25 S. Linkioping.

Tirua, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lon. 73.46. W. Lat. 38.30. N.

Tiruan, t. Hind., Bundelcund; 20 NE. Cal-linger.

Tirumbore, t. Hind., Madura; 7 NE. Madura.

Tiruvealore, t. Carnatic; 30 E. Tanjore.

Tirzah, city, Palestine, belonging to Ephraim; 30 N. Jerusalem.

Tisa, now *Tüz*.

Tisbury, t. Duke's co. Mass., on N. side of Martha's Vineyard; 8 W. Edgartown, 85 S. Boston. Pop. including the Elizabeth islands, 1,223. See *Holmes Hole*.

Tisbury, v. & parish, Eng., Wiltshire; 3 SE. Hindon. Pop. 2,019.

Tischingen, t. Wurt.; 10 NE. Dillingen, 50 E. by S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,000.

Tischnowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 13 NW. Brunn. Pop. 1,208.

Tisdra, or *Tisdrus*, see *Jemme*.

Tisheet, t. Africa, with a salt mine; 150 N. Benown. Lon. 26.50. W. Lat. 17.20. N.

Tismana, t. Walachia, at the source of a river of the same name; 18 W. Tergosyl, 20 E. Meadia.

Tismana, r. Walachia, which runs into the Syl, 15 S. Tergosyl.

Tisquiu Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 95.45. W. Lat. 56.10. N.

Tissanah, t. Hind., Sumbul; 16 SW. Sumbul.

Tissia, t. Bengal; 35 SE. Palamow.

Tiste, t. Han., Verden; 20 NE. Rotenburg.

Tisurus, now *Tozer*.

Tiszolcs, or *Teissholcs*, t. Hungary, on the Rima; 22 E. Libethen, 80 NNE. Pest. Near it are mines of magnetic iron ore.

Tit, t. Morocco, near the Atlantic ocean; 8 SW. Mazagan, 140 NW. Morocco.

Titlbary, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Goragot.

Titaleea, t. Bengal; 6 E. Moorshedabad.

Titallya, t. Bengal; 50 N. Dinagepour.

Titan, see *Levant*.

Titaty, t. Bengal; 55 N. Dinagepour.

Titchvin, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the river Sias; 84 NNE. Novgorod. Lon. 33.14. E. Lat. 59.52. N. Pop. 3,532.

Titerud, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 38 N. Christiania.

Titi See, lake, Ger.; 14 NNW. Stuhlingen.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, lake, Buenos Ayres; 240 miles in circ., and 400 feet in depth. The water of this lake, though neither salt nor brackish, is muddy, and has something so nauseous in its taste as not to be drunk. As the western limits of this lake are called *Chucuito*,

so those on the east side are distinguished by the name of *Omascuvo*. In it are several islands, among which is one very large, which anciently was a mountain, since levelled by order of the Yncas. It however gave to the lake its own name of *Titicaca*, which in the Indian language signifies a mountain of lead, and lies about two musket shots from the shore. 3 m. long, and one broad. Lon. 69. 56. W. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Titin Ara, mt. Russia, in the government of Orenburg. Lon. 61. 14. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

Titizighe, or *Pghino*, s-p. Guriel, with a good harbour, on the Black sea; 10 S. Puti.

Titisness, small isl. near the coast of Lapland, at the entrance of a bay called Titsfiord. Lat. 67. 36. N.

Titius, now *Kerka*.

Titmeg, lake, N. America. Lon. 99. W. Lat. 62. 15. N.

Tillis, mt. Switz., in Uri, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland; 11 SSW. Altorff.

Titolo, t. Naples, Basilicata; 6 SW. Potenza.

Titovo, t. Rus., Kaluga; 40 ESE. Kaluga.

Titschein, (*New*), or *Nowi Giezi*, t. Moravia, in Prerau, well built and defended by walls; 24 ENE. Prerau, 25 WSW. Teschen. Lon. 18. 10 E. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 5,358.

Titschein, (*Alt*), t. Moravia; 2 SW. New Titschein.

Titschein, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 16 S. Olmutz.

Titschin, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 SW. Freyberg.

Titterie, S. province of Algiers, which extends from the river Mafaffran, W., to the river Booberak, E.; it is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, and S. by Sahara; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad. Chief town, Algiers.

Titterie Gewle, lake, Algiers, situated near mountains; 60 S. Algiers.

Titterie Dosh, or *Hadjar Titterie*, ridge of precipices in Algiers; 50 S. Algiers. On the summit is a large plain, with only one narrow road leading up to it, where a tribe of Arabs keep their granaries.

Titting, or *Dietting*, t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube; 5 N. Aichstadt. Pop. 542.

Tittmaning, or *Dittmaning*, t. Bav., on the Salza; 20 NNW. Salzburg, 80 NNW. Lauffen. Lon. 12. 44. E. Lat. 48. 1. N. Pop. 2,181.

Titul, t. Hungary, capital of the district of the Tschaikistes, or of the Danube pontooneers, on the Teisse; 24 ESE. Peter Wardein, 24 NW. Belgrade. Pop. 1,600.

Titwalla, t. Hind., Baglana; 28 E. Basseen.

Titzla, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a salt lake; 60 SW. Kirshehr.

Tiva, t. Arabian Irak; 130 W. Bassorah.

Tiverton, p-t. Newport co. R. I.; 12 NNE. Newport, 24 SE. Providence, 54 S. Boston, W. 431. Pop. 2,875. It is on the main land, opposite to Portsmouth, on Rhode Island, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, nearly 1,000 feet long. The town lies on Narraganset and Mount Hope bays which afford convenient navigation. About twenty vessels are usually owned or employed here; and the fisheries are valuable. The Indian name was *Pocasset*.

Tiverton, t. Eng., in Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, where it is joined by the Low-

man; 14 N. Exeter, 161 W. London. Lon. 3 40. W. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 6,732. H. 1,269. It is situated on the slope of a hill, consists of 4 principal streets, the houses are built of brick, or stone, covered with slates. The principal public buildings, are the castle, church, and free grammar school, an eminent seminary. It has been long famous for its woollen manufactures. It has markets on Tuesday and Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Tiuholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat; 4 NNE. Fladstrand.

Tiviça, t. Spain in Catalonia; 15 NNE. Tortosa.

Tiviot, see *Teviot*.

Tiuki Karagan, cape on E. side of the Caspian sea; 150 SE. Astrachan. Lon. 50. 14. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Tiulit, t. Africa, in Fez; 12 SW. Fez.

Tiumen, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, capital of a circle, at the union of the Pischma and the Tura; 112 WSW. Tobolsk. 320 ENE. Upha. Lon. 65. 14. E. Lat. 57. N. Pop. 7,200. H. 1,100. Over the river is a bridge of 83 fathoms in length; and a little below it stands a fort built with stone, in which is a church of the same materials. Without this fortification, and towards the lower bank of the Tura, are 6 wooden churches, a convent of nuns, with a church and 500 dwelling houses. At the lower end of the town is an ostrorg. Beyond the Tumenka lies the Yamskaia sloboda, or suburb, consisting of 250 houses; and at the extremity of this suburb stands a monastery; it has likewise 3 churches, built with stone. Another suburb lies opposite to Tiumen.

Tivoli, (an. *Tibur*), Italy, States of the Church, capital of a district, in Campagna di Roma, on the Teverone; 15 ENE. Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 41. 50. N. Pop. 14,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 10 churches and 14 convents, some of them tolerable edifices, but the town is not generally well built. It is delightfully situated on an eminence sheltered on one side by Monte Castali and a circular range of the Sabine mountains, while on the other it commands an extensive prospect over the Campagna di Roma. The sides of the hill on which it stands are covered with olives and fruit trees; but the great attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone (the ancient *Anio*), which glides gently through the town till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 100 feet, in one mass, and after boiling up in its narrow channel, rushes through a chasm of the rock into a cavern below. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been dedicated to Vesta, and built in the Augustan age. Here are also remains of other temples and of several Roman villas; and in the market place are 2 images of oriental granite, representing Isis, the Egyptian deity.

Tiuranen, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 65. 38. N.

Tiuters, isl. Russia, in the gulf of Finland; 80 ENE. Revel. Lon. 27. 14. E. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Tivy, or *Towey*, r. S. Wales, which rises about 5 N. Tregaron, and runs into the sea, about 5 miles below Cardigan.

Tiz, see *Tiiz*.

Tixtlan, t. Mexico ; 75 miles from the Pacific ocean. Pop. 540 families.

Tizzano, t. Italy, Parma ; 13 S. Parma.

Tlalpujagua, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 77 N. Mexico. Pop. 500 families. There are many silver mines in the vicinity of this town.

Tlapa, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction ; 138 S. Mexico. Lat. 17. 12. S. Pop. 350 families.

tlascala, or *Tlaxcalla*, see *Puebla*.

Tlascala, or *Tlaxcalla*, t. Mexico, Puebla, capital of a district, formerly of a kingdom ; 20 N. Puebladelos Angeles, 64 E. Mexico. Lon. 98. 10. W. Lat. 19. 25. N. Pop. 3,400. It is situated on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it is said to have contained 300,000 inhabitants : and Acosta affirms that it had a market place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and sellers ; that in the shambles were seldom less than 15,000 sheep, 4,000 oxen, and 2,000 hogs. But matters were so much altered, that Gemelli, who was here in 1698, says, it had then become an ordinary village, with a parish church, in which hangs up a picture of the ship which brought Cortez to La Vera Cruz.—The district or government of Tlaxcalla, is so fertile in maize that it received its name from the produce of the soil, Tlaxcalla signifying the land of bread.

Tlazasalca, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 70 leagues W. by N. Mexico. Pop. 176 families.

Tlemsam, or *Telemsan*, see *Tremecen*.

Tletsch, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch ; 72 ESE. Tobolsk.

Thumaczow, t. Moravia, Hradisch ; N. Hradisch. Pop. 1,082.

Tmaie, (an. *Thmuis*.) t. Egypt ; 12 SE. Mansora.

Tmarus, or *Tomarus*, mt. Macedonia.

Tmeschede, or *Muschede*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the left side of the Roer ; 3 NW. Arensburg.

Tmolas, now *Bouzdaghi*.

Tmulga, t. Algiers ; 10 E. Sinaab.

Toa, r. Porto Rico, which runs into the harbour of Porto Rico.

Toachi, r. Quito, which joins the Blanco, in Lat. 8. N.

Toagamally, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 17 WSW. Trichinopoly.

Toahouta, one of the smaller Society islands, near Otaha.

Toaireh, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Rd sea, where the water is salt ; 3 N. Kolzum.

Toaloor, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 3 SE. Wombinellore.

Toamensing, see *Towamensing*.

Toba, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 135. 9. E. Lat. 5. 8. S.

Tobacco Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 35. W. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Tobacco Stick, v. Dorchester co. Md., on Hudson river. It has considerable trade in lumber.

Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, about 30 miles in length, from SE. to NW., and about 9 in breadth. Lon. 60. 30. W. Lat. 11. 16. N.

In 1805 there were 900 whites, 700 people of colour, and 14,883 slaves. The climate of Tobago is far more temperate than could be expected in an island that is but 11 deg. 16. m. N. from the equator ; for the heat is allayed by the sea breezes. Tobago has another favourable circumstance to recommend it, by its lying out of the tract of those hurricanes that prove so fatal to the other West India islands. The surface of the island is unequal and agreeably diversified ; but no part of it is rugged or impassable, though its NW. extremity is mountainous. Its soil is of different kinds, but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing, in the greatest plenty, whatever is raised in other parts of the West Indies. The abundance of springs upon the island contributes to its healthfulness, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. The value of exports, in 1810, amounted to £70,788 : imports about £200,000.

Tobago, (*Little*.) small isl. near E. coast of Tobago, about two miles long, and 1 broad.

Tobak, t. Bessarabia, on lake Jalpug ; 34 NNW. Ismail. In 1789, the Russians were defeated by the Turks, near this town.

Toban, t. Cuba ; 16 NE. Trinidad.

Tobar, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 18 Burgos.

Tobati, t. Paraguay ; 50 NE. Assumption.

Tobed Nigaurledagh, r. N. Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 36. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

Tobermorey, v. Scot., island of Mull, in the parish of Kilninian, built since 1788 by the British society for the encouragement of the fisheries. It is well situated for a seaport and fishing station, and contains about 600 inhabitants, 80 houses, 50 of them built with stone and lime, 30 huts or thatched houses ; and has 11 vessels, carrying 278 tons.

Tobitschau, or *Towaczow*, t. Moravia, Olmutz ; 10 S. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 1,102.

Tobius, now *Towy*.

Tobler Bach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Glatt, 2 NW. Sultz.

Toblpad, t. Stiria ; 8 SW. Gratz.

Toboine, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,799.

Tobol, r. Asiatic Russia, which rises near the mountain of Titan Ara, near the south end of the Ural mountains. It is joined by the Oui or Ouk, when it becomes navigable ; after by the Iset, Toura, and Tauda, and afterwards unites with the Irtisch, near Tobolsk.

Tobolovo, ostrorg, Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei. Lon. 86. 42. E. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Tobolsk, or *Tobolskoi*, gov. Asiatic Russia, comprising the western part of Siberia, bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by Tomsk, S. by Orenburg & W. by Perm & Archangel. It is divided into 9 circles, Tobolsk, Tiumen, Turinsk, Yalutorovsk, Thurgan, Ischim, Tara, Omsk, and Berezov. Sq. m. 356,000. Pop. according to Hassel, 447,000 ; Cannabich, 453,000. It included formerly most of the government of Tomsk ; and by enumeration in 1801, the population was 622,422. Of these 2,017 were Mongols, 17,236 Ostiaks, 2,636 Bukharians, 1,993 Tunguses, 2,581 Yakoutes, 3,302 Samoides, and about 22,000 Cosacs. It is watered by the Oby and its branches.

Tobolsk, city, Russia, capital of the above government, and chief city of Siberia, on the Irtisch, at the junction of the Tobol; 1,000 E. by N. Moscow, 1,172 E. Petersburg. Lon. 68. 16. E. Lat. 58. 12. N. Pop. in 1784, 16,260, H. 2,400. Abp. see. When the Russians first took possession of this country in 1587, they built here a mere *Ostrog*, or wooden fort, which was burnt in 1643, and the city erected in its stead. It consists of two parts upper and lower towns. The upper town has an elevated situation, built on the site of the ancient fort, and forms what is properly called the city. It contains the residence of the governor, the tribunals, public offices, and the magazine of foreign merchandize. These, with 2 chh. and a convent, are all the edifices constructed of stone; the rest are of wood. The buildings being white, and the cupolas gilded, cause them in this high situation to make a very fine appearance at a distance. Here was formerly the kremlin or citadel, built of stone, and flanked with towers, but it is now gone to ruin. The lower town is subject to inundation, it is entirely built of wood, with the exception of a convent. Tobolsk contains 1 Luth. & 13 Greek chh., and 2 convents. Connected with the lower town is a suburb inhabited by Tartars, who are a quiet and industrious race, and are free from the habits of intoxication which prevail among the Russian inhabitants. The other residents are in a great measure descendants of exiles sent here for their crimes, or for offences against the Russian government, or sometimes on the mere caprice of despotism. The largest colony ever transported hither, consisted of Swedish officers, made prisoners at the battle of Pultava, in 1709. As many of these were well educated gentlemen, no circumstance ever so much tended to civilize this remote quarter of the world.—Provisions are so cheap here, that in Gmelin's time a man could live comfortably in the middling rank for less than £2 per year. Tobolsk is a great thoroughfare for the limited trade of Siberia, and hither are brought all the furs collected as tribute.

Toboron, t. Thibet; 53 N. Tourfan Hotun.

Toboso, (El,) t. Spain, New Castile; 37 S. Huete, 65 SSE. Madrid. Pop. 4,000. It is rendered famous by the adventures of Don Quixote.

Toboyne, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 1,965.

Tobrona, t. Cuba; 148 SW. Havannah.

Tobulla, t. Tunis, on E. coast; 8 NW. Medea.

Toby's Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 20 miles below Franklin. It is about 55 miles long, and is navigable for batteaux through a great part of its course. It is connected with the western branch of the Susquehanna by a short portage.

Toca, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 7 S. Tunja.

Tocaigh, bay on W. coast of the island of Owhyhee; the depth of water is 25 fathoms. Lon. 204. 4. E. Lat. 20. 3. N.

Tocantins, r. Brazil, formed by the union of a number of small rivers, which rise about the 18th or 19th deg. S. Lat., and between the 50th and 51st deg. W. Lon. Its course is due N. to the 2d deg. S. Lat., when it joins the Guanapu, about 120 miles from the sea, and takes the

name of Para, from a city so called. Length about 1,500 miles.

Tocat, or *Tokat*, city, A. Turkey, in the pachalic of Sivas, anciently a city of Pontus, called *Berisa*; 40 NW. Sivas, 260 E. Constantinople. Lon. 36. 30. E. Lat. 39. 35. N. Pop. 50,000. H. 3,330, as stated by Hassel; 40,000 by Malte Brun; 60,000 by Kinnier; some state it much higher; the majority are Turks. It is situated on the river Tosanlu, in the corner of a valley, and almost surrounded with mountains, which afford quarries of marble, and well supplied with water from innumerable springs. The streets are well paved, but frequently built on uneven ground. It is the residence of a eadi, a waiwode, and an aga, commanding a thousand janizaries and some spahis. The Armenians have 7 churches, the Greeks only one. It is the see of a metropolitan, dependent on the archbishop of Nicsara, or Neocæsarea, an ancient city, almost ruined, about two days' journey from Tocat. Here are some manufactures of silk and yellow Turkey leather, but the chief trade is in copper vessels, kettles, candlesticks, &c., which are sent to Constantinople, Egypt, &c. Tocat may be considered as the centre of an extensive inland trade from all parts of Asia Minor. The caravans from Diarbekir arrive in 18 days, from Sinob in 6, from Bursa in 20, from Smyrna in 27, and proportionally less on horseback or on mules.—Henry Martyn, an eminent missionary, died here Aug. 16, 1822.

Tocaya, t. Brazil, in Minas Novas; 95 NE. Tejuco. It is situated at the conflux of the Jigitonhonha and Rio Grande, in the Diamond district.

Tocayma, or *Tocaima*, t. New Grenada, in Mariquita, on the river Pati, the same, which higher up is called the Bogota; 40 W. Santa Fé de Bogota, 170 NE. Popayan. Lon. 73. 19. W. Lat. 4. 10. N. Pop. 700. The town is small and has but little commerce. In the district are found mines of the finest copper and loadstone.

Tochen, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 5 W. Zerbst.

Tochimilco, t. Mexico; 20 leagues SE. Mexico. Pop. 645 families.

Tochu, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

Tockholes, t. Eng., Lancashire; 6 NE. Chorley. Pop. 1,077.

Tocksdorf, t. Prussia; 6 NW. Rastenburg.

Tocorary, t. Africa, in Ante; 10 E. Infuma. The English were driven away from this place by the Dutch, in 1665.

Tocort, see *Tuggart*.

Tocoto, r. S. A., which joins the Parima, Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Tocrum, t. Bengal; 8 S. Koonda.

Tocrur, t. Africa, and capital of a kingdom, in Nigritia, on N. side of the Niger, W. of Cashna; 270 ENE. Tombuctoo. Lon. 6. 5. E. Lat. 16. 32. N. It is mentioned by the Arabian writers, but has not been visited by any modern traveller.

Tocson Hotun, t. Thibet; 20 WSW. Tourfan. Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Tocuyo, t. Venezuela; 55 N. by E. Truxillo, 180 WSW. Caraccas. Lon. 69. 51. W. Lat. 9. 25. S. Pop. 10,200. It is situated in a valley, between two mountains, on a river, near the sea coast, and by the point Chiburiche. The atmos-

phere is cloudy, but the climate is wholesome. The soil in the vicinity is adapted to every production; the wheat is reckoned the best in the province; and much is exported. Here is a large trade in salt.

Tucuyo, r. Venezuela, which rises 43 S. Carora, upwards of 150 miles from the sea, and flows into the sea, 80 ESE. Coro.

Tod Head, cape on E. coast of Scotland, in Kincardineshire; 5 S. Stonehaven. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 56. 51. N.

Todd, co. Ken. Pop. 5,089.

Toddington, see *Tuddington*.

Toddipoody, t. Hind., Rajamundry; 18 ESE. Rajamundry.

Todd's Fork, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, 5 miles above Deerfield.

Todendorp, t. Holstein; 6 NE. Hamburg.

Todenhausen, v. Pru. Westphalia, near the left bank of the Weser, where the French were defeated in 1759; 3 N. Minden.

Todi, (an. *Tuder*), t. Popedom, in Spoleto, near the Tiber; 18 W. Spoleto, 53 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 18. E. Lat. 42. 47. N. Bp. see. It contains several churches and convents.

Todi, mt. Switz., in Glaris; 11,700 feet high.

Todialoor, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 5 N. Coimbatore.

Todivesti, t. Moldavia; 6 NE. Suczava.

Todorova, t. Croatia; 18 WNW. Novi.

Todos Santos, see *All Saints*.

Todtberg, mt. Switzerland, and reckoned one of the highest in the country, in the road from Disentis to the Grisons.

Toe Head, cape, Scot., on SW. coast of the island of Lewis, in that part called *Harris*; 42 SW. Stornaway. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Toe Head, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in Cork. Lon. 9. 9. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Toeban, t. on N. coast of the island of Java.

Toelchus de Apie, district, Patagonia.

Toelchus de la Caballo, district, Patagonia.

Toe-ling Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 375 ENE. Peking. Lon. 123. 29. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

Toenjoloker, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 32. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Tofsala, t. Finland, on an island; 20 WNW. Abo.

Tofta, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of the island of Aland. Lon. 20. 7. E. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Togawady, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 7 S. Sankerydurgam.

Togda, or *Todga*, t. & district, Africa, in Sugulmessa; 50 W. Sugulmessa.

Togebaut, t. Persia, in Irak; 81 N. Ispahan.

Toggenburg, co. Switz., consisting chiefly of a long narrow valley inclosed by mountains, and lying between Appenzell and Zurich, belonging to St. Gall, and divided into Upper and Lower. Pop. 50,000, Calvinists. Chief town, Lichtensteig. In its natural quality it resembles Appenzell, and being full of fertile Alps, abounds in numerous breeds of cattle.

Toglupour, t. Hind., in Delhi; 15 WNW. Panniput.

Togomi, t. Japan, Nippon; 80 NW. Meaco.

Togosohatchie Creek, branch of the Oakmulgee river, in Georgia.

Tohotchie Hatun, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 30 NW. Hami-Hotun.

Tojie, t. Hind., in Candeish; 10 N. Hurdah. *Toiko*, t. Japan, in Nippon; 80 ESE. Jedo. Lon. 140. 40. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

Toisobius, now *Conway*.

Toissey, t. France, in Ain, near the Chalarogne and Saône, which unite about half a m. from the town; 18 W. Bourg en Bresse; 24 N. Lyons. Pop. 1,442.

Tojuca, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 27. 44. S.

Toka, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 33 SW. Aurungabad. It is a place of consequence.

Tokai, r. Bukharia, which runs into the Gihon, near Hesdrasp.

Tokay, t. Hungary, in Zemplin, district of Hegyalya, at the onflux of the rivers Theisse and Bodrog; 98 NW. Colosvar, 145 E. Presburg. Lon. 20. 57. E. Lat. 48. 10. N. Pop. 4,200. H. 500. It contains 1 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 1 Reformed, 1 Greek, and 1 united Greek church. This town is celebrated for its wine, which is esteemed the best of the wines of Hungary. It is the product of the country around the town, called the Submontine district, or Hegyalya, 20 or 30 miles in extent. The prime Tokay, or Tokay Ausbruch, as it is termed, is prepared from grapes, gathered one by one, after having become dry and sweet, like raisins, whilst hanging on the vines. It sells in Vienna at the rate of £12 sterling per dozen. A great part of the wine sold for Tokay is produced in other parts of Hungary.

Token Besseys, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, small and rocky, but inhabited. Lon. 123. 36. E. Lat. 6. S.

Toke, t. Bengal; 35 NNE. Dacca.

Tokis, t. Japan, in Nippon; 40 NNE. Meaco.

Tokis, t. Japan, Ximo; 15 NNW. Nangasaki.

Toki-tao, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 120. 39. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

Tokorari, see *Tocorary*.

Toktaba, t. Bootan; 50 N. Beyhar.

Tol Peden Penwith, cape on south coast of W. extremity of Cornwall; 3 SE. Land's End. Lon. 5. 36. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Tolago Bay, bay on NE. coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 181. 15. W. Lat. 38. 22. S. It is moderately large, with from 7 to 13 fathoms water, with good anchorage, sheltered from all winds except the NE.

Tolanium, now *Toulon*.

Tolanore, t. Hind., Carnatic; 5 N. Volconda.

Tolcksdorf, t. Prussia; 12 SE. Frauenburg.

Toledo, pr. Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by Madrid and Guadalaxara, E. by Cuença, S. by La Mancha, and W. by Estremadura. Sq. m. 8,863. Pop. 370,000. The surface is diversified with mountains and plains. The soil is often sandy and chalky; there are good pastures, but there is often a scarcity of water.

Toledo, (an. *Toletum*), city, Spain, in New Castile, capital of the above province, on the Tagus; 32 SSW. Madrid. Lon. 4. 11. W. Lat. 39. 53. N. Pop. 20, or 25,000. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Spain, and who had formerly a revenue of upwards of £100,000, but it was appropriated to the public in 1820. The city is situated on the sides of a steep hill, surrounded by lofty mountains, and the environs are rocky and unproductive. It contains

the Alcazar or palace, a Gothic cathedral, 25 churches, 38 convents and monasteries, and 14 hospitals. The streets are narrow and steep and the houses crowded. Here was a university, founded in 1470, suppressed in 1807. The manufactures consist of woollens, linens, silk, &c. The Toledo sword-blades, formerly very noted, are manufactured in a large building on the Tagus. The secret of tempering them is said to have been recovered, and they fetch a high price. Toledo is a place of great antiquity, much celebrated in the history of Spain, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. It is said to have contained, 2 or 3 centuries ago, 200,000.

Tolen, t. Norway; 20 W. Berga.

Tolen, see *Tholen*.

Tolentino, t. Popedom, Ancona, on the Chienti, the see of a bishop, united to Macerata; 18 W. Fermo, 28 SSW. Ancona. Lon. 13. 18. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 3,830. It is only remarkable for being the depository of the body of St. Nicholas.—Feb. 19, 1797, a treaty was made here between the Pope and the French.

Tolescapatam, t. Carnatic; 28 SE. Tanjore.

Tolfa, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 5 NE. Civita Vecchia, 25 NW. Rome. In the environs are mines of alum and iron, with warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli, about 4 miles from the sea coast.

Tolhar, t. Hind., in Lahore; 18 S. Rotas.

Tolhuys, t. Guelderland, on the Rhine; 6 WSW. Emmerick.

Toli, see *Monastir*.

Tolitzin, t. Russia, Mogilev; 70 N. Mogilev.

Tolkemit, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on the Frisch Haff; 12 NE. Elbing, 44 SW. Königsberg. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 1,376.

Tolland, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 20 WSW. Springfield, 110 WSW. Boston, W. 380. P. 692.

Tolland, co. Ct., bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. and SE. by Windham co., SW. by Middlesex co., and W. by Hartford co. Pop. in 1810, 13,779; in 1820, 14,330.

Tolland, p-t. & cap. Tolland co. Ct.; 18 ENE. Hartford, 42 NNW. New London, 82 WSW. Boston, W. 356. Pop. in 1810, 1,610; in 1820, 1,607. It has a pleasant village, containing a court house, a jail, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Episcopalians, and about 30 houses.

Tolleil, t. Austria; 6 SW. Efferding.

Tollen, lake, Pomerania, near Trepto.

Tollersham, t. Austria; 4 NE. Zwettl.

Tollesio, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 23 ENE. Gottenburg.

Tollundy, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 N. Bareilly.

Tolmezzo, t. Aust. Italy, Venetian delegation of Udina, with a castle, on the Tajamento; 12 NW. Gemona, 15 NW. Friuli. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 46. 23. N. Pop. 3,000. Near the town is an extensive linen manufacture.

Tolmino, t. Carniola; 12 N. Goritz.

Tolna, (an *Altinum*), t. Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube; 50 S. Buda, 120 SE. Presburg. Lon. 18. 41. E. Lat. 46. 29. N. In 1518, a diet was held here by order of Louis II.

Tolna, co. Hungary, on W. side of the Da-

nube, producing tobacco, wine, &c. Pop. 145,443. Sq. m. 1,378. Chief town, Szexard.

Tolnani, t. Hind., in Baglana; 70 W. Burhanpour, 124 E. Surat. Lat. 21. 15. N.

Tolo, t. Spain, Catalonia; 22 N. Balaguer.

Tolo, t. on E. coast of the island of Morty. Lon. 128. 18. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Tolo Bay, large bay on E. coast of Celebes, very broad at its entrance, but growing narrower towards the bottom. Lon. 121. 18. to 153. E. Lat. 1. 30. to 3. 5. S.

Tolometo, (an. *Ptolemais*), s-p. Africa, in Barca; 350 E. Tripoli. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 32. 30. N. The walls and gates are still remaining, also the portico of an Ionic temple, with many Greek inscriptions.

Tolon, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Tolones, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near N. coast of Samar. Lon. 124. 57. E. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Tolosa, or *Tolosetta*, t. Spain, capital of Guipuscoa; 7 S. St. Sebastian, 60 ESE. Bilbao. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 43. 12. N. Pop. 4,100. It is celebrated for its steel manufacture, particularly of sword blades. In 1212, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between the Christians and the Moors, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

Tolour, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a triangular form, and about 45 miles in circ., considered as one of the Salibabo islands. Lon. 126. 28. E. Lat. 4. 12. N.

Tolpas, r. Russia, in Ustiug, which runs into the Schugor, Lon. 58. 22. E. Lat. 63. 40. N.

Tolre, t. Hind., Carnatic; 15 E. Volconda.

Tolsta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 30 WSW. Linköping.

Tolsta Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 58. 22. N.

Tolten, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 38. 50. S.

Tolstonoskoi, ostrog, Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 280 NNW. Turuchansk.

Tolu, s-p. S. A., in Carthage, with a harbour open to the Spanish main; 50 SE. Carthage. Lon. 75. 25. W. Lat. 9. 45. N. In the environs of which is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name.

Tolve, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 9 SSE. Acerenza. Pop. 3,100.

Toluca, mt. Mexico; 15,159 feet high.

Toluco, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 100 WNW. Mechoacan.

Toluco, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 19 WSW. Mexico. Lon. 99. 21. W. Lat. 19. 16. N. It is situated in a valley, at the foot of a porphyry mountain; and the elevation of the town is 8,813 feet. It contains 4 convents. The streets are well disposed, having handsome squares and buildings.

Tolyapis, now *Sheppey*.

Tolz, t. Bavaria, on the Iser; 24 S. Munich, 18 E. Weilheim. Pop. 2,013.

Tom, r. Russia, which rises 80 SE. Kuznetz, in Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, 32 WNW. Tomsk. Lon. 84. 14. E. Lat. 56. 40. N. Length 400 miles.

Tom, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 32 ENE. Kia-ting.

Tom, r. China, which runs into the Heng, 5 S. Heng-chan.

Tom Zil, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 118 SE. Bagdad.

Tomani, km. Africa, situated on the side of the river Gambia, W. of Kantor.

Tomanisi, t. Japan, Nippon; 75 W. Meaco.

Tomar, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Sillee, E. by Pachete, SE. by Singboom, and W. by Nagpour; about 20 miles long from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 broad.

Tomar, t. Bengal, and chief place of a circar of the name name; 145 W. Calcutta. Lon. 85. 53. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Tomar, see *Thomar*.

Tomb, see *Tumb*.

Tomba, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 17. 50. S.

Tombaconda, t. Bursalli. Lon. 14. 57. W. Lat. 13. 56. N.

Tombaly Point, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 10. 48. N.

Tombay, t. Pegu; 6 S. Pegu.

Tombebauf, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 NNE. Tonneins, 12 NW. Villeneuve d'Agén. Pop. 2,902.

Tombeckbe, or *Tombigbee*, r. Alabama, which rises within a few miles of the Muscle shoals, flows southerly near the line between Mississippi and Alabama, joins the Alabama 45 miles above the head of Mobile bay, and 75 above the gulf of Mexico, to form the river Mobile. It is navigable for large vessels to Fort Stoddard, 44 miles, and for schooners to St. Stephens. It is about 450 miles long, and navigable for boats the greater part of its course.

Tombi, t. Africa, in Quoja. Lat. 6. 50. N.

Tombsville, p-v. Chester co. S. C.; W. 453.

Tombuctoo, or *Timbuctoo*, city, Africa, for many centuries the great emporium of the interior trade of that continent, situated to the south of Sahara, a few miles to the north of the Niger, about 1,100 in a right line E. of the mouth of the Senegal, 1,200 SE. by S. Mogadore, 1,300 SSW. Tripoli, 2,000 WSW. Cairo. Lon., as laid down on the maps, about 1. 20. E. Lat. 17. N. This city has of late excited extraordinary interest; but it has not been visited by any European merchant or traveller, and the information as yet possessed respecting it, is exceedingly vague, unsatisfactory, and in several points contradictory. Leo Africanus, in 1500, is the first who gives a description of this city, which as a merchant he had visited twice, and his account is the only one given by an intelligent eye-witness. According to him, Tombuctoo was founded in the year of the Hegira 610, (1215 A. D.) by a king called Mense Suleiman, and under his successor it extended its dominion over all the neighbouring states, and acquired that commercial prosperity, for which it has ever since been distinguished. At the time when he visited it, it contained many persons of great opulence, particularly foreign merchants. The king possessed an ample treasure, held a splendid court, and had an army consisting of 3,000 cavalry, and a numerous infantry, many of whom used poisoned arrows. The royal palace and principal mosque were built of stone, but the houses of the ordinary

inhabitants were constructed in the form of bells, the walls composed of stakes or hurdles, and the roofs of interwoven reeds. The inhabitants were mild, courteous, and gay.

Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in Africa, was compelled to stop considerably short of Tombuctoo. He learned that the kingdom of Tombuctoo lay beyond that of Mesina, that the city lay about a day's journey to the north of the Niger, while its port, Cabra, was situated at the point of junction between the 2 branches of that river, which issue out of lake Dibbie. The government was stated to be in the hands of the Moors. Some years after this, it was stated by Mr. Jackson from Mogadore, that the king of Bambarra conquered Tombuctoo, and established there a negro government. Mr. Jackson describes the city as 12 miles in circumference, situated on a plain encircled by sandy eminences, but not surrounded with walls. The houses are spacious, of quadrangular form, but have no upper rooms, and no windows, being entirely lighted by the doors, which are wide and lofty.—In 1811, Robert Adams, an illiterate American sailor, was, according to his own account, (the truth of this account is, however, doubted,) after being shipwrecked near Cape Blanco, carried as a slave to Tombuctoo, and detained there 6 months. He represented the city as covering as much ground as Lisbon; the houses built in a very scattered manner, constructed of sticks, grass, and clay; their furniture earthen jars, wooden bowls, and grass mats. He saw no fortifications, nor did he observe that there were any priests, or any houses or form of worship. It appeared to him to be completely a negro city.

A more recent account is given by captain Riley, who suffered shipwreck on the coast of Sahara, in 1815. The account was given to Riley by Sidi Hamet, an intelligent Arab merchant, by whom he was purchased and carried to Mogadore. According to him Tombuctoo is a large town, 6 times as populous as Mogadore, (which is stated by Riley to contain 36,000;) the population entirely negro; but in a distinct town, separated by walls, Musselmans reside. The city is surrounded with a strong wall formed of stone mixed with clay, entered by 4 gates, which are shut during the night. The palace is extensive, lofty, and built of stone and clay. A few of the houses are built of stone, but the most of them of reeds. A small river runs close to the town, and at the distance of an hour's ride of a camel is the great river, Zolibib, that is, the Niger.—An account still later was collected by captain Lyon during his residence in Fezzan. From the description which he received from the merchants, the town is not so large as has been supposed; some represented it as not more extensive than Mourzouk: being walled; the houses very low; the streets, except two small ones, very irregular. Cabra, its port, was described rather as a collection of store-houses than a town. The trade consists of gold, cotton cloths, leather, and arms manufactured in Tombuctoo and the neighbouring villages.—Hadjee Talub, a Moor, who visited it several times, estimated the population at 60,000, and Hadjee Benata, another Moor, represents

it as three times as large as Alexandria. The journey from Tripoli to Tombuctoo is performed in about 80 days; the longest time passed without finding water is 6 days.

Tome, small isl. near W. coast of France. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 28. 50. N.

Tomefoi, lake, Canada, in Richlieu co.; about 8 miles long. It is very beautiful, and surrounded by picturesque and romantic scenery.

Tomelloso, t. Spain, in New Castile; 58 SE. Toledo.

Tomependa, t. Quito; 5 SE. Jaen de Bracamoros. Lon. 78. 36. W. Lat. 5. 31. S.

Tomerit, mt. Albania; 12 E. Dulcigno.

Tomesobi, lake, Lower Canada, whence issues the branch of the river St. Francis, on the borders of Vermont.

Tom-gan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 25 NE. Pa.

Tom-hai, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 10 SW. Ning.

Tomhanick, p-v. in Pittstown, Renselaer co. N. Y.; 18 NNE. Albany, W. 375.

Tomi, now *Baba*.

Tomida, t. Japan, in Nippon; 5 SSW. Quano.

Tomina, district, Buenos Ayres, which begins about 16 leagues SE. from the city of La Plata. Pop. about 12,000, mostly Indians. It is about 24 leagues long, mountainous, and of hot climate. Tomina, the chief town is situated 60 ENE. La Plata. Lon. 65. 46. W. Lat. 19. 40. S.

Tominy, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. Lat. 0. 45. S.

Tominy Bay, see *Gunong Tellu*.

Tomiskaming, or *Tomis Kamain*, lake, N. A., near the head waters of the Utawas.

Tomisvar, see *Baba*.

Tomoguy, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 2 miles in circumference, shaped like a horse shoe; subject to the sultan of Bachian. Lon. 127. 4. E. Lat. 0. 15. S.

Tompeque, t. Mexico, in Guasteca.

Tompkins, co. N. Y., formed in 1817, from a part of the counties of Seneca & Cayuga; bounded N. by Seneca & Cayuga cos., E. by Courtland co., S. by Tioga co., and W. by Seneca lake. Pop. 20,681. Chief town, Ithaca.

Tompkins, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware; 27 SW. Delhi, 100 SW. Albany, W. 356. Pop. 1,206. See *Deposit*.

Tompkins Hill, on Staten Island, in N. Y., 307 feet high.

Tompkinsville, p-v. Barren co. Ken.; W. 675.

Tom's Creek, r. N. J., which runs between Dover and Shrewsbury.

Tom's Creek, r. Md., which flows into the Monocasy, 5 miles from Emmetsburg.

Tom-quam Hotun, t. Corea, on the Toumen; 633 ENE. Peking. Lat. 42. 52. N.

Tomseh, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 70 W. Diarbekir.

Tom Shot Point, cape on the coast of Africa. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Tomsk, government, Russia, in Siberia, bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by Irkutsk, S. by Chinese Tartary, and W. by Tobolsk. Sq. m. 1,454,000. Pop. 352,000. It is divided into 8 circles, Tomsk, Kainsk, Büsk, Kusnezsk, Krasnojarsk, Eniseisk, Turuchansk, and Kolivan.

Tomsk, t. Russia, capital of the government

of the same name, on the Tom; 161 NNE. Kolivan, 540 E. Tobolsk. Lon. 85. 21. E. Lat. 56. 30. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,474. It is situated on very uneven ground, and nothing can be more irregularly constructed than the old part of the town. It contains 5 chh. and 2 convents. The fortress is almost entirely in ruins. This town is extremely well situated for commerce, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It lies in the road from Eniseisk, and all the towns in the eastern and northern parts of Siberia, and on the great line of rivers that connect Tobolsk with the Chinese frontier; so that all Caravans going to and from China pass every year through this town, besides a caravan or two going from the country of the Calmucks. It is also the centre of the trade in whiskey, which is brought from the distilleries on the Tobol and Iset, and thence distributed to the countries eastward. Tomsk is represented as much behind Tobolsk and Irkutsk in civilization, and the inhabitants are excessively addicted to intoxication.

Tomskoizov, t. Rus., Kolivan; 80 ESE. Kolivan.

Tomu, s-p. Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Nippon; 115 SW. Meaco.

Ton, or *Ton-chun*, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,150 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 23. E. Lat. 26. 39. N.

Tonagayon Bay, bay in lake Ontario, near E. end of Amherst island.

Tonal, mt. Tyrol; 28 NW. Trent.

Tonamy, t. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon; 155 NW. Jedo.

Tonawald, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 10 NE. Turnau.

Toncat, or *Tunkat*, or *Tangut*, t. Turkestan, near the river Sir; 250 NE. Samarcand. Lon. 64. 15. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Before the time of Jenghis Khan, it was enclosed with a wall, and had a castle for its defence, with a palace for the prince. It was the nursery of many learned men, and called *Dar Al Ilm*, that is, the Palace of the Sciences, on account of its academy. It was a place so charming that it became a saying, "that God never made a more delicious dwelling than at Toncat." Jenghis Khan held a general diet here in 1224, which was so numerous, that its plain, though 20 miles in length, was scarce able to contain the great mass of people who were assembled on the occasion.

Tonda, *Tonra*, or *Khuaspore Tonda*, ancient t. Bengal, on the Bogarutty river, opposite to the ruins of Gour, now reduced to a mere village. Lon. 88. 15. E. Lat. 24. 49. N.

Tondemanar, t. on N. coast of Ceylon; 12 N. Jaffnapatam.

Tonc-chong, t. Thibet; 192 SE. Lassa.

Tondern, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, capital of a district; 22 S. Ripen, 37 NW Sleswick. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 54. 56. N. Pop. 2,584. It is well built, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, cattle, linen, and lace. The old palace was formerly fortified, but is now dismantled and in ruins.—Pop. of the district, 40,728. Sq. m. 572.

Tondiman, district, Hind., in Carnatic, about Lat. 10. N. Chief town, Puducotta.

Tondinga-matoor, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 48 E. Rajamundry.

Tondivanum, t. Carnatic; 15 S. Wandiwash.

Tondoly, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 27. E. Lat. 57. 0. N.

Tondorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 9 W. Branau.

Tondorf, t. Weimar; 9 SE. Erfurt. Pop. 900.

Tondow, t. Bootan; 25 S. Tassasudon.

Tondray, one of the Shetland islands, about 6 m. in circ., near W. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 60. 9. N.

Tondy, or *Tondi*, t. Hind., Marawar, on the sea coast; 35 SSE. Trumian, 65 S. Tanjore.

Tone, r. Eng., which rises about 6 miles N. Wivelscombe, passes by Taunton, & runs into the Parret, between Langford & Bridgewater.

Tong, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli, situated on the river Pay-ho; 10 E. Peking. Lon. 116. 20. E. Lat. 56. 40. N. The walls are substantially built of brick, & higher than the houses they enclose, which are mostly of wood. The city walls are washed by the river on one side, and defended by a broad wet ditch on the other. The principal streets are straight, paved with broad flag stones, with a raised foot-path on each side.

Tong, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river; 347 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. 19. E. Lat. 32. N.

Tong, city, China, of the second rank, in Honan; 490 SSW. Peking. Lat. 32. 48. N.

Tong, city, China, of the third rank, in Chensi, on the river Lo; 447 SW. Peking. Lon. 109. 30. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Tong, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 SE. Bradford. Pop. 1,336.

Tong, r. Benguela, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 14. 25. S.

Tong-chang-fou, see *Tong-tchang*.

Tonga, erroneously written *Tongataboo*; *taboo* in the Tonga language meaning *sacred*, being an epithet added; the principal of the Friendly islands, sometimes called the *Tonga Islands*, in the S. Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman, who called it *Amsterdam*; seen by captain Cook, in 1773, and visited by him again in 1777. It is about 60 miles in circuit, somewhat oblong. The south shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, 8 or 10 feet high, terminating perpendicularly, except in some places, where it is interrupted by small sandy beaches. The general appearance of the country is of great fertility. At a distance the surface seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes; some of which are very large. But above the rest the tall cocoa-palms always raise their tufted heads, and are a very considerable ornament to any country that produces them.

The basis of the island is a coral rock, which is the only sort that presents itself on the shore. Of cultivated fruits the principal are plantains, of which they have 15 different sorts or varieties, bread fruit, 2 sorts of fruit found at Otaheite, & known there under the name of jambo and eevee, the latter a kind of plumb; and a vast number of shaddocks, which however are found as often in a natural state as planted. The roots are yams, of which are two sorts, one black, and so large that it often weighs 20 or 30 pounds; the other white and long, seldom

weighing a pound; a large root, called kappe; one not unlike our white potatoes, called maw-haha; the taro, or coocos of other places; & another named jeejee. The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats, and some dogs. The natives are in a state of half civilization, & practice many of the domestic virtues. Lon. 175. 12. W. Lat. 21. 9. S.

Tongutore, t. Golconda; 30 SE. Hydrabad.

Tongblow, t. Birmah; 12 N. Raynangong.

Tong-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Hou-quang; 52 SW. Hoang-tcheou.

Tonge, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 1,402.

Tonge, (*Nieuwe*,) t. Neth., in the island of Overflakke; 3 S. Somerdyck. Pop. 600.

Tonge, (*Oude*,) t. Neth., in the isl. of Overflakke; 4 SE. Somerdyck. Pop. 1,400.

Tongelore, t. Neth., North Brabant; 2 NE. Eyndhoven. Pop. 800.

Tongelrep, r. Brabant, which runs into the Dommel, near Eyndhoven.

Tongern, or *Tongres*, (an. *Atuatuca*,) t. Neth., in Limburg, on the Jaar; 9 NNW. Liege. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 3,895. It is an ancient town, once the capital of Gallia Belgica. It has mineral waters, said to rank next to those of Spa.

Tongerloo, r. Ger., which runs into the Meuse, 3 miles below Maesyck.

Tong-gin, city, China, 1st rank, Koei-tcheou, on the borders of Hou-quang; 850 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 37. E. Lat. 27. 39. N. In the environs are gold and copper mines.

Tong-ho, t. Birmah, and capital of a province, strongly fortified. Lon. 96. 40. E. Lat. 18.50. N. It contains the palace of the prince, and has manufactures of cotton cloth. The province is extensive and fertile, producing grain, sugar, cotton, and the best betel in the empire.

Ton-hiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 12 SW. Kia-hing.

Tong-hiu, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 17 S. Kia-fong.

Tong-hoei, t. China, of the third rank, Chensi; 30 ENE. Kong-tchang.

Tong-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 27 ENE. Pa.

Tong-king, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 16 SW. Ya.

Tongkeel, one of the Soolo islands. Lon. 121. 50. E. Lat. 6. 2. N.

Ton-kin-tsin-fou, t. Corea; 48 WSW. King-ki-tao.

Tong-lai, t. Corea; 70 S. Koang-tcheou.

Tong-lai, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-tong; 42 SSE. Tchao-tcheou.

Ton-lang, t. China, of the 2d rank, in Quang-si; 1,077 SSW. Peking. Lat. 24. 27. N.

Tong-leang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 15 SW. Ho.

Tong-leou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tse river; 17 SSW. Ngau-king.

Tong-liu, t. China, of the third rank, Kiang-nan; 17 N. Tchi-tcheou.

Tong-lu, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 17 N. Yen-tcheou.

Tong-ming, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 20 S. Cay.

Tong-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien ; 30 SW. Suien-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Hou-quang ; 20 WNW. Yong-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-tong ; 32 W. Tchao-king.

Tongoi-patchi, t. Thibet ; 30 N. Oramtchi Hotun.

Tongolore, t. Hind., Carnatic ; 10 S. Ongole.

Tongora, t. Peru, Piura ; 15 SSW. Sechura. Lat. 5. 11. S.

Tongoy, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 30. 10. S.

Tong-pa, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Ho-nan ; 37 W. Sin-yang.

Tong-pin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong, on the river Ta-tsin ; 190 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 56. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Tongpotra, t. Pegu ; 50 S. Lundsey.

Tong-quan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 17 NNE. King.

Tong-puan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chen-si ; 15 NNE. Yao.

Tong-tao, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 15 SW. Tsin.

Tong-tchang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong, on the grand canal ; 212 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 40. E. Lat. 36. 34. N. It is a large & populous city.

Tong-tching, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Ki-ang-nan ; 30 N. Ngan-king.

Tong-tching, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Hou-quang ; 62 WNW. Yo-tching.

Tong-tchouen, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Se-tchuen ; 720 SW. Peking. Lon. 114. 44. E. Lat. 31. 6. N.

Tong-tchouen, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen ; 1,000 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 2. E. Lat. 26. 20. N. This city is strongly fortified, and is called a military city, because the inhabitants are all soldiers ; the profession descending from father to son. Besides their pay, they have the lands which surround the city.

Tong-tchuen, t. Corea ; 85 ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tong-tse, t. China, of the 3d rank, Se-tchuen ; 25 NNE. Tsun-y.

Tongue, parish, Scot., on N. coast of Sutherland, situated on a bay called the *Kyle of Zongue*. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 58. 27. N. Pop. 1,493.

Tongue, r. N. A., which runs north into the Yellowstone. It is about 500 miles long, 150 yards wide, its water muddy and shallow, and its current rapid.

Tongue Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Tonguey, see *Tanguay*.

Tongunemew, t. Birmah ; 35 S. Raynangong.

Tongurahua, t. Quito ; 20 ENE. Riobamba.

Tongusy Tartars, *Tonguls*, or *Tunguses*. These are the most ancient inhabitants of Siberia. They differ in language, manners, and dress, & even in person and stature, from all the other tribes. They have no houses where they abide any time, but range through the woods and along rivers at pleasure ; wherever they come, they erect a temporary hut of birch boughs & bark ; they are very civil, and love tobacco & brandy. Their whole wealth consists in their reindeer. The men are tall, stout, brave, & honest. Their

complexion is swarthy, their faces not so flat as the Calmucs, and their countenances are more open. They are altogether unacquainted with letters ; and in their religion worship the sun and moon. See *Tunguses*.

Tong-voan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-tong ; 32 W. Hoei-tcheou.

Tong-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-si ; 25 NE. Fou-tcheou.

Tong-yang, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Tche-kiang ; 47 NW. Tai-tcheou.

Tong-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen ; 15 NE. Ta.

Tonhof, lake, Norway, Aggerhuus ; 55 NW. Christiania.

Toniata, small isl. in the St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 53. W. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Tonichi, t. New Mexico ; 25 N. Riochico.

Tonikaky, isl. in the East Indian ocean, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 99. 31. E. Lat. 5. 31. N.

Toniska, t. Rus. Irkutsk ; 40 ESE. Stretensk.

Tonk Rampoora, t. Hind., in Agimere, belonging, since 1818, to the British. Lon. 75. 38. E. Lat. 26. 12. N.

Tonker, see *Lassa*.

Tonker-song, t. Thibet ; 504 E. Lassa. Lon. 99. 46. E. Lat. 25. 57. N.

Tonkin, see *Tonquin*.

Tonna, t. Ger., in Gotha ; 6 N. Gotha.

Tonna, see *Tanna*.

Tonnay Boulonne, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 7 W. St. Jean d'Angely, 10 W. Rochfort. Pop. 892.

Tonnay Charente, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 3 E. Rochfort, 5 NW. Saintes. P. 2,357. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and has considerable export trade in brandy, wine, salt, and paper.

Tonneins, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts SE. Bourdeaux, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW. Toulouse. Lon. 0. 24. E. Lat. 44. 23. N. Pop. 6,061.

Tonnerre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Yonne ; 18 ENE. Auxerre, 27 SSW. Troyes. Lat. 47. 51. N. Pop. 4,261.

Tonnerre, mt. Ger. ; 12 NW. Worms. It is situated on the west side of the Rhine, about 2,300 ft. above the river. It gave name to a late French department, which included the greater part of the electorate of Mentz, the Lower Palatinate, the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Tonneuwanta, i.e. in the Indian language, *Rapid River*, r. N. Y., which runs into the Niagara, opposite to Grand Isle, 10 N. Black Rock ; length, 90 miles. It is navigable for boats 30 miles.

Tonningen, s-p. Denmark, in Sleswick, on a peninsula, formed by the Eider, at its mouth ; 24 WSW. Sleswick, 57 NNW. Hamburg. Lon. 8. 59. E. Lat. 54. 19. N. Pop. 1,924. Since the completion of the canal of Kiel it has become a place of great activity, being the harbour where all vessels stop at the western extremity, as Kiel at the eastern. It has several wharfs, and 12 feet water in the harbour. It has some trade in corn, the produce of the surrounding district, called *Eiderstedt*.

Tonnomaia, one of the smaller Friendly islands ; 11 S. Annamooka.

Tono, t. Chili ; 70 S. St. Yago de la Nouvelle Estremadura.

Tonon, see *Thonon*.

Tonoru, t. Hind., in Mysore. It is an ancient town, heretofore decayed, of late recovering, and is celebrated for its magnificent reservoir.

Tonouwah, km. Africa, W. of Dahomy.

Tonquin, country, Asia, bounded N. and E. by China, S. by a part of the E. Indian sea, called the *Bay of Tonquin*, and Cochin-china, and W. by Laos ; about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greatest breadth. The climate is reckoned mild and temperate ; they have only two winds, which commonly prevail, the north and the south ; the former blows from June or July to January, and the latter from January to July. The rainy season begins about April, and continues till August, and is the most unhealthy part of the year. The country lying low and flat, is frequently overflowed by violent rains, so as to do great injury to the harvest ; and on the other hand, if the rains be not in sufficient quantity to nourish the rice, a famine is the consequence. Towards China, Tonquin is defended by an impenetrable ridge of mountains, which are covered with vast forests of trees, and filled with elephants, deer, tigers, and other wild creatures ; whilst the rest of the country is beautifully variegated with fertile hills and valleys, and intersected with a great number of rivers, which are tributary to the great one called *Saigong*, or *Songkoi*, which flows through the country, and on which all the principal towns are situated.

Rice is almost the only grain cultivated. Other productions are potatoes, and yams ; a variety of fruits, as oranges, said to be the best in the world ; mangoes, lemons, cocoa-nuts, and ananas ; sugar cane, indigo, areca, betel nut, the tea plant, &c. Some of the principal articles of commerce are silk and lacquered ware. The Tonquinese are ruder and more vigorous than the Chinese. They have a flat oval face, black, long, and thick hair, and skin less brown than other Indians. Their language is Chinese, with some variations. The chief town is Cachao on the Saigong, 80 miles from the sea ; 20 miles lower is Hean, a considerable town ; and 40 miles below Hean is Domea, where the English and Dutch merchants usually stop, and are rowed to Cachao in boats.

Tonsa, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople.

Tonsberg, s-p. Norway, in Aggerhuus, situated on a bay of the Baltic ; 42 S. Christiania. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 59. 23. N. It is said to be the most ancient town in Norway ; it once contained 9 churches, now only 2, and 200 wooden houses. Its harbour, though difficult of access, is capable of receiving large vessels, and it has some trade in the export of timber, &c. In the year 1536, it was laid in ashes by the Swedes, since which it has greatly declined.

Tonset, t. Norway, Aggerhuus ; 145 N. Christiania.

Tontapilly, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 30 NE. Rajamundry.

Tonteco, t. Africa, in Bambouk ; 10 N. Com-bregoudou.

Tonti, or *Tonty*, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, not far from the Orwell.

Ton-ting, large lake, China, in Hou-quang, about 60 miles long, and from 17 to 25 broad. Lon. 112. E. Lat. 29. N.

Tontravellore, t. Hind., in Condapilly ; 25 WNW. Masulipatam.

Tonvore, cape, Scot., on NW. of the island of Ilay. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 55. 51. N.

Tonyes, t. Mexico, in Culiacan ; 60 NE. St. Miguel.

Tonyn's Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 5. 31. S.

Toobigan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 44. E. Lat. 6. 14. N.

Toobouai Island, one of the Society islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Its greatest extent, in any direction, exclusive of the reef, is not above 5 or 6 miles. The hills are covered with grass, or some other herbage, except a few rocky cliffs at one part, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. The island is populous, and the inhabitants are more sedate than the natives of the Society islands, as well as less hospitable. The language is the same as that spoken at Otaheite. Lon. 149. 23. W. Lat. 23. 25. S.

Toodawah, t. Pegu ; 35 S. Lundsey.

Toodiguntla, t. Golconda ; 25 E. Damipetta.

Toodry, t. Hind., in Canara, on the coast ; 21 S. Carwar.

Tooe, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 12 E. Bahar.

Toofoa, one of the Friendly islands, visible from Annamooka, by means of its height, and a volcano, which almost constantly emits smoke, and sometimes throws up stones. Its shores are steep and covered with black sand. The rocks are hollow, and in some places of a columnar form. The mountain, except in spots that appear to have been recently burned, is covered with verdure, shrubs, and trees. The coast is about 5 leagues in circuit. To the NE. of the island, and about 2 miles distant, is another of much less extent, but of thrice its height, which is called *Kao*. It is a mountainous rock, of a conical form. Lon. 175. 6. W. Lat. 19. 46. S.

Toogaum, t. Hind., in Baglana ; 16 S. Junere.

Toolajee, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 20 S. Gogo.

Took, t. Persia, Cohestan ; 40 E. Tabaskili.

Tookook, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 46. E. Lat. 2. 24. S.

Toolen, or *Tullen*, i. e. *The Isle of Seals*, small isl. in the Caspian sea, near the west coast. Lat. 44. 14. N.

Tooliapour, or *Tooljapoor*, t. Hind., in Aurungabad ; 45 ESE. Perinda, 144 NW. Hyderabad. Lon. 77. 27. E. Lat. 18. 17. N. It is situated on a hill, has a number of Hindoo temples, and is much visited by pilgrims.

Toolly, t. Hindoostan, in Goondwana ; 10 W. Coomtah.

Toolmedin, t. Hind., Bopal ; 25 SW. Bopaltol.

Tooluc, t. Hind., in Mohurbunge ; 36 NW. Harriopour.

Toolumbo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 12. 55. N.

Toom, r. Hind., which runs into the Tungebadra, 15 SE. Sanore.

Toomanua, see *Opoun*.

Toombewady, t. Carnatic ; 8 SW. Caroor.

Toombudra, r. Hind. It takes its name from

the junction of the Toom and Bhradra, which rise in the western mountains. After the junction it flows NE., and joins the Kistna below Rachore.

Toomcour, t. Hind., Mysore; 20 SSE. Sera.

Toomish, t. Ireland, in Kerry; 14 S. Tralee.

Toomoon, t. Hind., in Malwah, on the Batmah, belonging to the Mahrattas, and having a temple. Lon. 78. 35. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Toomry, t. Hind., in Hindia; 24 N. Hurdah.

Toomsir, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 38 NE. Nagpour.

Toon, t. Persia, in Cohestan; 90 N. Tabaskili. Lon. 57. 35. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Toondy, t. Bengal; 38 SSE. Curruckdeah. Lon. 86. 34. E. Lat. 23. 58. N.

Toone, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 15 W. Cork.

Toong, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 26 W. Poonah.

Toorambaddy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 13 WNW. Aravacourchy.

Tooralteo, t. on south coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 4. E. Lat. 5. 33. N.

Toorda, t. Africa, Kaarta; 24 N. Kemmoo.

Toorgoody, t. Carnatic; 10 SE. Trichinopoly.

Toormooz, see *Termed*.

Toos, t. Persia, Chorasani; 25 S. Meschid.

Toosang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 38. E. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Tooschondolch, Indian village, on W. coast of N. America; of importance to the fur trade. Lat. 53. 2. N.

Tooshoor, t. Hind., in Mysore; 5 E. Namcul.

Toosi, t. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon; 84 SSE. Meaco. Lon. 137. 35. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Toosima, one of the Japanese islands, near NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 140. 40. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

Tooting, parish, Eng., in Surrey; 7 SSW. London. Pop. 1,627.

Tootoona, see *Erronan*.

Tootooch, small isl. in Nootka sound, with an Indian village.

Top, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, about 44 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; 256 NNW. Petrovsk. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 61. N.

Topayos, see *Tapayos*.

Topcliffe, v. & parish, Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire; 20 N. York. Pop. 1,327.

Topdals, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 32 N. Christiansand.

Topel, or *Tapl*, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 24 NW. Pilsen, 56 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

Topel, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, near Carlsbad.

Toper's Hat, small island in a bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 33. E. Lat. 3. 5. S.

Topetina, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific ocean; 50 NW. Zacatula. Lon. 103. 44. W. Lat. 18. 56. N.

Topetry, t. Hind., Carnatic; 50 SE. Tanjore.

Topi, small island, Mediterranean, near N. coast of Elba. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Topia, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 80 N. Culiacan. Lon. 108. W. Lat. 25. 44. N.

Topinam Baranas, t. Brazil, in Para on the river of the Amazons; 80 SW. Pauxis. Lat. 2. 42. S.

Topino, r. Italy, which runs into the Tiber, 5 S. Perugia.

Toplais, (an. *Copais*), lake, Livadia, which anciently communicated with the sea by canals.

Toplitz, or *Toeplitz*, see *Teplitz*.

Topliwoda, t. Silesia, in Munsterberg; 7 NW. Munsterberg. Pop. 900.

Toplocza, t. Hungary; 14 SE. St. Crot.

Topluc, t. Hungary; 20 SSW. Podolicz.

Topodurty, t. Hind., in Mysore; 24 W. Tademer.

Topoleva, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural; 40 N. Guriev.

Topolitz, t. Moldavia; 12 SW. Niemecz.

Topoltzan, see *Tapoltzan*.

Topoltzan, (Kis,) t. & castle, Hungary; 12 NW. Bukans.

Toporc, t. Hungary; 26 E. Neusohl. P. 929.

Toporow, t. Aust. Galicia; 35 NE. Lemberg.

Topparpour, t. Hind., Oude; 25 E. Bahraitch.

Toprak-kala, t. Turkish Armenia; 6 S. Kars.

Topschau, see *Dopschau*.

Toprak-kalahi, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 60 S. Mosul.

Topsfield, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 8 NNW. Salem, 20 NE. Boston, W. 462. Pop. 866.

Topsham, t. Orange co. Vt.; 12 W. Newbury, 25 ENE. Montpelier. Pop. 1,020.

Topsham, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on N. side of the Androscoggin, opposite to Brunswick; 19 W. Wiscasset, W. 586. Pop. 1,429. It is a considerable town. Magnetic oxide of iron, and crystalized quartz are found here.

Topsham, t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Ex; 4 S. Exeter, 170 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 27 W. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 3,156. It is the port town to the city of Exeter, where large vessels are loaded and unloaded. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Topsail Inlet, channel between two small islands on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 48. W. Lat. 34. 18. N.

Tor, (an. *Phœnicon*), s-p. Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea. Lon. 33. 37. E. Lat. 28. 10. N. It was formerly a place of consequence, and strong, but at present in a ruinous state, and without a garrison, Suez having succeeded it as the port of the Red sea. Near it is a ruined castle, inhabited by the Arabs. The Greeks call this place *Raitho*. It is inhabited by Arabs, and about 20 families of the Greek church. The monks of Mount Sinai have a convent here. About a league N. of Tor is a well of very good water, and about it are a great number of date trees. Near it are several springs, and a bath or two, which are called the *Baths of Moses*. The Greeks as well as some others are of opinion, that this is the ancient *Elim*. The coast is remarkable for madreporæ & other species of coral.

Tor, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Tor Alba, t. Sardinia; 20 ENE. Algeri.

Tor Alba, t. Sardinia; 13 S. Oristagni.

Tor di Cane, t. Naples, Bari; 9 SE. Monopoli.

Tora, (an. *Troja*), t. Egypt, on the Nile; 8 S. Cairo.

Tora, t. Naples; 9 NNE. Sezza.

Toraca, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 8 E. Policastro. Pop. 1,290.

Toraito, t. Thibet; 30 NE. Tchontori.

Torar, t. Hind., Surgooja; 30 ESE. Surgooja.

Toral, (El,) s-p. Chili. Lat. 27. 55. S.

Torbala, t. Hind., Lahore, district of Pruckely, at the junction of the Door, with the Indus. Lon. 72. 45. E. Lat. 34. 12. N.

Torbale, t. Natolia; 80 SE. Ismid.

Torbay, bay in the English channel, on E. coast of Devonshire, and a celebrated rendezvous for the English navy, as a defence from westerly winds, formed by two capes, Berry Point, or Head, and Bob's Nose; 5 NE. Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 33. W. Lat. 50. 24. N.

Torbay, bay of the N. Atlantic, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 20. W. Lat. 47. 48. N.

Torbay, t. & bay on S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61. 15. W. Lat. 45. 12. N.

Torbek, t. on S. coast of Hispaniola; 9 NW Vache island.

Torbia, (an. *Trophæa Augusti*.) t. Italy, Nice, with an ancient Gothic tower; 7 E. Nice. In its environs are found many remains of monuments erected by the Romans, trophies and fragments of a statue of Augustus.

Torbido, r. Naples, which runs into the Crate, near Bisignano.

Torbiscon, t. Spain, Grenada; 14 NE. Motril.

Torbole, t. Tyrol, on NE. coast of lake Garda; 17 N. Garda, 17 WSW. Trent.

Torbus, see *Tuburbo*.

Torc, mt. Ireland, in Kerry, on S. side of Lough Lane, whence the S. part is called *Lough Torc*.

Torcal, (El,) remarkable collection of rocks, in the south of Spain, between Antequera and Alora. It presents the appearance of a city in ruins, with regular streets, large churches, and vast public buildings. The rocks are white marble and the surrounding scenery very romantic.

Torcello, t. Aust. Italy, Venice, on an island in the gulf of Venice, of the same name; 6 N. Venice. Pop. 9,000. Bp. see. It is in the marshy district called Lagunes, and the climate is very unhealthy.

Torchiera Rocca, t. Parma; 5 S. Parma.

Torcola, small island in the Adriatic. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Torcy le Grand, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 S. Arques. Pop. 410.

Torda, or *Torenborg*, t. Transylvania, famous for its salt works; 15 WNW. Clausenburg, 48 NW. Hermanstadt. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 46. 42. N. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town.

Tordehumos, t. Spain, in Leon; 5 WSW. Rio Seco.

Tordera, r. Spain, in Caalon ia, which runs into the sea, near Blanes.

Tordesillas, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Duero; 13 SW. Valladolid. Pop. 4,000. It is pleasantly situated, tolerably well built, and has an old royal residence.

Tordino, r. Naples, which crosses Abruzzo Ultra, passes by Teramo, and runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Toree, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Palamow, Koonda, and Ramgur, E. by Ramgur, S. by Chuta and Nagpour, and W. by Palamow; about 32 miles long, and 24 broad. Toree is the capital.

Toree, t. Hind., capital of a circar of the

same name, in Bengal; 120 S. Patna, 210 W. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 53. E. Lat. 22. 37. N.

Torek, t. Hungary, near the Theisse; 40 WSW. Debreczin.

Torella, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 3 WNW. Conza. Pop. 3,342.

Torello, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 6 N. Vique.

Torente, t. New Navarre; 100 SSE. Casa Grande.

Torento, see *York*.

Torfve, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland; 75 NE. Uddevalla.

Torga, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 85 SE. Teflis.

Torgau, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elbe; 28 ENE. Leipsic, 30 NW. Meissen. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 4,500. H. 713. The fortifications since 1810 embrace the town itself, which is now a place of great strength. It has a hospital, 4 chh., and manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. In one of the churches is a remarkable monument of Catherine Bora, the wife of Luther. In 1530, the 17 articles of the Protestant doctrine were presented at this place, to the elector John; and in 1576, the Torgau writing was made here, out of the Swabian Concordat and the Maulbrun Formula; from which writing, the year following, the Formula Concordiæ was drawn up at Kloster Bergen.—In 1760, the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, were defeated by the Prussians, commanded by the king in person.

Torgeiskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 24 NNW. Nertchinsk.

Torgel, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 65. 30. N.

Torgelow, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the Ucker; 9 N. Pasewalk.

Torgowitza, t. Rus., in Kiev; 20 E. Human. Pop. 1,128.

Torgsaker, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 25 N. Hernosand.

Torhout, t. Flanders; 10 S. Bruges.

Torim, t. New Mexico; 35 SW. Riochico.

Toriesdale Head, cape on N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Torigny, t. France, Channel; 9 SE. St. Lo. Pop. 1,600.

Torin Rocks, cluster of rocks near the SW. coast of the island of Mull. Lon. 6. 28. W. Lat. 56. 16. N.

Torisa, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, at Adrianople.

Torizyn, t. Rus. Volhynia; 11 W. Luck.

Torla, t. Spain, in Aragon; 16 E. Jaca.

Torme, t. Spain, Old Castile; 15 N. Frias.

Tormes, r. Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and crossing the province of Leon, passes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c., and enters the Duero, a few leagues below Miranda de Duero.

Torms, t. Spain, Catalonia; 12 S. Lerida.

Torna, t. Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; 14 SW. Caschau. Pop. 1,223. Pop. of the county 19,817. Sq. m. 212. Produce, cattle, wine, &c.

Torna, t. Saxony; 3 S. Pirna.

Tornareccio, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 13 NNE. Civita Borello.

Tornarsuk, isl. near W. coast of W. Greenland. Lon. 47. 30. W. Lat. 61. 50. N.

Tornea, r. Lapland, which rises from a lake, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea. Length 300 miles.

Tornea Lapmark, the most northern of the 6 provinces of Swedish Lapland. The part lying east of the Tornea was ceded to Russia, in 1809.

Tornea, t. Finland, belonging since 1809 to Russia, on a small island in the river Tornea at its entrance into the north extremity of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 6. E. Lat. 66. 51. N. Pop. 666. H. 115. It has 3 parallel streets running from N. to S., intersected by 14 cross streets or lanes. The houses are widely separated. It is a central place for the imports and exports of a wild and thinly peopled country. The exports are timber, fish, reindeer, hides, furs, and tar; the imports, salt, snuff, tobacco, groceries, and spirits. The climate is less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In June the sun is visible above the horizon at midnight. In 1736 & 1737, Tornea was honoured by a visit from Manpertuis and other French savans, who, in company with the Swedish astronomer Celsius, made many observations to ascertain the exact figure of the earth.

Tornea Ofver, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 3 N. Tornea.

Tornese, cape on the coast of the Morea; 8 SSE. Chiarenza.

Torness, cape on S. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 29. W. Lat. 58. 56. N.

Tornil, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 3 W. Zerbst.

Toro, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 58. 49. N.

Toro, t. Naples, in Molise; 15 SE. Molise. Pop. 2,340.

Toro, (Il,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 24. E. Lat. 39. N.

Toro, t. Spain, in Leon, capital of a province of the same name; 17 E. Zomara, 105 NW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 41. 45. N. Pop. 7,500. Bp. see. It is situated on the summit of a hill above the Duero, over which is a bridge of 22 arches. It is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, is regularly built, with wide, but dirty streets. Here are the remains of an ancient Moorish castle, forming a square of 143 feet, with a round tower at each angle. In the year 1476, a battle was fought here, by which Ferdinand prince of Aragon obtained the kingdom of Castile, from Alphonso king of Portugal. The district is mountainous, and unproductive, but has valuable mines and forests.

Toro, t. New Mexico; 50 N. Cinaloa.

Torolla, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 NW. Jaca.

Torom, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 24 E. Surget.

Thoron, (an. *Torone*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 60 SE. Saloniki. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 40. N. It is situated on a neck of land which projects into the Archipelago, between the gulf of Monte Santo and the gulf of Cassandra.

Toronaic Gulf, now *Gulf of Cassandra*.

Torontal, co. Hungary, on the east side of the Theiss, towards its mouth, mostly level, with extensive marshes. Pop. 207,878. Sq. m. 3,000. It is thinly peopled. Produce, rice, horses, &c. Chief town, Nagy-Becskerek.

Toronto, see *York*.

Toropalca, t. Buenos Ayres; 60 S. Potosi.

Toropetz, t. Russia, in Pskov; 456 SE. Pskov. Lon. 32. 24. E. Lat. 56. 25. N. Pop. 7,138. H. 1,200. Chh. 13.

Torosko, t. Transylvania, in the environs of which are mines of iron and silver; 19 N. Weisseburg.

Torox, t. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast; 25 E. Malaga. Pop. 2,800.

Torosay, t. on the island of Mull. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Torp, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 11 N. Uddevalla.

Torp, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 11 N. Carlstadt.

Torpen, t. Transylvania; 4 SSW. Bistritz.

Torperly, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 10 SE. Chester, 171 NE. London.

Torpetchin, t. Thibet; 100 S. Haratoubé.

Torpichen, v. & parish, Scot., in Linlithgowshire; 2 S. Linlithgow. Pop. 300; of the parish 1,131.

Torpon, t. Little Bukharia; 20 SW. Acsu.

Torquay, v. Eng., in Devonshire, on a cove of Torbay; 18 S. by E. Exeter. It is frequented as a bathing place.

Torquemada, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Arlanza; 12 E. Palencia. Pop. 2,300.

Torquino, r. Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 76. 57. W. Lat. 20. N.

Torr, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 32 E. Loheia.

Torralba, t. Spain, in New Castile; 7 NE. Ciudad Real.

Torralva, t. Spain, Navarre; 15 Estella.

Torrano, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 W. Pamplona.

Torre, t. Piedmont, in Pignerolo, at the junction of the Angrogna and Felice; 6 SW. Pignerolo. Pop. 2,108.

Torre, t. Piedmont; 6 SW. Mondovi. Pop. 1,600.

Torre, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 6 S. Lerida.

Torre del Acri, or *Agri*, t. Naples, in Basilicata, on the coast of the gulf of Tarento; 25 SSE. Matera.

Torre del Annunciata, see *Torre della Nunciata*.

Torre d'Avila, fort, Brazil, on the coast: 30 NE. St. Salvador.

Torre de Bougio, fort, Portugal, on the left of the entrance into the Tagus, a little S. of Fort St. Julien.

Torre Calenca, t. Corsica; 15 NE. Ajazzo.

Torre de Candelaro, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 11 WSW. Manfredonia.

Torre del Capo di Rosito, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 13 NE. Cassano.

Torre Carabese, t. Corsica; 10 WSW. Vico.

Torre di Cedagna, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 N. Puycerda.

Torre di Francolisi, t. Naples, in Lavora; 8 NW. Capua.

Torre di Galeria, t. Corsica; 15 S. Calvi.

Torre la Gattarella, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 2 S. Vieste.

Torre Girolata, t. Corsica; 20 S. Calvi.

Torre del Greco, t. Naples; 5 SE. Capua, 9 ESE. Naples. Pop. 16,766. It is situated on the sea coast at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing, nav

igation, and the culture of the vine. This town was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1794; yet the inhabitants, after the eruption, returned and rebuilt the town on the same spot.

Torre Laguna, t. Spain, in New Castile; 25 NNE. Madrid.—Native, cardinal Ximenes.

Torre Maggiore, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 SW. St. Serviero.

Torre di Mare, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 20 SSE. Matera.

Torre di Mezzo, t. Italy; 16 ESE. Mantua.

Torre Molina, t. Spain, in Grenada; 12 miles from Antequera.

Torre de Moncorvo, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 27 NE. Mirandela, 42 SSW. Bragança. Lon. 6. 44. W. Lat. 41. N. Pop. 1,915. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle.

Torre Caserta Nuovo, see *Caserta*.

Torre d'Oglio, t. Italy, on the Mincio, near its union with the Po; 11 SSW. Mantua.

Torre del Penna, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on a promontory, near the Adriatic; 15 E. Lanciano.

Torre Quemada, see *Torquemada*.

Torre Rosso, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 N. Tarento.

Torre de St. Basilio, t. Naples, Basilicata, on the coast of the gulf of Tarento; 8 SE. Tursi.

Torre de las Salinas, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 20 SE. Origuella, 37 NNE. Carthagen. It carries on a great trade in salt, which is obtained by evaporation from a lake formed by brine springs. The average annual quantity of salt is 70,000; it is the greatest salt work in Spain.

Torre della Sassine, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 NE. Salpe.

Torri Sicura, t. Poppedom, in Ancona, on the Tronto, opposite to Ascoli.

Torre Tavignano, t. Corsica; 28 SE. Corte.

Torre di Vacarella, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 NE. Troja.

Torre di Varano, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 20 W. Vieste.

Torre la Vega, or *Viega*, t. Spain, in Burgos; 12 SW. Santander.

Torre Velha, fort, Portugal, on S. side of the Tagus; 3 S. Lisbon. There are a great number of Torres or forts along the coast of Spain, from the straits of Gibraltar to the extremity of Catalonia, intended as a defence against corsairs and other pirates.

Torrecilla, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 11 SE. Najera.

Torrecillas, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 6 ENE. Truxillo.

Torrecuso, t. Naples; 5 W. Benevento.

Torredal, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near Christiansand.

Torrejou, t. Spain, New Castile; 13 S. Madrid.

Torrejoncillos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 S. Huete.

Torrelaguna, t. Spain, in New Castile; 17 N. Guadalaxara.

Torrella de Morgri, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on N. side of the Ter, near its mouth; 18 E. Girona. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards, in 1694, in which the latter were defeated.

Torremocha, t. Spain, in New Castile; 6 W. Molina.

Torrenueva, t. Spain, in New Castile; 23 SE. Ciudad Real.

Torrente, t. Spain, in Valencia; 5 S. Valencia. Pop. 5,400.

Torrepara, t. Hind., in Lahore; 20 W. Nagarcote.

Torres, t. Spain, in Grenada, on the Mediterranean; 9 E. Veles Malaga, 20 W. Motril.

Torres, r. Sardinia, which runs into the sea, about 10 N. Sassari.

Torres Islands, cluster of islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 96. 50. to 97. E. Lat. 11. 25. to 11. 48. N.

Torres Vedras, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 21 N. Lisbon. Pop. 2,257. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and contains 4 churches, a hospital, a castle, and 4 convents.

Torreximeno, t. Spain, Jaen; 8 WNW. Jaen. Pop. 4,000.

Torricella, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 4 SW. Amalfi.

Torricella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 6 N. Lanciano. Pop. 3,000.

Torricella, t. Italy; 10 SSW. Mantua.

Torricella, t. Italy; 8 WSW. Modena.

Torricello, t. Parma, on the Po; 12 NNW. Parma.

Torriglia, t. Genoa; 15 NNE. Genoa.

Torrijos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 15 NW. Toledo.

Torrimore Head, cape, Scot., on E. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Torin-beg, rock, on SW. of the island of Mull. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 56. 19. N.

Torriford, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct.; W. 343.

Torrington, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 7 NNE. Litchfield, 23 W. by N. Hartford, W. 339. Pop. 1,449. It is an excellent grazing township. Wolcottville, in the township is a village, containing a large woollen manufactory and about 20 houses.

Torrington, (*Great*), t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the Towridge; 10 SW. Barnstaple, 194 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 58. W. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 2,151. It contains two churches. Here was an ancient castle, of which there are but small remains. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, and carry on some export trade to Ireland, &c.

Torrington Bay, or *Bedford's Bay*, bay on S. coast of Nova Scotia; 3 N. Halifax.

Torrisdale, v. Scot., Sutherlandshire; at the entrance of the river Torrisdale into the North sea.

Torrisholm, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 2 NW. Lancaster.

Torro, r. Africa, which runs into the Sherbro.

Torroff, t. Bengal; 70 NE. Dacca. Lon. 85. 18. E. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Torrum, t. Sweden, in Blekingen; 10 SE. Carlsrona.

Torryburn, v. & parish, Scot., in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 4 SW. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,461.

Torsaker, t. Sweden, in Angermanland; 27 N. Hernosand.

Torsaker, t. Sweden, in Gestricia; 15 SW. Gefle.

Torsang, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 10 S. Fahlun.

Torsas, or *Torsaas*, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 18 SSW. Calmar.

Torsas, t. Sweden, Smaland; 16 SW. Wexio.

Torshella, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland, on a river which runs into the Malar lake; 46 W. Stockholm. Pop. 542.

Torshok, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Tvertza; 45 NW. Tver. Lon. 34. 6. E. Lat. 57. 2. N. Pop. 9,275. H. 1,792. It has a picturesque situation on an eminence, and contains 18 churches, with manufactures of woollens, linens, &c. The private houses are of wood, the public buildings old and decaying, and the interior appearance of the town does not correspond to its situation.

Torsiano, t. Popedom; 10 N. Perugia.

Torskog, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 50 N. Uddevalla.

Torso, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 14. E. Lat. 63. 37. N.

Torssa, t. Sweden, in Helsingland, on a river which runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 6 W. Hudewickswall.

Torsutatak, t. East Greenland. Lon. 43. 15. E. Lat. 59. 56. N.

Torthorwald, v. & parish, Scot., in Dumfriesshire. Pop. 932.

Torto, small river of Spain, which runs into the Orbeaga, in the province of Leon.

Torto, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 5 E. Termini.

Tortola, t. Spain, in New Castile; 5 NE. Guadalaxara.

Tortola, t. Spain, New Castile; 8 S. Cuenca.

Tortola, one of the Virgin islands, near the island of Porto Rico; 11½ miles long, and 3½ broad. Lon. 64. 20. W. Lat. 18. 20. N. In 1805, there were in Tortola, &c. 1,300 whites, 220 people of colour, and 9,000 slaves. It was first settled by a party of Dutch bucaniers, who, in the year 1666 were driven out by others, who took possession in the name of the king of England, by whom they were protected, and Tortola was soon after annexed to the government of the Leeward islands. It has an unhealthy climate, and suffers much for want of water. The chief productions are sugar and cotton.

Tortoli, t. Sardinia, near E. coast; 50 NNE. Cagliari.

Tortona, (an. *Dertona*), t. Italy, Sardinian Milanese, capital of a province, on an eminence, 9 E. Alexandria, 11 S. Lumello. Lon. 8. 56. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 8,480. Bp. see. It has a castle and cathedral, and a trade in corn and wine, silk, and other stuffs.—The province is fruitful in rice, corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 39,993. Sq. m. 230.—This place has often been taken and retaken during the different wars in Italy.

Tortorella, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 5 NE. Policastro.

Tortorici, t. Sicily, in Demona; 11 SW. Pati, 30 NW. Taormina. Pop. 2,800.

Tortosa, t. Spain, in Catalonia, situated near the Ebro, about 13 miles from its mouth; 77 SW. Barcelona, 81 SE. Saragossa. Lon. 0. 33. E. Lat. 40. 49. N. Pop. 10,700. Bp. see. It is divided into old and new town, both surrounded with walls; the trade is considerable, and

the adjacent country pleasant and fertile. It is said to have been founded 2,000 years before the Christian era, but the proofs of this illustrious origin are lost. Scipio gave it the name of *Dordosa*, and made it a municipal city. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the castle.

Tortosa, (an. *Antaradus*, and *Orthosia*), s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli; 35 N. Tripoli, 42 S. Ladikia. Lon. 36. 8. E. Lat. 35. 22. N. It is said to have been built in the 5th or 6th century; is frequently mentioned by the historians of the Crusaders as a place of great strength, to which the remains of the ancient walls still bear testimony. These are built of coarse marble, very strong, and 50 feet high. These walls surround the castle, which is nearly ½ m. in circuit, and the interior still inhabited. Nothing now remains of the ancient city, except the church, which bears marks of great magnificence.

Tortosa, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Antioch and Tripoli.

Tortue, r. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence from the south, 4 miles above Montreal.

Tortuga Salada, isl. in the Caribbean sea, about 36 m. in circ.; the east end is full of rugged and broken rocks, which stretch themselves a little way out to sea. At the S. part is an indifferently good road for shipping, and much frequented in peaceable times by merchantmen, which come hither to lade salt, from May to August; for at the east end is a large salt pond, within 200 paces of the sea. Near the west extremity of the island, on the south side, there is a small harbour and some fresh water, but the island is uninhabited. Lon. 64. 30. W. Lat. 11. N.

Tortuga, isl. about 6 miles from N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 20. 5. N. It is 60 miles in circuit. It has many shoals towards the north and has only one convenient port; but is fertile and abundant in tobacco, palms, sandal wood, sugar, various fruits, &c.

Tortugas Point, cape, S. A., on the coast of Chili, near Coquimbo.

Tortugas Point, the S. point of the port of Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 29. 37. S. The road or harbour is well sheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 vessels safely.

Tortugas Shoals, shoals and rocks in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 24. 36. N.

Tortugas, (Dry,) shoals in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 83. 40. W. Lat. 24. 32. N. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Pensacola, and consist of 10 small islands, or keys, extending 10 or 11 miles from ENE. to WSW., most of them covered with bushes.

Tortugilla, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of S. A. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 8. 45. N.

Tortura, or *Tantur*, t. Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, called in the scripture, *Dor*, *Dora*, and *Nephath*; 15 S. Acre. Lon. 34. 2. E. Lat. 32. 35. N. Joshua took it from the Canaanites, and it fell to the tribe of Manasseh. In the times of Christianity it was erected into a bishopric under the archbishop of Caesarea.

It is at present a village only. The environs abound in grain, cotton, and fruit; wheat in particular is abundant.

Torup, t. Sweden, Halland; 12 NNE. Halmstad.

Tory, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, about 7 m. N. from Bloody Farland point, on N. coast of Ireland, about 3 m. long, and hardly 1 broad. Lon. 8. 7. W. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Tory, see *Tavai Poenammoo*.

Torza, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 E. Hamadan.

Torzelo, t. Aust. Italy; 6 Venice.

Torzok, see *Torshok*.

Tosa, s-p. Spain, Catalonia; 23 SSE. Gerona. Lat. 41. 43. N. Pop. 2,400.

Tosa, r. Italy, which runs into lake Maggiore, 4 NE. Omegna.

Tosa, t. Japan, capital of a province of the isl. of Xicoco, on S. coast. Lon. 134. 50. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.

Tosa, t. Sicily, in Denoma; 12 Cefalu.

Tosanlu, (an. *Lycus*.) r. Natolia, which waters the city of Tocat, and afterwards joins the Jekil-ermak, 4 N. Amasia. Length, 200 miles.

Tosarcn, t. Persia, Irak; 21 S. Hamadan.

Toscanella, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; WSW. Viterbo, 22 N. Civita Vecchia. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 42. 24. N. Bp. see.

Toscolano, t. Italy, on a small river which runs into lake Garda; 6 ENE. Salo. Pop. 2,800. Here is a manufacture of cloth, with some paper and iron mills.

Tosena, t. Sweden, W. Gothland; 20 WNW. Uddevalla.

Tosia, t. Natolia; 52 ENE. Angura.

Tosiccia, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 7 S. Teramo.

Tosino, r. Italy, which crosses Ancona, & runs into the Adriatic, Lat. 42. 57. N.

Tosna, r. Russia, which runs into the Neva, near Pella, in the government of Petersburg.

Tosnitzpach, r. Austria, which runs into the river Erlebach, 2 miles below Scheibs.

Tosolic, t. Thibet; 35 S. Tourfan.

Toson-hotoc, t. Chinese Tartary; 88 SSW. Haratoube.

Toson-hotun, t. Thibet; 508 WSW. Tourfan. Lon. 99. 10. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Toss, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, 2 SE. Eglisau, in Zurich.

Tossagua, t. Quito; 110 W. Quito.

Tosse, t. France, in Landes; 12 W. Dax, 13 N. Bayonne.

Tossignano, t. Popedom; 13 W. Ferrara.

Tossiat, t. France, in Ain; 7 SE. Bourg en Bresse.

Tosso, t. Sweden, West Gothland; 42 NNE. Uddevalla.

Tost, or *Toscheck*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 18 NW. Beuthen, 26 SE. Oppeln. Pop. 751.

Tosta, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 12. 30. N.

Tostar, see *Shuster*.

Tosteryd, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 22 S. Sonkioping.

Tostes, t. France, in Lower Seine; 12 SW. Arques.

Tosz, see *Toss*.

Tot Varadin, t. Hungary; 24 SE. BorosJeno.

Tota, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 22 NNE. Tunja.

Tota Island, or *Island of Plantains*, isl. Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Sherbro.

Totana, t. Spain, in Murcia; 12 NE. Lorca. Pop. 8,200. It is pleasantly situated amidst olives, elms, and poplars, but is ill built, and of mean appearance.

Toten, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 47 N. Christiania.

Totes, France, in Lower Seine; 14 N. Rouen. Pop. 412.

Totezva, t. Hungary, on the river Bodrog; 5 SW. Patak.

Totfalu, t. Hungary; 1 N. Siclos.

Totfalu, t. Hungary; 8 W. Podolicz.

Totma, t. Rus., in Vologda; 92 NE. Vologda. Lon. 42. 34. E. Lat. 60. 8. N. Pop. 2,896. In the environs are several salt pits.

Totnes, t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Dart, about 12 miles from the English channel; 23 S. Exeter, 196 WSW. London. Lon. 3.40.W. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. in 1811, 2,225; in 1821, 3,125. It was anciently surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle. It is of late a thriving town; the principal trade is in the woollen manufacture. It sends 2 members to parliament. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday.—Native, Dr. Benjamin Kennicott.

Totomina, bay, on south coast of the island of Nippon. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Totoo, t. Bengal; 7 NNE. Toree.

Totoral, t. S. A., Cordova; 54 N. Cordova.

Totoral, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 29. 20. S.

Totoral, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 27. 20. S.

Tottenham, t. Eng., Middlesex; 5 NE. London. Pop. 3,629.

Tottington, township, Eng., in Lancashire, divided into High and Low, near Rochdale; 5 NNW. Bury. Pop. of Low Tottington 5,917; of High 1,556.

Tottium, t. Carnatic; 24 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Totskaia, fortress, Rus. Upha; 20 SE. Buzulatsk.

Tovaley, t. Hind.; 16 SE. Travancore.

Tovarra, t. Spain; 5 NNW. Murcia. Pop. 3,000.

Toubang, t. Java, on N. coast; 470 E. Batavia.

Tou-chan, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 987 SSW. Peking.

Touchan, lake, China, in Chan-tong, 52 m. in circ.: 15 S. Tci-ngan.

Tou-chang-tao, small island near the coast of China. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Touche, t. France, Saone-and-Loire; 7 NW. Chalons sur Saone.

Toucques, s-p. France, in Calvados; 4 NNW. Pont l'Eveque, 6 SW. Honfleur. Pop. 1,030.

Toucques, (La,) r. France, which runs into the sea, about 8 N. Toucques.

Toucy, t. France, in Yonne; 10 NE. St. Fargeau, 12 WSW. Auxerre. Pop. 1,889.

Toudarga, t. Natolia; 26 WSW. Boli.

Toudsong, t. Thibet; 92 SSW. Lassa, 110 NNE. Tassasudon. Lon. 90. 42. E. Lat. 29.6.N.

Touery, t. Hind., Nagore; 40 SW. Nagore.

Tou-fou, city, China, of the 3d rank, in Yunnan; 1,150 SSW. Peking. Lat. 24. 38. N.

Touget, t. France, Gers, near the Marcaoue ; 17 NE. Auch. Pop. 1,753.

Tougito-hotac, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 116. 54. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

Touing, t. Croatia ; 24 SSW. Carlstadt.

Touintchose, Tartarian standard of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 111. 14. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

Toujoo, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 25. E. Lat. 0. 38. S.

Toui-yuen, t. Corea ; 50 NE. King-ki-tao.

Tou-kie, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si ; 1,137 SSW. Peking. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Toul, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meurte, on the Moselle, over which is a stone bridge, and regularly fortified ; 9 S. Metz, 12 W. Nancy. Lon. 5. 53. E. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 6,940. It is situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by a chain of hills, covered with vineyards. Before the revolution it was the principal town of a government, and the see of a bishop.

Toulomba, t. & fortress, Hind., in Moultan, on the Rauvee ; 38 S. Kooshaub, 50 NE. Moultan. Lon. 72. 25. E. Lat. 30. 59. N.

Toulon, (an. *Telo-Martius*), s-p. France, Var, capital of a district, on a bay of the Mediterranean ; 30 SE. Marseilles, 220 S. Lyons. Lon. 5. 56. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. 27,000 ; exclusive of the arsenal & galley slaves, 22,000. H. 2,400. It is built at the foot of a ridge of lofty, and in general arid mountains, which shelter it from the north. When viewed from the sea it presents nothing remarkable. It is of an oval form, surrounded with ramparts, ditches, & bastions, & defended by a fine citadel and a number of forts and batteries. It consists of 2 parts, the old and new towns ; the former ill built, but the latter in a better style, containing the principal public structures, and several straight streets. The chief public buildings in Toulon are the *Hotel de Ville*, the *Hotel de l'Intendance*, 8 churches, and 3 hospitals. The environs yield vines, figs, and other products of a warm climate.

Toulon has long been one of the chief stations of the French navy, being on the Mediterranean, what Brest is on the Atlantic. It has 2 ports, the old and new. The old or commercial port is a basin, commodious but not large. The new or military port is one of the finest in Europe, and is said to be capable of containing 200 sail of the line. The arsenal, situated along the side of the new port, is a very large edifice, well filled with arms and naval stores. Here are docks for ship-building, store houses for timber, manufactures for canvas, cordage, anchors, &c.—The trade of Toulon is not extensive, being limited to the products of the vicinity, such as wine, oil, silk, and fruit.—Toulon was occupied by the British troops in 1793, but being besieged by the French troops under Bonaparte, the British abandoned it Dec. 19th, after burning and carrying off about half of the squadron contained in the port.

Toulon en Charollois, (an. *Tolunnum*), t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, near the Arroux ; 15 NE. Bourbon Lancy, 16 NW. Charolles. Lon. 4. 13. E. Lat. 46. 41. N. Pop. 1,565.

Toulouse, (an. *Tolosa*), city, France, capital of Upper-Garonne, formerly capital of Upper Languedoc, on the Garonne, near the junction

of the canal of Languedoc ; 34 posts SE. Bourdeaux, 85½ S. by W. Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. Lat. 43. 36. N. Pop. 50,171. H. 8,800. Abp. see. The buildings are almost all of brick ; even the walls of the city are of that material, & enclose a space said to be larger than any other city in France, after Paris, but there is much vacant ground. Some of the streets are tolerably broad, others are winding and irregular. The squares are very small ; the chief embellishments are the public promenades, the quays, & the fine bridge over the Garonne, 810 ft. long. It contains a cathedral, 40 Catholic churches, 1 Reformed church, 2 large hospitals, a capitol, a mint, an exchange, a theatre, a royal college, a provincial university or academy, with four faculties, a botanic garden, an observatory, a museum, and a public library.

The situation of Toulouse, at the junction of the canal with the Garonne, is advantageous ; the river here is navigable, and as wide as the Seine at Paris. But this part of France is more backward than the northern departments ; and the commerce of the town is less than its situation would warrant. The manufactures are on a small scale, consisting of silks, woollens, leather, linen, pottery, copper, also a cannon foundry. The environs produce maize, wheat, vines, and a variety of fruits.—Toulouse is an ancient town, and in the 6th century was the capital of the Goths.—Natives, Cujas, Pibrac, Caseneuve, Maynard, Duranti, Gui Dufaure, & Campistron.

Toum, t. Syria ; 6 NE. Damascus.

Toumandi, t. Natolia ; 32 W. Kiutaja.

Toumandi daghi, m. Natolia, part of the ancient Olympus ; 20 SE. Bursa.

Toumanuggree, t. Hind., in Kitchwara ; 12 S. Budawar.

Toumen, t. Chinese Tartary ; 608 ENE. Peking. Lon. 128. 51. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

Toumen, r. Corea, which rises Lon. 127. 34. Lat. 42. 8. and runs into the sea of Japan, Lon. 130. 34. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

Toumet, Tartarian standard of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 110. 49. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

Toun, t. Persia, in Chorasani ; 40 SSE. Terchiz, 90 NW. Herat.

Touna, or *Sheik Abdallah*, small isl. Egypt, in lake Menzaleh, on which are the ruins of an ancient town ; 3 W. Tennis.

Tounse, r. Hind., which rises about 20 SW. Mahur, in Gurrah, and runs into the Ganges, about 20 miles below Allahabad.

Toupour, lake Thibet, 27 in circ. ; 10 N. Souc.

Touques, sec *Toucques*.

Tour, t. France, Calvados ; 3 WNW. Bayeux.

Tour, (La,) t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 12 W. Besse, 22 S. Clermont. Pop. 1,653.

Tour la Blanche, t. France, in Dordogne ; 9 N. Riberac, 15 NW. Perigueux. Pop. 365.

Tour de Cordovan, fort on the coast of France, in Gironde, at the mouth of the Garonne, whose summit is 300 feet above the level of the sea. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Tour de France, (La,) t. France, in East-Pyrenees ; 12 WNW. Perpignan, 12 NE. Prades. Pop. 697.

Tour d'Aignes, (La,) t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 12 NNE. Apt. Pop. 2,200.

Tour Landray, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 W. Vihiers, 9 NE. Chollet. P. 1,623.

Tour de Peil, (La,) t. Switz., Vaud, on the lake of Geneva; 1 S. Vevay. Pop. 700.

Tour du Pin, (La,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Isere, situated on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Rhone; 25 NNW. Grenoble, 27 SE. Lyons. Lon. 5. 32. E. Lat. 45. 34. N. Pop. 1,589.

Tour de Rosel, cape of the island of Jersey; 5 NNE. St. Helier.

Tour de Roussillon, (La,) t. France, Eastern-Pyrenees, on the Tet; on a spot where once stood a city called *Ruscino*; 3 E. Perpignan. Pop. 900.

Tour de Treme, t. Switz., in Friburg; 2 N. Gruyeres.

Tour la Ville, t. France, in Channel; almost joining to Cherburg. Pop. 3,406. It is celebrated for its manufacture of glass.

Touraine, before the revolution a province of France, bounded N. by Maine, E. by Orleanois, S. by Berry and Poitou, and W. by Anjou; about 60 miles in length, and 54 in breadth: the river Loire runs through it, and divides it into Higher and Lower Touraine. Tours was the capital.

Tourak, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into Batouan, 20 ENE. Ispira.

Touran, (Kingdoms of,) appellation given to the vast regions of Grand Tartary, extending from Russia to China, and from Siberia to the Caspian sea.

Tourancourchy, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 35 SSW. Trichinopoly.

Tourchengada, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 18 NNW. Namacul.

Tourcall, t. Hind., in Bahar; 9 S. Arrah.

Tourette, t. France, Var; 3 NW. St. Paul.

Tourfan Hotun, t. Little Bukharia, capital of a province; 180 WNW. Hami. Lon. 107. 17. E. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Tourmentine, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 NNE. Chollet, 8 S. Angers.

Tournan, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 13 N. Melun, 18 ESE. Paris. Pop. 1,568.

Tournay, or *Doornick*, (an. *Turnacum* & *Civitas Nerviorum*,) city, Neth., Hainaut, on the Scheldt; 3 posts E. Lille, 31 N. Paris. Lon. 3. 23. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 21,303. Bp. see. It is the capital of a district, and has a citadel, a cathedral, 12 parish chh. 17 convents, 5 hospitals. It formerly had a university, now converted into a lyceum. On the side of the Scheldt is a broad handsome quay, the only embellishment of the town, which is in general ill built and gloomy. It has manufactures of carpets, stockings, caps, with a variety of other woollen and cotton stuffs. It was formerly strongly fortified, and had one of the finest citadels in Europe, which was levelled by the French in the middle of the 18th century. It is considered as the most ancient town of Belgic Gaul, being founded 600 years before CHRIST, and was anciently the capital of the Nervii. This city has often been taken and laid waste in the different wars between the French, English, and Flemings.

Tournay, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees; 9 SE. Tarbes, 9 NE. Bagneres. Pop. 729.

Tourne coupe en Bigorre, t. France, in Gers; 9 SE. Lectoure, 16 NE. Auch. Pop. 449.

Tournehem, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 NW. St. Omer. Pop. 603.

Tournette, mt. Savoy, near Annecy; nearly 7,200 feet above the level of the sea.

Tournon, t. France, Lot-and-Garonne; 12 E. Villeneuve d'Agen, 19 NE. Agen. Pop. 1,096.

Tournon, t. France, on the river Creuse, one part in Indre, and the other in Indre-and-Loire; 7 S. Preuilly, 8 NNW. Le Blanc en Berry.

Tournon, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone; 8 N. Valence, 22 NNE. Privas. Lon. 4. 54. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. 3,419.

Tournon, t. Savoy; 14 NW. Monstier, 15 E. Chambery. Pop. 219.

Tournus, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, on the Saone; 3 posts S. Chalons-sur-Saone, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Macon. Lat. 46. 34. N. Pop. 5,149.

Touro, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 WSW. Alfayates.

Tourone, t. Persia, in Cohestan; 80 SW. Neisabur.

Touromang, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 6. E. Lat. 2. 50. N.

Tourouvre, t. France, in Orne; 6 NE. Mortagne, 15 SW. Verneuil. Pop. 1,659.

Tours, (an. *Cesarodunum*, & *Turones*,) city, France, capital of Indre-and-Loire, on the Loire; 65 E. Angers, 140 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 47. 24. N. Pop. 21,196. H. 4,500. Abp. see. It is situated in a delightful plain, in one of the finest parts of France, the surrounding country being remarkably beautiful. It contains a cathedral, remarkable for its lofty spires, its clock, and library; 14 chh., 3 hospitals, a botanic garden, and a museum. The space included within the walls is of large extent, but the houses are generally low, and the most of the streets are narrow and gloomy. But the *Rue Neuve*, or *Rue Royale*, is a street of great elegance, the houses in it being built of stone on a uniform plan. It is in a line with the bridge over the Loire, a celebrated structure 1,400 feet long, and 45 wide, consisting of 14 arches. The approach to the town in a line with this street, either from the north or south, is remarkably fine, the avenues being bordered with rows of trees. The principal manufacture is that of silk, which formerly employed in the town and neighbourhood 20,000 people; but at present not more than one third of that number. The trade is not great. Tours was formerly more populous than at present. It is much resorted to by foreigners, particularly the English. Before the revolution it was the capital of Touraine. In 732, the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel, near this town, with the loss of 10,000 men.

Tours, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 12 ESE. Billon. Pop. 1,900.

Tourterelles, cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Tourvacora, t. Mysore; 32 N. Seringapatam.

Tourves, t. France, in Var; 4 SE. St. Maximim. Pop. 2,722.

Tourville, t. France, in Eure; 10 W. Louviers, 10 SW. Pont de l'Arche. Pop. 1,100.

Toury, t. France, Loiret; 12 W. Pithiviers.

Toussera, t. Africa, in Biledulgerid, dependent on Tunis. Lon. 10. 44. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

Tousieh, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 21 NNE. Kiangari, 32 SSE. Castamena.

Toutchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si, on the side of the lake Po-yang; 17 SE. Nan-kang.

Touteron, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 N. Vouziers, 13 S. Mezieres. Pop. 322.

Toutsilchamsia-ling, t. Thibet; 30 NW. Tankersong.

Toutti, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 90 N. Sennaar.

Touvet, t. France, Isere, in the Isere; 18 NE. Grenoble. Pop. 1,082.

Touvre, t. France, which runs into the Charente, about half a mile above Angoulesme.

Tou-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,127 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 4. E. Lat. 23. 18. N.

Tou-yun, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou; 955 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 2. E. Lat. 26. 12. N. The jurisdiction of the city is but small, and comprehends only two cities of the second order, and two of the third.

Towa, r. Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Tave, at St. Clare.

Towaczow, see *Tobitschau*.

Towahnahooks, r. N. A., which runs NW. into the Columbia, 275 miles from its mouth. It has a very rapid current, and is 200 yards wide at its mouth.

Towamensing, t. Montgomery co. Pa. P. 571.

Towamensing, p-v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh, 7 miles from Berlinsville, W. 214. Pop. 874.

Towanda, r. Bradford co. Pa., which flows into the east branch of the Susquehanna near Monmouth.

Towanda, p-t. Brandford co. Pa.; W. 274. Pop. 1,024.

Towan Head, cape, Eng., on NW. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 50. 28. N.

Towar, small isl. near N. coast of Celebes, in E. Indian sea. Lon. 124. 25. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Towcester, (an. *Lactodoro*), t. Eng., in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday; 9 SSW. Northampton, 60 NW. London. Pop. 2,245. The principal trade is the manufacture of lace and silk.

Tower Hill, see *South-Kingston*.

Tower-Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 124. 44. E. Lat. 9. 2. S.

Towlgaw, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 6 W. Tooliapor.

Towpaal, t. Meckley; 12 SE. Munnypour.

Toweridge, r. Eng., which passes by Bideford, and joins the Taw near Appledore, in Devonshire.

Townsend, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 44 NW. Boston, W. 480. Pop. 1,482.

Townsend, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 166.

Townsend, t. Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 148.

Townshend, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 40 SSW. Windsor, W. 445. Pop. 1,406.

Towton, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; 3 SE. Tadcaster, 185 N. London. In 1461, a battle was fought here between the house of York and Lancaster. Edward commanded an army of 50,000, and gained a complete victory. The Lancastrians amounted to 60,000. Above

36,000 men are said to have fallen in the battle and pursuit.

Towy, (an. *Tobius*), r. Wales, which runs into the bay of Caermarthen, 6 miles below Caermarthen.

Towyn, or *Town Merionydd*, t. N. Wales, in Merionethshire, near the shore of the Irish sea; 12 W. Machynlleth. Pop. 1,941.

Towynmyn, r. Wales, which runs into the Dowy, 5 NE. Machynlleth.

Toxaway, p-v. Pendleton, S. C.; W. 600.

Toxteth Park, township, Eng., in Lancashire; 3 SE. Liverpool. Pop. 5,864.

Toyac, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

Tozer, (an. *Tisurus*), t. Africa, in the country of Sahara; 50 SSW. Gafsa. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 33. 30. N. It is a large village, the principal market for dates in the neighbourhood, and carries on a considerable trade with the Niger.

Traaburg see *Draaburg*.

Traarbach, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz; 20 ENE. Treves, 34 SW. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 0. N. Pop. 1,095. This town was once a good fortification. Its neighbourhood is a fine wine country.

Trabay, r. Spain, in Grenada, which runs into the sea, near Muxacra.

Traben, t. Pru. Coblenz, in Zell. Pop. 1,015.

Trabenka, t. Sweden, in the island of Aland.

Trabia, t. Sicily, Mazara; 2 W. Termini.

Tracaduche, or *Carleton*, settlement on N. side of Chaleur Bay, in Lower Canada.

Trachea, W. part of ancient *Cilicia*.

Tracy's Landing, p-v. Ann Arundell co. Md.; W. 72.

Trachenberg, or *Drachenberg*, principality, Silesia, bounded N. by Poland, E. and S. by the principality of Oels, and W. by Wohlau. It was formerly a part of Oels, but erected into a distinct principality, in 1741. Pop. 13,000. H. 1,618. Sq. m. 137.

Trachenberg, or *Straburck*, t. Pru. Silesia, capital of the principality of the same name; 14 WSW. Militsch, 23 NW. Oels. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 1,849.

Tracht, or *Trachtin*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 21 S. Brunn. Pop. 608.

Trachys, now *Zeiton*.

Trachyna, now *Terracina*.

Track, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 94. 6. E. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Trackehen, v. East Prussia, Gumbinnen; 15 SSW. Gumbinnen. Here is a large stud of horses.

Tracosoos, t. Spain, Leon; 30 W. Zamora.

Traeth Bichan, bay of the Irish sea, on W. coast of Wales, Merionethshire; 2 N. Harlech.

Traeth Coch, see *Redwharf Bay*.

Traeth Mawer, bay of the Irish sea, on W. coast of Wales, between the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon; 4 N. Harlech.

Trafagnol, r. Tyrol, which runs into the Lavis, 4 N. Casteller.

Trafalgar, see *Cape Trafalgar*.

Trafaria, fort, Portugal, in Estremadura, on S. side of the Tagus; 6 SW. Lisbon.

Tragarth, r. Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Neath.

Tragein, t. Austria; 10 ENE. Steyregg.

Tragen, t. Fezzan; 25 E. Mourzouk.

Traghan, t. Fezzan; 100 N. Mourzouk. It was once considerable, but now reduced to 500 or 600 inhabitants. It contains 4 mosques, and a ruinous castle, many of its principal houses are in ruins. The country around is well cultivated, and filled with gardens and date groves.

Tragoi, t. Bulgaria; 24 E. Ternova.

Tragolles, t. Africa, in Bambouk.

Tragonera, see *Dragonera*.

Tragonisi, or *Dragonisi*, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, so called from the number of goats, which are almost its only inhabitants; 2 W. Myconi. Lon. 25. 30. E. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Tragurim, now *Trau*.

Trahiguera, t. Spain, in Valencia; 13 NW. Peniscola. Pop. 2,000.

Trahina, t. Sicily, in Demona; 28 NW. Catania, 30 SE. Cefalu. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Trahona, t. Aust. Italy, in Sondrio, on a small river, which runs into the Adda; 2 N. Morbegno.

Trajan, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth; 16 N. Galatz.

Trajanopoli, (an. *Trajanopolis*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza; 40 S. Adrianople, 115 W. Constantinople. Pop. 15,000. Greek abp. see. It is 30 m. from the mouth of the Mariza, and carries on a traffic in manufactures and produce. It is an ancient town, and took its name from the emperor Trajan, who repaired and adorned it; it afterwards became very considerable, now much reduced.

Trajanopolis, see *Selenti*.

Trajanus, now *Kalitz Abu Meneggi*.

Trajetto, or *Traetta*, (an. *Minturnæ*.) t. Naples, in Lavora, near the mouth of the Garigliano; 6 SW. Sezza, 28 NW. Capua. P. 3,346.

Train, r. Flanders, which runs into the Dyle, about 9 S. Louvain.

Train, t. Bavaria, on the Ambs; 5 S. Abensberg, 20 E. Ingolstadt.

Traina, t. Sicily, Demona, on a river of the same name; 56 SE. Cefalu. Pop. 6,316.

Trainel, t. France, in Aube; 6 S. Nogent sur Seine, 9 W. Troyes. Pop. 1,068.

Traisendorf, t. Bav.; 5 NE. Bayreuth.

Traiskirchen, or *Draiskirchen*, t. Austria, Land below the Ens, on the Schwachat; 13 S. Vienna. Pop. 1,550.

Trait, or *Tedia*, t. Romania, on the Mariza; 12 SW. Filippopoli.

Traitors' Cove, harbour on W. coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 228. 31. E. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Traitors' Head, NE. point of Erromango, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 169. 28. E. Lat. 18. 43. S.

Traitors' Islands, cluster of small islands, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 137. E. Lat. 1. 12. S.

Traitors' Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 16 miles from Mount of Cocos. M. Prouse discovered this island to be divided into two parts, by a channel about 150 toises wide. It belongs to the Friendly islands, and is called by the natives *Neoota-bootaboo*. Lon. 173. 48. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Traitors' Island, see *Keppel's Island*.

Tralea, t. Ireland, in Kerry; 45 NW. Cork,

50 SW. Limerick. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 16. N. It is near a small river which discharges itself into a large bay of the Atlantic, measuring 2 leagues by 3, called the *Bay of Tralee*. Great quantities of herrings are taken in this bay in the fishing season; it is shallow at low water, and not much frequented by vessels. It is the county town and sends one member to parliament; near it is a chalybeate spring.

Trelleborg, s-p. Sweden, in Skone, near the Baltic; 19 S. Lund. Lon. 13. 11 E. Lat. 55. 20. N. H. 150.

Tralles, now *Sultan Hisar*.

Tra-los-Montes, see *Tras-os-Montes*.

Tramacastrel, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 SSE. Albarazin.

Tramandi, t. Brazil, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 27. 15. S.

Tramaye, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 7 S. Cluny, 9 Mâcon.

Tramaza, t. Sardinia; 8 m. from Oristagni.

Tramin, t. Tyrol, on a small river which runs into the Adige; 8 SSW. Bolzano. P. 600.

Tramonel, t. Savoy; 14 W. Chambery.

Tramonti, t. Naples. in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,850.

Tramuttola, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 13 SSE. Potenza. Pop. 4,018.

Trancault, t. France, in Aube; 9 S. Nogent sur Seine.

Trancoso, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 9 W. Pinhel. Pop. 2,000. In the beginning of the 12th century, Alboacan, a Moorish king of Badajoz, laid a siege to the town, and persevered with great obstinacy, till the inhabitants were driven to the last extremity, but were relieved by king Alphonso Henriquez, who defeated the Moors, with great slaughter.

Trane, t. Sweden, in Skone; 9 W. Christianstadt.

Tranemo, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 46 ESE. Gottenburg.

Tranent, t. Scot., in Haddingtonshire; 7 W. Haddington. Pop. 1,400; of the parish 3,036, in the parish is a coal mine.

Tranfrant, t. Algiers, near the coast; 30 SW. Oran.

Trang, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 99. 33. E. Lat. 7. N.

Trangano, t. Asia, in Johore, near the sea, on the side of a river, which has a shallow bar and several rocks scattered about. There are about 1,000 houses; 110 N. Pahang. Lon. 103. 5. E. Lat. 5. 30. N.

Trangarde, t. Hind., Calicut; 8 NE. Panyany.

Trani, city, Naples. in Bari; 21 W. Bari, 104 ENE. Naples. Lon. 16. 28. E. Lat. 41. 19. N. Pop. 13,787. Abp. see. It is situated on the Adriatic, and has a tolerably secure harbour; the exports are corn and oil. The walls are of stone, about 2½ miles in circuit. The streets broad, the houses of stone, and also most of the public edifices.

Tranquebar, s-p. Carnatic, Tanjore; 56 S. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 54. E. Lat. 11. 1. N. Pop. 15, or 20,000. It belongs to the Danes, being purchased by them in 1616, and is the seat of a governor, and the capital of the Danish possessions in India. It is situated on the coast of

Coromandel, with a harbour, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, defended by a fortress. The town is between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and several bastions, well provided with artillery; within the walls are 3 Christian chh. 1 Lutheran, 1 missionary, & 1 for Roman Catholics, descendants of Portuguese in possession of the town before possessed by the Danes; a large mosque for the Mahometans, and 5 pagodas for the Gentoos. The fort called Danebourg is kept in neat order. The territory belonging to the town is considerable, and is full of populous villages.

Tranquillo, cape at S. end of the island of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 28. E. Lat. 36. 2. N.

Trans, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 NW. Antrain, 6 SE. Dole.

Transacco, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 8 S. Celano.

Transacincum, see *Pest*.

Trans-rart, t. Algiers, near the coast of the Mediterranean, on a gulf called the *Immisea*; 30 SW. Oran.

Transtrand, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 80 NW. Fahlun.

TRANSYLVANIA, called by the Hungarians *Erdely*, by the Germans, *Siebenbergen*, pr. Austrian empire, with the title of grand principality, bounded N. by Hungary, E. by Moldavia, S. by Walachia, and W. by Hungary. It is, like Hungary, divided into civil and military. Pop. of both, according to Leichtenstern, 1,797,000. Sq. m. 22,376. Pop. according to Blumenbach, 1,648,284. Sq. m. 23,716. Pop. exclusive of the military districts, according to Marienburg, 1,500,000: Magyars and Szeklers 364,658; Saxons 413,528; Walachians 839,560; Gipsies 71,734; Jews 1,849; Armenians 1,255; Greeks 751; Bulgarians 125. Of the different religions, Greek church, 916,460; Catholics 340,000; Calvinists 190,000; Lutherans 158,000; Unitarians 45,000; Jews 1,849. Pop. of the military districts 144,657; see *Hungary*.

Divisions. Civil Transylvania is divided into 3 large districts, or provinces, named from their original settlers.

Provinces.	Chief towns.
Land of the Hungarians	Clausenburg.
Land of the Saxons	Hermanstadt.
Land of the Szeklers	Maros-Vasarhely

The other principal towns are Cronstadt, Vasarhely, Udvarhely, and Schœsburg.

Government, &c. Transylvania, like Hungary, has a mixed constitution. Of its varied population, the descendants of the Hungarians, Szeklers, and Germans, are alone admitted to sit at the national diet. Of the religious denominations the Catholics, Protestants, and Unitarians, are the sects that possess political privileges; the others are only tolerated. The executive power is vested in a governor and 12 counsellors. The revenue is about £500,000.

Educational, &c. Education has made but little progress; there are seminaries at Hermanstadt and Clausenburg; in the principality there are 8 large or central schools, and 7 gymnasia, or grammar schools. The prevailing languages are German, Walachian, and Hungarian. The Saxons are the most improved part of the pop-

ulation. The Szekles are a rude people, inhabiting the mountainous districts, and resemble the Scotch Highlanders. The Walachians live in filth and poverty, and are employed as shepherds and common labourers. The gipsies are partly vagrants, and partly employed in tillage and agriculture.

Face of the country, &c. Transylvania is surrounded on the E., S. and partly on the N. by the Carpathian mountains, from which lateral chains branch off and cross the country in every direction. It, of course, consists chiefly of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Maros, Samos, and Aluta. The lakes are deep. The soil is generally fertile, but badly cultivated; the climate cold for the latitude, but healthy.

Productions. The productions are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes; maize and vines are in favourable situations; orchards are not neglected; hay and all artificial grasses are unknown, and cattle subsist upon natural herbage; cattle and sheep are numerous; there are extensive forests. The mineral productions are various. There are about 112 salt works, producing annually from 30, to 40,000 tons; iron mines yielding 3,000 or 4,000 tons of iron; mines of lead, copper, silver, and gold; quarries of marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, lime stone, coal, sulphur, and putroleum, precious stones, as topazes, chrysolites, opals, garnets, &c.; mineral springs in abundance.

Name. Transylvania was known to the Romans by the name of *Dacia Consularis Mediterranea*. Its present name is derived from the Hungarians, who called the woody country to the east of the Theiss, *Silagy*, or *Sylvania*, and the territory to the east of these woods, *Terra Ultra Sylvas, Partes Tranvylvanæ*, or *Transylvanenses*. *Erdely*, the Hungarian name, has the same signification.

Trap, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa.; 27 NW. Philadelphia, W. 160.

Trap, see *Poplar Town*. Md.

Trap, v. Frederick co. Md.; 7 SW. Fredericks-town.

Trapani, s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 43 WSW. Palermo, 72 NW. Girgenti. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 38. 5. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 4,356. It is situated on a peninsula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which stands on a small island, called *Colombara*, and is important as a naval, military, and commercial position. The streets are regular; the commerce considerable; the exports, salt, soda, coral, alabaster, &c. This town was anciently called *Drepanum*, from the similitude its haven is thought to have borne to a sickle. It is ancient, and according to Virgil, existed in the time of *Æneas*.

Trapezium, or *Trapezus*, now *Trebisond*.

Trapolizza, see *Tripolizza*.

Trappe, p-t. Talbot co. Md.; 6 ESE. Oxford, W. 89.

Trappe, (La,) famous monastery, France, in Orne, 10 miles from St. Maurice, in a large and dreary forest.

Traprain Law, mt. Scot., in Haddingtonshire; 4 E. Haddington.

Traquatuba, t. Brazil, on the river of the Amazons; 230 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Trara, mountains, Algiers; 6 E. Twunt.

Trasarts, or *Trarshazians*, tribe of Moors that roam over the territory to the north of the Senegal. They are in the practice of plundering vessels wrecked on the coast, and encamp on the environs of the river St. Johns, and the bays of Arguin and Portendick. They possess an extensive forest of white gum.

Tras-os-Montes, or *Tra-los-Montes*, pr. Portugal, bounded N. & E. by Spain, S. by Beira, from which it is separated by the Duero, and W. by Entre-Duero-e-Minho. It receives its name from its position, with respect to the province of Entre-e-Minho, lying on the other side of the mountain of Marao. In extent, from N. to S. it is 70 miles, and from E. to W. about 50, being for the most part mountainous. It is wild, barren, and thinly inhabited, though blessed with fertile and delightful valleys, which produce rye, wheat, wine, and fruits. It contains 2 cities, Braganza and Miranda, and 57 towns. Pop. 318,665. H. 77,054. Sq. m. 2,900.

Trascaleta, t. Spain, in Galicia; 16 SE. Lugo.

Trasen, r. Ger., which rises in S. part of Austria, passes by Marcktl, Lilienfeld, Wilhelmsburg, St. Polten, &c., and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Mauttern.

Traskirchen, see *Traiskirchen*.

Trasmaur, t. Austria, on the Trasen, with a citadel; 6 N. St. Polten, 12 W. Tulln. H. 60.

Tralow, t. Holstein; 3 NW. Oldeslohe.

Tralux, t. Moldavia; 15 W. Bakeu.

Trau, or *Troghir*, (an. *Tragurium*,) t. Aust. Dalmatia; 12 W. Spalatro. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. Pop. 3,806. It is situated on a piece of land, which was formerly a peninsula, but now separated from the continent by a canal cut through. It has a very pleasant situation, in a country abounding in excellent vines and olives. The trade is considerable, though the harbour is small, but in the vicinity, in the island of Bua, is a large harbour.

Trau Vecchia, t. Dalmatia; 12 SW. Trau.

Travagliato, t. Aust. Italy, Milan, in Brescia; 6 WSW. Brescia. Pop. 2,000.

Travalla, s-p. Celebes, on W. coast, on a small creek, at the head of a little bay; 9 S. Dungally. Lat. 1. 10. S. Pop. 2,000.

Travancore, pr. Hind., between Lat. 8. & 10. N., bounded N. by Cochin, E. by Tinnevely, S. & W. by the sea; about 140 miles long, and 40 broad. It is governed by a rajah, who is under the protection of the British. The Hindoo is the prevailing religion; but Christianity was introduced here at a very early period by Syrian, and the Christian population is estimated at 100,000. The principal towns are Trivandapatam, the present residence of the rajah, Travancore, Anjengo, Coulen or Quilon, Aibacca, and Coleshy.

Travancore, (an. *Mallara*,) t. Hind., formerly capital of the above district, now decayed; 108 SSW. Madura. Lon. 77. 22. E. Lat. 8. 25. N.

Travay Bay, bay on SW. coast of Tiree, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. Lon. 6. 48. W. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Trauchburg, or *Trauenburg*, t. Bav., which gives name to a small county; 10 WSW. Kempten, 12 E. Wangen.

Trave, r. Ger., which rises from a lake in

Holstein, 3 W. Arensboeck, passes by Oldeslohe, Lubec, &c., and runs into the Baltic, about 10 NE. Lubec. It is 63 miles long, & navigable for small vessels. Near its mouth is a lighthouse, 100 feet high.

Traveller's Repose, p-v. Pendleton co. Va.; W. 210.

Traveller's Rest, p-v. Greenville district, S.C.; W. 536.

Traveller's Rest, p-v. Shelby co. Ken.; W. 580.

Traveller's Rest Creek, a fine stream, 20 yards wide, N. A., which flows into Clark's river, Lat. 46. 48. N.

Travemunde, s-p. Ger., on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubec, to which it serves as a port; 8 NE. Lubec. Lon. 10. 51. E. Lat. 58. N. Pop. 941. The harbour is capable of containing 60 vessels, and deep enough for those of 200 tons. Men of war ride at anchor in the road. In 1783, 951 ships sailed from this port. It is defended by a small fortress.

Travendahl, castle & bailiwick, Holstein, on the Trave; 2 SW. Segeborg. Several treaties were formed here in 1700, between the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein.

Traveron, t. France, in Meuse; 10 E. Gondrecourt.

Travers, t. Switz., in Neufchatel; 11 W. Neufchatel. It is the chief place of a district, called the *Val de Travers*, containing about 4,000 inhabitants.

Traverse Bay, (*Grand*,) bay in NE. part of lake Michigan, 20 or 25 miles long, & 9 wide, being the greatest indentation on the E. side of the lake. Ottaway river flows into the head of it.—North of it is *Petit Traverse Bay*.

Traverse Islands, chain of islands at E. end of Noquet's bay, in lake Michigan; on one of the largest is a town of Ottaway Indians.

Traun, r. Austria, which rises in the Halstatter see, forms a considerable lake, called *Traun See*, and runs into the Danube, about 3 miles below Steyregg.—The lake, sometimes called *Gmunden*, is 9 miles long, and 4 broad, & very romantic.

Traun, r. Bavaria, which rises from 2 lakes, Forchensee and Daubensee, & enters the Alza, 4 N. Chiemsee.

Traunic, t. Turkey, in Bosnia; 24 WNW. Serajo. Lon. 17.20. E. Lat. 44.30. N. Pop. 8,000. H. 2,500.

Travnikova, t. Russia, on the Lena; 6 SSE. Orlenga.

Traunkirchen, t. Aust.; 10 SSE. Voglabruck.

Traunstain, t. Austria; 4 SW. Zwettl.

Traunstein, t. Bavaria, in Iser, capital of a district, on the Traun, where are considerable salt works; 18 W. Salzburg, 22 ESE. Wasserburg. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 47. 51. N. Pop. 2,468.

Traunviertel, i.e. *Quarter of the Traun*, district, Upper Austria, lying along the Traun, from the Danube to the borders of Stiria. Pop. 167,912. Sq. m. 1,955. The northern part is level and fertile; the southern very mountainous.

Traustadt, or *Wschowa*, t. Pru. Posen; 40 SSW. Posen, 60 W. Kalisch.

Trautencau, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 21 N. Konigingratz, 40 ENE. Jung Buntzlau. Lon. 15. 48. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 2,036.

Trautenfels, t. Stiria ; 7 ENE. Groming.

Trautmansdorf, citadel, Tyrol ; 4 NE. Tyrol.

Trautmansdorf, t. Austria, Land below the Ens ; 6 WNW. Brugg. H. 78.

Trayaguera, t. Spain, in Valencia ; 23 SW. Tortosa, 80 NE. Valencia. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. Here is a manufacture of fine earthen ware.

Traza, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 70 N. Loheia.

Treadhaven, or *Thirldhaven*, r. Md., which passes by Easton, flows SW., and runs into the Choptank, E. of Benoni's point.

Treasury Islands, cluster of islands among Solomon's islands. Lon. 155. 34. to 151. E. Lat. 6. 38. to 7. 30. S.

Trebau, or *Mährisch Trebau*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 10 W. Muglitz.

Trebbin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam ; 10 SSE. Potsdam, 20 SSW. Berlin. Lon. 13.6.E. Lat. 52. 10. N. Pop. 1,442.

Trebbio Antico, t. Popedom, in Urbino ; 17 ENE. Urbino.

Trebejo, t. Spain, Leon ; 46 S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Trebenitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 28 N. Prague, 70 SW. Leitmeritz. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Trebentschikov, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural ; 64 N. Guriev.

Treberk, t. Ger., in Anhalt Cothen ; 4 N. Cothen.

Trebes, t. France, Aude ; 6 E. Carcassonne.

Trebia, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 2 W. Piacenza.

Trebigne, or *Tscherbernidsche*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia ; 10 NE. Ragusa, 60 S. Mostar. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. The inhabitants are poor, and have but little trade.

Trebina, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 5 SSW. Tursi.

Trebisaccia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the coast ; 10 NE. Cassano.

Trebisond, or *Tarabosan*, (an. *Trapezium*, and *Trapezus*,) city, A. Turkey, capital of a pachalic, with a harbour on the Black sea ; founded by a Greek colony of Sinope ; 170 NNE. Sivas, 220 ENE. Erivan. Lon. 39. 28. E. Lat. 41. 3. N. Pop. very differently stated, by Malte-Brun at 20, or 30,000 ; by some as low as 15,000 ; by others as high as 100,000. It is situated on a slope, rising gradually from the sea ; the houses mostly built of stone and lime, and of mean appearance. It contains 18 large mosques, 8 khans, 5 baths, and 10 small Greek churches, and is the residence of a pacha and a Greek metropolitan. The trade is very considerable ; the exports are silk and cotton stuffs, copper, wax, skins, wine, and fruits ; imports, sugar, coffee, woollen cloths, corn, salt, & iron. The present walls are built of the ruins of the ancient edifices, as appears by old pieces of marble set in several parts, and whose inscriptions are not legible, because they are too high. The castle, which is pretty large, but very much neglected, is situated upon a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The port of Trebisond, called *Platana*, is to the east of the town.

Trebitsch, or *Trebitz*, t. Moravia, in Iglau, on the Iglawa, with manufactures of cloth, iron, glass, &c. ; 20 SE. Iglau, 27 W. Brunn. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 49. 14. N. Pop. 3,672.

Treblitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 10 SW. Leitmeritz.

Trebnitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau ; 12 N. Breslau, 13 W. Oels. Pop. 1,417.

Trebnitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 6 SW. Leitmeritz. H. 150.

Trebowe, see *Tribau*.

Trebschen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort ; 6 SE. Zulichau. Pop. 218.

Trebsen, t. Sax. Leipsic, on the Muldau ; 14 E. Leipsic, 26 W. Meissen. Pop. 683.

Trebula, now *Trevi*.

Treburg, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 8 SE. Mentz.

Trebuxena, t. Spain, in Seville ; 12 m. from Xeres de la Frontera.

Trecase, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 5 ENE. Alesano.

Trecate, t. Italy, in Olona ; 5 E. Novara.

Trecchina, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 36 S. Potenza.

Trecenta, t. Italy ; 25 ESE. Mantua.

Trecenta, t. Italy ; 12 NNW. Ferrara.

Trediffrin, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,449.

Tree Island, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Tree Island, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 105. 51. E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Tree Island, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 15. E. Lat. 1. 58. S.

Tree Island, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 15. E. Lat. 18. 12. N.

Treffen, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles below Villach.

Treffort, t. France, in Ain ; 7 NE. Bourg en Bresse, 12 NW. Nantua. Pop. 2,264.

Treffurt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, situated on a hill, near the Werra ; 35 SSE. Gottingen, 36 ESE. Cassel. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 1,804.

Trefumel, t. France, in North Coasts ; 6 S. Dinan, 21 ESE. Lamballe.

Tregannon, t. South Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Tivy, with a market on Thursday ; 15 SSE. Aberystwith, 197 W. London.

Tregiano, t. Naples, Bari ; 6 ESE. Bittetto.

Tregony, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the Fale, navigable for barges from Falmouth, market on Saturday ; 7 E. Truro, 256 WSW. London. Pop. 923. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Treguier, s-p. France, in North Coasts, on a peninsula, near the English channel ; before the revolution a bp. see ; 9 NE. Lannion. Lon. 3. 14. W. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 2,064.

Treguier, r. France, which runs into the English channel, 6 N. Treguier, Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

Treignac, t. France, Correze ; 12 NE. Uzerches, 16 N. Tulle. Pop. 2,591.

Treia, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 6 W. Macerata.

Treigny, t. France, Yonne ; 9 SE. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,803.

Treisam, r. Baden, which rises in the Black forest, passes by Freyburg, and joins the Eltz, near Riegel.

Treisam, circle, Baden, bounded N. by Kinzig, E. by Danube, S. by Weisen, and W. by the Rhine. Pop. 125,863. It is fertile and populous ; divided into 12 districts. Chief town, Freyburg.

Treisz, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Moselle ; 19 SW. Coblenz. Pop. 1,023.

Treisenfeld, t. Bavaria : 8 SE. Bayreuth.

Trelaway, t. Jamaica, chief town of the Maroons ; 60 NW. Kingston. Lat. 18. 21. N.

Trelazè, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire , 3 ESE. Angers, 15 WSW. Baugè.

Trellech, parish, Eng., in Monmouthshire ; 5 S. Monmouth. Pop. 822.

Trelon, t. France, in North ; 9 SE. Avesnes. Pop. 1,010.

Trelou, t. France, in Aisne, on the Marne ; 9 E. Château Thierry.

Tremadock, t. Wales, Caermarthen, recently built ; 20 Caernarvon.

Tremain, p-v. in Ulysses, Tompkins co. N. Y. ; 11 NW. Ithaca.

Tremblade, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 3 S. Marennes, 21 W. Saintes. Pop. 2,500.

Tremblay, (Le,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 18 NE. Angers.

Tremblay le Vicomte, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir ; 7 S. Dreux, 10 NW. Chartres. Pop. 495.

Tremblowa, t. Austrian Galicia ; 16 S. Tarnopol.

Tremecen, or *Tlemsan*, (an. *Regiæ*.) city, Algiers, and capital of a province of the same name, comprising the western division ; 50 SW. Oran, 225 SW. Algiers. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 35. 1. N. It is situated on a rising ground, below some rocky precipices, from which issue a number of springs. In the west part of the city is a large square basin, of Moorish workmanship, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. It was once a place of importance, and the capital of a kingdom, but was laid in ruins in 1670, by Hassan, dey of Algiers ; so that there does not now remain more than one sixth part of the old city, which, when entire, was about 4 miles in circuit.—The province is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Tittirie, S. by Atlas mountains, and W. by Fez. It contains the port of Oran.

Trementine, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 6 NE. Chollet. Pop. 1,630.

Tremezzo, t. Aust. Italy ; 14 N. Como.

Tremiti, (an *Domedis Insulæ*.) three small islands in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples, with few inhabitants ; they are called *Capraria*, *St. Donino*, and *Tremiti*, or *St. Nicolo*. Lon. 15. 34. E. Lat. 42. 19. N.

Tremitus, t. Cyprus, at one time the see of a bishop ; 12 WSW. Nicosia.

Tremles, or *Strimilow*, t. Bohemia, in Tabor ; 70 SSE. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

Tremoille, (La,) t. France, in Vendee ; 6 E. Montmorillon, 33 ESE. Poitiers. Pop. 752.

Tremont, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 3 ENE. Vihiers. Pop. 615.

Tremorel, t. France, in North Coasts ; 8 S. Broons, 18 E. Loudeac.

Tremp, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noguera Palaresa ; 20 N. Balaguer.

Tremsbuttel, t. Holstein ; 20 E. Hamburg, 20 WSW. Lubeck.

Trenche's Island, or *Hilton Head*, isl. near the coast of S. Carolina, 25 miles long. Lon. 80. 68. W. Lat. 32. 13. N.

Trensdorf, t. Bavaria ; 4 S. Bamberg.

Trenno, t. Italy ; 4 NW. Milan.

Trent, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse, at Newbern.

Trent, city, Tyrol, in Latin *Tridentum*, by the Italians *Trento*, and by the Germans *Trient*, cap. of a circle, formerly capital of a princely bishopric of the same name ; 55 N. Mantua, 65 NW. Venice. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 9,603. H. 700. Bp. see. It is situated on the Adige, in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, but its climate is subject to great extremes, being intensely cold in winter and hot in summer. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a cathedral, 2 other churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, and a lyceum, or central school. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved ; the houses generally old. The inhabitants are employed partly in the manufacture of silk, and partly in the culture of vines and tobacco. Trent is remarkable for a famous council or assemblage of Catholic prelates from all parts of Europe, commenced in 1545, after the reformation had acquired a considerable degree of consistency. The council terminated Dec. 4, 1563, having continued, with more or less interruption, during 18 years.

Trent, t. island of Rugen ; 11 NW. Bergen.

Trent, r. Eng., which rises in NW. part of Staffordshire, on the borders of Cheshire, about 6 SW. Leek ; taking a SE. direction, it crosses the county to the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire ; it then takes a NE. direction, and crosses the county of Derby and Nottingham to Newark, from whence its direction becomes nearly due S., till after passing a small part in the north of Lincolnshire, it joins the Ouse, and the two streams form the Humber. Canals are made to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom. The Trent is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire.

Trent, r. Canada, which runs from Rice lake to lake Ontario, W. of Kingston.

Trentelberg, see *Drentelberg*.

Trentham, t. Eng., Staffordshire ; 3 S. Newcastle-under-Line. Pop. 555.

Trenton, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, at the mouth of the Union river ; 30 NE. Castine, W. 714. Pop. 639.

Trenton, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y. ; 12 N. Utica, 108 WNW. Albany, W. 406. Pop. in 1810, 1,549 ; in 1820, 2,617. The village of Trenton is sometimes called *Oldenbarneveltdt*. West Canada creek flows on the east side of this township, and has remarkable falls about 2 miles east of the village. The falls consist of a succession of cascades, and rapids, combined with the view of towering walls and overhanging mountains. The scenery comprises a combination of views continually varying, and extending the space of 3 miles ; and to view these scenes the spectator must travel this distance along the channel under mountainous walls, in many places more than 100 feet below the surface of the earth. One cataract is a perpendicular pitch of between 30 and 40 feet ; on each side mountainous walls rise 150 feet, on the summit of which are tall hemlocks and other trees. The scenery is remarkable for its beauty and grandeur, and the interest is greatly increased by a variety of petrifications which are

found imbedded in limestone. Among these petrifications are sea shells, worms, leeches, snakes, eels, other kinds of fish, &c.

Trenton, the metropolis of N. J., in Hunterdon co., on E. bank of the Delaware, opposite to the falls; 10 SW. Princeton, 26 SW. New Brunswick, 30 NE. Philadelphia, 60 SW. New York, W. 167. Lon. 75. 48. W. Lat. 40. 13. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,003; in 1820, 3,942. It is a handsome and flourishing town, pleasantly situated, and incorporated with city privileges. It contains a handsome state house, a state prison, a market house, a court house, 2 banks, an academy, 2 large cotton manufactories, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Friends; and between the city and Lambertton, which joins it on the south, there are 2 other houses of worship, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Baptists. The river is navigable as far as this place for sloops; but above the falls it is not navigable, except for boats which carry from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. At the foot of the falls there is an elegant covered bridge across the river.

Trenton, p-t. & cap. Jones co. N. C., on the Trent; 20 W. Newbern, 81 NNE. Wilmington, W. 371. Pop. in 1800, 195. It contains a court house and a jail.

Trenton, p-t. Butler co. Ohio; W. 506.

Trenton, p-t. Christian co. Ken.; W. 752.

Trenton, (New,) p-t. Franklin co. Indiana; 81 Indianapolis, W. 549.

Trentsin, or *Trencin*, t. Hungary, capital of a palatinate, near the Waag; 20 NNW. Topoltzan, 80 NE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 2. E. Lat. 48. 53. N. Pop. 2,131. It contains a castle, 1 Lutheran, and 2 Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a Piarist college.—The palatinate occupies the NW. corner of Hungary, bordering on Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia, and lying among the Carpathians. Pop. 245,969. Sq. m. 1,650.

Treo, t. on E. coast of the island of Paros.

Treogan, t. France, in North Coasts; 6 S. Carhaix, 9 WSW. Rostrenen.

Treogat, t. France, in Finisterre; 9 SW. Quimper, 9 SE. Pont-Croix.

Trepasser's Bay, or *Trepassi Bay*, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. W. Lat. 46. 53. N.

Trepeia, t. Servia; 5 NE. Novibasar.

Treponte, t. Italy, in Belluno; 5 N. Cadora.

Treport, (Le,) s-p. France, in Lower Seine, situated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Bresle; 1½ Eu, 15 NE. Dieppe. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 50. 4. N. Pop. 2,000.

Trept le Grand, t. France, in Isere; 21 E. Lyons.

Treptow, (Old,) t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on Tollen lake; 50 S. Stralsund, 50 WNW. Old Stettin. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 53. 39. N. P. 2,799.

Treptow am Rega, or *New Treptow*, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the river Rega, which is here made navigable; 11 SW. Colburg, 16 NE. Cammin. Lat. 54. 2. N. Pop. 4,189.

Trepuzzi, t. Naples, in Otranto; 22 WNW. Lecce.

Trero, r. Popedom, in Campagna di Roma, which runs into the Carigliano, near Isoletta.

Tres Hermanos, three small islands in the bay

of Honduras, near the coast. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Tres Islas, three islands, Atlantic, opposite to the entrance of the Essequibo. Lat. 6. 50. N.

Tresanti, t. Naples, Capitanata; 13 S. Manfredonia.

Tresbes, t. France, in Aude, near the Aude river; 3 E. Carcassonne, 10 WSW. Azille.

Treschen, t. Bavaria; 4 SSE. Culmbach.

Tresco, or *St. Nicholas*, one of the Scilly islands. Lon. 6. 45. W. Lat. 50. N.

Treshanish Islands, range of four small islands, among the Western islands of Scotland, between Mull and Coll. They lie in a line, nearly from N. to S. They are small, but the soil is generally fertile. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Treshowitz, or *Treskotowice*, t. Moravia; 20 S. Brunn. Pop. 813.

Tresnel, t. France, Aube; 3 miles from Pont sur Seine.

Tresnel, t. France, in Sarthe; 7 W. St. Calais.

Tressness, cape on S. coast of the island of Sanday. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Tresson, t. France, Sarthe; 15 SE. Le Mans. Pop. 1,200.

Tresund, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 69. 13. N.

Trestiana, t. Moldavia; 24 SE. Jassy.

Trets, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 12 ESE. Aix, 18 NE. Marseilles. Pop. 2,835.

Tretur, t. S. Wales, Brecknockshire; 3 NW. Crickhowel.

Trevannion's Island, island, in the S. Pacific ocean, and one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands; near the coast of Egmont island, or New Guernsey, in a bay called *Trevannion's Lagoon*. Lon. 163. 43. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Treuchtlingen, t. Bav. Rezat, on the Altmühl; 28 SSE. Anspach. Pop. 800.

Treuen, or *Dreyen*, t. Saxony, Vogtland; 4 WNW. Auerbach, 9 ENE. Plauen. Pop. 1,500.

Treuenbrietzen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 20 S. Brandenburg, 34 SW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 47. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 3,376. This town was surrounded with walls, in the year 1296. It was at first simply called *Brietzen*, but for its fidelity to the margrave Louis the Roman, was honoured with the epithet of *Treuen*, or *faithful*.

Trevennen's Island, or *Bovapoa*, the southernmost of the Marquesas. Lon. 220. 21. E. Lat. 9. 14. S. It appears at a distance like a very high rock. The southern and eastern sides appear to be fertile, and the inhabitants numerous.

Treves, government, Prussia, comprising the SW. part of the province of the Lower Rhine, lying some distance to the west of the Rhine, and watered by the Moselle. The country is hilly, containing a great deal of forest land; the pasturage extensive, the tillage land less considerable; there are mines of iron, lead, copper, calamine, and coal. It is divided into 12 circles, Daun, Przym, Bittburg, Wittlich, Berncastle, Town of Treves, district of Treves, Saarburg, Marzig, Saarbruck, Saar-Louis, and Ottweiler. Pop. 286,260. It is composed of a part of the old electorate of Treves, a small portion of Luxemburg, with the county of Sponheim, the principality of Saarbruck, &c.

Treves, or *Triers*, (an. *Augusta Treverorum*),

city, Pru. Lower Rhine, capital of a government of the same name, formerly capital of an electorate and archbishopric, on the Moselle; 22 ENE. Luxemburg, 68 W. by S. Mentz. Lon. 6. 38. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 9,608. H. 1,500. Bp. see. It has a picturesque situation in the centre of a large valley lying along the Rhine, and open to the NW. and SE., but confined on the other sides by gentle eminences covered with vines; and the environs abound with gardens. It contains the late elector's palace, now converted to barracks, a cathedral, 9 churches, 7 convents, 3 hospitals, a lyceum, and a public library. A university was founded here in 1454, but converted by the French, in 1794, into a central school; now styled a gymnasium.—Treves is the most ancient, and among the most celebrated cities of Germany. It contains many Roman antiquities; coins, medals, and inscriptions are frequently dug up; and the remains of the baths are extensive.

Treves, t. France, Gard; 12 E. La Vigan.

Trevi, (an. *Mutuscæ*, and afterwards *Trebula*), t. Italy, in Spoleto; 6 N. Spoleto.

Trevi, t. Papedou, in the Campagna di Roma; 12 NE. Anagni; 32 E. Rome.

Trevico, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 14 N. Conza. Lat. 41. 6. N. Pop. 2,465. Bp. see.

Trevieres, t. France, in Calvados; 7 W. Bayeux, 12 E. Carentan. Pop. 1,019.

Treviglio, t. Aust. Italy, Milan, in Bergamo, on the Adda. Pop. 6,185.

Trevino, t. Spain, in Alava; 12 SW. Vittoria. Pop. 1,800.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, t. Aust. Italy, government of Venice, capital of a delegation, formerly capital of a province called *Trevisan*, at the confluence of the Sile & Piavesella; 18 N. by W. Venice, 70 NE. Mantua. Lon. 12. 9. E. Lat. 45. 42. N. Pop. 11,776. H. 2,500. Bp. see. It has a castle, 16 churches, 19 convents, 4 hospitals, and a theatre. It is tolerably well built; the streets, though irregular, are wide and well paved, and the houses have generally colonades or piazzas in front. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs and cutlery, and traffics in these articles, & in the cattle, corn, fruit, & other productions of the surrounding country. A great yearly fair is held here in October.—The delegation has a mild climate and fertile soil. Pop. 294,826. Sq. m. 1,300.

Trevoil, t. Savoy; 10 NW. Chambery.

Trevose Head, cape, Eng., on NW. coast of Cornwall; 5 SW. from the mouth of the river Alan, or Camel. Lon. 5. 1. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

Trevoux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ain, on the Saone; 12 N. Lyons, 24 SW. Bourg-en-Bresse. Lon. 4. 51. E. Lat. 45. 57. N. Pop. 2,717. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill. It was formerly the capital of the principality of Dombes; and having been the residence of Jesuits, is remarkable for a literary journal, entitled *Memoires de Trevoux*, and also for an Encyclopædia, or *Dictionnaire Universel*.

Trewardreth Bay, bay in the English channel, on S. coast of Cornwall; 3 W. Fowey. Lon. 4. 42. W. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Treya, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 9 W. Sleswick.

Treysa, t. Hesse Cassel; 14 ENE. Marburg, 26 S. Cassel. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. 1,838.

Treysa on the Lumbde, t. Hesse Cassel, Upper Hesse. Pop. 1,199.

Trezzo, see *Castello de Trezzo*.

Triadelphia, p-t. Montgomery, Md.; W. 29.

Trial Point, cape on SE. coast of the island of Jura. Lon. 5. 52. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

Trialete, t. Georgia, Carduel; 40 SW. Gori.

Triana, p-t. Madison co. Alabama, on the Tennessee, at the junction of Indian creek; 17 SW. Huntsville, 271 N. Cahawba, W. 763.

Triana, one of the fauxbourgs of Seville.

Triange, p-v. Broome co. N. Y.; W. 310.

Triangle Islands, islands, S. A., in the mouth of the Orinoko, where the French settled a factory in 1765.

Triangle Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands, so called. Lon. 69. 53. W. Lat. 20. 51. N.

Triangles, (*Northern*), see *Chinchorra*.

Triangles, (*Southern*), reef of rocks and islets in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 17. 45. N.

Triangles, dangerous shoal in the E. Indian sea, near the N. coast of the Prasel, or Prasil.

Triaucourt, t. France, Meuse; 7 S. Clermont en Argonne, 12 N. Bar le Duc. Pop. 827.

Triazeva, t. Russia, in Orenburg; 88 NNW. Orenburg.

Triaznucha, t. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 140 E. Orenburg.

Tribale, (*La*), t. France, in Tarn; 6 WNW. La Caune.

Tribau, or *Trebowe*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 28 NW. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 3,014.

Tribau, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 6 W. Landsknou, 80 E. by S. Prague. Pop. 900.

Tribensee, t. Austria; 3 N. Tulln.

Triberg, see *Fryberg*.

Triberl, (*Bohmisch*), t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 4 ENE. Leutmischl.

Tribisa, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Triboli, see *Tireboli*.

Tribses, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stralsund; 12 E. Rostock, 22 SW. Stralsund. Lon. 12. 47. E. Lat. 54. 5. N. Pop. 1,390. This town is reckoned a pass to Mecklenburg.

Tribstadt, or *Tripstadt*, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 16 ENE. Deux Ponts, 18 NW. Landau. On the 14th of July 1794, the French obtained an advantage here over the Prussians.

Tribur, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Starkenburg; 7 SE. Mentz. Pop. 1,215. Here was formerly a *villa regia*, the temporary residence of many of the German emperors.

Tricala, t. Macedonia, on the Strimon; 50 ENE. Saloniki, 220 W. Constantinople.

Tricala, or *Trikala*, (an. *Tricea*), t. Thessaly, capital of a district; 30 W. Larissa, 33 E. by S. Joannina. Pop. about 8,000. It is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a mountain ridge, 3 miles N. of the Peneus.

Tricala, t. Morea; 18 Corinth.

Tricalore, t. Hind., Carnatic; 38 W. Pondicherry, 56 S. Arcot. Lon. 79. 21. E. Lat. 11. 58. N. In 1794, Tippoo, sultan of Mysore, was defeated near this town by the British under colonel Hartley. Tippoo lost 2,000 men, and the town fell into the hands of the conqueror.

Tricalore, t. Carnatic ; 17 S. Tanjore.

Tricarico, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 13 SE. Acerenza, 21 SW. Matera. Lat. 40. 43. N. Bp. see.

Trice, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 94. 5. E. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Tricero, t. Piedmont ; 10 WNW. Casale. Pop. 886.

Triceto, t. Naples, Calabria Citra ; 14 ESE. Scalea.

Tricheri, or *Trikisi*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, Thessaly, on an arm of the gulf of Volo, near the site of the ancient town *Æantium*. Pop. 5,000. It is said to have 80 square-rigged vessels belonging to it, and is one of the most frequented ports of Greece.

Trichinopoly, see *Tritchinopoly*.

Trichiri, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago ; 5 E. Specia.

Trickandore, t. Hind., in Tinnevely ; 30 ESE. Palamcotta.

Trickut, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 94. 10. E. Lat. 8. 3. N.

Tricollis, see *Dinkensbuhl*.

Tricot, t. France, Oise ; 13 NW. Compiègne. Pop. 1,211.

Tricuto, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 10 E. Rossano.

Tridentum, now *Trent*.

Trie, t. France, Upper Pyrenees ; 13 ENE. Tarbe, 15 N. La Barthe de Neste. Pop. 210.

Trie le Chateau, t. France, in Oise ; 3 WNW. Chaumont.

Triebel, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, formerly in Lusatia ; 12 W. Sorau, 44 N. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 14. 51. E. Lat. 57. 36. N. Pop. 1,207.

Triebel, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 3 SSW. Oelsnitz.

Tribschebach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Triel, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 6 N. St. Germain. Pop. 1,860.

Trielen, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 48. 22. N.

Trienagh Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Triers, see *Treves*.

Triesch, or *Tzeszte*, t. Moravia, in Iglau ; 6 SW. Iglau. Pop. 2,837.

Triesing, r. Aust., which runs into the Danube, 3 NW. Fischamund.

Trieste, government, Austrian empire, comprising the south part of Illyria ; bounded N. by Laybach, E. by Croatia, S. by the Adriatic, & W. by Venice. Pop. 531,066. Sq. m. 5,012. It is divided into 4 circles, Trieste, Goritz, Carlsbad, and Fiume. The country is hilly & rugged, the soil of difficult cultivation, except in some very fertile valleys. The majority of the inhabitants are Slavonians ; but there are many Italians, Germans, and Jews.—The circle of Trieste is divided into 4 districts, Trieste, Duins, Capo d'Istria, and Rovigno. P. 175,935. Sq. m. 1,442.

Trieste, (an. *Tergeste*,) s-p. Austria, in Illyria, capital of the above government and circle, near the north extremity of the Adriatic, on a bay, called the *Gulf of Trieste* ; 69 ENE. Venice, 210 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 12. 58. E. Lat.

45. 43. N. Pop. in 1816, 36,000 ; in 1820, about 40,000. Bp. see. It is divided into old & new town ; the former stands on a hill, with a castle on the top ; the latter, called also *Theresienstadt*, is on level ground, intersected by a canal, and built with neatness & regularity. It contains a cathedral, 2 parish chh., 2 Greek chh., 1 Luth., 1 Ref., a synagogue, a large hospital, a lazaretto, a theatre, a gymnasium, and society of arts and sciences. It has good streets, and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are large or striking, except the cathedral and theatre.

Trieste is the most important seaport in the Austrian dominions, and almost the only one for the great extent of country extending from Tyrol to Transylvania. Among the exports are the produce of the mines of Idria, and even of Hungary ; linens, woollens, tobacco, & wine, from different parts of the Austrian dominions ; also printed cottons from Switzerland. The imports are cotton, wool, hides, raisins, silks, rice, oil from the Levant ; wheat, chiefly from Odessa ; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products. The number of vessels entered here, in 1819, was 2,186 ; cleared 2,132. Each of the commercial nations of Europe has a consul here. Ship-building is carried on here to considerable extent. At some distance are salt works ; and coal is obtained within a few miles. The environs are stony, and the land unfit for the culture of corn. The fisheries along the coast are abundant. Within a few years the trade and population have greatly increased.

Trieste, see *Triste*.

Triesty, mts. Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 21 W. Killala.

Trifels, citadel, Bav. circle of the Rhine ; 1 SE. Anweiler. Here Richard I., king of England, was kept, when he appeared before the diet of Worms.

Trifaltigkert, t. Pru. ; 16 SSE. Königsberg.

Trigal, t. Prussia, in Natangen ; 9 S. Lick.

Trigg, co. Kentucky. Pop. 3,874.

Trigardon, (an. *Æniades*,) t. Livadia, at the mouth of the Aspro-Potamo ; 28 W. Lepanto.

Trigno, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 12 NW. Termoli.

Trigueros, t. Spain, in Seville ; 8 NNE. Moguer.

Trileucum, now *Cape Ortegale*.

Trillo, v. Spain, situated on a small river, near its union with the Tagus, in Madrid ; 60 ENE. Madrid. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs, and was once famous for its curious water mills, for sawing timber brought down by the stream.

Trim, t. Ireland, Meath, on the river Boyne ; 20 SW. Drogheda, 23 NW. Dublin. Lon. 6. 48. W. Lat. 53. 32. N. It is the county town, and, before the union, sent 2 members to the Irish parliament.

Trimalore, t. Hind., Carnatic ; 15 N. Tanjore.

Trimanelore, t. Carnatic ; 15 E. Warriore.

Trimapour, t. Hind., in Marawar ; 9 N. Trumian.

Trimuck, strong fortress, Hind., in Aurungabad ; 18 WNW. Nassuck.

Trimelwady, t. Carnatic ; 15 NNW. Tanjore.

Trimontium, now *Annan*.

Trimpen, t. Prussia; 12 S. Insterburg.

Trinacria, & *Triquetra*, see *Sicily*.

Trinca, t. S. A., Tucuman; 66 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Trincally, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 94. 5. E. Lat. 8. 6. N.

Trincoli, t. Ceylon, near the east coast; 84 ESE. Candy. Lon. 84. 16. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Trincomalee, see *Trinkamaly*.

Trindelen, rock in the Scaggerac, about equal distances between the coast of North Jutland and the coast of Norway; 7 NNE. from the isl. of Lessee. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 67. 27. N.

Trinesia, or *Trinasus*, t. Morea, at the bottom of the gulf of Colokithia; 20 S. Misitra.

Tring, t. Eng., in Herts, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the Braunstone canal, with a market on Friday; 7 E. Aylesbury, 31 NW. London. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,847.

Tringan, see *Trangano*.

Tringenstein, t. Ger. Nassau; 6 E. Dillenburg.

Trinidad, t. New Grenada; 20 NW. Santa Fe.

Trinidad, isl. near the coast of S. A., separated from Cumana by the gulf of Paria, which is about 75 miles broad. It is of an irregular square form, 79 miles by 56. It belongs to Great Britain. Lon. 60. 6. to 61. 36. W. Lat. 9. 48. to 10. 42. N. It is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the Leeward islands, and was compared by Columbus, its discoverer, to a terrestrial paradise. It is full of forest trees of exquisite kinds of wood, such as cedars, walnuts, guayacanes, and many others. It is happily situated out of the parallel of hurricanes, which have never as yet shifted so far to the south.—The mornings and evenings in the island are delightful, and the nights invariably cool and refreshing, although the heat is great during the day. The climate is said to be as healthy as any part of the West Indies, & there are instances of persons arriving at extreme old age. Trinidad is capable of producing every article for the West India market, equal to any other of the Windward islands. Here are several sorts of animals, plenty of wild hogs, fish, fowl, and fruit. It also produces maize, cassava, and other roots, and in general all that is commonly found in America. The island of Tobago is separated from Trinidad by a channel, called *Trinidad Channel*. The chief town is Port of Spain. Pop. in 1789, 18,918; in 1805, 25,245: 2,261 whites, 3,275 people of colour; 19,709 slaves. Pop. in 1809, 31,000; slaves 21,000.

Trinidad, (La,) t. S. A., Moxes; 200 NE. La Plata. Lon. 65. 50. W. Lat. 14. 40. S.

Trinidad, or *Trinadada*, s-p. Cuba, situated in a bay on S. coast of the Havannah. Lon. 80. 18. W. Lat. 21. 56. N. Pop. about 6,000. It has considerable trade in sugar and tobacco. Great damage was done in this town, on the 14th of Oct. 1812, by a hurricane. 500 houses were thrown down, or reduced to a tottering condition.

Trinidad, (La Santissima,) or *Sonsonate*, s-p. Guatemala, capital of a province of the same name; 10 ESE. Guatemala. Lon. 91. 6. W. Lat. 14. 3. N. Pop. 450 Spanish families, besides Indians and people of colour. It contains a

monastery, and 5 churches. It is the place of export for all the merchandize of Mexico and Peru, is 3 leagues from the bay, and for this reason is considered the most desirable entrepot to these two kingdoms, although it is without defence. Though the coast is too low for the shelter of vessels, yet the anchorage is very good.

Trinidad, (La,) t. Guatemala, in Veragua, on a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico; 18 SE. La Concepcion, 40 N. St. Jago.

Trinidad, (La,) t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on E. coast of Nicaragua lake; 30 NW. St. Carlos.

Trinidad, t. S. A., in Paraguay, on the Parana; 170 SE. Assumption. Lon. 55. 45. W. Lat. 27. 8. S.

Trinidad, small isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean and one of those called *Martin Vas's Islands*; taken possession of by the Portuguese about the year 1783, who keep a small garrison here: but, according to Mr. Perouse, ill furnished. This island presents nothing to the eye but a rock, almost entirely sterile. A little verdure, and a few shrubs, are alone to be seen in the narrow passes between the mountains. Lon. of the S. point, 28. 37. W. Lat. 20. 31. S.

Trinidad Bay, small open bay or cove on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 236. 6. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Trinita, (La,) t. Piedmont; 4 SW. Bene, 10 SE. Savigliano. Pop. 2,511.

Trinité, (La,) name given to the two islands, and a rock, in S. Atlantic ocean; uninhabited and little known. Lon. 40. W. Lat. 19. 30. S.

Trinité, (La,) t. France, in Morbihan; 9 N. Josselin, 15 E. Pontivy. Pop. 599.

Trinity, r. Texas, which has a southerly course of about 300 miles, and flows into the bay of Galveston.

Trinity Bay, large, but not a very deep bay, of the S. Pacific ocean, on NE. coast of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

Trinity Bay, large bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 50. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Trinity, or *Trinidado*, r. Mexico, in Texas, which flows into Galveston bay. Lat. 29. 30. N. It is 350 in length, and is navigable for large boats.

Trinity, or *La Trinité*, s-p. Martinico. Lon. 61. 8. W. Lat. 14. 53. N. Pop. 4, or 5,000. The harbour is formed on SE. side by the point Caravelle, which is 2 leagues in length; and on the other side by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main land by an isthmus not above 200 feet broad. The E. side, opposite to the bottom of this bay, is stopped up by a chain of rocks, which appear level with the water when the ebb-tide is spent. The town is a very thriving place, being the residence of several merchants, as well as of the lieutenant governor of the Cables-terre; and much frequented by shipping.

Trinity Inlet, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America; 30 S. Queen Charlotte's sound.

Trinity Harbour, cove on NW. end of Trinity bay, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 10. W. Lat. 48. N.

Trinity Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Capt. Vancouver says it appeared to be divided into two islands. The E. point of the most easternmost is, according to his observation, situated Lon. 206. 47. E. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Trinkamaly, or *Trincomalee*, s-p. Ceylon, on NE. Coast; 70 NE. Candy. Lon. 81. 23. E. Lat. 8. 31. N. It is of greater extent than Colombo, but contains fewer houses and much less population. The harbour is one of the best and safest in the island, and from its convenient situation of great consequence to a maritime power; for when the violent monsoons or stormy weather sets in, all vessels on the coast of Coromandel are obliged to put to sea. In two days ships can reach this harbour from Madras, enter it with ease, and remain in perfect security. The fort is very strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance to the harbour. The surrounding country is barren.

Trino, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli, on the Po, at the confluence of the Astura, in a marshy tract; 8 W. Casal, 10 SSW. Vercelli. Lon. 8. 16. E. Lat. 45. 17. N. Pop. 5,405. It is tolerably built; has some trade in cattle, and its hams are noted. The country near produces great quantities of corn, rice, and cheese.

Trinomalee, t. Hind., Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British, under Col. Smith, in the year 1768, with the loss of the greatest part of their artillery; 45 SSW. Arcot, 52 WNW. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 10. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Triola, t. Genoa; 10 N. St. Remo.

Triond, t. Albania; 12 WNW. Alessio.

Trionda, small isl. in the gulf of Satalia, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 30. 26. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Trionto, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 10 E. Rossano.

Trionto, cape, Italy, on the coast of Calabria Citra, gulf of Tarento, at the mouth of the Trionto. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

Tripall, or *Trippall*, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the South Tyne, 7 W. Hexham.

Tripalore, t. Carnatic; 24 S. Madras.

Triparity, t. Hind., in Cuddapa, with a celebrated pagoda; 28 N. Combam.

Tripatore, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 NE. Madura, 48 SW. Tanjore. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Tripatore, t. Hind., in Mysore; 40 WNW. Pondicherry. Lon. 78. 45. E. Lat. 12. 21. N.

Tripawanum, t. Hind.; 10 ESE. Madura.

Tripetty, t. Hind., Carnatic; 49 SSW. Nellore, 68 NW. Madras. Lon. 79. 33. E. Lat. 13. 31. N. Here was a celebrated pagoda, resorted to by vast crowds of pilgrims.

Tripi, t. Sicily, in Demona; 8 S. Pati.

Triplett, p-v. Fleming co. Ken.; W. 508.

Triplow Heath, com., Eng.; 8 S. Cambridge. It is remarkable for being the spot where the army formed the council of agitators, & chose Oliver Cromwell for their commander, in 1648.

Tripolda, st. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 16 S. Benevento.

Tripoli, the most easterly of the Barbary States, Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Barca, S. by Fezzan and the de-

sert, and W. by Tunis. It consists chiefly of a line of coast, extending about 800 miles in length, from Cape Razatin, in Lon. 11. 38. E. to Port Bomba, in Lon. 32. 30. E. Sq. m. including Barca, according to Gatterer 187,300; according to Graberg 206,000. Pop. uncertain; estimated by Graberg at 1,000,000; by some at 2,300,000. The basis of the population consists of a mixed race of Moors, Arabs, & Turks. Jews, renegadoes, & negroes are numerous. The Moors chiefly inhabit the towns; the Arabs mostly employ themselves in pasturage. In the mountains of Garian there is a race of Arabs, who, according to a custom there prevalent from remote antiquity, live in caves under ground. A populous mountain might be passed over by the traveller without suspecting that it contained a single inhabitant. Some remains are still found in Tripoli of the extraordinary race, called by the ancients Psylli.

The habitable part of Tripoli is confined chiefly to the coast, which for a few miles inland, is of exuberant fertility; but beyond this limit the productive qualities of the soil disappear, and the interior is occupied either with deserts of sand, or by the mountainous districts of Garian and Mesulata. The productions are various. Grain is abundant; fruits, as almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, melons; dates are the staple production of the interior; horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry are numerous; the lotus, cassob, and mulberry flourish.—The bashaw exercises despotic authority. He is nominally subject to the Porte, but the authority of that power is little regarded. The principal officers of state are the bey or generalissimo; the aga, who commands the Turkish troops; the kaya, or grand judge; the kadi, or religious judge; the kaids, or governors of provinces, and the first and vice admiral. The naval force for a power celebrated for its piracies, is exceedingly small; the armed vessels not being supposed to exceed 6, mounting from 6 to 16 guns. There is no regular army; not more than 5, or 6,000 men are often called out; but on great emergencies 15,000 have been assembled.

Tripoli, (an. *Œa*, *Tarabilis*, *Trebilas*, & *Tripolis*,) city, Africa, capital of the above state, on the Mediterranean; 300 SE. Tunis. Lon. 13. 18. E. Lat. 32. 54. N. Pop. stated from 20, to 25,000. It is built in a low situation, on a neck of land extending a short distance into the sea. It is of great extent, but a large portion of the space included within the walls is unoccupied. The caravansaries, mosques, houses of foreign consuls, and of the higher ranks of the natives, are mostly built of stone, and regularly whitewashed twice a year. The lower ranks construct their houses of earth, small stones & mortar; they never exceed 1 story, & have flat roofs, which serve as a promenade. The better sort of houses are of 2 stories, though not equal to those of the rich citizens of Algiers and Tunis. With the exception of those belonging to the foreign consuls, they have no windows to the street. Bazars occupy a considerable portion of the city, and are kept in excellent order; there is one very elegant mosque; 2 public baths, spacious and convenient caravansaries. The chief monu-

ment of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch of fine marble, erected in the reign of Pius Antoninus. The city is kept clean and tranquil by a well regulated police.

The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks, and though not very spacious, is perfectly safe, and will admit small frigates not drawing more than 18 feet. The castle is an irregular square pile. The town is surrounded by a wall, flanked with 6 bastions; there are 2 gates; the batteries are mounted with about 50 pieces of cannon. The trade is chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The city has a considerable portion of the caravan trade with the interior of Africa; and the exports consist of the productions of the country and articles from the interior.

Tripoli, or *Tarabolus*, (an. *Tripolis*.) city & s-p. Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name; 75 NNW. Damascus, 132 S. Alexandretta. Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 34. 26. N. Pop. estimated in 1819, at 16,000. It is situated at the foot of the branches of Mount Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is situated the place of anchorage. Here is a small town, called *La Marina*, at which vessels unlade their cargoes, and which forms the port of Tripoli. There is properly no harbour, but a mere road, defended against the action of the sea by lines of small islands, or rather shoals, called the Rabbit and Pigeon islands. The anchorage is neither very safe or convenient, the bottom being rocky with large loose stones, which rub against the cables, and the S. & SE. winds are sometimes dangerous. The town is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and 300 yards broad, and is traversed by the small rapid river Kadisha. The only fortification consists of an old citadel, a Saracen building, now useless. The town has no other defence, except being enclosed by the walls of its gardens. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which is the staple of Tripoli. Other exports are soap, and a few sponges.—The pachalic of Tripoli comprises a great part of ancient *Phœnicia*, and consists of the declivity of Lebanon, with the plain interposed between it and the Mediterranean. It is in general well watered, and covered with rich verdure, exhibiting extensive groves of mulberry, orange, lemon, and other fruit trees. The mountainous districts are inhabited by the Maronites and Ansarians. The other principal town besides Tripoli, is Latakia.

Tripolis, now *Tireboli*.

Tripolizza, or *Tripolitza*, t. Morea; 18 W. Napoli di Romania; 20 SSW. Argo, 30 NNW. Misitra. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 37. 25. N. Pop. 12,000. It is situated at the foot of Mount Menalus, and is said to have been built of the remain of the ancient towns of Megalopolis, Tegea, Mantinæa, and Pallantium, though not occupying the site of either. The situation is bleak and uneven, the streets dirty, the houses generally mean, built of large unburnt bricks. It contains 4 mosques, 6 Greek churches, and a bazar. It is the residence of a pacha, but its trade is not considerable.

Tripontio, or *Triponzo*, t. Popedom, Spoleto, on the Nera; 12 NW. Norcia.

Tripoor, t. Mysore; 25 NE. Coimbatore.

Triposoor, t. Carnatic; 30 W. by N. Madras. It is a place of some strength.

Tripotumia, or *Tripotemi*, t. Morea; 25 N. by W. Tripolizza.

Triptis, t. Weimar, Neustadt; 4 E. Neustadt, 41 SSW. Leipsic. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 900.

Tripunetaire, t. Hind.; 35 ENE. Cochin.

Trisanton, now *Test*.

Trisorythus, now *Kapendritti*.

Trissarri, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 9 SW. St. Palais.

Trissanton Bay, see *Southampton Water*.

Trissild, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 65 N. Kongs-winger.

Tristan d'Acunha, the largest of three islands in the S. Atlantic ocean, about 1,500 miles from any land either to the W. or N., very lofty and about 15 miles in circ. A part of the island towards the N. rises perpendicularly from the sea to a height apparently of a thousand feet or more. A level then commences, forming what among seamen is termed table land, and extending towards the centre of the island; from whence a conical mountain rises, not unlike in appearance to the Peak of Teneriffe as seen from the bay of Santa Cruz. Lon. 15. 40. W. Lat. 37. S.

Trieste, isl. near the coast of America, on S. side of the bay of Campeachy, W. of Port Royal island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, about 18 m. in circ. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Triestena, see *Nemea*.

Tritany, t. Carnatic; 18 S. Bomrauzepollam.

Tritchingode, t. Hind., in Mysore; 6 S. Sankeridurgam.

Tritchinopoly, t. Hind., Carnatic, capital of a district; 67 W. Tranquebar, 156 SE. Seringapatam. Lon. 78. 50. E. Lat. 10. 48. N. It is advantageously situated on the south bank of the Cauvery, built on a hill or rock 350 feet high, surrounded by double walls flanked with towers, encompassed with a ditch, and was esteemed by the natives impregnable. It contains a palace, a mosque, and 2 magnificent Hindoo temples; has a strong garrison, and is the residence of the civil authorities of the district. It was taken by the British in 1751.

Trittau, t. Holstein; 20 E. Hamburg.

Trivadi, t. Hind., Carnatic; 23 SW. Pondicherry, 72 S. Arcot. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 11. 42. N. The pagoda forms a citadel.

Trivandoor, t. Hind., Madura; 16 S. Nattam.

Trivatoor, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 N. Trumian.

Trivatore, t. Hind., Carnatic; 6 SE. Arcot.

Trivelawary, t. Carnatic; 12 N. Tritchinopoly.

Trivembar, t. Hind., in Marawar; 27 N. Ramanadporum.

Trivenalure, t. Hind., Carnatic; 13 N. Tiagar.

Trivento, t. Naples, in Molise; 11 N. Molise. Pop. 3,092. Bp. see.

Trivicary, t. Carnatic; 20 SE. Gingee. It is an ancient city, having now but little remains, and is remarkable only for petrifications in the neighbourhood.

Trivero, t. Piedmont; 6 NE. Biella. P. 3,253.

Triviglio, t. Aust. Italy, Milan, in Bergamo, on the Adda; 20 E. Milan. Pop. 6,000.

Trivigillo Bay, bay in the gulf of Honduras, on the coast of Mexico.

Trivignano, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso; 7 WNW. Treviso.

Triumpho de la Cruz, cape on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 88. 25. W. Lat. 15. 56. N.

Troad, or *Plain of Troy*, a tract in the NW. part of Asia Minor, to which this name has been applied by modern Europeans, and which included the ancient city of Troy. It now contains no great cities, no grand features of nature, nor even any ancient monuments of extraordinary magnitude. The peculiar interest excited by it depends on its being the scene of events celebrated in the immortal verse of Homer. The subject, however, is enveloped in mystery, and it is impossible to identify, with certainty, the various objects mentioned by the poet. The most learned travellers and inquirers, Chandler, Wood, Chevalier, Bryant, Gell, Clarke, Hobhouse, Carlyle, &c., differ widely in their conclusions. Bryant denies not only that any spot can be identified as Troy, but that there was ever such a place as Troy, or such an event as the Trojan war. Other writers have endeavoured to place Troy in a position farther to the south, and on the shore of the Ægean sea. But the general opinion seems now fixed upon that part of the coast of Asia Minor, which lies immediately without the narrow sea, anciently called Hellespont, and opposite to the island of Tenedos. Every trace of ancient Troy being confessedly obliterated, its site can only be guessed by the relative position of the natural objects alluded to by Homer. Here is a plain of considerable extent, watered by several streams, behind which rises a chain of mountains, called by the Turks Kazdaghi, but which correspond to the Gargarus and Ida of Homer. Of the streams the most considerable is the *Mender*, supposed to be the ancient *Scamander*. A rivulet which flows into the Mender on the east side, called *Callifat Osmack*, is thought to be the ancient *Simois*. The *Thymbrek*, a larger river, which flows much farther eastward, and joins the Mender at its mouth, is supposed to be the ancient *Thymbrius*, though some take this to be the *Simois*. Various ruins are found in different parts of the plain, as remains of a citadel, of temples, tumuli, fragments of pottery, terra cotta, medals, &c. See *Troy*.

Troarn, or *Trouard*, t. France, Calvados, on the Dive; 6 E. Caen, 15 W. Lisieux. Pop. 939.

Troas, or *Dardania*, an ancient country in NW. part of Asia Minor.

Trocadie, small isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near N. coast of St. John's island.

Trochtelfingen, t. Ger., Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; 14 E. Hechingen; 16 NW. Buchau, 29 S. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 48. 16. N. Pop. 2,273.

Trochtelfingen, t. Wurt.; 4 SW. Nordlingen.

Trockenberg, t. Stiria; 4 NNW. Rein.

Troctou, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Queda. Lon. 99. 33. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

Trodona, t. Tyrol; 16 SSE. Bolzano.

Træzen, or *Træzene*, see *Damala*.

Trogen, t. Switz., Appenzell, in the Outer-

Rood; 7 SE. St. Gall, 7 N. Appenzell. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 2,250. Near it is a mineral spring.

Troia, t. Naples, in Capitanata, on the river Chilare; 33 S. Manfredonia, 60 NE. Naples. Lon. 15. 18. E. Lat. 41. 24. N. Bp. see. It contains 6 churches and 6 convents.

Troja, or *Ilium*, see *Troy*.

Troja, see *Tora*.

Troja, small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 42. 43. N.

Trojan, t. Servia; 16 S. Sabacz.

Troilinskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 80 E. Azoph.

Trios Maries, (*Les*), t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, by the inhabitants of the country held a sacred place, as having been, according to tradition, the residence of the three Marys, and Lazarus, after our Saviour's crucifixion; 15 S. Arles.

Trois Pistoles, r. L. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 6 miles below Green island.

Trois Rivières, see *Three Rivers*.

Trois Rivières, (*Les*), t. island of Martinico. It contains about 250 houses.

Trois Rivières, bay on E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Trois Revieres, r. St. Domingo, which is formed by the union of 3 streams, and runs into the sea, on N. coast of the island, near Port Paix.

Trois Saumons, r. L. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, below Crane island.

Troisseruex, t. France, in Oise; 8 NW. Beauvais.

Troitsk, t. Russia, in Orenburg. Lon. 55. 30. E. Lat. 54. 15. N. Pop. 1,500. H. 500. It is fortified, and the streets are straight and regular. It is important as the emporium for the trade of the Asiatic tribes, particularly the Kirghises, who are rich in cattle.

Troitsk, t. Russia, in Orenburg; 90 W. of the former.

Troitzkoi, *Sergiev*, *Troitz*, or *Troitskoe Monastr*, t. Russia, in Moscow; 32 SE. Moscow. Pop. 4,000. It is chiefly known for its Greek monastery, called the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, the richest in Russia, usually containing above 1,000 monks. It is strongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being surrounded with high brick walls, strengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muskets and cannon; the whole is surrounded by a deep ditch. Besides the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls inclose an imperial palace, and nine churches, constructed by different sovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court. The habit of the monks is black, with a veil of the same colour; they eat no meat, and the discipline of the order is very strict.

Troitsk, t. Russia, Penza; 76 WNW. Penza. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 3,786.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, Simbirsk; 20 N. Sizran.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Pineg; 28 SE. Pineg.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 204 N. Tobolsk. Lat. 61. 24. N.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 40 NW. Narim.

Troitzkoi, t. Russia, Ustiug; 32 S. Lalsk.

Troitzkoi, t. Rus. Kostrom; 40 S. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, t. Rus. Kostrom; 12 N. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 40 NNE. Tasievskoi.

Troki, or *Trocki*, t. Russia, in Grodno, formerly capital of a palatinate, in Lithuania; 16 W. Wilna, 150 E. Königsberg. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 54. 33. N. Pop. 3,500. This town was built by the great duke Gedimin, in the year 1321, and is situated among lakes; it was formerly the residence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed their seat to Wilna.

Trollhetta, v. Sweden, West Gotbland, Elfsborg, on the Gotha-Elf, at the celebrated cataract, a little below where the river issues from lake Wenner; 15 ESE. Uddevalla. Pop. 300. A canal has been formed around these falls. See *Gotha-Elf*.

Tromba, small isl. near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

Trombetas, r. Brazil, which runs into the river of the Amazons, at Pauxis.

Tromnes, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 68. 5. N.

Tromperwick, (*Gulf of*) bay of the Baltic, on NE. coast of the island of Usedom; a dangerous road for vessels which are driven hither by the wind, or misguided by darkness. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Trompia, valley, Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Mela, surrounded with mountains, and having good pasturage. It is divided into 19 communes. Pop. 13,000.

Tromsøe, isl. near the coast of Norway, in which is a church, that serves as a mark for seamen. Lon. 9. 10. E. Lat. 58. 27. N. Pop. 3,024. It is hilly and rocky, and several of its elevations rise above the line of perpetual snow.

Trone, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 7 NW. Soderhamn.

Tronecken, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves; 12 SSE. Traarbach, 16 E. Treves.

Troninge, t. Sweden, Halland; 8 E. Halmstad.

Tronquiere, (*La*), t. France, in Lot; 12 N. Figeac, 9 SE. St. Cerè. Pop. 1,100.

Tronto, (an. *Truentus*), r. which forms a boundary between the marquisate of Ancona and the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

Tronzano, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli. Pop. 2,540.

Troo, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 10 SW. Vendôme.

Troon Bay, bay, on W. coast of Scotland, and county of Ayr, N. of Troon Point.

Troon Point, cape, on W. coast of Scotland, and county of Ayr. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 55. 36. N.

Troongoomba, t. Ludamar; 12 SW. Benowm.

Tropea, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, built on a rock, near the sea coast; 37 NNE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 13. E. Lat. 88. 40. N. Pop. 3,992. Bp. see. It contains 5 parish churches, and 11 convents. In 1783, it suffered greatly from an earthquake.

Tropic Keys, small islands or rocks among

the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, between Great Passage island and Porto Rico.

Tropino, ostrog, Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Piaziada. Lon. 90. 14. E. Lat. 72. 36. N.

Troppau, principality, Silesia, bounded N. by the principality of Oppeln, E. by Ratibor and Teschen, S. & W. by Moravia. The soil is good for corn and pasture, and abounds in fruit. At the peace of Berlin, in 1742, the part north of the Oppa was ceded to Prussia; the remainder belongs to Austria. Pop of the Prussian part 71,103; of the Austrian 75,972. The whole belongs in property to the prince of Leichtenstein.

Troppau, circle, Aust. Silesia, now included in Moravia, composed of several lordships, and the parts of the principalities of Troppau, Jagerndorf, and Neisse, that were retained by Austria when the rest of Silesia was ceded to Frederick II. of Prussia. Sq. m. 1,080. Pop. 190,118. Families 44,698. H. 30,088.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, t. Aust. Silesia, capital of the above circle, formerly capital of a principality, on the Oppa; 45 S. Oppeln, 80 SSE. Breslau, 150 E. Prague. Lon. 17. 51. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 9,748. H. 800. It is surrounded with walls, has 2 public squares, and contains the ancient palace of the princes, 3 Cath. chh., a gymnasium or college, a museum, consisting of a library, and collection of natural history, machines, models, coins, and medals. It has manufactures of woollens and soap.

Tropplowitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Troppau; 70 NNW. Troppau, 5 NW. Jagerndorf. Pop. 177.

Troques, bay on SE. part of lake Huron.

Trosa, s-p. Sweden, in Sudermunland, on the Baltic; 18 SW. Stockholm, 10 N. Nykioping. Pop. 458.

Trosachs, rugged and stupendous mountains, Scot., in west part of Perthshire, bordering on Loch Catherine; 20 WSW. Crieff. They have been much visited since they have been made the scene of the adventures of the Lady of the Lake. On entering the Trosachs the mind is impressed with wildness and rude grandeur. It seems as if the whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, woods, and hills, scattered in confusion into the east end of the sides of Loch Catherine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length. The rocks are of stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, and to fall down & bury him in their ruins.

Trosburg, t. Bavaria, in Iser; 12 SW. Burkhhausen, 13 E. Wasserburg. Pop. 809.

Trothy, r. Eng., in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye, near Monmouth.

Trolza, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, 16 N. Kosa, in Viatka.

Trou, (*Le*), settlement, in N. part of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 19. 35. N.

Troup Head, cape, Scot., on the north coast of Bamfshire; 10 W. Kinnaid's point. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Troupsburg, t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 24 SW. Bath. Pop. 650.

Troupville, p-v. in Sodus, Ontario co. N. Y.; 30 N. Geneva, 38 NNE. Canandaigua, 211 W. Albany, W. 378. It is eligibly situated on Great Sodus bay, and is a place of some trade.

Troutbeck, r. Eng., in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden, 3 miles below Appleby.

Trowbridge, t. Eng., in Wiltshire, on the river Were; 10 SE. Bath, 98 W. London. Lon. 2.13. W. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 6,075. It has some handsome houses, with many old and shabby; and it is irregularly built. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactures. Market on Saturday.

Trowert Island, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near S. coast of Java. Lon. 105. 45. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

Troweryn, r. N. Wales, which rises from a lake, in Merionethshire, and runs into the Dee.

Troy, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 60 N. Montpelier. Pop. 276.

Troy, t. Cheshire co. N. H. Pop. 676.

Troy, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on east side of Taunton river; 16 S. Taunton, 48 S. Boston, W. 438. Pop. 1,594. Here are 2 cotton manufactories.

Troy, city & cap. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 3 S. Lansingburgh, 6 N. Albany, 166 N. New York, W. 362. Pop. in 1810, 3,895; in 1820, 5,264. It is finely situated, & regularly laid out, and is a well built and flourishing town. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, 2 banks, a public library of 640 volumes, a Lancasterian school, and five houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Friends. Troy is favourably situated for a great manufacturing town. In point of wealth and trade it ranks as the third town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. Three weekly newspapers are published here.—In the vicinity are many fine mill seats. On Poesten's Kill, which flows into the Hudson at the lower end of the city, there are 5 flour mills, an oil mill, and a distillery; and on Wynant's Kill, which runs into the Hudson, 2 miles lower down, there are 3 flour mills, a paper mill, a cotton manufactory, a gun manufactory, a shovel manufactory, and 2 nail manufactories. These streams afford some of the finest mill seats in the country.—This city suffered very severely by fire on the 20th of June, 1820. The damage was estimated at about \$1,000,000.

Troy, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 294.

Troy, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 536.

Troy, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 253.

Troy, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 456.

Troy, t. Athens co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the junction of the Hockhocking; 25 miles below Marietta. Pop. 527.

Troy, p-t. & cap. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 21 N. Dayton, 66 W. Columbus, 72 N. Cincinnati, W. 493. Pop. 293.

Troy, p-t. Perry co. Indiana, on the Ohio; about 55 WSW. Corydon, W. 654.

Troy, (in Latin, *Troja*, *Ilium*, or *Dardania*,) city & capital of Troas, opposite to the island of Tenedos, on the Xanthus, supposed to have been about 4 m. from the sea, and near Mount Ida. *Pergamus*, or *Pergama*, the name of the citadel, is also often applied to the city. It is famous for a memorable siege, in which all the states of Greece were united, who came, according to the ancient writers, with from 1,000

to 1,200 ships, bringing, it has been supposed, as many as 100,000 men. The city, after being besieged 10 years, was taken, according to the Arundelian marbles, B. C. 1184. See *Troad*.

Troyes, (an. *Augustobona*,) city, France, and capital of Aube, on the Seine; 18 posts NNW. Dijon, 19 SE. Paris. Lon. 4. 5. E. Lat. 48. 18. N. P. 26,702. H. 2,500. Bp. see. It is an old town, ill built, surrounded with a wall, and has a castle, a cathedral, several churches, a hospital, a royal college, a society of arts, & a public library of 40,000 volumes. The manufactures are considerable, consisting of cottons, linens, woollens, &c. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Champagne. The environs produce grain, legumes, and fruit in abundance.—In 1419, a peace was concluded here between England & France.—Natives, Pope Urban IV., Lenoble, Passerat, Pithon, Mignard, Legentil, and Girardon.

Trschitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 10 SSE. Olmutz. Pop. 614.

Trsebon, see *Wittgenau*.

Trsemechno, t. Pru. Posen; 10 SE. Gnesna.

Trstenna, or *Trzienna*, t. Hungary, in Arva; 48 SW. Czacow. Pop. 2,647.

Trubtchevsk, t. Rus. Orel, on the Desna; 80 WSW. Orel. Lat. 52. 35. N. Pop. 3,000.

Truchses von Waldburg, see *Waldburg*.

Truchetsheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 7 W. Strasburg, 12 SE. Haguenau.

Truentus, see *Tronto*.

Truflorn, t. Bavaria; 13 SSW. Vilshofen.

Trullikon, v. Switz., in Zurich; 2 S. Dissenhofen.

Trullo, small island on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. E. Lat. 63. 54. N.

Trumansburg, p-v. Tompkins co. N. Y.; W. 344.

Trumau, t. Austria; 5 E. Baden.

Trumbull, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 6 NW. Stratford, 17 W. New Haven, W. 291. Pop. 1,232.

Trumbull, co. on E. side of Ohio. P. 15,556. Chief town, Warren.

Trumenau, t. Pru.; 16 SE. Marienwerder.

Trumian, t. Hind., Carnatic, in Tanjore; 40 SW. Tanjore, 55 N. Ramanadporum.

Trun, t. France, in Orne; 7 NNE. Argentan, 10 SE. Falaise. Pop. 1,436.

Truns, t. Grisons, where the independence of the Grey League was first ratified, & an alliance concluded between the chiefs and the communities on the Rhine; 7 W. Ilantz.

Truntz, t. Pru. Ermeland; 9 NE. Elbing.

Truro, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 40 NE. Barnstable, 107 SE. Boston, W. 535. Lon. 70. 8. W. Lat. 42. N. Pop. 1,241. It extends across the peninsula of Cape Cod, and lies between Provincetown and Wellfleet. The soil of Truro is in most places barren, and the inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from the sea, which here abounds with a variety of fish.

Truro, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 693.

Truro, t. Nova Scotia, in Halifax co., at the head of the basin of Minas; 3 S. Onslow, 40 N. by W. Halifax, 40 from Pictou.

Truro, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 11 NNE. Falmouth, 257 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 2,482. It is situated in a deep dell, at the confluence of the two small rivers

Kenwyn and **St. Allen**, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons. **Truro** is well built, consists of about 12 streets, and is one of the largest & most commercial towns in Cornwall. The chief trade of the place is the shipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. It has 2 markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament.

Truxillo, t. Spain, in Estremadura, defended by a citadel; 40 NNE. Merida, 102 SW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. Lat. 39. 15. N. Pop. 3,600. —It is the birth place of the celebrated Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru.

Truxillo, intendancy, Peru, comprising the northern part of the country, bounded NW. by the river Tumbez and Guayaquil, N. by the Tunguragua, NE. by Jaen de Bracamoros, E. by the Rio Guallaga and Pampas del Sacramento, S. by Tarma, and W. by the Pacific. It is divided into 7 jurisdictions, Sana, Piuru, Truxillo, Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Llulia, Chiloas, and Pataz.

Truxillo, jurisdiction, in the above intendancy, bounded N. by Caxamarca, E. by Guamachuco, S. by the river Sana, and W. by the Pacific. It extends about 20 leagues along the coast, and as many in the interior. The climate is temperate and healthy; the soil fertile, producing wheat, maize, wine, olives, sugar canes, and fruits of various kinds.

Truxillo, t. Peru, capital of the above intendancy and jurisdiction; 268 NNW. Lima, 480 S. Quito. Lon. 78.53.W. Lat. 8.8.S. Pop. 5,800. Bp. see. It stands on a small river, about half a league from the sea, and carries on its commerce by means of its port Guamachuco, two leagues to the north, which is the only good harbour on the coast, from Callao to Tumbez. It is pleasantly situated, surrounded by gardens, groves, and delightful walks, and encompassed by a low brick wall, flanked by 15 bastions. It contains the revenue office, a cathedral, several convents, 2 nunneries, a college, & a hospital. The houses, mostly of brick, have a neat appearance, but are low on account of the frequency of earthquakes. It was founded in 1535 by Pizarro.

Truxillo, s-p. Guatemala, Honduras, situated on a hill near the sea. Lon. 86. 8. W. Lat. 15. 45. N. The surrounding country is fertile, and the town enjoys a healthy climate. It has a good port, but is at present much decayed.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, t. Venezuela; 50 SE. lake Maracaybo, 58 SW. Tucuyo, 77 S. Coro. Lon. 69. 35. W. Lat. 8. 45. N. Pop. 7,600. This town was sacked and burnt by the pirate Francis Peter Gramont, in 1678; at which time it was a large & handsome town, containing many beautiful houses. It is now considerably recovered. The salubrity of the air and the fertility of the soil have attracted many settlers.

Truxton, or *Fabius*, p-t. Courtland co. N.Y.; 14 NE. Homer, 142 W. Albany, W. 213. Pop. 2,956.

Truxville, t. Richland co. Ohio.

Truzza, or *Truzzo*, t. Tunis, with a sulphureous spring; 84 SSW. Tunis. Little of the town remains but ruins.

Tryberg, t. Baden; 15 NE. Freyburg. P. 706.

Trydreffin, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,253.

Tryggevelde, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand; 4 W. Store Heddingen.

Tryon Mountains, mts. N. C., W. of Salisbury, bordering on Tennessee.

Trysunda, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 35. W. Lat. 63. 9. N.

Tryvet, v. Ireland, in Meath; 8 SE. Navan.

Trzemeżno, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg; 9 E. Gnesna. Pop. 1,333.

Tsaba, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 10 E. Boli.

Tsa-choui, t. Corea; 43 SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Tsakathurn, see *Csakathurn*.

Tsaktelu, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 28 NNE. Akshehr.

Tsalgo, t. Georgia, Carduel; 50 SW. Teflis.

Ts. Names beginning with these letters not found here, may be sought under *Cs*, *Cz*, and *Tc*. See *Czaslau*.

Tsal-hassar, t. Arabia, in Hadsjar; 45 NNW. Cathem.

Tsam-hoam, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 30 SSW. Tching-ting.

Tsang, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 102 S. Peking. Lat. 38. 21. N.

Tsang-chin, t. Corea, near the sea; 35 SSW. Han-tcheou.

Tsang-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 37 NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Tsan-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen, on the Kialing river; 10 N. Pao-king.

Tsanpou, see *Sanpoo*.

Tsantse-aghisi, t. Natolia; 12 NW. Eregri.

Tsao, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 35 SE. Liu-tcheou.

Tsao, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 80 SW. Yeng-tcheou.

Tsao, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Chantong; 72 WSW. Yeng-tcheou. Lat. 35. 22. N.

Tsao-kiam, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 9 ESE. Khi.

Tsao-su, small isl. near the coast of China. Lon. 119. 42. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Tsao-tchang, t. Corea; 20 N. Han-tcheou.

Tsao-yuen-pou, fortress, China, in Chen-si, near the great wall.

Tsasma, t. Croatia; 8 Ivanitz.

Tsa-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 10 SE. Oue-kien.

Tsatsorken, t. Thibet; 501 ESE. Lassa.

Tscha Haffer, t. Arabia Deserta; 80 W. Cathem.

Tschaikistes, or *Pontoneer district*, a part of the military frontier of Hungary, lying between the Theiss and Danube. Pop. in 1813, 21,265. Sq. m. 344. Chief town, Titul. The district is entirely level, but though thinly peopled, is the most fertile part of the military frontier. The inhabitants are of Slavonian origin, and of the Greek church. They hold their land by rendering service in manning flotillas on the Danube, and acting as pontoneers on the rivers in Hungary.

Tschakathurn, see *Csakathurn*.

Tschama Calab, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 60 SE. Tauris.

Tschangnau, t. Switz., Bern; 20 SE. Bern.

Tscharshebeh, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Meinder; 20 N. Degnizlu.

Tschartorisk, see *Zartorisko*.

Tschaslaw, see *Czaslaw*.

Tschavat, see *Javat*.

Tschaschwitz, t. Silesia, Neisse; 4 W. Neisse.

Tschastolowitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 ESE. Konigingratz.

Tscheahdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 9 NNE. Patschkau.

Tschechen, see *Bohemia*.

Tschegenakar, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 50 NNE. Cogni.

Tschelatsch, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 N. Cracow.

Tschenga, t. Bulgaria, near the Daphne; 50 WSW. Varna.

Tschenstochowa, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 46 NNW. Cracow.

Tscherdin, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Kolva; 80 NNE. Perm. Lat. 60. 24. N. Pop. 2,500. It is a central place for the fur trade.

Tscherikoff's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 205. 4. E. Lat. 55. 49. N. This island forms a somewhat irregular four-sided figure, about 10 leagues in circuit.

Tscherineck, see *Czernitz*.

Tscherkask, see *Tcherkask*.

Tschernembl, see *Zernembl*.

Tschernoiiyar, see *Tchernoiiar*.

Tschersk, or *Czersk*, t. Poland, in Masovia, on the Vistula; 25 S. Warsaw, 120 N. Cracow. Pop. 410. Masovia is sometimes called the palatinate of *Tschersk*.

Tschetnek, or *Stitnik*, t. Hungary; 13 N. Gomer, 40 N. Erlau. Pop. 3,800. It has a Lutheran gymnasium.

Tschigri, Rus., Kursk; 48 ENE. Kursk.

Tschilla, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 8 SW. Rakonitz.

Tschirne, r. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, 2 miles below Sagan.

Tschirne, t. Silesia, Glogau; 20 E. Gros Glogau.

Tschoppau, r. Saxony, which rises near Weisenthal, on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Mulda, between Dobeln & Leissing.

Tschoppau, or *Zschopou*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, celebrated for its blue manufacture; 7 SE. Chemnitz, 15 SW. Freyberg. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 50. 4. N. Pop. 3,700.

Tschudes, the general name of the various tribes of Finnish descent, but applied more particularly to the tribes living in the vicinity of the gulf of Bothnia, viz., the Finns, properly so called, the Laplanders, the Esthonians, and the Livonians. These tribes, from the effect partly of a rude climate, partly of a bad government, form perhaps the most degraded portion of European population.

Tschuron, see *Tchuron*.

Tse, t. China, in Chan-si; 300 SSW. Peking. Lon. 112. 26. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Tsebid, or *Tecebit*, t. & district, Africa, in Sugulmessa; 75 E. Sugulmessa, 80 SW. Gardeiah. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Tse-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 10 NW. Ning-po.

Tselga, or *Tchelga*, t. Abyssinia; 30 N. Gondar.

Tse-li, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 NNW. Tchang-te.

Tsemeruitzu, mt. Croatia; 20 S. Bihacs.

Tsena, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 101. 21. E. Lat. 7. 33. N.

Tserkesb, t. Natolia; 36 N. Angora, 60 E. Boli.

Tse-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 30. W. Hing-ngan.

Tshac, mt. Little Bukharia; 80 SSW. Hotun.

Tshani, t. Circassia; 25 S. Anapa.

Tshatski, t. Little Bukharia; 30 NE. Acsu.

Tshenike, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 20 NE. Amasieh.

Tshibuk-abad, t. Natolia; 18 ENE. Angora.

Tshi-koi, r. Russia, which runs into the Selenga, 12 S. Selenginsk.

Tschillieni, t. Walachia; 7 S. Caracalla.

Tshluchow, t. Prussia; 44 SSW. Dantzic.

Tsi, city, China, of the second rank, in Honan; 242 S. Peking. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Tsiampa, see *Chiampa*.

Tsi-lang-leng, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, on the river Fuen; 10 SW. Pin-yang.

Tsiao, city, China, of the second rank, on S. coast of the island of Hai-nan; 125 SSW. Ki-ong-tcheou. Lon. 108. 25. E. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Tsiao, lake, China, in Kiang-nan, about 60 miles in circ.; 42 SW. Nang-king.

Tsiao, t. on W. coast of the island of Morty. Lon. 128. 18. E. Lat. 2. 5. N.

Tsiao-ling-chan, t. Corea; 50 ENE. Koang-tcheou.

Tsiao-tong, t. Corea, on an island of the same name. Lon. 124. 14. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Tsiao-tong, isl. in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow sea, near the coast of Corea, about 35 miles in circ. Lon. 124. 54. E. Lat. 37. 44. N.

Tsjarak, see *Charak*.

Tsiassem, km. Java, on N. coast, E. of Carawang.

Tsibba, t. Japan, in Nippon; 30 ESE. Jedo.

Tsi-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 12 W. Kiang-tcheou.

Tsien-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 22 WNW. Ngan-king.

Tsien-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 E. King-tcheou.

Tsien-ouey, t. Chinese Tartary; 40 SW. Ning-yuen.

Tsieribon, see *Cherebon*.

Tsi-ja, t. Thibet; 48 W. Contchoudsong.

Tsi-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 12 NNE. Hoei-tcheou.

Tsikumma, t. Japan, Nippon; 88 W. Meaco.

Tsili, t. Corea; 35 W. Sing.

Tsilkani, t. Georgia, Carduel; 20 NW. Teflis.

Tsilon-palhasin, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls; 13 S. Oulan.

Tsim-men, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 20 NE. Kiating.

Tsim-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 15 E. Ping-yuen.

Tsim-yuen, t. Corea; 650 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 54. E. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Tsin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 620 SW. Peking. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Tsin, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 645 SSW. Peking. Lat. 26. 36. N.

Tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 25 SE. Nan-tchang.

Tsin, or *Tcin*, t. Corea; 188 SSE. King-ki-tao. Lon. 127. 44. E. Lat. 34. 52. N.

Tsi-nan, see *Tci-nan*.

Tsinehan, t. Corea; 13 NW. Sing.
Tsin-choui, r. China, which runs into the Yuen, near Meyang.
Tsin-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 22 NE. Tsin.
Tsineh, t. Natolia; 16 WNW. Mogla.
Tsing, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 267 SSW. Peking. Lat. 36. 42. N.
Tsing, lake, China, in Kiang-nan, 22 miles in circ.; 45 N. Hoai-ngan.
Tsing-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 12 NNE. Cay.
Tsing-hing, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,162 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 30. E. Lat. 24. 47. N.
Tsing-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 10 W. Hoai-ngan.
Tsing-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 55 E. Chun-te.
Tsing-kiang, t. China, in Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tse river; 50 SE. Yang-tcheou.
Tsing-lan-ouei, t. China, in Hou-quang, near the source of the Yuen; 25 SW. Hoang.
Tsing-lo, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 37 WNW. Hin.
Tsing-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 12 NNW. Song-kiang.
Tsing-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 17 W. Koei-yang.
Tsing-te, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 25 N. Hoei-tcheou.
Tsing-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 E. Tchi-tcheou.
Tsing-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong, on the Pe; 37 NNW. Canton.
Tsi-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 37 S. Kieou-pi.
Tsin-kian, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 25 S. Soui-te-tcheou.
Tsien-kien, r. China, which runs into the Hoang, 12 ESE. Yen-tchan.
Tsin-lieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 30 NE. Ting-tcheou.
Tsin-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 30 NW. Nan-tchang.
Tsin-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 17 N. Tsin.
Tsin-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 30 WSW. Tchao-tcheou.
Tsin-ning, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Chen-si; 585 WSW. Peking. Lat. 35. 36. N.
Tsimo, see *Dsjimo*.
Tsino, t. Japan, in Awasi; 10 N. Awasi.
Tsinrami, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.
Tsin-tchuen, t. Corea; 40 SE. Hoang-tcheou.
Tsin-tien, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 25 WNW. Ouen-tcheou.
Tsing-yang, r. China, which rises near Tci-hia, in Chan-tong, and runs into the Eastern sea, near Fou-cha.
Tsin-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 30 WSW. King-yang.
Tsin-yuen-oei, fortress, China, in Chen-si, near the great wall, on the river Hoang; 75 N. Lingtao.
Tsin-yun, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 25 NE. Tchu-tcheou.
Tsisir, t. Thibet, now in ruins. Lon. 96. 19. E. Lat. 34. 14. N.

Tsisagata, t. Japan, Nippon; 110 W. Meaco.
Tsila, lake, Thibet, 45 miles in circ. Lon. 90. 39. E. Lat. 33. 32. N.
Tsiurac, r. Natolia, which runs into the Meinder, at Tcarshebeh.
Tsi-yuem, t. China of the third rank, in Honan; 17 W. Hoai-king.
Tso, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 22 SSW. Peking. Lat. 39. 32. N.
Tso, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 930 SSW. Peking. Lat. 22. 42. N.
Tsokama, t. Japan, Nippon; 170 W. Meaco.
Tsiompa, see *Chiompa*.
Tsondue, t. Thibet; 7 W. Painom Jeung.
Tso-choui, t. Corea; 55 SE. Kang-tcheou.
Tsol-abad, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 SW. Akshehr.
Tsong-he, t. Corea; 10 N. Hoang-tcheou.
Tsong-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 32 NE. Quang-tcheou.
Tsong-king, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen; 857 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 23. E. Lat. 30. 38. N.
Tsong-ming, t. China, in the island so called. Lon. 120. 51. E. Lat. 31. 45. N.
Tson-ming, isl. near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, about 50 m. in length, and 10 in breadth. This island was formerly a place of banishment for criminals.
The country is divided by an infinite number of canals, that have high banks to defend it from inundations, for the land is level, having no hills; the air is healthful and temperate, and the country agreeable. Here are large towns scattered about the island at convenient distances, wherein are a great number of shops, well furnished with all manner of necessities and conveniences of life. Lon. 120. 54. E. Lat. 31. 38. N.
Tsong-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 37 NE. Chao-ou.
Tson-sin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 20 SE. Pin-leang.
Tsong-sio, t. Corea; 27 SE. Hoang-tcheou.
Tsong-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 7 N. Nan-ngan.
Tsong-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 62 E. You-tcheou.
Tso-pin-ing, t. Corea; 30 SE. Koang.
Tsor, or *Sor*, or *Sur*, or *Soor*, t. on E. coast of Arabia, in Oman; 22 SE. Kalhat. Lat. 22. 36. N.
Tsorldi, or *Ciorli*, or *Tziourly*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 15 NE. Rodosto.
Tsot-sang, r. China, which runs into the Hoang, near Hoai-king.
Tsoui-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 37 SE. Tong-tchouen.
Tsoui-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 25 NNW. Yen-tcheou.
Tsubzuki, t. Japan, in Nippon; 65 NNW. Meaco.
Tsuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 912 SSW. Peking. Lat. 25. 50. N.
Tsuen-tsiao, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 25 W. Nan-king.
Tsuga, t. Japan, in Nippon; 45 WNW. Nambu.
Tsugara, t. Japan, Nippon; 60 N. Jedo.
Tsui-tsang, t. Corea; 40 WSW. Sing.

Tsukuki, t. Japan, Nippon ; 36 NNE. Jedo.

Tsun, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 22 W. Cay.

Tsung-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen ; 22 SW. Han.

Tsunlnitz, t. Croatia ; 16 W. Damianovitz.

Tsun-y, city China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen ; 890 SW. Peking. Lat. 27. 38. N.

Tsur, see *Tsor*.

Tua, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 15 NW. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Tuabo, t. Africa, in Jaen, on the side of the Senegal. Lon. 10. 28. W. Lat. 14. 56. N.

Tuaca, t. Africa ; 10 S. Mon-baça.

Tuak, small isl. in the Red sea, about 12 m. from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41. 58. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

Tuam, t. Ireland, in Galway ; 17 NNE. Galway, 93 SW. Dublin. Abp. see. It is large, populous, and well built, consisting of 4 principal streets ; It has an elegant mall, a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a diocesan school, and a market house. It has a great variety of shops, well assorted, and carries on a brisk retail trade ; and the linen manufactures is extending in the neighbourhood. Before the union it sent two members to parliament.

Tuarick, a numerous people of Central Africa, inhabiting all the territory to the west and south of Soudan, and as far as the country on the Niger. They consist of various tribes, among the most powerful of which are the Graat, who inhabit the neighbourhood of Gadamis ; the Kolluvi, who possess the powerful kingdom of Asben ; and the Tagama, who immediately border on Soudan. They speak the Breber language.—They are described by captain Lyon as the finest race of men he ever saw, tall, erect, and handsome, with an imposing air of pride and independence. Their skin is generally white, except the parts exposed to the sun, which are a dark brown. They are never seen without a dagger ; and many of them subsist by plunder. The tribes that border on Soudan, carry off from that region an immense number of slaves. They are exceedingly superstitious.

Tuat, or *Twat*, country, Africa, in the Great Desert. Lon. 1. to 6. E. Lat. 23. N. It is an oasis in the heart of the desert. The country is fruitful, abounding in springs of excellent water, and producing corn, dates, and various other articles of subsistence in great plenty. The people dwell in stone houses, similar to those of Tripoli. Chief town, Akably.

Tuba, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 16 SW. Abakansk, in Kolivan.

Tabai, one of the small Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean ; about 12 m. from Bolabola. Lon. 151. 44. W. Lat. 16. 12. S.

Tubanska, t. Rus., Irkutsk ; 44 NW. Ilimsk.

Tubaon, t. on N. coast of Java. Lon. 112. 14. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Tubbaulch, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 10 SSW. Callanore.

Tubberneering, v. Ireland, in Wexford.

Tubbo, t. Abyssinia ; 25 S. Arkiko.

Tubeipilly, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 20 W. Chinna Balabaram.

Tubeldie, t. Dar-Fur ; 180 S. Cobbé.

Tuberan, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 171 NE. Schiras, 261 ESE. Ispahan.

Tubernoki, (an. *Tuburbo*,) t. Tunis, anciently the see of a bishop ; 21 SSE. Tunis.

Tubersoke, t. Tunis, anciently the see of a bishop ; 48 SW. Tunis.

Tubig, t. on E. coast of the isl. of Samar. Lon. 135. 27. E. Lat. 12. 13. N.

Tubingen, t. Wurtemberg, circle of the Neckar, situated in a valley, on the Neckar, between two hills ; 16 SSW. Stuttgart, 28 E. Freudenstatt. Lon. 9. 4. E. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 5,676. H 700. It contains a hospital, 4 chh., a theological seminary, a college for the nobility, and a university. The environs are finely diversified by hill, dale, and forest. The town has some woollen manufactures, but is supported chiefly by the university, which was founded in 1477, and received very important improvements in 1769. It has a good library, a botanic garden ; and in 1818, had 697 students. It was formerly exclusively Protestant, but a few years since the Catholic university at Elwangen was united with it.

Tubise, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, on the Senne ; 16 SSE. Brussels. Pop. 1,698.

Tobœuf, t. France, in Mayenne ; 6 NNE. Lassay, 12 NNW. Villaine. Pop. 999.

Tubna, (an. *Thubana*, or *Tubuna*,) t. Algiers ; 110 SSW. Constantina, 120 SSE. Algiers. Lon. 5. E. Lat. 35. 8. N. The Arabs bury their treasure under the ruins.

Tubuhacan, t. Sugulmessa ; 9 Sugulmessa.

Tub-urbo, t. Africa, in Tunis, on the Mejerdah, supposed to be the ancient *Tuburbum* ; 16 WNW. Tunis. Mahomet, a late bey of this kingdom, planted a great number and variety of fruit trees in the neighbourhood.

Tuboe, t. on S coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 32. E. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Tubug, harbour, W. coast of Mindanao, much frequented by pirates ; 10 N. Pollock harbour. Near it is the house of a rajah, strongly pallisadoed, and defended with 20 swivel guns.

Tucapel, mt. Chili, S. of Conception. Lat. 37. 30. S.

Tucavan, t. on W coast of the island of Negros. Lon. 122. 57. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Tucca, now *Tugga*.

Tucca Terebinthina, now *Sbeebah*.

Tuccabar, (an. *Tucaborum*,) t. Tunis, on the Mejerdah ; 24 W. Tunis.

Tuccoa Falls, Georgia, in Franklin co., near NW. corner of the state, about 60 from Madison's springs. The falls are 133 feet in height, on a stream that springs from the Chatahooche ridge, and 5 miles distant. The sheet of water is small, yet the height from which it falls renders it an object of interest.

Tuchan, t. France, in Aude ; 12 S. La Grasse, 12 NNW. Perpignan. Pop. 800.

Tuchel, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder ; on the Brahe ; 25 W. Culm. Pop. 1,315.

Tuckareah, (an. *Tigara*,) t. Africa, in Sahara ; 106 S. Algiers.

Tuckaseeking, p-v. Effingham co. Georgia ; W. 674.

Tuckatpour, t. Hind., Ruttunpour ; 18 SW. Ruttunpour.

Tuckea, t. Hind., Goondwana ; 10 W. Nagpour.

Tucker's Island, small isl. near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 16. W. Lat. 32. 36. N.

Tucker's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 122. 5. E. Lat. 7. 22. N.

Tuckerton, p-v. Burlington co. N. J., near S. end of Little Egg Harbour bay; W. 193.

Tuckersville, p-v. Wayne, Georgia; W. 739.

Tuckt Hazara, t. Hind., in Moultan; 10 NW. Toulomba.

Tuckum, t. Rus. Courland; 20 NW. Mittau. Pop. 1,221.

Tuckush, small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers, opposite to a town of the same name on the continent; 12 E. Cape of Iron.

Tuckwapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 14 S. Bahraitch.

Tuckypara, t. Bengal; 24 S. Burdwan.

Tucopia, isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167. E. Lat. 12. S.

Tuceri, t. Naples, Molise; 13 ESE. Molise.

Tucuman, pr. Buenos Ayres, bounded NE. by Chicas and Lipes in Charcas, SE. by the Pampas, SW. and W. by Chuyo, or Cujo, W. and NW. by Atacama. Lat. 22. to 33. 10. S.; 370 leagues long, from N. to S., 190 broad. Pop. estimated at 45,000. Chief town, St. Miguel de Tucuman. The surface is various; on the west is the great chain of the Andes, from which branches extend into this province. In some parts are extensive plains covered with fossil salt. The rivers and lakes are numerous, and are mostly brackish. The principal rivers are the Veranejo, Salado, Xuxuy, Dulce, and Querto. The soil produces all kinds of grain, esculent plants, and fruit in abundance, with excellent pasture for innumerable herds of cattle, mules, and horses. Cotton, tobacco, vines, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, and flax are cultivated. Mules constitute the great object of commerce; mostly driven to Peru; 50,000 being sold annually, and with them are driven from 14,000 to 16,000 cows.

Tucumanita, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 10 W. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Tucuyo, see *Tocuyo*.

Tudder, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle; 11 S. Ruremond. Pop. 392.

Tuddington, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire; 16 S. Bedford, 37 N. London. Pop. 1,143. The market is discontinued.

Tudela, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Douro; 5 E. Valladolid. Pop. 2,000.

Tudela, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro; 4 S. Pamplona, 45 NW. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 42. 11. N. Pop. 7,295. In the year 1314, a battle was fought near the town between the Castilians and the Navarros, in which the latter were defeated, and a great number drowned in the Ebro.—Native, Servetus.

Tudeny, large v. Africa, about 200 E. Tombuctoo. Here are large salt-beds, from which salt is obtained for the city of Tombuctoo.

Tuder, now *Todi*.

Tuderga, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 32 NNE. Eski-Shehr, 35 WSW. Boli.

Tuech, t. France, in Ardeche; 18 NW. Viviers.

Tuelcar, t. Hind.; 20 NE. Travancore.

Tuella, (*La*), t. Piedmont; 16 W. Aosta.

Tver, or *Tverskoe*, gov. Eu. Russia, bounded

N. by Novgorod & Jaroslav, E. by Jaroslav, Vladimir and Moscow, S. by Smolensk, and W. by Pskov. Pop. 1,065,000. Sq. m. 24,105. It is divided into 12 circles, Tver, Kashin, Beshezk, Vischneivologok, Ostaschkow, Rshev-Wladimirov, Stariza, Torshok, Kaljasin, Kortsheva, Subzow, and Wesijegonsk. The surface is level, with numerous undulations, but no hills. The climate temperate, but changeable; the soil moderately fertile; the rivers are Wolga, Dwina, Msta, Tvertza, and Mologa.

Tver, or *Twer*, t. Russia, capital of the above government, on the Wolga, at the junction of the Tvertza and Tmaka; 75 WNW. Moscow, 272 SE. Petersburg, 580 NE. Warsaw. Pop. in 1784, 15,095; in 1817, estimated at 20,000. Abp. see. The rivers divided it into 4 parts, which are united by 3 bridges, the one over the Wolga being of boats. It contains a cathedral, palace, government offices, hospitals, 28 churches, a gymnasium, a school for the nobility, and an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. Tver has been repeatedly ravaged by fire, particularly in 1763, when only a few houses were saved. The town was rebuilt on a regular plan by the order of the empress Catharine, who erected the public buildings at her own expense; in consequence Tver is the most regular city in Russia after Petersburg and Moscow. The streets are broad and perfectly straight, all proceeding from an open space in the centre of the town, in the form of an octagon. The houses surrounding this space and in the principal streets are of brick, stuccoed white, and have an elegant appearance.—The manufactures consist of linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. The traffic is considerable; the exports, corn, hemp, and iron.

Tvertza, r. Russia, which runs into the Wolga, at Tver.

Tuerye, t. Savoy; 4 E. Chambery.

Tuesah, t. Hind., Berar; 21 E. Ellichpour.

Tuesday Bay, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, straits of Magellan. Lat. 52. 53. S.

Tuesis, now *Berwick*.

Tuezar, t. Spain, in Valencia; 40 NW. Valencia. Pop. 2,200.

Tufan, see *Sifan*.

Tufara, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 5 W. Volturnara.

Tuffe, t. France, in Sarthe; 7 SW. la Ferté Bernard. Pop. 1,507.

Tuffen, t. Switz., Zurich; 13 N. Zurich.

Tuffoa, t. Africa, Slave coast; 40 W. Assom.

Tuffenbach, t. Stiria; 9 S. Judenburg.

Tuflonborough, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on E. side of lake Winnipiseogee; 50 NNE. Concord, 53 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 554. Pop. in 1810, 709; in 1820, 1,232.

Tugeloo, r. Georgia, one of the branches of the river Savannah, which joins the Keowee, 48 NW. Petersburg.

Tugga, (an. *Tucca*), t. Tunis; 20 SW. Cairoan.

Tuggala, or *Tegla*, t. Africa, in Kordofan, 150 WSW. Sennaar.

Tuggen, t. Switz., Glarus; 5 SW. Utnach.

Tuggurt, t. Tunis; 60 SW. Tunis.

Tuggurt, t. Africa, in Nigritia, capital of a district called *Wadreag*; 360 NE. Tombuctoo. Lon. 6. E. Lat. 20. 30. N.

Tuggurt, or *Tocort*, t. Algiers; 240 SSE. Algiers. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 32. 40. N.

Tugulian, t. Russia, near the straits which separate Asia from America. Lon. 189. 14. E. Lat. 65. 54. N.

Tuguzak, r. Russia, which runs into the Uvelka, 12 E. Troitz, in Orenburg.

Tuguesa, t. Darien; 20 NE. St. Maria.

Tuheré, t. Brazil; 45 E. Paru.

Tui, r. S. A., which runs into the Caribbean sea, Lon. 67. 20. W. Lat. 10. 36. N.

Tuicea, see *Pirom*.

Tuis, t. Italy, in Friuli; 10 W. Udina.

Tuk, t. Charasm; 18 N. Urghenz.

Tuk, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 N. Nekkade.

Tuk el Essirat, t. Egypt; 5 N. Girge.

Tukera, t. Hind., in Oude; 14 N. Lucknow.

Tuklaktak, island in the North sea, near the coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46. 20. W. Lat. 61. N.

Tukkikari, t. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. 12. E. Lat. 65. 26. N.

Tukoor, t. Abyssinia; 20 W. Tcherkin.

Tul, t. Grand Bukharia; 36 SE. Anderab.

Tula, or *Tulskoe*, government, Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Moscow, E. by Riazan and Tambov, S. by Orel, and W. by Kaluga. Sq. m. 11,855. Pop. 960,000. The surface is level, the soil of middling quality, and the climate healthy.

Tula, t. Russia, capital of the above government, on the Upha; 112 S. Moscow, 452 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 37. 2. E. Lat. 54. 12. N. Pop. stated from 30,000 to 40,000. Bp. see. It is neatly built, and contains 28 churches, a gymnasium, a theological seminary, hospitals, courts of justice, &c. It is distinguished for its manufactures of hardware, on which account it is styled the Sheffield of Russia. It has a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of arms for government, as muskets, bayonets, swords, &c.; and in the town there are about 600 shops of smiths and others for making fire arms and cutlery for private use. The ore is supplied in abundance from the vicinity; but the manufacture is inferior to that of England. Here are also tanneries, breweries, and soap works; with a traffic in corn, hemp, &c.

Tula, t. Mexico Proper; 14 NNW. Mexico.

Tula, r. Mexico, which runs into lake Chapala, near Zamora.

Tulah, t. Bengal; 31 E. Dacca.

Tulanzingo, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 50 NE. Mexico. Pop. 810 families.

Tulbach, t. SW. part of Africa, NE. of Cape Town.

Tulbing, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Tulln.

Tulcza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on S. side of the Danube, opposite to Ismail.

Tulczin, t. Rus., in Wilna; 12 SW. Braclaw. H. 200.

Tulebras, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Queios; 7 miles from Tudela.

Tulian, t. S. A., Cordova; 110 NW. Cordova.

Tulischana, r. Russia, which runs into the Podkamenskaia Tunguska, Lon. 97. 34. E. Lat. 61. N.

Tulla, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 WNW. Sana.

Tullagan Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, a little SE. of Black Sod bay.

Tullamore, t. Ireland, in King's county, on the river Clodagh, near the grand canal; 18 NE. Banagher, 44 WSW. Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 5,561. H. 999. It is well built and flourishing, and has linen manufactures.

Tulle, city, France, capital of Corrèze; 42 SE. Limoges. Lon. 2. 54. E. Lat. 45. 16. N. Pop. 9,051. H. 1,100. It is situated at the conflux of the Corrèze and Solane, surrounded by heights and precipices. It contains a hospital and 7 churches, but is badly built, and its streets are crooked. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, paper, &c. Before the revolution it was the capital of Lower Limosin.

Tullen, see *Toolen*.

Tullins, t. France, in Isere; 4 NW. Grenoble, 12 NNE. St. Marcelin. Pop. 3,715.

Tulloargaum, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 12 NW. Poonah.

Tulloch-Ard, mt. Scot., in the SW. part of Ross-shire. In feudal times, by burning of pitch on this mountain, all the tenants and vassals of Seaforth assembled at the castle of St. Donan in 24 hours.

Tulloon, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 35 W. Sirhind.

Tullong, see *Pulo Tullong*.

Tullow, t. Ireland, in Carlow, on the Slaney; 8 ESE. Carlow, 38 SSW. Dublin. It was once a place of importance, and has ruins of towers, forts, castles, and churches.

Tully, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 14 S. Onondaga, 50 SW. Utica, W. 398. Pop. 1,194.

Tully, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 20 ESE. Ellichpour.

Tullyton, p-t. Greenville co. N. Carolina; W. 517.

Tullytown, v. Bucks co. Pa.; 4 N. by E. Bristol. It contains only a few houses.

Tullyclea, r. Ireland, in Fermanagh, which runs into the Lough Erne, 4 N. Enniskillen.

Tulmero, t. Venezuela; 6 E. Maracay. Pop. 8,000. It has a modern appearance, and is well built.

Tuln, t. Austria, in Land below the Ens, on a river of the same name; 13 WNW. Vienna, 44 ESE. Zwettl. Pop. 1,483. Bp. see.

Tuln, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, at the town of Tuln.

Tuloma, r. Russia, which runs into the Ladoga lake, 32 NW. Olonetz.

Tulon, t. Thibet; 45 E. Tankia.

Tulour, or *Tanna Labu*, isl. E. Indian sea, 90 miles in circ. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Tulpehocken, t. Berks co. Pa., on N. side of the Tulpehocken. Pop. 2,238.

Tulpehocken, r. Pa., which runs E. into the Schuylkill, just above Reading. It rises near the sources of the Quitipihilla, a branch of the Swatara.

Tulsk, t. Ireland, in Roscommon; 9 N. Roscommon, 11 SSW. Carrick. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a neat church and a market house.

Tulskoe, see *Tula*.

Tulum, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 10 S. Reshd.

Tulun, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ija; 44 E. Niznei Udinsk.

Tumaco, see *Gorgona*.

Tumagurra, t. Bengal; 18 N. Toree.

Tumanskoi, isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean,

of a triangular form, lying N. of the isle of Kir-lach, from which it is divided by a narrow channel; about 360 miles in circ. Lon. 119. to 126. E. Lat. 71. 50. to. 73. 15. N.

Tumb, Tombo, Pelombo, Cotombo, Slangen, or *Great Tomb*, isl. in the Persian gulf, about 3 miles in length from E. to W., and much frequented by trankees from the Arabian shore, which reside here a week or ten days for the benefit of fishing. A sandy bay on E. side seems a good landing place. Lon. 55. 38. E. Lat. 26. 24. N.

Tumb Namiu, or *Little Tumb*, small isl. in the Persian gulf; 10 SW. *Tumb*.

Tumbado, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 26. 24. N.

Tumbali, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 25 S. Cochin.

Tumbelan Islands, cluster of small islands, E. Indian sea. Lon. 107. 58. E. Lat. 1. N.

Tamberidipal, t. Hind., Mysore; 22 N. *Daraporum*.

Tumbez, r. Quito, which rises from the Andes, and flows into the gulf of Guayaquil. It cannot be navigated in the winter on account of the rapid current arising from the great increase of its waters.

Tumbez, t. Peru, in Piura; 280 N. Truxillo. Lon. 80. 6. W. Lat. 3. 13. S. It is situated near a river of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Guayaquil, almost opposite to the island of St. Clare. At a little distance from the Cordillera, on one side of the banks of the river, stands the town of Tumbez, in a very sandy plain, interspersed with some small eminences. The town consists only of 70 houses, built of cane and thatched. Tumbez was the place where, in 1526, the Spaniards first landed in these parts of South America, and where they were astonished at the immense number of temples and palaces, of which no vestiges now remain.

Tumbling Dam, place on the river Delaware, 20 miles above Trenton.

Tumbuk, t. Kordofan; 180 SW. Sennaar.

Tumcuru, t. Hind., Mysore, a place of some consequence, surrounded with a mud wall, and defended by a fort. Lon. 77. 12. E. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Tumen, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 18 W. Reshd.

Tumerie, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, capital of a district, at the conflux of the Tura with the Tumeka. Lon. 100. 14. E. Lat. 57. N. It contains a convent, a nunnery, nine churches, and 800 houses, and has manufactures of bells, soap, and leather.

Tumeriz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 6 W. Nicolsburg.

Tumiriqui, mt. S. A., in Cumana, near Cumana-coa, having a round summit covered with turf, rising 4,400 feet above the ocean. This elevation gradually diminishes towards the W., & is interrupted by an immense crevice which descends towards the gulf of Cariaco. Beyond this rise 2 enormous peaks, named Cucurucho of Tumiriqui and Brigantin; the former of which is the northernmost and highest, & more than 6,500 feet above the sea. These summits are covered with mahogany, javillo, and cedar trees of enormous size.

Tumlook, t. Bengal, on the Roopnarain. Lon. 88. 2. E. Lat. 22. 17. N. It is the station of the superintendant of the salt manufacture of the district, and is a flourishing town, although the houses are thatched.

Tummarrah, t. Africa, in Sahara.

Tummel, r. Scot., in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannock, flows through the district of Athol, and falls into the Tay at Logierais. Its current is rapid, and has several picturesque cascades.

Tummeroo, t. Meckley; 25 SE. Munnypour.

Tummoo, t. Meckley; 45 S. Munnypour.

Tumpach, t. Bavaria; 17 NNW. Amberg.

Tumuchanaig, t. Hind., in Madura; 30 SW. Madura.

Tun, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 24 W. Skara.

Tun, t. Persia, Chorasán; 25 ENE. Pasin.

Tuna, small isl. lake Menzaleh; 8 SE. Tennis.

Tuna, s-p. Egypt, in the Red sea; 52 SSE. Coseir. The entrance is between rocks, and within the greater part is filled with shoals and rocks, which make the harbour small. On N. side is a tongue of land, which forms a good defence against NW. wind.

Tuna, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 3 N. Hud-wickswall.

Tuna, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 56 N. Calmar.

Tuna, t. Norway, on the Glanmen; 2 ENE. Frederickstadt.

Tuna, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 280 E. Medina.

Tuna, small isl. & village, Egypt, in the Tennis lake; 21 WNW. Tineh.

Tuna, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 10 S. Fahlun.

Tunal, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 74 NNW. Durango.

Tunb, see *Tumb*.

Tunbate, t. Brazil, in St. Paul; 65 NNE. St. Paul.

Tunbo, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 50 W. Stockholm.

Tunbridge, p-t. Orange co. Vt., on S. side of Chelsea, and E. side of Randolph, 32 S. Montpelier, W. 499. Pop 2,003. Here is a medicinal spring, which is considerably visited.

Tunbridge, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Medway; 14 S. Maidstone, 30 SE. London. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 5,932. It consists mostly of one long and wide street, ill paved, but kept very clean; the houses indifferently built. Here are the remains of a famous castle.

Tunbridge Wells, t. Eng., in Kent; 5 m. from Tunbridge. It is an appellation given to a series of scattered villages, which are nearly 2 miles in length, and owe their origin and importance to the celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity; consisting of 4 divisions, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sion, and the Wells, properly so called. The air of this district is remarkably pure and salubrious, the appearance of the country inviting, and the aspect of the villages is picturesque, appearing like a large town in a wood, interspersed with rich meadows, and inclosing a large common, in which are walks, rides, handsome rows of trees, and other objects of variety. Here are excellent accommodations for visitants, also assembly rooms, theatre, libraries, chapel, market place, &c. The waters are chalybeate, extremely

clear and pellucid at the fountain head, & the taste is strongly impregnated with iron. They are of great use in removing complaints arising from sedentary habits, weak digestion, & nervous and chronical disorders. The discovery of them is ascribed to Dudley, lord North, a courtier in the reign of James I., who was restored to health by drinking the waters.—A variety of toys in wood of various kinds are manufactured here, and known by the name of Tunbridge ware.—The high rocks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the wells, are much celebrated. In some parts they are 75 feet high, and form a very striking and romantic picture.

Tuneka, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim; 84 N. Balaganskoi.

Tungebadra, r. Hind., which runs into the Kistnah, 7 E. Rachore, in Golconda.

Tungong, t. Meckley; 16 SE. Munnypour.

Tunginskoi, t. Russia, on the Irkut; 80 SW. Irkutsk, 800 ESE. Kolivan.

Tunguragua, r. S. A., which has its source in the mountain of the same name, and joins the Amazon, below the village of St. Regis. At its mouth, it is 450 yards wide, and 34 fathoms deep.

Tunguragua, mt. Quito, in Riobamba; 7 leagues from Riobamba. Lat. 1. 29. S. It is of a conical figure, regularly sloped on all sides, rising 16,500 feet above the level of the sea, being always covered with snow. It is volcanic, and often bursts forth in the most violent eruptions, by one of which the town of Riobamba was destroyed. Some hot springs gush out from its sides, & warm baths have been erected, and are much frequented.

Tunguses, or *Tongusy Tartars*, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, and covering almost all the southeastern part of Siberia; extending from the Enisei to the sea of Ochotsk. No. according to the last enumeration, 43,471; 24,278 in the government of Irkutsk, & 19,193 in the government of Tobolsk. They are of middle size, have long black hair, a smiling countenance, and small eyes; are of robust constitution, and possessed of the greatest agility. They employ themselves solely in hunting and fishing. The delicacy of their sight and smell is almost incredible. They are brave, honest, frank, and sincere. Their religion is a species of Shamanism.

Tunguska, r. Rus., which rises in lake Baikal, and runs into the Enisei, about 20 S. Eniseisk; in the former part of its course it is called *Angara*, in the latter *Tunguska*.

Tunguska, (*Podkamenskaia*), r. Rus., which runs into the Enisei, 200 m. below Eniseisk.

Tunguska, (*Niznei*), r. Russia, which rises 64 W. Kirensk, in Irkutskoi, in Lon. 106. 14. E. Lat. 17. 40. N., and runs into the Enisei, 8 SSE. Turuchansk, Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 65. 41. N.

Tunguskoi, (*Ust*), t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 24 S. Eniseisk, at the conflux of the Enisei and Tunguska.

Tungusti, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 56 S. Tara.

Tunja, or *Tunia*, t. New Grenada, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Santa Fe; 54 N. Santa Fe de Bogota, 350 SSE. Carthagena. Lon. 72. 56. W. Lat. 5. 5. N. Pop.

400. It is at present an inconsiderable town, but was formerly much larger & more magnificent, and had a great trade in tobacco. Many of the conquerors settled here. Saltpetre is found here in abundance, and there are mines of gold and emeralds.

Tunica, settlement on E. bank of the Mississippi, at a bend of the same name; 15 m. above Point Coupee.

Turniok, t. Hungary, on the river Samos; 6 E. Etsed.

Tunis, one of the Barbary states, Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Mediterranean and Tripoli, S. by Tripoli and the deserts, and W. by Algiers. It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a NE. direction, and coming within 100 miles of the coast of Sicily. It has an extent of about 500 miles of coast on the Mediterranean; & the cultivated part reaches 200 or 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas and desert plains. Sq. m. according to Gatterer, 72,000; according to Graberg, 76,300. Pop. uncertain, and variously estimated from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000; about 100,000 Jews, several thousand Christian slaves, and the rest Mahometans. It is divided into two circuits, northern and southern. The chief towns are Tunis, the capital, Gafsa, Cebes, and Bizerta.

Tunis is watered by the noble river Mejerdah, on the banks of which are many towns and large villages. Its banks, and the country to the eastward, are very fertile, presenting great natural beauty, and are the best cultivated parts of the country. The western part being exposed to the inroads of the Algerines, is more thinly inhabited, and in many places almost a desert. The tracts to the south, called *Bled el Jerede*, or the country of dates, though less fertile than the parts on the sea-coast, yield in plenty not only dates, but grain of different kinds, and contain several large villages. The inhabitants of these parts are mostly governed by chiefs of their own.

The mountains of Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver, but they are not wrought. The situation of the country is very favourable for commerce, & the amount is considerable. The exports consist of grain, the principal article, next olive oil, wool, and soap; also sponge and orchilla weed; also, brought by caravans from Tombuctoo, gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. The imports are European manufactures, colonial produce, and East India cottons. Tunis was annexed, in 1574, to the Turkish empire, and was governed for sometime by its viceroys, called Deys; but the people, or rather the soldiery, acquired the privilege of electing their own dey, & this officer may now be considered as entirely independent of the Porte.

Tunis, (an. *Tunes*, *Tuneta*, or *Leucon Tuneta*), city, Africa, capital of the above state; 300 E. Algiers, 300 NW. Tripoli. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 36. 44. N. Pop. according to Ali Bey, 120,000; Jews 30,000, Christians 1,500. H. 12,000. Some state the population much lower, others raise it to 150,000. It is situated at the bottom of a large bay, about 10 SW. of the site of ancient

Carthage, on a plain, surrounded on all sides, except the east, by considerable heights, encircled by lakes & marshes, but is not unhealthy. It is built in a most irregular manner, and the streets are so extremely narrow and filthy, that it is with difficulty that they can be passed through. It is by no means distinguished for magnificent edifices. The most superb structure is the palace for the bey, very recently built, in the Gothic or Saracenic style, and is a very magnificent edifice, one of the finest in Barbary. There is one great mosque and a number of smaller ones, with several colleges and schools, and near the centre is a piazza of vast extent, said to have formerly contained 3,000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen manufactures. The houses belonging to European consuls are all insulated habitations, rather resembling prisons than the abodes of those who represent the dignity of great nations. The Moorish houses are of only one story, with flat roofs, and cisterns for the purpose of collecting rain water. The city is, however, well supplied with water from a neighbouring spring, conveyed into it by a fine aqueduct.—Large sums have been expended in the construction of forts, and in surrounding the city with a high wall, yet it is by no means a strong place. The citadel, called *El Gassa*, is much out of repair. Six miles to the west is the Goletta, the celebrated harbour and citadel of Tunis, and the great naval and commercial depot of the state. It is strongly fortified. A basin has been formed sufficient to receive all the vessels of war and merchant ships belonging to Tunis. A large lake extends from the city to the Goletta. Tunis has a much more extensive commerce than any other town in Barbary.

Tunkat, see *Toncat*.

Tunkerstown, see *Ephrata*.

Tunkhannock Creek, r. Pa., which runs SW. into the east branch of the Susquehanna, about 35 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Tunkhannock, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; W. 252. Pop. 1,153.

Tunkin, or *Tunquin*, see *Tonquin*.

Tunnudtiorbik, island near the coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46. 50. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Tuns, (*The*), rocks in St. George's channel, near the coast of Ireland, and county of Wexford; 3 NE. from the Saltee islands.

Tun-sieou, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-si; 12 NW. Lou-ngan.

Tunsla, t. Finland; 52 N. Nyslot.

Tunub, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 6 NNW. Amrus.

Tupes, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 8 NW. Chrudim.

Tupersdorf, t. Sax. Vogtland; 4 NE. Oelnitz.

Tupinambas, nation of S. American Indians, who inhabited near Rio Janeiro, but after the settlement of the Portuguese, removed towards the river Amazons.

Tupiza, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of Chichas; 160 SW. Potosi. Pop. according to Pazos, 5, or 6,000 whites. It contains laboratories for extracting and refining metals.

Tuquagua, small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Venezuela. Lon. 68. 40. W. Lat. 10. 32. N.

Tupungato, mt. S. A., in Chili. Lat. 33. 24. S. Its height is estimated at 20,000 feet.

Tuquiligasta, t. S. A., in Tucuman, on the Salado; 4 S. St. Yago del Fstero.

Tura, r. Rus., which rises about 40 W. Verchotura, in Ekaterinburg, & runs into the Tobol, opposite to Turchanskoi, in Tobolsk.

Tura, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Tura, t. Hungary; 24 W. Topoltzan.

Tura, t. Tyrol; 9 SW. Riva, 24 SW. Trent.

Tura Bamba, spacious plain, in which stands the city of Quito.

Tur Rabain, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul; 20 E. Nisibin.

Turan, v. Palestine, 3 m. from Cana. Near this place are shewn the fields where it is pretended the disciples of Christ plucked the ears of corn.

Turan, see *Taraz*.

Turancourchy, t. Hind., Madura; 12 N. Nat-tam.

Turanno, t. Hind., Malwa; 18 NE. Ougein.

Turano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 W. Bisignano.

Turany, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 26 NNW. Neusohl.

Turaphilum, now *Shillelah*.

Turas, v. Moravia, in Brunn; 4 SW. Austerlitz, 5 SSE. Brunn, near which the Austrians & Russians were defeated by the French, in Oct. 1805.

Turatle, t. Celebes, cap. of a powerful kingdom; 180 N. Macassar.

Turbaco, t. New Grenada, in Carthagena; 3 leagues E. Carthagena. In the time of the Indians it was a large and populous city, containing upwards of 200,000 souls.

Turbeb, t. Persia, Chorasán; 90 SSW. Meschid.

Turbett, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,165.

Turbia, t. Piedmont, in Sospello. Pop. 725.

Turbico, or *Turbigo*, t. Italy; 18 W. Milan.

Turbowka, t. Russia; 32 SE. Zytomiers.

Turbula, now *Teruel*.

Turbunny, t. Napaul; 60 SW. Catmandu.

Turbus, t. Northumberland co. Pa. P. 2,752.

Turbul, or *Tarbut*, city, Persia, in Chorasán; 50 NE. Tursheez. Pop. about 18,000. It is possessed by a powerful chief, who can bring into the field an army of 10,000 troops. It is defended by a strong wall, flanked with towers.

Turckheim, see *Turkheim*.

Turco, t. Buenos Ayres; 60 ENE. Atacama, 100 SW. La Plata. Lat. 20. 30. S.

Turcocoria, t. Livadia; 14 N. Livadia.

Turcoin, t. France, in North, chief place of a canton, in the district of Lille; 6 NNE. Lille, 9 SW. Courtray. Pop. 11,038. The inhabitants are almost all employed in manufactures, particularly of cottons, nankeens, satins, mixed woollen and silk stuffs. In 1794, on the 18th of May, a battle was fought here between the French and the allies, in which the former were victorious. This conflict may be said to have decided the fate of the Netherlands.

Turcomania, that part of Armenia, which belongs to the Turks.

Turcomans, or *Turckmen*, a Nomadic Tartar race, who fill with their hordes many of the dis-

tricts of western Asia. Their native seat seems to be between the Caspian and Aral; but many of them now reside in the limits of Russia, particularly the government of Orenburg. The pastoral tribes that wander over the vast, uncultivated plains of Persia, and the regions bordering on Asia Minor, are also called Turcomans. They disdain agriculture, and employ themselves in rearing horses and cattle. They live in tents of felt; their food consists of horse flesh and sour milk; their religion Mahometanism.

Turczynka, t. Volhynia; 38 N. Zytomiers.

Turecuato, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 60 W. Mechoacan.

Turee, t. Bengal; 40 SSE. Curruckdeah. Lon. 86. 56. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Turenberg, t. Prussia, Samland; 16 WNW. Königsberg.

Turenne, t. France, Correze, before the revolution, the capital of a county; 9 S. Brive, 15 SSW. Tulle. Pop. 1,610.

Turevskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vim; 60 NE. Yarensk.

Turfan, see *Tourfan Hotun*.

Turga, t. Bengal; 40. S. Doesa.

Turghe, r. Wales, which runs into the Colthey, in Caermarthenshire.

Turgut, see *Durgut*.

Turhussy, t. Bengal; 17 NNE. Palamow.

Turiamo, bay, S. A., on the coast of Caracas; 9 E. Porto Cabello.

Turiano, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 NE. Mistretta.

Turiga, r. Russia, which runs into the Niznei Tunguska, Lon. 98. 44. E. Lat. 66. 12. N.

Turin, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river; 20 N. Rome, 143 NW. Albany, W. 430. P. 1,812.

Turin, (an. *Colonia Julia*, & *Augusta Taurinorum*,) city, Italy, chief city of Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, on W. side of the Po, near the junction of the Doria Riparia; 66 NE. Genoa, 75 WSW. Milan. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. in 1817, 88,570; in 1820, 90,000. Jews 1,450. Abp. see. It has an extremely agreeable situation, on a delightful plain, in a luxuriant country; a beautiful range of hills rising on one side of the river; on the other a plain strewed with villas and gardens, extending to the base of the Alps. The town is of oblong form, and, including the ramparts, 4 miles in circuit. The streets are generally wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other. They are kept clean by means of streams of clear running water. The principal square, called Piazza Reale, both for size and beauty, ranks as one of the first in Europe. Several of the streets have at the sides arcades or piazzas, affording a convenient walk for foot passengers. The houses are generally of brick, and the best are plastered in front with stucco. Of the public walks, the most frequented are public gardens.

The public edifices of Turin are built or ornamented with marble of every vein and colour, but the ornaments are too profusely scattered, and there is hardly one chaste model of architecture. The royal palace is of great ex-

tent; the cathedral is an old Gothic edifice. There are 42 chh., 5 hospitals, well endowed, 4 theatres, a school for the nobility, a lyceum, a seminary for the education of clergymen, agricultural and veterinary schools; a university well endowed, having a library of 60,000 volumes, a museum containing large collections of statues, vases, and medals, an observatory, an anatomical hall, and one of the best botanic gardens in Europe. The manufactures are not extensive; the principal articles are woollen, cotton, leather, stone ware, silks, damask, velvet, tobacco, snuff, and paper. The Po is here navigable, and is advantageous for the transport of heavy articles. The citadel and other fortifications of Turin, formerly placed it among the strongest towns in Europe, but they were demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo.

Turing, t. Sweden, in Blekingen; 7 N. Carls-crona.

Turinge, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 24 WSW. Stockholm.

Turinsk, t. Russia, in Tobolskoi, containing a wooden fort; 144 W. Tobolsk, 620 WNW. Kolivan, 1,028 E. Petersburg. Lon. 63. 44. E. Lat. 58. N. Pop. 4,000. H. 551. Chh. 7.

Turinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolskoi, on the Niznei Tunguska; 132 E. Turuchansk.

Turirana, r. Brazil, which divides the provinces of Para and Maranhão, and falls into the Atlantic, forming a large port opposite to the island of San Juan. Lon. 46. 46. W. Lat. 1. 30. S.

Turivicary, t. Hind., Mysore. Lon. 76. 50. E. Lat. 13. 7. N. It consists of an outer and inner fort, defended by a ditch and mud wall, with a suburb containing 700 houses, and 2 Hindoo temples of great antiquity.

Turk Islands, or *Turk's Islands*, cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest situated, Lon. 71. 0. W. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Turkal, (an. *Sebastopolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 20 W. Tocat, 25 SE. Amasreh.

Turkarel, t. Cabulistan; 30 W. Cabul.

Turkestan, see *Taraz*.

Turkestan, or *Turan*, country, Asia, bounded N. by deserts, which separate it from the dominions of Russia, on E. by a part of Tartary, belonging to the Calmucks, S. by Bukharia, and W. by Charasm; near 300 miles in length, and not much less in breadth. It is at present divided between two Tartar khans or chiefs; one of them, residing at Tashkund, possesses the eastern part; the other, who possesses the western part, resides at Turkestan or Taraz. The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpaks. Turkestan, taken in a larger sense, is understood to include all the country between Russia to the N. and Bukharia to the S., and between the Caspian sea to the W., and Chinese Tartary on the E., not less than 700 miles from E. to W., and 350 from N. to S.

TURKEY, or the *Ottoman Empire*, a great sovereignty in Europe and Asia, extending from the Adriatic on the west to Persia on the east, and including many countries and provinces of great celebrity in sacred and profane history, once the finest in the world, but now, owing to the despotism and wretched policy of

the Turks, comparatively desolate and miserable. The Turkish government also claims the sovereignty of Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, in Africa, but her authority in these countries, is now but little more than nominal. The empire is distinguished into two great divisions, *Turkey in Europe* and *Turkey in Asia*.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is bounded N. by Hungary and Transylvania, and the Russian dominions, E. by the Black sea, the Bosphorus, sea of Marmora, Dardanelles, and Archipelago, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic, Austrian Dalmatia, and Croatia. Its form is an irregular oblong, extending in length from the northern point of Moldavia to the extremity of the Morea, about 870 miles. Sq. m., according to Hassel, 184,440; Malte-Brun, 192,500; Cannabich, 197,160; Edinburgh Gazetteer, 200,000. Pop., according to Hassel, between 7,000,000 & 8,000,000; Malte-Brun, 9,500,000; Edinburgh Gazetteer, 9,660,000. About one third of the whole population are Turks and Tartars, the rest are composed of various nations, but are mostly Christians of the Greek church. The relative proportions, as well as the total population, are computed differently, there being no official returns in Turkey. The statement in the Edinburgh Gazetteer is as follows:

Turks or Tartars	-	-	-	3,500,000
Greeks or Hellenists	-	-	-	2,600,000
Dalmatians	-	-	-	800,000
Arnauts or Albanians	-	-	-	750,000
Bulgarians	-	-	-	500,000
Servians	-	-	-	450,000
Moldavians and Walachians	-	-	-	400,000
Jews	-	-	-	300,000
Bosniacs or Bosnians	-	-	-	250,000
Rascians or Raitzians	-	-	-	80,000
Croats or Croatians	-	-	-	30,000
<i>Total</i>				9,660,000

The proportion of the Greek church and of Turks in several of the provinces, has been recently stated in the continental journals as follows:

	<i>Greek Ch.</i>	<i>Turks.</i>
Macedonia	- 724,000	241,000
Thessaly	- 579,000	89,000
Albania	- 691,000	365,000
Morea	- 300,000	35,000
Bulgaria	- 620,000	170,000
Walachia	- 360,000	18,000
Servia	- 780,000	160,000
Bosnia & dependencies	420,000	140,000
		4,474,000
		1,218,000

A statement from the *Novelles Annals des Voyages*, by a Modern Greek:

Greeks, or people speaking Modern Greek	-	-	-	4,000,000
People of Slavonian origin	-	-	-	3,000,000
Turks	-	-	-	2,000,000
Albanians	-	-	-	1,200,000
Walachians, Moldavians, &c.	-	-	-	1,200,000
				11,400,000

About three fourths of the Albanians are Mahometans, one third of the Slavonians, a few of the Walachians and Greeks: about one third of the whole population are Mahometans; the rest mostly of the Greek church.

Towns. The chief towns are Constantinople, the capital, Adrianople, Salonica, Buckharest, Sophia, Joannina, Filippopoli, Brahilow, Seræ, Belgrade, Larissa, and Silistria.

Revenue, &c. The revenue scarcely amounts 80,000,000 francs, though the pachas take from the people 4 or 5 times that amount—The army is stated at 400,000; of which 30, or 40,000 are Janissaries. The navy consists of 15 or 20 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 60 galleys. The vessels are manned chiefly by Greeks and Algerines. The principal dockyards are at Metelin, Stanchio, Sinob, and Constantinople.

Divisions. Turkey in Europe comprehends the ancient countries of Greece with its islands, in the south; Macedonia, Epirus, and Thrace, in the centre; Mæsia, part of Dacia, Pannonia, and Illyria, in the north. A division of more recent date, and the one currently used in maps, and books of travels and geography, is into the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Walachia, Moldavia, Servia, and Bosnia. But the Turkish civil division is into 2 beglerbeg-ships, Romania, or Rum-ili, and Bosnia, which are subdivided into 34 sangiacats. Some districts are not included in these divisions, as Constantinople and Adrianople, with their respective territories, Candia, and the islands in the Archipelago.

Government. The government is despotic. The emperor, who is styled sultan or grand seignior, is the sole fountain of honour and office, and has absolute power of life and death. Though unchecked by any representative body, he is virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran, by certain usages, and by the decisions of the ulema and mufti. The prime minister is called the grand vizier. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of 6 pachas of the first rank, but is now limited to the vizier, mufti, and kioga bey, who is lieutenant of the vizier. Other high officers are called in on extraordinary occasions. The ulema are a numerous body, combining the character of clergy and lawyers, and have at their head the grand mufti, who is the head religious establishment, and the second subject in the empire. A pacha of the first class, styled a pacha of three tails, has a right to punish capitally any subordinate functionary.—The court of the sultan is styled the Porte, or Ottoman Porte.

Religion, &c. The Turks are Mahometans of the sect of Omar. Polygamy is permitted, but seldom practised; but the rich are in the habit of keeping concubines. The personal appearance of the Turks is, in general, prepossessing. They are well proportioned, have dark eyes, and an aquiline nose. They have a slow and stately gait, a solemn air, are temperate in eating and drinking, hospitable and courageous, but their religion inspires them with contempt for those of a different creed. They are haughty, intolerant, and perfidious. The head of the Greek church is the patriarch of Constantinople, who is a person of great dignity, having numerous archbishops and bishops under him. A striking mark of Turkish hospitality is seen in the caravansaries, which are met with in almost every village. In these travellers may remain three days gratis.

Face of the country, &c. The surface of the north part is mostly level or moderately uneven; the middle and southern portions are greatly diversified with mountains. The Carpathian mountains lie on the north, farther to the south are the ancient Hæmus and Rhodope. In Greece are Pindus, Olympus, Parnassus, &c. In soil and climate the Turkish dominions are highly favoured. The soil produces wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, wine, fruits, &c., but is miserably cultivated.

Rivers, seas, & islands. In the northern part is the Danube with its branches, the Pruth, Sereth, Aluta, Save, and Morava. In the west are the Drino, Narenta, Viza, and Achelous; in the SE. the Merizza and Vardar. The lakes are not considerable, but the gulfs and bays are extremely numerous. Among the islands are Candia, Negropont, Stalimene, Syra, Tino, Andro, Santorin, Naxia, Milo, Myconi, &c. See *Greece, Romania, Thessaly, &c.*

History. The Turks are a Tartar nation from Asia. The earliest notice of them in history is about the year 800, when issuing from an obscure retreat they took possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Othman or Osman, who assumed the title of sultan, and established his empire at Prusa in Bithynia, about the year 1300. Adrianople was taken by them about 1360; and in 1452, under Mahomet II. they took Constantinople, and put an end to the eastern empire.

TURKEY IN ASIA is bounded N. by the Black sea and Asiatic Russia, E. by Asiatic Russia and Persia, S. by Arabia, and the Mediterranean, W. by the Mediterranean and the Archipelago. Sq. m., according to Pinkerton, 470,400; Hassel, 514,300; Malte-Brun, 531,300. Pop. estimated from 10, to 12,000,000; by Malte-Brun at 11,500,000; by Hassel at about 12,000,000; about one half Turks, the other half Greeks, Armenians, Turkmen, Arabians, Jews, Kurds, Syrians, Druses, Maronites, Gipsies, &c.

Divisions. The principal divisions or countries are Natolia, Syria including Palestine, Armenia, Diarbekir, Curdistan, & Irak Arabi, or Bagdad. See each. It is divided by the Turks into 17 pachalics: Anadoli or Natolia, Sivas, Trebisond, Konieh, Marasch, Adana, Kars, Van, Erzerum, Diarbekir, Ourfa, Mosul, Bagdad, Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, and Damascus. These are subdivided into sangiacats. The eastern parts scarcely own the supremacy of the Ottoman Porte. The government, in many parts, is in great disorder, and the mountain districts are occupied by a number of petty, independent, and warlike chieftains.

Cities. The principal cities are Aleppo, Damascus, Smyrna, Erzerum, Bagdad, Bursa, Tocat, Mosul, Diarbekir, Hamah, Aphiom-Karahissar, Bassora, Kiutaja, Angora, Amasia, and Guzel-hisar.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, Kizil-ermak, Meinder, and Sarabat.

Islands. The principal islands are Cyprus, Rhodes, Metelin, Samos, Scio, and Cos.

Face of the country. Natolia and Syria are greatly diversified with hills, mountains, and plains. Armenia is very mountainous. The country on the Euphrates and Tigris is mostly level; bordering on Arabia are extensive deserts. Some of the mountains are Ida, Olympus, Taurus, Lebanon, and Ararat.

Turkheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, on the Fecht; 3 W. Colmar. Pop. 1,934.

Turkheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 13 W. Mannheim. Pop. 3,100. At Philipshall, in the neighbourhood, are large salt mines.

Turkheim, Bavaria, at the confluence of Werlach and Flossoch; 23 S. by W. Augsburg. P. 1,000.

Turkheim, (Lower,) t. Wurt., on the Neckar, near Cronstadt. Pop. 1,588. *Upper Turkheim*, near it, has 700.

Turkey, t. Essex co. N. J.; on the Passaic; 14 NW. Amboy.

Turkey Fool, p-t. Somerset co. Pa. W. 184. Pop. 1,138.

Turkey Creek, r. S. C., which runs into Reedy river.

Turkey Point, point, near the north end of Chesapeake bay, Md., between the entrance of Elk and North-east rivers; 9 SE. Havre de Grace, 16 S. Elkton. Here the British army landed in August 1777, as they were advancing to Philadelphia.

Turkey Point, cape on N. coast of Lake Erie.

Turki, t. Hind., in Bahar; 31 WNW. Durbungah. Lon. 85. 33. E. Lat. 26. 18. N.

Turki, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 N. Termid.

Turkin, t. Russia, Caucasus, on the Caspian sea; 140 S. Astrachan. Lat. 44. 15. N.

Turlah, t. Hind., Cicacole; 25 E. Kimeddy.

Turlos, small isl. in the gulf of Engia, near NE. point of the island of Engia.

Turmeque, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 14 SSW. Tunja, 38 NE. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Turmero, t. Caraccas; 40 SW. Caraccas.

Turn, t. Walachia, at the conflux of the Alaut and the Danube; 24 S. Brancovani.

Turnacum, now Tournay.

Turnagain Arm, branch, N. part of Cook's inlet, extending E. from Point Possession.

Turnau, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 14 NE. Jung Buntzlau, 44 NNE. Prague. Lon. 15. 11. E. Lat. 53. 32. N. Pop. 2,761. It is the principal place in Bohemia for the traffic of precious stones.

Turndorf, t. Bavaria; 21 NNW. Amberg.

Turnavo, t. Thessaly, between the Peneus and Mount Olympus; 10 N. Larissa. Pop. 3,000. Greek bp. see.

Turneff Island, isl. in the bay of Honduras, about 20 miles long, and 10 broad, abounding in cocoa-nut trees, and much frequented by fishermen. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 17. 16. N.

Turner, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Androscoggin; 18 ENE. Paris, W. 599. Pop. 1,726.

Turness, cape on east coast of the island of Hoy. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 58. 41. N.

Turnhout, t. Neth., in Antwerp, capital of a district, built in 1212, by Henry IV. duke of Brabant; 18 SSE. Breda, 25 SSW. Bois-le-Duc, 24 E. by N. Antwerp. Pop. 10,827. It is well built, has the advantage of canal conveyance, and its chief industry consists in the manufacture of ticking. In 1596, the Comte de Varac,

general of the Spanish artillery, was defeated near this town by prince Maurice of Nassau. The quarter of Turnhout comprehends 15 villages.

Turnitz, or *Twardonice*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 30 SSE. Brunn.

Turnpike, p-v. Greenville co. S. C.; W. 530.

Turo, t. Naples, Bari; 22 SSW. Conversano.

Turobin, t. Poland, in Lublin, on a small lake; 28 SSE. Lublin. Pop. 1,300.

Turoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt; 12 SW. Assens, in the island of Funen.

Turok, mt. Persia, Chorasan; 15 S. Meschid.

Turon, s-p. Cochinchina, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 108. 6. E. Lat. 16. 9. N. The bay is deeply indented so as to afford shelter in some or other of its inlets from every blast of wind; the bottom is mud, and the anchorage safe with a smooth water throughout. This bay receives the river on which is situated the town of Faifo, the capital of the country. The town, in times of peace, has been the theatre of considerable trade, but is now little better than a village.

Turones, or *Turonus*, now *Tours*.

Turoot, t. Hind., Lahore; 25 SE. Jummo.

Turopyta, district, Croatia, lying along the Save; 10 miles long. Chief place, Upper Luckawatz.

Turpa Caleh, t. Armenia; 80 E. Erzerum. It is a considerable town.

Turpni, mt. Silesia, in Teschen; 4 E. Jablunkau.

Turpo, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 36 WNW. Guanica Velica.

Turrah, t. Hind., Guzerat, in Kakreze, subject to the chief Theraud. Lon. 71. 44. E. Lat. 23. 52. N. H. 2,500.

Turriff, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire, on the borders of Bamffshire, on the river Devron; 8 S. Bamff, 26 NNW. Aberdeen. Pop. 922; of the parish 2,227. It has a weekly market.

Turret Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 24. N.

Turrow, t. Hind., in Bahar; 26 SW. Arrah.

Turung, r. Asia, which empties itself into a lake, 18 S. Candahar.

Tursheez, t. Persia, in Chorasan, on the borders of the great salt desert; 160 WNW. Herat. The old city, called Sultanabad is small, but to this is added a new one in which the governor resides. Pop. of both about 20,000, among which are 100 Hindoo families. The principal export is iron. It trades in indigo, cloth, wool, rice, &c.

Tursi, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 24 S. Matera, 110 ESE. Naples. Lat. 40. 17. N. Bp. see.

Tursoska, t. Hungary; 16 N. Bolesko.

Turtala, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 45 N. Tornea.

Turterebes, t. Hungary; 14 NNE. Zatmar.

Turtle Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 56. S.

Turtle Bay, bay on S. coast of New Ireland. Dampier before called it *St. George's Bay*; and from Bougainville it obtained the name of *Praslin Bay*.

Turtle Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Monongahela, in Alleghany co. At the head of this creek Gen. Braddock was killed in 1755.

Turtle Inlet, channel between two small isl-

ands on the coast of New Jersey. Lon. 74. 47. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

Turtle Lake, U. S., one of the sources of the Mississippi; 20 or 30 E. La Beesh lake. It communicates with Cassina lake by Turtle river, which is about 40 miles long.

Turtle Lake, small lake of Canada. Lon. 71. 31. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

Turtle Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 51. E. Lat. 6. 35. S.

Turtle Point, cape on S. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 58. E. Lat. 7. 42. S.

Turtle Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific, surrounded by a reef of coral rocks. Lon. 117. 57. W. Lat. 19. 50. S.

Turtle Point, cape on the coast of West Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89. 4. W. Lat. 29. 54. N.

Turtle River, r. Georgia, which runs into the sea, Lon. 71. 40. W. Lat. 31. 12. N.

Turton, t. Eng., Lancashire; 6 S. Blackburn. Pop. 1,782.

Turtucaia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 34 SW. Dristra.

Turtura, t. Naples, Basilicata; 40 S. Potenza.

Turturano, t. Naples, Otranto; 5 S. Brindisi.

Turuchan, r. Russia, which rises from a lake, 84. 14. E. Lat. 67. 42. N., and runs into the Enisei, a little S. of Turuchansk.

Turuchansk, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Enisei, formerly called *Mangasea*; 724 NE. Tobolsk, 1,800 ENE. Petersburg. Lon. 88. 44. E. Lat. 65. 40. N. Pop. 1,002. The greatest part of it is enclosed within a small wooden fortification with 4 pieces of cannon; and in this stands the house of the governor or prefect, and the principal church; and without it are 2 other churches. Most of the inhabitants have always been Cosacs.

Turunga, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 24 N. Raypour.

Turuntus, now *Duina*.

Turza, now *Bousha*.

Turzec, t. Rus. Grodno; 24 E. Novogrodek.

Turzonza, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, on the side of a lake; 25 W. Mechoacan.

Tus, see *Meschid*.

Tusa, fortress on N. coast of Sicily; 8 SE. Cefalu.

Tusantlu, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan.

Tusby, t. Finland; 15 N. Helsingfors.

Tuscaloosa, co. Alabama. Pop. 8,229.

Tuscaloosa, p-t. & cap. Tuscaloosa co. Alabama, on the Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior river; at the head of navigation; 97 N. by W. Cahawba, 160 SSW. Huntsville, 320 N. Mobile. Lat. 33. 12. N. Pop. in 1821, about 700. This town was first settled in 1816-17, and contains a printing office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Methodists and 1 for Baptists, and 15 trading houses. The houses are generally built of round poles, and boards made by splitting pine logs. At the falls of the river at this place is an extensive bed of excellent fossil coal. Tuscaloosa is the Choctaw Indian name of Black Warrior.

TUSCANY, (an. *Etruria*), grand duchy, Italy, bounded N. by Modena and the States of the Church, E. by the States of the Church, SW. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan

or Tyrrhenean sea. Sq. m. 8,380. It includes Elba and some smaller islands. It is divided into 3 provinces, Florence, Pisa, and Sienna. Chief towns, Florence, the capital, Leghorn, the chief seaport, Sienna, Pisa, Arezzo, Cortona, and Piombino.

Population. The population was stated in 1803, at 1,058,931; in towns 211,695; in the country 847,236. Engaged in agriculture 901,110; in commerce and manufactures 81,661; in public affairs 50,000; military 4,000; religious 22,160. Pop. in 1810, 1,178,522.

Religion. There are about 16,000 Jews, the remainder are almost all Catholics. There are 3 archbishops, (of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna,) 16 bishops, 2,300 curates, 5,600 monks and nuns. Revenue of the church £1,575,000.

Government, &c. The government is monarchical, without any written constitution or representative body. The title of the sovereign is archduke of Austria and grand duke of Tuscany. The revenue is about \$3,063,000; expenditure \$3,125,000; the national debt \$22,000,000.—There are universities at Florence, Pisa, and Sienna. Florence is distinguished for the fine arts. The Tuscans have more activity and enterprise than most of their Italian neighbours.

Face of the country. The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and plains. The Apennines entering on the north, traverse the country in a SE. direction. In Tuscany their highest summits do not exceed 3,000 feet, sometimes bleak and sterile, but generally covered to the tops with vegetation and forests. The country is well watered by numerous streams; the most considerable are the Arno, Cambrone, and Chiana.

Climate, soil, productions, &c. The climate is generally pleasant and healthy, except the Marremma, a maritime district. The soil, for the most part, is a rich alluvial mould. The chief objects of culture are wheat, maize, beans, pease, and a variety of vegetables; also clover and other artificial grasses; vines, mulberries, olives, oranges, lemons, figs; and rice in the marshy parts. Sheep and cattle are numerous in the mountainous districts. There are mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver; also marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt. There are scarcely any large farms, but the land is divided into petty lots, and the culture takes place more commonly by the spade than the plough. Tuscany is no longer conspicuous in manufactures; the most important article is silk. The commerce is considerable, and carried on chiefly through the port of Leghorn.

Tuscarawas, name applied to the main branch of the Muskingum, above Coshocton.

Tuscarawas, county, Ohio. Pop. 8,328. Chief town, New Philadelphia.

Tuscarawas, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 735.

Tuscarora, Indian village, Niagara co. N. Y.; 2½ E. Lewistown. Pop. 300. A part of the Tuscaroras reside in Vernon. No. 314.

Tuscarora Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Juniatta, 12 SE. Lewistown.

Tuscarora, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 143.

Tuschama, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 28 NNW. Ilimsk.

Tuschamska, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 100 NW. Ilimsk.

Tuschger See, lake, Carinthia; 11 N. Millstatt.

Tuschnitz, t. Bavaria; 10 NE. Lichtenfels.

Tusculum, now *Frascati*.

Tuscia, see *Etruria*.

Tusgel, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 42 NW. Cogni.

Tusheti, t. Asia, in Daghestan; 80 S. Teflis.

Tushepah, Indians, N. America, E. of Clark's river. No. 430.

Tusis, t. Switz., Grisons, on the Rhine; 15 S. Coire, 20 N. Chiavenna. Lat. 46. 32. N.

Tuskar, small isl. in St. George's channel, about 5 miles from SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 52. 13. N.

Tuskau, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 6 NW. Teinitz.

Tuspa, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 25 NNE. Colima.

Tuspa, t. Mexico, in Puebla, at the mouth of the river so called; 140 SSE. Puebla.

Tuspa, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 98. W. Lat. 21. 28. N.

Tussey, mountains, Pennsylvania; 10 N. Huntingdon.

Tustla, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz; 100 SE. Vera Cruz.

Tutacarin, or *Tutucorin*, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 25 E. Palamcotta, 85 S. Madura. Here the Dutch have a factory.

Tutuna, see *Tolana*.

Tutary, t. Sweden, Smaland; 24 W. Wexio.

Tutbury, or *Tuttesbury*, or *Shutesbury*, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, on the Dove, market on Tuesday; 5 NW. Burton, 135 NW. London. Lon. 1. 41. W. Lat. 52. 51. N. Pop. 1,235. Here was formerly a castle, demolished by Henry III. This castle was afterwards rebuilt, and in the reign of Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots was placed here.

Tuteserai, t. Lahore; 14 ESE. Sultanpour.

Tuticorin, t. Carnatic, in Tinnevely, with a pearl fishery. Lon. 78. 23. E. Lat. 8. 54. N.

Tutnal, t. Eng., in Warwickshire; 2 ESE. Broomsgrove. Pop. 342.

Tutling, t. Bavaria; 10 N. Passau.

Tulova, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Birlat, 4 S. Birlat, in the province of Moldavia.

Tutlingen, see *Duttlingen*.

Tutti, t. Bengal; 13 NNE. Burwa.

Tuttum, t. Bundelcund; 20 NE. Chatterpour.

Tutuaca, t. Mexico; 100 E. Riochico.

Tutura, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 160 N. Irkutsk, 200 SSW. Kirensk.

Tuturano, t. Naples, Otranto; 6 SSE. Brindisi.

Tuue, lake, Norway, about 20 miles in circumference; 52 Christiansand.

Tuxal, t. Hind., Sirhind; 60 NNE. Sirhind.

Tuxford, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire, market on Monday; 15 N. Nottingham, 137 N. London. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 841.

Tuxtla, v. Mexico, in Vera Cruz. Near it is a powerful volcano of the same name, the noise of whose eruptions has been heard at the distance of 57 leagues.

Tuy, t. Spain, in Galicia, situated on a mountain, near N. side of the Minho, opposite to Valença, in Portugal; 40 SW. Orensee, 50 S. Compostella. Lon. 8. 37. W. Lat. 42. 3. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. It is fortified, and is one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Portugal.

Tuy, r. S. A., in Venezuela, which runs into the Atlantic, 30 leagues E. Guayra. It waters a

productive country, is navigable, and serves for the transportation of cocoa, and other produce.

Tuyu, country, S. A., in Patagonia, S. of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Tuz-Kurma, t. Kurdistan; 50 SSW. Sherezur.

Tuzla, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, situated at the western extremity of a lake, to which it gives name; 28 N. Konieh. The lake, (an. *Tatta*,) is 36 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth.

Tuzla, t. Natolia; 24 E. Constantinople.

Twager, t. Sweden, in Halland; 28 NNW. Halmstad.

Twan, (*Great and Little*,) two towns, Switz., Bern, on lake Bienne; 5 WSW. Bienne.

Twarsimirka, t. Silesia, Oels; 6 NE. Militsch.

Twardonice, see *Turnitz*.

Twat, see *Tuat*.

Tweda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 42 NNW. Calmar.

Tweds, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 4 N. Christiansand.

Tweed, (an *Alaunus*,) r. Scot., which rises in the S. part of Peeblesshire, about 6 N. Moffat, in Dumfries, passes by or near to Peebles, Galashiels, Melrose, Kelso, Coldstream, from near which place it forms the boundary line between England and Scotland, and runs into the German sea, at Berwick.

Tweeddale, see *Peeblesshire*.

Tweedmouth, s-p. & parish, Eng., in Durham, separated only by the Tweed from Berwick. Pop. 3,917.

Twelve Apostles, number of small islands at W. extremity of the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, between Cape Pillar and Cape Deseada.

Twelve Isles, or *Twelve Apostles*, islands on S. side of lake Superior.

Twelve Mile Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Saluda, Lon. 81. 16. W. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Twelve Pins, range of mountains, Ireland, in Galway; 32 WNW. Galway.

Twente, district, Neth., Overissel, of which Oldenzel is the capital.

Twenty-Four Rajahs, district, Hind., between Lat. 28. and 30. N., now subject to Nepaul and the British.

Twenty-Four Pergunnas, district, Bengal, adjoining the southern limit of Calcutta. Chief towns, Fulta, and Beninapore.

Twenty Mile Creek, branch of the Tombigbee, in Mississippi.

Twenty-Two Rajahs, district, Hind., now subject to Nepaul and the British.

Twer, see *Tver*.

Twickenham, v. Eng., in Middlesex, on the Thames; 11 WSW. London. Pop. 3,757. This was the favourite residence of Alexander Pope, who lies buried in the church.

Twiggs, co. SW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 3,405; slaves 642. Pop. in 1820, 10,640.

Twightwees, Indians, Ohio, near the Miami.

Twin, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 865.

Twin, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,512.

Twin, t. Drake co. Ohio. Pop. 228.

Twin, (*North*,) isl. in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Twin, (*South*,) isl. in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 36. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Twins, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 3. E. Lat. 9. 18. N.

Twins, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 122. 33. E. Lat. 8. 2. S.

Twiste, r. Ger., which runs into Erpe, near Valckmarsen, in Westphalia.

Twizel, v. & castle, Eng., Northumberland; 8 S. Morpeth.

Two Brothers, two small islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 105. 48. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Two Brothers, two small islands, in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 13. E. Lat. 1. 32. S.

Two Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, 27 m. from E. point of Madura. Lon. 114. 43. E. Lat. 6. 50. S.

Two Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 22. E. Lat. 4. 40. S.

Two Brothers, two small islands in Cook's straits, near NE. coast of S. island of New Zealand. Lon. 184. 35. E. Lat. 40. 5. S.

Two Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. 4. E. Lat. 4. 10. S.

Two Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, between Borneo and the continent of Asia. Lon. 109. 24. E. Lat. 9. 10. S.

Twohead Island, small isl. near S. coast of Ireland, county of Kerry; 1 W. Lamb's-Head.

Two-Headed Point, cape on SW. coast of the island of Kodiak, in the N. Pacific ocean, composing a small island which terminates to the NE. by a low flat rocky point. Lon. 207. 5. E. Lat. 56. 54. N.

Two Hills, small isl. among the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 160. 53. E. Lat. 17. 15. S.

Two Hill Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 11. 27. N.

Two Keys, two small islands in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 52. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Two Lick Creek, r. Indiana co. Pa., which runs S. into the Conemaugh.

Two Saddle Islands, isl. in the Archipelago, 4 m. long, and 2 broad. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Two Sisters, two small islands, E. Indian sea, covered with wood, and surrounded by a reef of coral rocks. Lon. 106. 12. E. Lat. 5. S.

Two Sisters, two small islands in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 11. 17. N.

Two Spots, small islands in the bay of Honduras, surrounded with rocks. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Two Thousand Mile Creek, r. N. A., which flows into the Missouri, 2,000 above the Mississippi.

Twunt, t. Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, defended by a fort; 30 NW. Tremecen. Lon. 1. 2. W. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Twuytghoorn, v. Holland; 7 N. Alcmaer. In 1299, it was taken by the British.

Tyacul, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 S. Colar.

Tyahtatooa Bay, bay on the coast of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich islands. Lon. 203. 54. E. Lat. 19. 37. N.

Tyana, see *Ketch-hissar*.

Tyana, t. A. Turkey, Natolia ; 25 SW. Sis.

Tybee, isl. near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah. A light house 80 feet high, stands on this island, in Lon. 81. 10. W. Lat. 32. N.

Tybein, see *Duino*.

Tyber, see *Tiber*.

Tydal, see *Ruden*.

Tye, r. Virginia, which runs into James river, Lon. 79. 8. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Tyemochete, r. Ohio, which runs into the Sandusky, 12 m. below Upper Sandusky.

Tyer, r. S. C., which runs into the Congaree, Lon. 81. 45. W. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Tyfory, small isl. in the E. Indian sea ; 45 W. Gilolo. Lon. 126. 28. E. Lat. 1. 6. N.

Tygart's Valley River, r. Va., which flows through Randolph co., and unites with Buchanan river.

Tyger, S. C., who runs SE. and unites with Broad river, 5 m. above the Ennoree.

Tyger's Creek, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 276 W. the Mississippi.

Tyger's Point, cape, Asia, on SW. coast of Ava, at the mouth of Persaim. Lon. 94. 45. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Tyger's Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 83. W. Lat. 38. 22. N.

Tyger's Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. Lon. 107. 45. E. Lat. 10. 47. N.

Tyger's Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 106. 13. E. Lat. 16. 51. N.

Tyger's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Amapalla. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Tyger's Islands, cluster of small islands and shoals in the E. Indian sea ; 30 E. the island of Saleyer.

Ty Gwyn, v. South Wales, in Caermarthen-shire ; 5 W. St. Clare. Here Howel Dha, first monarch of all Wales, had a palace ; and in the year 942, a council was held, to form a body of laws. On this spot a Cistercian monastery was founded, called *Whetsand Abbey*.

Tykoczyn, t. Russia, in Bialystock, on the Narew ; 28 NNW. Bielsk. Pop. 2,783. In 1705, Augustus II. instituted the order of the White Eagle, in this town.

Tyler, co. in NW. part of Va., formed in 1814, from a part of Ohio county. Pop. 2,314.

Tylers, (*Great*), small island in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 27. 12. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Tylers, (*Little*), small island in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 59. 48. N.

Tylsen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Magdeburg, on the Dichme ; 5 SW. Salzwedel.

Tylydan, r. on the S. coast of Java which runs into the sea, Lon. 108. 47. E. Lat. 7. 38. S.

Tymara, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 25 E. Chuta Nagpour.

Tynan, v. Ireland, in Armagh ; 65 NNW. Dublin.

Tyne, r. Scotland, which rises a few miles S. Dalkeith, crosses the county of Haddington, and runs into the German sea, Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 56. 2. N.

Tyngsborough, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on

W. side of the Merrimack, and NW. side of Chelmsford ; 28 NW. Boston, W. 468. Pop. 808. Here is a grammar school. Large quantities of beautiful stone for building, are obtained in this town and Chelmsford, and conveyed down Middlesex canal to Boston.

Tyne, or *Tine*, (an. *Tina*, & *Vedra*), r. Eng., Northumberland, consisting of 2 branches, North and South Tyne. The former rises on the borders of Scotland, the latter behind Crossfell. The two branches unite a little above Hexham, and form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and Shields, enters the German ocean, at Tynemouth. It is navigable for vessels of 300 or 400 tons to Newcastle.

Tynemouth, v. & township, Eng., Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, 1 mile below North Shields ; 9 E. Newcastle, 286 N. London. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 55. 2. N. Pop. in 1811, 5,834 ; in 1821, 9,454. It is chiefly noted for its ancient castle and priory, situated on a high rock, inaccessible from the sea, now exhibiting extensive and venerable ruins. Tynemouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in the winter, but is much resorted to for sea bathing in the summer.

Tyoga, see *Tioga*.

Tyniecz, or *Tynez*, t. Austrian Poland, on the Vistula ; 5 SW. Cracow.

Typha, harbour on the coast of China, at the entrance of the river of Canton, formed by several islands. Lon. of the anchoring place, 113. 44. E. Lat. 22. 9. N.

Tyra, r. Ger., which runs into the Kelm, 1 W. Kelbra, in Schwartzburg.

Tyran, or *Tyron*, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 34. 28. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

Tyras, now *Dniester*.

Tyrawley's Point, SW. extremity of Trevanion's island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 162. 41. E. Lat. 10. 48. S.

Tyre, or *Tyrus*, now *Sur*, and *Ormus*.

Tyresio, s-p. Sweden, in Sudermannland ; 9 SE. Stockholm.

Tyri, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus ; 15 NW. Christiania.

Tyringham, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. ; 14 SSE. Lenox, 116 W. Boston, W. 392. P. 1,689.

Tyrinx, now *Vathia*.

Tyrinthus, ancient town, Peloponnesus, built before the period of authentic history. The walls of the citadel are 25 ft. thick, & being composed of solid blocks of stone, are nearly perfect. The space enclosed is 550 yards long, and 80 wide.

Tyrnau, see *Tirnau*.

Tyrnau, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 14 NW. Olmutz.

Tyrnstein, see *Diernstein*.

Tyrnitz, see *Dyrnitz*.

Tyrol, (an. *Terioli*), citadel, which gives name to the Tyrol ; 1 N. Meran, 30 N. Trent. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

TYROL, called also *Upper Austria*, pr. Austrian empire, bounded N. by Bavaria, E. by the archduchy of Austria and Carinthia, S. by Austrian Italy, and W. by Switzerland. Sq. m. 11,033. Pop. 717,542. H. 99,800. It is divided into 7 circles, Upper Inthal, Lower Inthal, Pustertal, Voralberg, Adige, Italian confines of

Trent, and Italian confines of Roveredo.—The principal towns are Inspruck, the capital, Roveredo, Trent, Schwatz, Bolzano, Imbst, Brauneck, Bregentz, Ala, Hall, and Pergina.

Face of the country, &c. Of all the countries in Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous. The Tyrolese Alps extend through the country. Some of the most remarkable summits are Ortler, Glockner, and Brenner. Tyrol resembles Switzerland; the valleys and lakes are less extensive; the cascades less numerous; but there is the same sublime scenery; similar lofty and perpendicular mountains, covered with perpetual snow and ice; the same contrast of the beautiful and terrific; of vineyards and wastes; of uninhabited summits, and populous valleys. No country contains a more romantic road than that over Mount Brenner, along the Adige. The climate, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold.

Productions, &c. Among the productions are corn, wine, silk, hemp, flax, and tobacco. The quantity of corn is not sufficient for the inhabitants; in many parts the raising of cattle is the principal employment. Almost all kinds of minerals have been found, but the only mines that have been worked to advantage, are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. There are no less than 60 mineral springs in the country.

Inhabitants. The Tyrolese are characterised by their domestic affections, sincerity of character, unostentatious manners, frugal mode of living, and attachment to their country. They are credulous and superstitious. The inhabitants of the towns are more polished, and those on the southern borders partake of the character of their Italian neighbours. The language of the Tyrolese is for the most part German. Tyrol, in official papers, bears only the title of county; it has a representative body consisting of 4 orders. It formed a part of the ancient *Rhetia*.

Tyrone, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 840.

Tyrone, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 2,236.

Tyrone, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 813.

Tyrone, t. Fayette co. Pa., on NW. side of the Youghiogeny; 15 N. Union. Pop. 1,058.

Tyrone, co. Ireland, in Ulster, bounded NE. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, SE. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, SW. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, and about 28,700 inhabitants; about 43 miles in its greatest length, from NW. to SE., and from 10 to 33 in breadth. The soil varies exceedingly; in some parts it is rich and fertile, in some rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. Three members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county and one for Dungannon.

Tyroot, circar, Hind., in the subah of Bahar, bounded N. by Morung, E. by Purneah, S. by Boglipour, SW. by Hajypour, and W. by Bettiah. Durbungah is the capital.

Tyrrel, co. E. side of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 3,364; slaves 910. Pop. in 1820, 4,319. Chief town, Columbia.

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Tyrrel's Bay, bay on S. coast of St. Vincent; 2 E. Kingstown.

Tyrrhene Sea, or *Tuscan Sea*, that part of the Mediterranean which washes SW. coast of Italy.

Tyrvis, t. Finland; 35 ESE. Biorneborg.

Tyserra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 S. Doesa.

Tysmenica, t. Aust. Galicia, in Stanislowow. Pop. 3,000.

Tysnasoe, small isl. in the N. sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. N.

Tysted, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on a river, which runs into the Lymford gulf; 40 W. Aalborg. Lat. 57. 3. N.

Tzaganuskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 48 SSW. Selenginsk.

Tzagonia, district in S. part of the Morea, between Misitra and Cape Malio.

Tzamameni, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 40 SE. Marasch.

Tzana, see *Dembea*.

Tzarevapor, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tobol; 28 SE. Okunevsk. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Tzaverokokchaisk, t. Russia, Kazan; 63 NW. Kazan. Lon. 47. 54. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Tzarevosangursk, t. Russia, in Viatka; 100 SW. Viatka. Lon. 47. 54. E. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Tzari, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 95 SE. Teflis.

Tzaritzin, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga, defended by a ditch and rampart, with artillery and a considerable garrison; 180 S. Saratov, 378 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 44. 34. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Tzekinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 100 WSW. Selenginsk.

Tzepheth, see *Safad*.

Tzerimish, horde of Tartars, pretty numerous in the neighbourhood of Kazan.

Tzerna, r. Romania, which runs into the Mariza, near Tzernitz.

Tzernitz, t. Eu. Turkey, Romania, near the Tzerna; 32 NNE. Adrianople.

Tzervinka, see *Zervinka*.

Tziechanow, see *Ciechanow*.

Tschoppau, see *Tschoppau*.

Tziegeno, t. Croatia; 10 SE. Creutz.

Tzikirskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 120 WSW. Selenginsk.

Tzilei, t. Walachia, on the Danube; 20 W. Nicopoli.

Tzimlianka, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 116 ENE. Azoph.

Tzintzontzan, t. Mexico, in Valladolid. Pop. 2,500.

Tziourly, see *Tsorlii*.

Tzivilsk, t. Rus. Kazan; 56 W. Kazan.

Tzna, r. Russia, which rises 20 S. Tambov, and runs into the Mokscha, 20 NW. Temnikov.

Tzulimm, or *Tchulimm*, r. A. Russia, in Koliwan, which flows through a desolate region, & joins the Enisei.

Tzuruchatu, (*Staroi*), t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argunia, on the borders of China; 160 SE. Nertchinsk. Lon. 119. 32. E. Lat. 49. 18. N. This is one of the towns in which a private trade is carried on between the Russians and the Chinese. It has a small garrison.

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UABE, see *Hilaui*.

Uaighmor, hill, Scot., Perthshire, parish of Kilmadock; remarkable for a large cave.

Ubamba, t. Brazil, near the coast of the Atlantic; 80 SW. Rio Janeiro.

Ubale, t. New Grenada, capital of a district of the same name; 29 NNW. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Ubatuba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 23. 20. S.

Ubatuba, t. Brazil, in San Vincent, on a neck of land, opposite to the island of Puercos.

Ubaye, r. France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

Ubeda, city, Spain, in Jaen; 3 NE. Jaen, 47 N. Grenada. Lon. 3. 17. W. Lat. 38. 3. N. Pop. 16,000. It contains 11 churches, 8 religious houses, a large hospital, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs. It is an ancient town, situated on a hill, in a finely diversified and fertile country.

Ubenitz, t. Bohemia, Prachatitz; 7 E. Prachatitz.

Ubere, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 15 SW. Skara.

Uberlingen, t. Baden; 7 N. Constance, 22 NW. Lindau. Pop. 2,398. It is situated on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Constance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of so many stone quarries. It has an active trade with Switzerland. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Ubersko, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 10 ENE. Chrudim.

Ubi, or *Uby*, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia; about 21 m. in circ., with plenty of wood and good water. Lon. 105. 56. E. Lat. 8. 26. N.

Ubigau, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 6 NW. Liebenwerda, 28 SE. Wittenberg. Pop. 550.

Ubni, t. Walachia; 10 N. Viddin.

Uboa, t. on W. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 16. 57. N.

Ubraye, t. France, in Lower Alps; 9 NE. Castellane.

Ubrilen, t. Arabian Irak; 5 SE. Bassora.

Uzaguen, or *Usaquen*, t. New Grenada; 11 NE. Santa Fe de Bogota. It was a city of the Indians, but is now almost in a state of ruins.

Ucanno, t. Portugal, in Beira; 2 N. Lamego.

Ucayale, or *Ycayale*, r. S. A., formed by the union of the Apurimac and Ene, in Lat. 10. 50. S. It pursues a northerly course to Lat. 4. 25. S.,

UDA

where it joins the Marañon, near St. Joachim de Omaguas, and then takes the name of Amazonas. It is a large and navigable river, having a course of upwards of 600 miles. It receives many large rivers, as the Beni, Lauricocha, or Tunguragua, Madera, Negro, &c.

Uchendge, t. Georgia, & chief place of a district, situated E. of Teflis.

Uchinchir, one of the small Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 153. 44. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Uchkilissa, t. Persian Armenia; 18 NW. Erivan.

Ucht, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Aland, near Osterburg.

Uchte, t. Han., in Hoya; 15 SW. Nienburg, 35 W. by N. Hanover. Pop. 1,289.

Ucker, r. Pomerania, which empties itself into the Frische Haff, 1 N. Uckermunde.

Uckeradt, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, Cologne. Pop. 2,100.

Ucker Mark, formerly a division of Brandenburg, bordering on Pomerania, lying between the Oder and Mecklenburg; now forming the NE. part of the government of Potsdam. Pop. about 90,000. Sq. m. 1,314. Chief town, Prenzlau.

Ucker See, lake, Brandenburg, 9 miles long, and 1 broad, situated S. of Prenzlau.

Uckermunde, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the Ucker, near its entrance into the Frische Haff; 15 SE. Anclam, 29 NNW. Old Stettin. Pop. 2,071. It was surrounded with walls in 1790. It has good fisheries, pastures, & woods.

Ucles, t. Spain, New Castile; 20 SW. Huete. Pop. 1,000. In 1108, a battle was fought near this place between the Christians & the Moors, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

Uco, t. Buenos Ayres, in Mendoza; 70 S. Mendoza.

Uco, t. Chili; 9 ESE. St. Yago.

Ueria, t. Sicily, Demona; 8 WSW. Pati.

Uda, r. Rus., which runs into the Velika, 12 NW. Onegka, in Pskov.

Uda, r. Rus., which joins the Tchiuna, Lon. 99. 22. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Uda, r. Russia, which runs into the Selenga, near Verch Udinsk.

Uda, r. Russia, which runs into the sea of Ochotsk, Lon. 136. 44. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Udassa, t. Goondwana; 12 NW. Nagpour.

Udawanaganur, t. Bahar; 5 SSW. Arrah.

- Udeampour*, t. Hind.; 15 E. Cochin.
- Udden*, t. Arabia, Yemen; 44 ESE. Zebid.
- Uddevalla*, s-p. Sweden, Bahus, with a strong fort and convenient harbour; 40 E. Gottenburg, 205 WSW. Stockholm. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 58. 21. N. Pop. 3,550. It is tolerably well built of wood, has a convenient harbour, & has a trade in wood, iron, and fish, particularly salted herrings.
- Uddingstone*, v. Scot., in Lanark; 7 SE. Glasgow.
- Udebode*, t. Ceylon; 60 S. Candi.
- Udeggherry*, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 28 NW. Cuddapa, 43 NW. Nellore. Lat. 14. 43. N.
- Udenheim*, now *Philipsburg*.
- Udenhout*, v. Neth., in North Brabant; 15 E. Breda. Pop. 1,700.
- Uderipconda*, t. Mysore; 20 NW. Anantpour.
- Uderwangen*, t. Prussia; 12 SSE. Konigsberg.
- Udi*, t. Egypt; 10 N. Atfieh.
- Udjarma*, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 24 E. Teflis.
- Udina*, delegation, Aust. Italy, government of Venice, comprising the most of the former Venetian Friuli. Pop. 268,874. Sq. m. 2,857.
- Udina*, (an. *Vedinum*), t. Aust. Italy, government of Venice, capital of a government of the same name, formerly capital of Friuli, on the Lisonzo and canal of Roja, 19 miles from the sea; 35 NW. Trieste, 54 NNE. Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 46. 3. N. Pop. 16,348. Abp. see. It is 4 miles in circuit, well built, and contains a cathedral, several churches, 18 convents, a lyceum, and a college for the study of the law. The chief trade is in silk, also woollen stuffs & liquors. It was erected into a see of an archbishop after the suppression of the patriarchate of Udina.
- Udinsk*, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the river Uda; 260 NW. Irkutsk, 600 E. Kolivan. Lon. 98. 50. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.
- Udinsk*, (*Verchnei*), t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Selenga; 88 E. Irkutsk, 1,028 E. Kolivan. Lon. 107. 20. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.
- Udinska*, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, at the conflux of the Uda and the Angara; 140 WNW. Irkutsk. Lon. 103. 14. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.
- Udinska*, (*Nov*), t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Uda; 24 SE. Udinska.
- Udipu*, t. Hind., in Canara, on a small river, 3 miles from the sea, and contains 300 houses and 3 Hindoo temples. Lon. 74. 48. E. Lat. 13. 16. N.
- Udo*, t. Japan, in Nippon; 60 WNW. Jedo.
- Udo*, t. Japan, in Ximo. Lon. 132. 30. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.
- Udrigill Head*, cape, Scot., on W. coast of Ross. Lon. 5. 31. W. Lat. 57. 54. N.
- Udsi*, t. Japan, in Nippon; 15 SW. Meaco.
- Udskoi*, t. Rus. Irkutsk, on the Uda; 1,100 ENE. Irkutsk, 2,140 ESE. Tobolsk.
- Udstein*, small isl. near the coast of Norway; 9 NW. Stavanger.
- Uduar*, t. Ceylon; 26 SSE. Columbo.
- Udvarhely*, or *Odderhallen*, district, Transylvania, in the land of Szeklers, watered by the Great Kokel. Pop. 40,000. Sq. m. 1,080. The surface is mountainous; the climate temperate; the products, corn, cattle, wood, iron, &c.
- Udvarhely*, t. Transylvania, capital of the above district, on the Great Kokel; 22 ENE. Schoesburg, 70 SE. Clausenburg. Pop. 6,000. It contains a Cath. gymnasium, a Ref. college, and has large tanneries and considerable trade in honey and tobacco.
- Udumnaevskoi*, fort, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 88 SW. Nertchinsk.
- Ueberau*, t. Ger. Hesse Darmstadt; 6 SE. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,173.
- Uetersen*, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Pinna; 15 NW. Hamburg. Pop. 2,000.
- Uffenheim*, t. Bav. Rezat; 18 SSE. Wurzburg, 29 NNE. Anspach. Pop. 1,800.
- Uffiniac*, t. France, in North Coasts; 3 SE. St. Brieuc, 6 WNW. Lamballe.
- Ufholz*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 13 NNW. Altkirch, 17 SSW. Colmar.
- Uflen*, or *Ufeln*, t. Ger. Lippe Detmold; 15 SSW. Minden. Pop. 1,300.
- Ufnau*, isl. Switz., in the lake of Zurich, about a mile in circumference.
- Ufter Gesten*, mt. Switz., Berne; 23 S. Thun.
- Ufverso*, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 20. E. Lat. 60. 7. N.
- Ugara*, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 7 W. Tocat.
- Ugento*, t. Naples, in Otranto; 12 SE. Gallipoli, 16 SW. Otranto. Bp. see.
- Ugger-zehm*, t. Courland, in the gulf of Riga; 33 ENE. Goldingen.
- Uggiate*, t. Italy; 5 W. Como.
- Ugglibo*, t. Sweden, in Gestricia, on a lake; 16 NW. Gefle.
- Ugh*, t. Hungary, near the Theisse; 32 N. Zegedin, 67 SW. Debreczin.
- Ugie*, r. Scot., which runs into the German sea, 1 m. N. Peterhead.
- Ugines*, t. Savoy; 20 ESE. Chambery. P. 207.
- Ugliani*, t. Piedmont; 9 N. Ivrea, 16 ESE. Aosta.
- Ugliano*, small rocky isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 3 W. Zara. Lon. 15. 16. E. Lat. 40. 18. N. The inhabitants suffer considerably from the want of fresh water. Illyrian snails, esteemed by the Romans as one of the most delicate luxuries of their table, abound here.
- Uglitsch*, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl, on the Volga; 60 W. Jaroslavl. Lon. 38. 22. E. Lat. 57. 30. N. Pop. 5,362. H. 1,075. At this place the young prince Demetrius, son of the czar Ivan Vasiliowitz, was murdered by order of his brother-in-law Boris, during a confusion caused by setting the town on fire. The principal trade is in leather, soap, and paper.
- Uglum*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 16 S. Uddevalla.
- Ugocs*, or *Ugotsca*, co. Hungary, watered by the Theiss. Pop. 34,392. It is hilly & barren. Chief town, Nagy-Szolos.
- Ugod*, t. Hungary; 14 NW. Stuhl Weissenburg.
- Ugogna*, see *Vogogna*.
- Ugrocs*, t. Hungary; 16 N. Topoltzan.
- Uherce*, t. Aust. Galicia; 64 SW. Lemberg.
- Uhlfeld*, t. Bavaria; 19 NW. Nuremberg.
- Uhrt*, see *Aurith*.
- Uhrtshuta*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 10 SW. Olmutz. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 49. 23. N.
- Uhyst*, t. Sax. Lusatia, on the Spree. P. 670. Here is a Moravian pedagogium.
- Ui*, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, near Malanova, in Tobolsk.

Ujadinskoe Yasaschnoe, t. Rus. Irkutskoi, on the Indigirda; 148 NNE. Zashiversk. Lon. 132. 14. E. Lat. 68. 40. N.

Ujbanja, or *Konigsberg*, t. Hungary, on the Gran; 60 NNW. Buda. Pop. 3,772.

Ujheli, or *Satorallya*, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Zemplin, on the Ronya; 27 SSE. Caschau, 21 NNE. Tokay. Pop. 6,527. It has a Catholic gymnasium, and is celebrated for its wine, produced in the neighbouring hill of Magoshegy. In the town and environs are 300 caverns, used as cellars.

Ujest, or *Oyest*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 14 WNW. Gleiwitz, 24 SE. Oppeln. Pop. 1,076.

Uimarsuch, isl. near the coast of E. Greenland. Lon. 45. 45. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Uist, (*North*), one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 16 miles from E. to W., & 14, where widest, from N. to S., but of very irregular form, and dreary, cheerless aspect; 15 m. W. the island of Skye. Lon. 7. W. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 4,021. Sq. m. 118.

Uist, (*South*), one of the Western Islands of Scotland; about 20 W. Skye; about 20 m. from N. to S., and from 4 to 9 wide. This island is of an oblong form, separated from the island of North Uist. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 57. 12. N. Pop. 5,500. Sq. m. 127.

Ujon, t. Persia, Chusistan; 35 WNW. Estachar.

Uithagen, t. S. Africa; 9 m. Bethelsdorp.

Ujum Ragah Point, cape on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 81. E. Lat. 4. 58. N.

Uk, r. Russia, which runs into the Uda, 16 N. Udinsk.

Ukde, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 8 S. Abu-Arisch.

Ukeley, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Rega, near Plate.

Ukenskoï, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtisch and the Oby; 196 N. Tobolsk. Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Ukikitscha, r. Rus. Irkutsk, which runs into the Olenok, Lon. 117. 21. E. Lat. 69. 20. N.

Ukinskoï, t. Rus., in Kamtchatka; 80 N. Niznei Kamtchatskoï. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Ukinskoï, cape, Russia, on E. coast of Kamtchatka; 60 NE. Udinkoï. Lon. 162. E. Lat. 58. 36. N.

Ukipen, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, so called by the Russians, probably the same with that called Sledge island by Capt. Cook. Lon. 211. E. Lat. 64. 22. N.

Ukkass, t. Algiers; 10 W. Tipsa.

Ukli Karagaïskaia, fortress, Russia, in Orenburg; 56 W. Troitsk.

Ukraine, i. e. *The Frontier*, an extensive country in SE. part of Russian Poland, now forming the Russian governments of Kiev, Podolia, Charkov, and Poltava; lying between Lat. 48. & 52. N. It is watered by the Dnieper which intersects it in a winding course from N. to S. The chief town of Ukraine is Kiev; the chief outlet for its exports is Odessa. The surface is generally level; and it is one of the most fertile parts of Europe, producing abundance of wheat, oats, barley, &c., fruits, and excellent pasture. In this country the heat of summer and cold of winter are intense.

Uksa, t. Russia, in Viborg; 44 N. Serdopol.

Uksa, r. Russia, which runs into lake Lagod 40 NW. Olonetz.

Ulak, mt. Bosnia; 20 SSW. Zwornick.

Ulamirska, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 48 ESE. Yalutorovsk.

Ulai, see *Karasu*.

Ulaun, t. Bengal; 45 WNW. Ramgur.

Ulbach, r. Baden, which runs into the Elzach, 4 NW. Elzach.

Ulbo, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; 4 W. Pago.

Ulcami, or *Ulcumi*, km. Africa, on the coast of Guinea, N. of Ardra.

Ulchunskoi, (*Niznei*), t. & fort, Russia, on the Amur; 56 SSW. Doroninsk.

Ulchunskoi, (*Verchnei*), fort, Russia, on the Amur, on the borders of China; 100 SW. Doroninsk.

Ulea, or *Uleaborg*, s-p. Finland, capital of a circle; 320 N. Abo. Lon. 25. 23. E. Lat. 65. 40. N. Pop. 3,345. It is situated in a peninsula, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. It was built in 1610, and is the largest town in East Bothnia. It has strait and long streets, a good school, a commodious harbour, and a fine salmon fishery, and exports tar, pitch, fish, and butter.

Ulea, r. Finland, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, Lon. 25. 22. E. Lat. 65. 2. N.

Ulees Bay, see *Aguada de St. Brass*.

Uley, v. & parish, Eng., in Gloucestershire; 2 E. Dursley, 105 W. London. Pop. 1,912.

Uley, t. Spain, Grenada; 10 W. Vera.

Ulfa, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 15 ESE. Giessen. Pop. 838.

Ulfen, s-p. Sweden, in Angermanland, in the gulf of Bothnia; 25 NNE. Hernosand.

Ulfen, t. Hesse-Cassel; 28 ESE. Cassel.

Ulfon, (*North & South*), two small islands on W. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 27. E. Lat. 63. 2. N.

Ulfshy, t. Finland; 5 SSE. Biorneborg.

Uliarus, now *Oleron*.

Ulietea, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. On the E. and W. coasts of this island are some good harbours. The land is hilly, broken, and irregular, except on the sea coast; yet the hills are green and pleasant, and in many parts abound with wood. The productions and manners of the inhabitants are similar to those of Otaheite. The S. extremity lies in Lon. 181. 20. W. Lat. 16. 55. S.

Ulieter, or *Flie Stroom*, road in N. part of Zuyder Zee, near the coast of Friesland.

Ulkanskaia, t. Rus., Irkutsk; 60 S. Kirensk.

Ulkogrunne, three small islands on E. side of the gulf Bothnia. Lon. 24. 14. E. Lat. 65. 24. N.

Ulkokalla, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 31. E. Lat. 64. 22. N.

Ulla, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Ullapool, s-p. Scot., in Ross-shire situated at the mouth of a river which runs into Loch Broom. Lon. 5. 1. W. Lat. 57. 52. N. Pop. 400. It was founded in 1788, and is advantageously situated for fishing or commerce. The roadstead is safe and convenient for any number of vessels; and there is a good quay where goods may be loaded or unloaded with the greatest ease.

Ullared, t. Sweden, in Halland; 30 N. Hamstad.

Ullava, t. Finland ; 32 N. Jacobstadt.

Ullersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 22 NNE. Otmuchau.

Ullerud, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 12 N. Carlstadt.

Ullo, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 32. N.

Ulloa, *St. Juan de*, small isl. gulf of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz, opposite to the town, 400 fathoms distant. It has a very strong fortress, which covers nearly the whole rock, and is said to have cost more than £8,000,000 sterling. It has also a giratory light house, consisting of a high tower, which cost about £20,000.

Ulm, t. Wurt., capital of the circle of the Danube, on the Danube ; 44 SE. Stutgard, 40 W. Augsburg, 60 N. Munich. Lon. 9. 59. E. Lat. 48. 24. N. Pop. in 1806, 14,225. H. 1,626. It is an ancient town, and has an antique appearance ; the streets crooked, the houses in the old German style, with a height of roof beyond proportion to the height of the walls. Some of the streets are well paved. Here are 3 Luth., and 2 Cath. chh., a royal hospital, an arsenal, a town house, a theatre, and a gymnasium. The minster, or great Gothic church, is 416 feet long, and 160 broad. Ulm was long a free city of the German empire ; the diet of Swabia was usually held here, and here were deposited the archives of the imperial towns of Swabia and Franconia. The linen manufacture, though less than formerly, is still considerable.—Ulm, occupying an important military pass, is well known in the wars of Germany, and has long been fortified. It is now one of the fortresses of the German empire ; & in 1818, the Germanic diet voted to appropriate the sum of £800,000 to complete its fortification, in order to render it a fortress of the first rank.

Ulm, or *Wald Ulm*, t. Baden ; 15 E. Strasburg. Pop. 900.

Ulma, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 11 E. Santarem.

Ulmen, or *Thal Ulmen*, t. Pru. Coblentz ; 6 W. Kayser's Esch, 32 NNE. Treves. Pop. 801.

Ulmesfeld, t. Austria ; 18 E. Steyr.

Ulotho, or *Ulothow*, t. Pru. Westphalia, Minden ; 6 S. Minden, 14 ENE. Herford. Pop. 1,388. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Ulpia Trajana, now *Varhely*.

Ulrichen, v. Switz., Valais ; 8 NE. Munster. It is famous in the history of the country for two battles fought here in 1211 and 1219.

Ulrichskirchen, t. Austria ; 7 NE. Korn Neuburg, 11 SW. Zistersdorf. Pop. 1,007.

Ulrichstein, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, Upper-Hesse ; 18 W. Fulda, 28 E. Wetzlar. Pop. 674.

Ulrichshamn, or *Ulrichahamn*, t. Sweden, West-Gothland ; 24 W. Jonkioping, 47 E. Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 48. N. Pop. 774. This town was anciently called *Bogesund*.

Ulse, r. France, which runs into the Moselle, 6 N. Traarbach.

Ulseah Indians, on W. coast of N. America. No. 150.

Ulsen, t. Han., in Bentheim ; 5 W. Nienhus.

Ulstadt, t. Sweden, with a salt spring ; 9 ESE. Spire.

Ulster, co. N. Y. ; bounded N. by Greene co., E. by the Hudson, S. by Orange co., SW. by

Sullivan co., and NW. by Delaware co. Pop. in 1810, 26,576 ; in 1820, 30,934. Chief town, Kingston.

Ulster, r. Hesse, which runs the Werra, near Vacha.

Ulster, pr. Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

Ulswater, lake, Eng., in Westmoreland and Cumberland ; 8 miles long ; 3 S. Penrith, 10 N. Ambleside.

Ultzen, or *Ueltzen*, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Ilmenau ; 20 SSE. Luneburg, 82 NE. Zell. Pop. 2,550. The principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Hanseatic.—Native, C. A. W. Zimmermann.

Ultra, one of the Western islands of Scot., 2 m. long, near W. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 13. W. Lat. 56. 28. N. Pop. 200 or 300.

Ulua, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 88. 38. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Ulverston, s-p. Eng., in Lancashire ; 16 SW. Kendal, 267 NNW. London. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. in 1821, 4,315. It has been of late much improved, is well built, has spacious streets, and is the second seaport in the county ; as many as 1,200 vessels now enter and clear out annually. The principal trade is in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. Market on Thursday. It is situated near the mouth of the Dudden, and approachable by vessels of 150 tons at high water.

Ulvison, r. Sweden, which runs into the Maller lake.

Ulysses, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y., at S. end of lake Cayuga ; 14 SE. Ovid, W. 376. Pop. in 1810, 3,250 ; in 1820, 6,345. Since 1820, Ithaca and Enfield have been set off from this township.

Ulzen, see *Ultzen*.

Umago, s-p. Istria, Aust. Illyria, in Trieste ; 16 E. Venice, 18 SSW. Trieste. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 35. N. Pop. 1,158. Here is a harbour at the mouth of a river, but the situation is unhealthy.

Uman, t. Russia, in Kiev, capital of a circle ; 120 SSE. Kiev. Pop. 2,518.

Umapa, t. Mexico, Culiacan ; 10 E. Culiacan.

Umarrah, t. Nubia ; 85 S. Syene.

Umatag, or *Umatay*, t. Guam, in the E. Indian sea, where vessels stop to refit.

Umba, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the White sea. Lon. 34. 13. E. Lat. 66. 45. N.

Umba, (*Lower*,) middle pr. of Matamba.

Umba, (*Upper*,) the most northerly province of Matamba.

Umbaa, t. Abyssinia ; 100 SSW. Gondar.

Umbagog, lake, in N. Hampshire and Maine. It is 18 miles long, and, where widest, 10 broad. Lat. 44. 42. N. It is chiefly in Maine ; that part belonging to N. H. is within the townships of Errol and Cambridge.

Umballa, t. Hind., in Sirhind ; 32 ESE. Sirhind.

Uمبرpattons, t. Boggilcund ; 20 SSW. Rewah.

Umbo, lake, Russia, in Archangelskoe. Lon. 29. 14. E. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Umboyna, t. Nubia; 50 S. Goos.

Umbria, see *Spoleto*.

Umbriatico, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 57 E. Cosenza, 101 NNE. Reggio. Lon. 19. 6. E. Lat. 39. 27. N. Pop. 9,816. Bp. see. It is seldom visited, and has but little trade.

Umdoom, t. Nubia; 10 N. Chiggré.

Umea, s-p. Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of a government, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Bothnia, built by Gustavus Adolphus. Lon. 20. 4. E. Lat. 63. 52. N. Pop. 1,080. It has a good harbour, with a traffic in fish and wood.—The government or län of Umea comprises West Bothnia and almost all Swedish Lapland. Umea Lapmark forms a part of it. Pop. 76,151. Sq. m. 64,850.

Umeaby, t. Sweden; 60 NW. Umea.

Umelhedegi, t. Tafilet; 66 SW. Sugulmessa.

Umelhesel, t. Tafilet; 40 SW. Sugulmessa.

Umengiveaibe, t. Africa, in Fez.

Umenak, isl. on the W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 45. 30. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Umenak, isl. on SW. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 43. 20. W. Lat. 59. 43. N.

Umenak, isl. near W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 43. 25. W. Lat. 61. 55. N.

Umiak, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 20 S. Marmalisch, in Kazan.

Ummantz, small isl. in the Baltic, near W. coast of Rugen. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Ummendorf, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 24 W. Magdeburg. Pop. 800.

Ummerapoor, city & capital of the Birman empire. Lon. 96. 7. E. Lat. 21. 55. N. It stands on the shores of a romantic lake, 7 miles long, and one and a half broad, at a short distance from the Irrawaddy. It is regularly laid out as an exact square and fortified; divided into 4 quarters, and is 2 miles in circuit. The streets are wide, and intersect each other at right angles. In the centre stands the royal palace, which consists of a number of wooden buildings of various forms, the domes of which are covered with gilt copper, and make a splendid appearance. The fortifications of the city consist of a good rampart about 20 feet high, having 4 large bastions at the corners, and 44 smaller ones at the faces. This city was founded by the late emperor, Minderajee Praw, so recently as 1783, about 4 E. of Old Ava, the ancient capital; the buildings, with the exception of some temples, being constructed of wood, it was completed in a very short time. About 1800, the population was estimated by captain Cox at 175,000, and the number of houses from 20, to 25,000. Its site is nearly surrounded by water, and is unhealthy to strangers.

Ummerstadt, t. Ger. Coburg; 5 W. Coburg.

Umreviskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 88 SW. Tomsk.

Umrut, t. Hind., Guzerat; 18 E. Pernalla.

Umsequir, t. desert of Barca; 20 E. Siwah.

Umstadt, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 10 E. Darmstadt, 30 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,441. Pop. of Little Umstadt, near 800.

Una, t. Hind., Guzerat; 20 SSE. Chitpour.

Una, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 50 SE. St. Paul.

Unadilla, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 34 SW. Cooperstown, 100 WSW. Albany, W. 337. Pop. 2,194. It lies on W. side of the Susquehanna, and on E. side of the Unadilla.

Unadilla, r. N. Y., which separates the counties of Otsego and Chenango, and runs into the Susquehanna, on W. side of Unadilla.

Unaka, chain of mountains between Tennessee and N. Carolina.

Unalashka, see *Oonalashka*.

Unalga, one of the Fox islands; 15 SE. Unalashka.

Unamak, see *Oonamak*.

Unamis, tribe of Delaware Indians.

Unampelly, t. Hind., Mysore; 15 SW. Gooty.

Unare, *Unara*, or *Harinas*, r. S. A., which divides Caraccas from Cumana, and flows into the sea, in Lat. 10. 4. N. Its course from S. to N. is 120 miles, and is navigable 20 miles.

Unawa, t. Hind., Guzerat; 12 SE. Puttan.

Unbiak, or *Semisokoschnoi*, one of the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, about 72 miles in circ. Lon. 179. 14. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Uncastillo, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel; 10 WSW. Jaca, 12 N. Exea.

Unchasair, t. Hind., Delhi; 10 SSE. Secundara.

Unckel, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Rhine; 2 N. Lintz, 24 SE. Cologne. P. 850.

Uncuicia, lake, Quito. Lat. 1. 27. S.

Undearcore, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 40 SW. Ruttunpour.

Undenas, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 81 ENE. Uddevalla.

Underdengarde, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 40 W. Ardenelli.

Underhill, t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 34 NW. Montpelier. Pop. 633.

Underwalden, or *Unterwalden*, canton, Switz; bounded N. by Lucerne and Waldstatter lake, E. by mountains which separate it from Uri, S. by Berne, and W. by Lucerne. Sq. m. 265. Pop. 19,100. Chief towns, Stantz and Sarnen. The religion is Catholic, the government democratic. Pasturage is the chief support, and the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, and tallow. The surface is mountainous, and two of the summits, Tittles and Surenes, are covered with perpetual snow. The canton measures about 8 leagues each way, and is divided into 2 valleys, Upper and Lower, by a forest called *Kernwald*, which crosses the canton from N. to S. These valleys are called, in German, *Unterwald ob dem Wald*, and *Unterwald nid dem Wald*; that is, *Underwald over the Forest*, and *Underwald under the Forest*. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, and Stantz of the Lower & of the whole canton.

Underwick, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 30 WSW. Hudwickswall.

Undret, t. Baglana; 45 S. Tolnani.

Undullee, t. Bengal; 5 S. Doesa.

Ungh, r. Hungary, which rises in the Crapack mountains, & runs into the Latorcza, 7 N. Zemplin.

Ung, one of the two small streams which form the river Laybach, in Carniola.

Ungava Bay, see *South Bay*.

Ungha, t. & castle, on E. coast of Tunis, surrounded by morasses, but without a harbour or road; 76 S. Cairoan.

Ungvar, or *Unghwarska*, palatinate, Hungary, in the NE., bordering on Poland, and bounded S. & W. by Zemplin. It produces oats, the principal grain, wine, hemp, cattle, and a little wheat. Pop. 79,873. Sq. m. 1,261.

Unghvar, t. Hungary, capital of the above palatinate, on the river Ungh; 80 N. by E. Debreczin, 160 ENE. Pest. Pop. 4,967. H. 500. Greek bp. see. It has a trade in cattle and wine, and a government depot of salt.

Unguin, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of America, so named by the Russians. Lon. 198. 44. E. Lat. 55. N.

Unhaca, small isl. in the Indian sea, at the entrance of the bay of Lorenzo Marques. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Unhost, or *Aunhost*, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 8 S. Schlan, 9 W. Prague. Pop. 992.

Unia, small isl. in the Adriatic, W. of Osero. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 222.

Uniak, or *Unimak*, see *Oonemak*.

Uniara, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 18 S. Rantampour.

Unicorn, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 59 W. Philadelphia, W. 124.

Uniczow, or *Mahrish Neustadt*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 12 NNW. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 42. N.

Unieh, (an. *Enoe*,) t. Natolia, on the Black sea; 40 E. Samsoun. It is situated on a bay, and has a number of vessels belonging to the port, none of them of more than 200 tons. Its exports are cotton stuffs, fruits, and wine. The streets are very dirty, but the environs are remarkably pleasant, and a range of the finest wooded mountains rise behind the town.

Uniejow, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Wartha; 15 NNE. Siradia. Pop. 653.

Unjigah, or *Unijah*, see *Peace River*.

Union, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West-Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 12 30. N.

Union, r. Maine, which runs S. into Bluehill Bay.

Union, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 29 NE. Wiscasset, 190 NE. Boston, W. 633. Pop. 1,391.

Union, t. Tolland co. Ct.; 6 E. Stafford, 33 NE. Hartford. Pop. 757.

Union, p-t. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna; 6 W. Chenango Point, 140 W. Catskill, W. 296. Pop. 2,037.

Union, p-v. in Greenwich, N. Y.; 34 N. Albany. It contains 2 meeting houses, and an academy.

Union, v. Bern, N. Y.; 21 W. Albany.

Union, co. Indiana.

Union, p-v. in Peru, N. Y.; 150 N. Albany.

Union, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; W. 215. Pop. 1,567.

Union, or *Uniontown*, p-t. bor. & cap. Fayette co. Pa., on the Redstone; 300 W. Philadelphia, on the Cumberland road; 61 W. by N. Cumberland, 67 E. by S. Wheeling, 40 SE. Pittsburgh, 200 W. by N. Baltimore, W. 197. Pop. 1,058. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a printing office, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. In the vicinity are forges, furnaces, salt works, and glass manufactories; also a cave, a remarkable spring, and the grave of general Braddock.

Union, co. Pa., bounded N. by Lycoming co., E. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Northumberland co., S. by Mifflin co., and W. by Centre co. Pop. 18,619.

Union, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,369.

Union, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 367.

Union, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 686.

Union, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,078.

Union, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,947.

Union, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 921.

Union, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 200.

Union, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 58.

Union, or *Shakerstown*, t. Warren co. Ohio; 4 W. Lebanon. It is a pleasant settlement of Shakers.

Union, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 955.

Union, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 829.

Union, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 720.

Union, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,064.

Union, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 730.

Union, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,069.

Union, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,651.

Union, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 708.

Union, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 990.

Union, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 2,778.

Union, t. Sciota co. Ohio. Pop. 322.

Union, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,166.

Union, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,656.

Union, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 519.

Union, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 616.

Union, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 519.

Union, co. Ohio. Pop. 1,996.

Union, t. Union co. Ohio. Pop. 1,356.

Union, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,382.

Union, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 353.

Union, (East,) t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 787.

Union, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio; W. 396.

Union, district, N. part S. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,995; slaves, 2,846. Pop. in 1820, 14,126.

Union, co. Illinois. Pop. 2,362. Chief town, Jonesborough.

Union, p-t. & cap. Monroe co. Va.; 17 S. Lewisburg, about 45 W. by N. Fincastle, W. 297. Pop. about 1,000. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists. The houses are mostly of brick. White and Sweet Sulphur Springs are about a half mile from the town.

Union, p-t. Madison co. Illinois; 53 Vandalia, W. 884.

Union, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; 42 W. Washington. It contains 20 dwelling houses, of stone, brick, and wood.

Union, co. Ken. Pop. 3,470.

Union Mills, p-v. Frederick co. Md.; W. 74.

Union Mills, p-v. Fluvanna co. Va., on the Rivanna; W. 143.

Union Springs, p-v. in Aurelius, Cayuga co. N. Y.; 182 W. by N. Albany, W. 361.

Uniontown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 24 Fredericktown, 35 NW. Baltimore, W. 66. It contains a Ref. church, a masonic hall, and a school house, all of brick, & 45 dwelling houses, mostly of brick.

Uniontown, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio; W. 303.

Unionville, p-v. Chester co. Pa.; 10 SW. West Chester, 16 NW. Wilmington, 33 W. by S. Philadelphia, W. 134. It contains 13 dwelling houses.

Unionville, p-t. & cap. Union district, S. C.; 75 N. Columbia, W. 473. Pop. 130.

United Provinces, name given to the 7 Protestant states of Holland, or the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent. See *Holland* and *Netherlands*.

UNITED STATES, the great middle division of N. America, bounded N. by New Britain and Upper and Lower Canada, E. by New-Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean, S. by the gulf of Mexico, SW. & S. by the country of Mexico, and W. by the Pacific ocean. The boundary between the United States and the British dominions, begins at the entrance of the St. Croix into the Atlantic, proceeding up that river to its source; thence due north to the highlands which separate the waters falling into the Atlantic from those falling into the St. Lawrence; thence along those highlands in a SW. direction to the parallel of Lat. 45. N.; thence along that parallel to the river St. Lawrence; thence up that river, and through the middle of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, to the NW. extremity of the Lake of the Woods; thence on the meridian line to the parallel of Lat. 49. N.; thence along that parallel to the Rocky mountains. Between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean the boundary is not yet settled. The boundary on the side of Mexico, as ratified by a treaty with Spain in 1821, begins on the gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Sabine river, proceeding along the west bank of that river to Lat. 32. N.; thence by a line due north to Red river; thence up

that river to the meridian of Lon. 100. W.; thence due north along that meridian to the river Arkansas; thence along the south bank of the Arkansas to its source; thence due north or south, as the case may be, to the parallel of Lat. 42. N.; and thence along that parallel to the Pacific ocean. Lon. 66. 49. to 125. W. Lat. 25. to 49. N. Sq. m. estimated at upwards of 2,000,000. More than half of the territory included within these limits, contains few or no settlers, and is not yet formed into states. If a line were drawn from the mouth of the Sabine due north to the Missouri; thence in a north easterly direction to the south end of lake Michigan, the eastern division would include nearly all the population, though less than half of the territory. The other division is almost wholly in the possession of the Indians.

Divisions. The original number of states, at the formation of the government, was 13; the present number 24. In addition to these, the small district of Columbia, and 5 large districts of country, styled territories, belong to the union. The states are distinguished into 4 general divisions, the New England, or Eastern States, the Middle, the Southern, and the Western States.

The following table exhibits the several divisions, together with the *square miles, population, population to a square mile, representative number, number of representatives to congress, banks, newspapers, date of admission* into the union of such as have been added to the 13 original states, and *seat of government*.

States.		Sq. m.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. Sq. m.	Rep. number.	Rep.	Bks.	Pap.	Date of adm.	Seat of gov.
N. England States.	1 Maine	32,628	298,335	9	298,335	7	14	13	1820	Portland.
	2 New-Hampshire	9,491	244,161	26	244,161	6	11	12		Concord.
	3 Vermont	10,212	235,764	23	235,764	5	2	13	1791	Montpelier.
	4 Massachusetts	7,500	523,287	70	523,287	13	29	38		Boston.
	5 Rhode-Island	1,340	83,059	61	83,038	2	31	6		Providence, Newport.
	6 Connecticut	4,764	275,248	58	275,208	6	11	16		Hartford, New-Haven.
M. States.	7 New-York	46,085	1,372,812	30	1,368,775	34	43	110		Albany.
	8 New-Jersey	8,320	277,575	34	274,551	6	14	12		Trenton.
	9 Pennsylvania	44,000	1,049,398	24	1,049,449	26	45	84		Harrisburg.
	10 Delaware	2,120	72,749	35	70,943	1	9	2		Dover.
	11 Maryland	13,950	407,350	29	364,389	9	24	17		Annapolis.
	12 Virginia	64,000	1,065,366	17	895,303	22	15	23		Richmond.
Southern States.	13 North-Carolina	48,000	638,829	13	556,821	13	12	11		Raleigh.
	14 South-Carolina	28,000	502,741	18	399,351	9	8	10		Columbia.
	15 Georgia	62,000	340,989	6	281,126	7	9	13		Milledgeville.
	16 Alabama	46,000	127,901	3	111,147	2	3	11	1819	Cahawba.
	17 Mississippi	45,760	75,448	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	62,320	1	1	5	1817	Columbia.
	18 Louisiana	48,220	153,407	3	125,779	3	5	10	1811	New-Orleans.
Western States.	19 Tennessee	40,000	420,813	9	390,569	9	13	11	1796	Murfreesboro'.
	20 Kentucky	42,000	564,317	13	513,623	12	28	20	1792	Frankfort.
	21 Ohio	39,128	581,434	15	581,434	14	24	42	1802	Columbus.
	22 Indiana	37,000	147,434	4	147,102	3	3	9	1816	Indianapolis.
	23 Illinois	52,000	55,212	1	54,843	1	3	4	1818	Vandalia.
	24 Missouri	63,000	66,586	1	62,496	1	6	5	1820	Jefferson.
Territories.	Michigan	40,000	8,896					1		Detroit.
	North-west									
	Arkansas		14,273					2		Little Rock.
	Missouri									
	Florida	45,000						2		Pensacola.
	Columbia, Dist.	100	33,039	330				9		Washington.

Fate of the country and mountains. This country has every variety of surface, embracing vast ranges of mountains, and extensive plains and valleys. The two principal ranges of mountains are the Alleghany mountains in the east, and the Rocky mountains in the west. The immense valley between these ranges is intersected by the Mississippi, and watered by its numerous tributaries. A great part of this region is level, or but moderately uneven. The New England or Eastern states are generally uneven, and in many parts mountainous. South of Long Island, the coast, in some parts, for the space of 100 miles from the sea, is mostly a flat, sandy plain, but little elevated above the level of the ocean. Beyond the head of tide waters, the country becomes hilly and mountainous. The White mountains, in New Hampshire, are the highest east of the Mississippi. The elevation of the Rocky mountains is much greater than that of the Alleghanies, and is estimated at 9,000 feet.

Soil and productions. In the eastern states much of the soil is fertile, but a great proportion of it is rocky, in many parts of little depth, and difficult cultivation, and it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. The sandy country, south of Long Island, along the sea coast, is covered with pines. The parts cultivated are the marshy spots on the rivers and streams, on which rice is raised. Much of the soil in the country, above this tract, is fertile, and well adapted to agriculture. The extensive region west of the Alleghanies is generally bottomed on limestone, and contains a great proportion of the first rate soil. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are among the principal productions of the eastern states; of the middle states, wheat; further south, wheat and tobacco; of the southern states, cotton & rice; of Louisiana, cotton, sugar, and rice; of the western states, wheat, maize, hemp, cotton, & tobacco. Wheat, maize, and other kinds of grain are cultivated in all the states, and fruits in great variety abound.

Minerals. Iron, coal, lime, and salt, productions of primary necessity, exist in abundance; also lead, marble, gypsum, &c. Mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those of Saratoga, N. Y.

Climate. The climate differs greatly in different parts. In the north, the extremes of heat and cold are great, but the climate is healthy. In the south-eastern and southern parts, along the Atlantic and gulf of Mexico, the climate from July to November is unhealthy. Evaporation is more rapid in this country than in Europe, and consequently the air is drier. The annual quantity of rain is greater here than in Europe, but the proportion of fair weather is also greater, as the rain here falls in much heavier showers.—The forwardness of spring in the northern and southern extremities of the union, differs about 2½ months, as is indicated in the following statement, respecting the flowering of the peach tree, in 1817.

	<i>In blossom.</i>
Claiborne, Alabama	March 4.
Charleston, S. C.	do. 6–12.
Lexington, Ken.	April 6.

	<i>In blossom.</i>
Philadelphia, Pa.	April 15.
Boston, Mass.	May 3.
Brunswick, Me.	do. 15.

Weather. The following statement exhibits the average number of rainy days in a year, at Salem and Cambridge, Mass., for 20 years, and in 20 cities in Europe; also the number of fair and cloudy days in a year, for one or more years.

	<i>Rainy.</i>	<i>Fair.</i>	<i>Cloudy.</i>
Salem	95	173	90
Cambridge	88		69
Twenty cities in Europe	122	64	113

Rain. The annual quantity of rain in different parts of Europe, and also several towns in America, is exhibited in the following table. The statements respecting some of the American towns, are the results of only one or two years' observations.

<i>In Europe.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>In U. S.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Petersburg	12	Rutland	41
Upsal	15	Cambridge	47
London	22,4	Charlestown	46,5
Paris	21,4	Salem	35
Utrecht	28,8	Williamstown	32
Marseilles	21,4	Philadelphia	30
Rome	30,4	Williamsburg	47
Naples	37,2	Charleston	54,3
Vienna	44,7	Cincinnati	36
Bologna	25,6	Natchez	39,4

Temperature. The mean annual heat, the greatest heat, and the greatest cold, (the results, in most of the statements, of several years' observations,) are exhibited in the following table.

	<i>Mean heat.</i>	<i>Greatest heat.</i>	<i>Greatest cold.</i>
Brunswick, Me.	41°7	98°5	30 below 0
Portland do.		98	22
Burlington, Vt.	43,4	91	20
Middlebury, do.	43,6	99	24
Amherst, N. H.	53	98	13
Salem, Mass.	45,3	101	16
Cambridge, do.	48,6	101	17
Williamstown, do.	45	96	23
Cincinnati, Ohio	54,2	98	18
Williamsburg, Va.	60,8	98	6 above 0
Charleston, S. C.		101	17 do.

Mean annual temperature of several places in each continent.

<i>Eastern continent.</i>	<i>America.</i>
Dröntheim	Fort Churchill 25°
Petersburg	Quebec 41,9
Edinburgh	Brunswick 41,7
London	Cambridge 48,6
Paris	New York 53,7
Rome	Philadelphia 53,4
Pekin	Cincinnati 54,2
Algiers	Natchez 64,7
Cairo	Havannah 78
Canton	Vera Cruz 77,7
Batavia	Cumana 81,8

Seas, Bays, &c. The Atlantic ocean lies on the east, the Pacific on the west, and the gulf of Mexico on the south. The largest bays are Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake. The principal sounds are Long Island sound, Albemarle, and Pamlico sounds. The largest lakes included wholly within the

United States, are Michigan and Champlain. The great lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie partly within the U. S., and partly in the British dominions.—The principal canals are the Middlesex canal, the Northern or Champlain canal, and the Erie or Grand Western canal.

Rivers. This country is intersected by a great number of rivers, which afford great facilities for inland navigation. Some of the principal are the following :

Rivers flowing into the Atlantic.

	Length. miles		Length. miles
Penobscot	250	Potomac	620
Kennebec	200	James	550
Androscoggin	170	Roanoke	350
Saco	160	Cape Fear	350
Merrimac	200	Pedee	450
Connecticut	410	Santee	450
Hudson	324	Savannah	700
Delaware	300	Altamaha	500
Susquehanna	450	St. John's	300

Rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico.

Appalachicola	500	Tombeckbee	450
Alabama	450	Mississippi	3,000

Rivers tributary to the Mississippi, &c.

Red River	1,500	Yellowstone	1,100
Arkansas	2,150	Ohio	1,350
White River	1,300	Illinois	500
Missouri	3,100	Moines	800
Kansas	1,200	Tennessee	1,100
Platte	1,500	Cumberland	750
Osage	500	Wabash	500

Rivers west of the Rocky mountains.

Columbia	1,500	Lewis's	900
Multnomah	900	Clark's	900

Government. The United States form a federal republic. Each state is independent, and has a separate legislature, executive, & judiciary; but the defence of the country, the regulation of commerce, and the general interests of the confederacy, are entrusted to the general government. The legislative power is vested in a congress, composed of a senate, consisting of 2 members from each state, chosen by the state legislatures for 6 years; and of a house of representatives, elected by the people for 2 years, one representative being returned for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the slave holding states, every 5 slaves are allowed to count the same as 3 freemen. The executive power is vested in a president, who, together with a vice president, is chosen for 4 years by electors from all the states. The principal subordinate officers in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The judiciary is independent of the legislature. The supreme court is composed of 7 judges. All power originates with the people. The constitution secures to the citizens the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing & being chosen to office.

History. The United States were originally colonies of Great Britain. The first English settlement was made, in 1607, at Jamestown, Va.; in 1614, New York was settled by the Dutch; and in 1620, the first settlement in New England was made at Plymouth.

In 1775, hostilities were commenced between Great Britain and the colonies; and in 1776, on the 4th of July, the latter made a declaration of independence, which was acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783. The present constitution was formed in 1788. In 1812, June 14th, the United States declared war against Great Britain, which continued till Feb. 17th, 1815, when peace was again restored. The following view exhibits the succession of presidents of the United States.

	Years.	
George Washington, from 1789 to 1797	1789	1797 8.
John Adams	1797	1801 4.
Thomas Jefferson	1801	1809 8.
James Madison	1809	1817 8.
James Monroe	1817	

Education. This country is more distinguished for the general diffusion of knowledge, than for eminence in literature or science. The means of common education are widely extended, and there are numerous seminaries of learning throughout the country, though there are no literary establishments on so large a scale as many in Europe. The following table exhibits some of the principal colleges, together with the date of incorporation, the number of professors and undergraduates, and the number of volumes contained in the libraries.

Place.	Incorp.	Prof.	Stud.	Vols.
Cambridge, Mass.	1638	15	307	25,000
New Haven, Ct.	1700	6	325	7,000
Princeton, N. J.	1638	3	121	8,000
New York, N. Y.	1754	4	140	4,000
Providence, R. I.	1764	4	157	5,000
Hanover, N. H.	1769	5	157	6,000
Hampden Sidney, Va.	1774	2	120	1,000
Carlisle, Pa.	1783	3		3,000
Athens, Geo.	1784	3	99	2,000
Williamstown, Mass.	1793	2	50	1,500
Chapel Hill, N. C.	1793	4	135	1,800
Schenectady, N. Y.	1794	4	245	5,000
Brunswick, Me.	1794	2	118	6,000
Burlington, Vt.	1794	2	35	900
Lexington, Ken.	1798	5	138	6,000
Middlebury, Vt.	1800	4	92	1,200
Columbia, S. C.	1802	4	100	5,000
Baltimore, Md.	1806	8	140	
Clinton, N. Y.	1812	3	100	2,000
Lexington, Va.	1813	2	50	2,000

Medical schools are connected with several of the above colleges, but the medical professors and students are not included in the table. In addition to the above, colleges have been established at Waterville, Burlington, Philadelphia, Cannonsburg, Washington, Pa., Annapolis, Georgetown, Washington, Ca., Charlottesville, Williamsburg, Lexington, Va., Athens, Ga., Athens, Ohio, Cincinnati, Greenville, Knoxville, & at some other places. There are medical schools at Brunswick, Hanover, Burlington, Cambridge, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lexington, Cincinnati, &c.; & theological seminaries at Bangor, Andover, Cambridge, New York, Princeton, New Brunswick, &c.

Principal public libraries.

Cambridge university	25,000
Philadelphia library	22,000
Boston athenæum	16,000
New York library	15,000

Charleston library	13,000
Baltimore library	10,000
Washington, national,	8,000
Princeton college	8,000
Yale college	7,000
Worcester, American Antiquarian	7,000
Georgetown college	6,000
Transylvania university	6,000
Bowdoin college	6,000
Dartmouth college	6,000
Boston library	6,000
Lexington	6,000
Princeton, theological seminary	6,000
Brown university	5,000
Salem athenæum	5,000
Andover, theological seminary	5,000
Union college	5,000
New York historical society	5,000
Columbia, (S. C.) college	5,000

Religion. No religion is established or supported by government; every individual being left to support voluntarily that form of religion which he chooses. All denominations are placed on a level with each other, and no person is disqualified from exercising any office by his religious profession. In a great part of the country, religion is honourably supported. The great body of the people belong to some one or other of the several denominations of Christians. The following statement presents a view of the principal denominations.

<i>Gongregations.</i>		<i>Cong.</i>
Baptists	3,298	Episcopalians 400
Methodists	1,875	Dutch Reformed 150
Presbyterians	1,414	Associate and } 210
Congregational'ts	1,200	other Presbyt. }
German Lutherans	650	German Calv. 100
Friends or Quakers	525	Moravians 50
The Roman Catholics have one archbishop, and four bishops. There are a few Universalists, Shakers, Tunkers, Mennonists, Swedenborgians, and Jews. The Baptists and Methodists are found in all parts of the union; the Congregationalists chiefly in New England; the Presbyterians mostly in the middle & southern states; the Catholics chiefly in Maryland & Louisiana; the German Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Associate Presbyterians, German Calvinists, Quakers, and Moravians, principally in the middle states.		

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are whites, negroes, and Indians. The whites are of European descent, chiefly English, especially the inhabitants of New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The Germans are most numerous in Pennsylvania, the Dutch in New York, and the French in Louisiana. Irish, Scotch, Swedes, and Spaniards are found in considerable numbers in different parts. The negroes are mostly held in slavery, and are chiefly found in the southern states. The Indians are independent of the government of the United States.

TABLE

Showing the *Valuation of the Houses and Lands*, in 1799, and in 1814-15, the *Manufactures* for 1810, the *Exports* for the year ending Sept. 30, 1817, the *Nett Revenue* for 1815, and the *tonnage* for 1816, of each state and territory in the union.

	1799. <i>Valuation.</i>	1814-15. <i>Valuation.</i>	1810. <i>Manufactures.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Vermont	16,723,873	32,461,120	5,407,280	913,201	228,957,45	
N. H.	23,175,046	38,745,974	5,225,045	197,424	92,316,97	30,411,39
Me. }			3,741,116			137,545,86
Mass. }	83,992,468	140,765,560	21,895,528	11,927,997	5,771,667,79	314,727,81
R. I.	11,066,357	20,907,766	4,106,074	950,467	233,024,66	32,758,77
Ct.	48,313,424	88,534,971	7,771,928	604,139	233,683,64	53,648,06
N. Y.	100,380,706	269,370,900	25,370,289	18,707,433	14,491,739,30	309,290,62
N. J.	36,473,899	95,899,333	7,054,594	5,849	13,612,29	33,211,36
Pa.	102,145,900	346,633,889	33,691,111	8,735,592	7,142,333,61	102,474,76
Ohio		61,347,215	2,894,290	7,749		661,81
Indiana			300,000			
Delaware	6,234,413	13,449,370	1,733,744	44,854	31,098,79	9,207,05
Maryland	32,372,290	106,490,638	11,468,794	8,933,930	4,050,504,96	156,062,20
Virginia	71,225,127	165,608,199	15,263,473	5,621,442	1,126,484,88	70,361,51
Kentucky	21,408,090	66,878,587	6,181,024			
N. C.	30,842,372	51,517,031	6,650,152	956,580	345,204,03	36,556,11
S. C.	17,465,012	74,325,262	3,623,595	10,372,613	1,429,498,73	37,614,60
Georgia	12,061,137	31,487,658	3,658,481	8,790,714	882,453,21	14,741,02
Mis. }			419,073	43,887	12,227,91	594,05
Alab. }						
Louisiana			1,222,357	9,024,812	984,909,22	13,299,88
Illinois			120,000			
Ten.	6,134,108	24,233,750	3,611,029			
Mich. T.			50,000	64,228	4,341,84	498,69
Columbia			1,100,000	1,768,658	482,426,90	18,650,95
Totals	\$619,977,247	1,631,657,224	172,762,676	87,671,569	37,656,486,18	1,372,218,53

TABLE

Showing the population of the United States, according to the enumerations of 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820, together with the increase per cent. for 10 years, from 1810 to 1820; also the number of slaves at the four periods, with the increase or decrease of the slaves per cent. for the same 10 years.

	Pop. 1790.	Pop. 1800.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Increase per cent. for 10 years.	Slaves. 1790.	Slaves. 1800.	Slaves. 1810.	Slaves. 1820.	Increase per cent. for 10 years.
Me.	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	30.4	0	0	0	0	
N. H.	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	13.8	158	8	0	0	
Vt.	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	8.2	16	0	0	0	
Mass.	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	10.9	0	0	0	0	
R. I.	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	8.2	948	380	108	48	—55
Ct.	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	5.1	2,764	951	310	97	—68
N. Y.	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	43.1	21,324	20,613	15,017	10,088	—32
N. J.	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	13	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	—30
Pa.	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	29.5	3,737	1,706	795	211	—70
Del.	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	0.1	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	10
Md.	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	7	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,398	—3.6
Va.	747,610	880,200	974,622	1,065,366	9.3	292,627	346,968	392,518	425,153	8.3
N. C.	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,829	14.9	100,571	133,296	168,824	205,017	21.4
S. C.	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	21.1	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	31.6
Geo.	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	35.1	29,264	59,699	105,218	149,656	42.2
Ala. }				127,901					41,879	
Mis. }		8,850	40,352	75,448	404		3,489	17,088	32,814	337
La.			76,556	153,407	100			34,660	69,064	100
Ten.		105,602	261,727	420,813	61		13,584	44,535	80,107	79.8
Ken.	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	39	12,430	40,344	80,561	126,732	57.3
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	152	3,417	0	0	0	
In.		4,651	24,520	147,178	500		133	237	190	—29
Ill.		215	12,282	55,211	351			168	917	446
Mo.			19,783	66,586	236			3,011	10,222	206
Mic. T.		551	4,762	8,896	88			24	0	
Ark. T.			1,062	14,273	1244				1,617	
D. Co.		14,093	24,023	33,039	37.6		3,244	5,395	6,377	18.2
Total	3,929,326	5,309,758	7,239,903	9,638,166	33.1	697,696	896,849	1,191,364	1,538,036	29

Different classes of inhabitants.

Free white inhabitants.

	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years	1,345,220	1,280,550
From 10 to 16	612,535	605,348
From 16 to 26	776,150	781,371
From 26 to 45	766,083	736,600
Over 45	495,065	462,788
	3,995,053	3,866,657

Free coloured persons.

	Males.	Females.
Under 14 years	47,659	45,898
From 14 to 26	24,048	28,800
From 23 to 45	23,450	27,181
Over 45	17,613	18,881
	112,770	120,760

Slaves.

	Males.	Females.
Under 14 years	343,852	324,344
From 14 to 26	203,088	202,436
From 26 to 45	163,723	152,693
Over 45	77,365	70,627
	788,028	750,160

Free white inhabitants	7,861,710
Free people of colour	233,510
Slaves	1,538,036
	9,633,256

Other persons, except Indians, not taxed 4,631

Foreigners not naturalized 53,687

Total pop. in U. S. except Indians, }
according to the census of 1820 } 9,691,674

TABLE showing the increase of the total population, of the slaves, and also of the free people of colour, for each period of 10 years, from 1790 to 1800, from 1800 to 1810, and from 1810 to 1820.

Total pop.	Increase	Rate
	in 10 yrs.	pr. cent.
1790 3,929,326		
1800 5,309,558	1790 to 1800 1,308,232	35.1
1810 7,239,903	1800 to 1810 1,930,345	36.3
1820 9,638,166	1810 to 1820 2,398,253	33.1

Slaves.

		Increase	Rate
		in 10 yrs.	pr. cent.
1790 697,696			
1800 896,849	1790 to 1800	199,153	28.7
1810 1,191,364	1800 to 1810	294,515	32.1
1820 1,538,036	1810 to 1820	346,672	29.1

Free Blacks.

		Increase	Rate
		in 10 yrs.	pr. cent.
1790 59,512			
1800 104,880	1790 to 1800	45,368	76.2
1810 186,446	1800 to 1810	81,566	76.8
1820 223,510	1810 to 1820	37,064	19.8

Population of some of the principal towns.

Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
New York	123,706	Cincinnati	9,644
Philadelphia	108,116	Portland	8,581
Baltimore	62,738	Norfolk	8,478
Boston	43,298	Alexandria	8,218
New Orleans	27,176	Savannah	7,523
Charleston	24,780	Georgetown	7,360
Washington	13,247	New Haven	7,147
Salem	12,731	Portsmouth	7,327
Albany	12,630	Newport	7,319
Richmond	12,046	Pittsburg	7,248
Providence	11,767	Newburyport	6,852

Tonnage of some of the principal ports.

Ports.	Tons.	Ports.	Tons.
New York	231,215	Salem	33,046
Boston	126,323	New Bedford	32,240
Philadelphia	83,225	Nantucket	28,512
Baltimore	68,674	Charleston	28,403
New Orleans	38,851	Norfolk	23,809
Portland	33,619	Portsmouth	23,335

Revenue and expenditure at several periods.

	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Expenditure.
1791	\$4,399,472	311	3,797,436
1795	5,588,461	360,755	10,151,240
1800	9,080,932	1,637,314	11,952,534
1805	12,936,487	608,245	13,598,309
1810	8,583,309	696,888	13,309,994
1815	7,282,942	8,296,541	25,522,089

Aggregate receipts of the treasury from the 4th March, 1789, to the 31st March, 1815.

Receipts.	Total amount.	Annual average.
From customs . . .	222,530,374	8,558,869
— internal revenue	9,016,342	346,782
— direct taxes . . .	4,476,826	172,185
— postage of letters . .	747,388	28,745
— sales of public land	8,658,369	333,014
— miscel'ous sources	1,590,001	61,154
	247,019,302	9,500,742
From loans . . .	107,138,184	4,120,699

Total receipts \$354,157,486 13,621,441
Aggregate expenditures from the 4th March, 1789, to the 31st March, 1815.

Expenditure.	Total amt.	An. aver.
For pay & subsistence of the army	88,270,562	3,395,021
— fortifications of posts & harbours	4,374,805	168,384
— other military expenses	4,938,611	189,946
— Indian department	1,338,040	51,463
— naval department	47,818,303	1,839,165
— foreign intercourse	10,678,015	410,693
— Barbary powers	2,405,322	92,512
— civil list	14,940,695	574,642
— miscellaneous civil	9,909,978	381,153
— public debt	167,524,583	6,443,258
— account of revolutionary gov't.	316,268	12,164

Total expenditure \$352,560,193 13,560,008

United States Debt.

In 1791	\$74,185,596,82
1800	70,212,718,16
1812	45,154,189
1817 Jan. 1.	112,107,862,35
1818 Do.	99,004,800,51
1821 Do.	91,294,416,51
1822 Do.	93,423,605,73

Progress of the Post Office Department.

Years.	No. Post Offices.	Length of Post roads.
1783	209	5,642
1797	554	16,180
1801	1,025	21,840
1803	1,258	25,315
1807	1,848	33,755
1811	2,403	36,406
1816	3,260	48,976
1817	3,459	51,600
1821	4,976	

	Weekly transportation of the mail by stages.	Weekly transportation in sulries & horseback.	Yearly transportation.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1793	8,567	7,662	843,908
1797	14,902	19,708	1,799,456
1801	24,490	34,380	3,061,964
1803	30,172	37,228	3,504,800
1807	41,528	45,000	4,499,456
1811	46,380	61,171	5,590,652
1816	71,046	74,516	7,569,224

Commerce. The United States have, next to Great Britain, more shipping than any other nation on the globe. The commerce consists principally in the exchange of raw produce for the manufactures of other countries, and the productions of tropical climates.

TABLE

Showing the estimated value of the domestic & foreign produce, exported from the United States to foreign countries, during each year from 1790 to 1821; each year ending on the 30th Sept.

Yrs.	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States.	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign countries re-exported.	Total value of the exports from the United States.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1790	—	—	20,205,156
1791	—	—	19,012,041
1792	—	—	20,753,098
1793	—	—	26,109,572
1794	—	—	33,026,233
1795	—	—	47,989,472
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,079
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522
1800	31,840,903	49,130,877	70,971,780
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074
1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963
1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,843,150
1808	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960
1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233
1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970
1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236
1813	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997
1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
1816	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452
1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	82,671,569
1818	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133
1819	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,328

Statement of exports of the growth, produce, and manufactures of U. S., during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1817.

Produce of agriculture	\$57,222,000
Do. of the forest	6,484,000
Do. of manufacture	2,202,000
Do. of the sea	1,671,000
Uncertain	734,500
	68,313,500
Foreign materials	19,358,069
Total	\$87,671,569

Principal articles of export in 1817.

	<i>Amount.</i>
Cotton	\$22,628,000
Wheat, flour, and biscuit	18,432,000
Tobacco	9,230,000
Lumber	3,196,000
Rice	2,379,000
Pot and Pearl ashes	1,967,000
Indian corn and meal	1,329,000
Dried and pickled fish	1,328,000
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	845,000
Skins and furs	638,000
Rye and meal	627,000
Pork, bacon, &c.	537,000
Horses and mules	432,000
Naval stores	345,000
Flax seed	278,000
Whale oil (common,) and bone	231,000

Spermaceti oil and candles	112,000
Butter and cheese	213,000

The exports in 1821 were carried to the foreign countries as follows:

To the do-	<i>Domestic.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
minions of—			
Russia	\$127,939	500,955	628,894
Sweden	661,290	116,117	777,407
Denmark & Norway	1,481,864	846,018	2,327,882
Holland	2,620,782	3,471,279	6,092,061
England	21,918,628	4,603,944	26,522,572
The Hanse Towns	1,535,506	597,038	2,132,544
France (includ.) Hayti	7,781,062	964,257	8,745,319
Spain	4,458,709	2,750,556	7,209,265
Portugal	1,275,501	541,959	1,817,460
Italy & Malta	410,170	689,496	1,099,666
China	388,535	3,902,025	4,290,560
Asia, (generally)	32,467	1,185,797	1,213,264
All other	979,441	1,138,047	2,117,488

Total. \$43,671,894 21,302,488 64,974,382

The amount of tonnage at several periods.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1790	478,377	1810	1,424,783
1795	747,963	1815	1,368,127
1800	1,033,218	1819	1,260,751
1805	1,140,368		

TABLE

Showing the number of free white males, free white females, total number of white inhabitants, number of females to 100 males, militia, slaves, free blacks, and the number of persons engaged in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in the several states.

	<i>White males.</i>	<i>White females.</i>	<i>Total Whites.</i>	<i>Fem. to 100 mal.</i>	<i>Militia.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Free blacks.</i>	<i>Persons engaged in agric. manuf. comm.</i>		
Maine	149,195	148,145	297,340	99.36	34,067	0	929	55,031	7,643	4,297
N. Hampshire	119,210	124,026	243,236	104.05	27,731	0	783	52,384	8,699	1,068
Vermont	117,310	117,536	234,846	100.20	20,731	0	918	50,951	8,484	776
Massachusetts	252,154	264,265	516,419	104.83	52,708	0	6,740	63,460	33,464	13,102
Rhode Island	38,492	40,921	79,413	106.53	8,665	48	3,454	12,559	6,091	1,162
Connecticut	130,807	136,374	267,181	104.26	23,346	97	7,870	50,518	17,541	3,581
New York	679,551	653,197	1,332,744	96.12	138,692	10,088	29,279	247,648	60,038	9,113
New Jersey	129,619	127,790	257,409	98.63	35,240	7,557	12,460	40,812	15,941	1,830
Pennsylvania	516,674	500,496	1,017,094	96.87	115,231	211	32,202	140,801	60,215	7,083
Delaware	27,905	27,377	55,282	98.12	7,451	4,509	12,958	13,259	2,821	533
Maryland	131,743	128,479	260,222	97.55	32,189	107,348	39,730	79,135	18,640	4,771
Virginia	294,496	284,534	603,074	97.87	88,915	425,153	36,889	276,422	32,336	4,509
N. Carolina	209,644	209,556	419,200	99.92	49,782	205,017	14,612	174,196	18,844	2,551
S. Carolina	120,934	116,506	237,440	96.41	33,729	258,475	6,826	161,560	6,488	2,588
Georgia	94,786	87,642	189,566	92.64	29,661	149,656	1,763	101,185	3,557	2,139
Alabama	45,839	39,612	85,451	86.48	11,281	41,879	571	30,642	1,412	452
Mississippi	23,286	18,890	42,176	81.42	5,292	32,814	458	32,033	294	650
Louisiana	41,332	32,051	73,383	77.65	10,257	69,064	10,476	53,941	6,041	6,251
Tennessee	173,400	166,327	339,727	95.92	36,146	80,107	2,729	101,919	7,860	882
Kentucky	223,696	210,948	434,644	93.85	52,883	126,732	2,759	132,161	11,779	1,617
Ohio	300,607	275,965	576,572	91.80	83,247	0	4,723	110,991	18,956	1,459
Indiana	79,919	69,107	145,758	90.22	14,990	190	1,230	61,315	3,229	429
Illinois	29,401	24,387	53,788	82.94	2,031	917	475	12,395	1,007	233
Missouri	29,715	23,929	55,988	80.70	12,030	10,222	347	14,247	1,952	495
Michigan Ter.	5,383	3,208	8,591	59.57	1,707	0	194	1,468	196	392
Arkansas Ter.	6,971	5,611	12,552	80.49		1,617	59	3,613	176	79
Columbia, Dis.	11,171	11,443	22,614	102.43		6,376	4,048	853	2,184	512

Indians. The Indians are independent of the government of the United States, and are not included in the census. The following is a statement of the number in the different parts of the United States' territory, according to Dr. Morse's Report to the Secretary of War, published in 1822. The average proportion of warriors to the whole number of souls, is about 1 to 5.

In New England	2,247
New York	5,184
Ohio	2,407
Michigan and NW. Territories	28,380
Indiana and Illinois	17,006
Southern states east of the Mississippi	65,122
West of the Mississippi & north of the Missouri	33,150
Between the Missouri & Red river	101,070
West of the Rocky mountains	171,200
Between the Red river & the Del Norte, (Mexico)	45,370

Total number of Indians 472,136

Army. The military peace establishment, according to an act of congress of the 2d of March, 1821, is composed of 4 regiments of artillery, and 7 regiments of infantry, consisting of 6,642 non-commissioned officers & privates; commanded by 1 major general, & 2 brigadier generals.—The total number of militia, according to the latest returns, is 928,002.—The U. S. have a military academy at West Point, N. Y., and extensive establishments for the manufacture of arms at Springfield, Mass., and Harper's Ferry, Va.

Navy. The following is a statement of the naval force in 1822: 8 74s, 3 others nearly finished; 4 44s, 3 others in progress; 4 36s; upwards of 20 smaller vessels, besides gun boats and galleys.—There are navy yards at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk.

Unita, p-t. Blount co. Tennessee; W. 568.

Unity, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 30 NNE. Augusta, W. 666. Pop. 978.

Unity, p-t. Cheshire co. N.H.; 9 NE. Charlestown, 93 NW. Boston, W. 466. Pop. 1,277.

Unity, p-t. Montgomery co. Md.; 30 N. Washington.

Unity, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,195.

Unity, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,436.

Unity Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Unka, t. Sweden, Smaland; 85 N. Calmar.

Unkey-Tunkey, t. Baglana; 7 NE. Chandor.

Unkel, see *Unckel*.

Unkenach, t. Austria; 6 W. Schwanastatt.

Unmanz, see *Unmantz*.

Unna, r. which rises in Bosnia, on the borders of Croatia, 28 S. Bihacs, and runs into the Save, 16 NW. Gradisca, in Slavonia.

Unna, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 8 E. Dortmund, 23 S. Munster. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 3,204. It stands on the small river Kottelbecke, and has manufactures of cottons and hats.

Unnap-pouppy, t. Meckley; 75 SSE. Munny-pour.

Unnary, t. Sweden, Smaland; 43 W. Wexio.

Unrest, isl. in the East Indian sea, near the coast of Java; 9 W. Batavia.

Uns Frau Weistein, t. Stiria; 11 W. Marburg.

Uns Frau Nazareth, t. Stiria; 10 SW. Windisch Gratz.

Unschensk, v. Rus. Tambov; the inhabitants mostly employed in iron works.

Unser Frau, t. Austria; 1 N. Weitra.

Unst, the most northerly of the smaller Shetlands, 10 m. long, and 6 broad; in comparison with the other Shetland isles, it is reckoned level, yet its surface is diversified by several extensive and immoderately high hills. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 61. 7. N. Pop. 2,288. Sq. m. 40.

Unstrut, r. Ger., which rises 4 miles W. Dingelstadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld, and joins the Saale, about 2 N. Naumburg.

Unterart, or *Art*, t. Switz., in Schwitz, at the southern extremity of the lake Zug; 5 S. Zug, 7 N. Schwitz. Pop. 2,300.

Unterbirg, t. Sax. Vogtland; 1 S. Plauen.

Untermdorff, t. Austria; 6 N. Aggspach.

Untersee, lake, Carinthia; 10 W. Velach.

Unterseen, t. Holstein; 5 NW. Pinnenberg.

Unterseen, t. Switz., in Berne, on the Aar; 23 SSW. Lucerne, 26 SE. Berne.

Unterwalden, see *Underwalden*.

Untoorah, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 60 W. Nagpour.

Untzina, t. Walachia; 35 NE. Bucharest.

Ununge, t. Sweden, in Upland; 28 E. Upsal.

Unza, t. Rus. Kostrom, capital of a province, on a river of the same name; 92 ENE. Kostrom, 120 E. Jaroslavl. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Unza, pr. Rus., forming a part and the largest part of the government of Kostrom, 160 m. in length, and from 80 to 112 in breadth; bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Viatka, S. by Nizegorod, and W. by the province of Kostrom.

Unza, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Jurev Povolskoi, in Kostrom.

Upa, r. Rus., which rises near Epiphan, passes by Tula, and runs into the Oka, near Lichvin.

Upaix, t. France, in Higher Alps; 11 SE. Serres.

Upanema, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 37. 32. W. Lat. 4. 30. S.

Upar, or *Upari*, a beautiful valley, New Grenada, in St. Martha; more than 40 miles from N. to S., and 30 from E. to W. It is traversed and fertilized by the river Cesar, & produces much sugar cane, &c.

Upbo, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 20 SSE. Fahlun.

Upella Chanderaghery, t. Hind., in Golconda; 16 N. Warangole.

Upella, t. Golconda; 18 NNW. Warangole.

Up-Holland, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 W. Wigan. Pop. 2,427.

Upha, r. Russia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

Upha, t. Russia, capital of a circle, in Orenburg, on the Bielaia; 452 WSW. Tobolsk, 632 ESE. Moscow, 892 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 55. 54. E. Lat. 54. 43. N. Pop. according to Hassel, 4,688; according to others, about 14,000. It contains 7 chh., 2 convents, and an academy. It was chiefly burnt in 1820. It formerly gave name to a government, now called the government of Orenburg.

Upland, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by the gulf of Bothnia, E. by the Baltic, S. by the Malar

lake, and W. by Westmanland; about 75 m. in length from N. to S., &, where widest, 55 from E. to W. Sq. m. 500. Pop. 230,000. It consists of an extensive plain, but little elevated above the sea. It is fertile in corn: the lakes & rivers abound in fish, and there are extensive forests. Some of the best iron mines of Sweden are found in the province. Chief towns, Stockholm and Upsal.

Upnor Castle, fortress, Eng., in Kent, on the left bank of the Medway, near Chatham. In 1667, this castle was taken by the Dutch.

Upparah, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 30 E. Ramundry.

Upper Lake, lake, Ireland, in Kerry, 4 miles from Lough Lane, with which it communicates by a river, which runs between Torc mountain and Gleenaa mountain.

Upperville, p-v. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 52.

Uppingham, t. Eng., in Rutland, market on Wednesday; 36 S. Nottingham, 90 N. London. Lon. 1. 38. W. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 1,484.

Upright Bay, bay near W. extremity of the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75.35.W. Lat. 53.8.S.

Upsal, (in Swedish, *Upsala*), t. Sweden, in Upland, capital of a district of the same name; 35 N. Stockholm. Lon. 17. 39. E. Lat. 59.52.N. Pop. in 1815, 4,496. Abp. see. It is situated on the small river Fyris, or Sala, which divides it into 2 parts, and opens a communication with lake Malar. It contains a large cathedral and two other churches. The private houses are mostly built of wood, the public buildings of stone or brick. A school was instituted at Upsal in 1246, which was raised into a university in 1476, & is the most eminent in Sweden. It can boast of Linnæus, Celsius, and a number of other distinguished professors. It has 21 professors, a library of 56,000 volumes, a botanic garden, an astronomical observatory, an anatomical theatre, and cabinets of natural history and mineralogy. The number of students, in 1820, was 1,357; in 1815, 1,200; 269 of theology, 150 of law, and 123 of medicine—This town was long the residence of the Swedish monarchs, who bore the title of King of Upsal, till the 10th century; and the kings of Sweden are still crowned here. Upsal is used by the Swedish geographers as the first meridian, from which they compute their longitude.

Upsal, (Old,) t. Sweden, in Upland; 3 N. Upsal.

Upsaw, t. Hind., in Bahar; 6 S. Patna.

Upstreet, v. Eng., in Kent, on the Stour; 6 Canterbury.

Upton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 14 SE. Worcester, 38 SW. Boston, W. 420. Pop. 1,088.

Upton, t. Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Severn, with a market on Thursday; 10 S. Worcester, 11 WNW. London. Pop. 2,023.

Ur, see *Nisibin*, and *Ourfa*.

Ura, t. Natolia; 10 S. Milets.

Uraba, t. & district, S. A., in Carthagera.

Uraconda, t. Hind., in Mysore; 20 WSW. Gooty.

Urac, the most northerly of the Ladrone islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 9 m. in circ. Lat. 20. 45. N.

Urach, t. Wurtemberg, with manufactures of damask and other linen, on the Rems; 21 SSE. Stuttgart, 24 W. Ulm. Pop. 2,688.

Urago, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 15 W. Brescia. *Uruguay*, see *Uruguay*.

Ural Mountains, (the northern part anciently called *Montes Hyperboræi*, and *Montes Riphæi*; the southern, *Montes Rhyrnici*,) great chain of mountains, forming, during the greatest part of its course, the boundary between Europe and Asia. It commences in the country of the Kirghises, between the Caspian and Aral, and extends north to the Frozen ocean, and terminates in the mountains of Nova Zembla, reaching about 1,500 miles. The chain is divided into 3 parts, the Ural of the Kirghises, the Ural rich in mines, and the desert Ural; the first & last very imperfectly known. The mining district is chiefly in the Russian government of Orenburg; and contains mines of iron, copper, and some gold. There are also various other minerals, as jasper, quartz, petro-silex, agate, chalcedony, rock crystal, topaz, amethyst, chrysolite, serpentine, asbestos, amianthos, &c. The loftiest summits are composed of granite; and the mountains abound in wood, as pines, cedars, larches, &c. The most elevated summits are said to be nearly 7,000 feet high. The principal rivers, which derive their sources from this chain, are the Sosva, Iset, Tobol, Emba, Ural, Belaia, Kama, and Petchora.

Ural, or *Jaik*, r. Russia, which rises 24 N. Verchouralsk, in Lon. 58. 44. E. Lat. 54. N., & runs into the Caspian sea, near Guriev, Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 47. 15. N. Its current is rapid, its water pure, and it abounds in fish. It forms the boundary between the Kirghises & Baschkirs.

Uralsk, t. Russia, in Astrachan, on the Ural; 328 NNE. Astrachan, 696 SW. Tobolsk. Lon. 51. 35. E. Lat. 51. 11. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 3,000. It is the chief town of the Cosacs of the Ural; is palisadoed and surrounded with an irregular rampart; the streets narrow and irregular.

Uramarca, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 60 E. Guamanga.

Uraneau, t. Brazil; 48 NE. Para.

Urana, r. S. A., which runs into the Caribbean sea, 9 W. Cumana bay.

Uranda, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 12 SSE. Tosa.

Urandung, t. Bosnia; 12 E. Seraja.

Uranium, now *Ajaccio*.

Uranugratz, t. Croatia; 18 NNW. Novi.

Uratoor, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 14 W. Cuddapa.

Urbana, p-t. & cap. Champaign co. Ohio; 34 NE. Dayton, 44 W. by N. Columbus, 90 N. by E. Cincinnati, W. 467. Lon. 83. 43. W. Lat. 40. 3. N. Pop. 644; including the township, 1,752. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a Methodist meeting house, a printing office, a merchant mill, and other manufacturing establishments, and 120 houses, 16 of them of brick, the rest of wood. It is situated in a fertile tract of country.

Urbana, or *Castle Durante*, t. Popedom, in Urbino; 7 SSW. Urbino. Bp. see. This town owes its name to pope Urban VIII., who rebuilt it, and surrounded it with bastions.

Urbanna, p-t. Middlesex co. Va., on SW. side of the Rappahannock; 60 ENE. Richmond, W. 149.

Urbe, r. Ger., which rises in Waldeck, and runs into the Dimel, 5 W. Warburg.

Urbicus, now *Orbita*.

Urbino, delegation, States of the Church, composed chiefly of the former duchy of Urbino. Pop. 198,145. The duchy was bounded N. by Romagna, NE. by the Adriatic, SE. by Ancona, S. by the Perugiano, and W. by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is reckoned unwholesome; one of the chief productions is silk; game and fish are plentiful.

Urbino, (an. *Urbium*), city, Italy, States of the Church, capital of the delegation of the same name, near the head of the Foglio; 54 E. Florence, 115 E. Romé. Lon. 12. 37. E. Lat. 43. 44. N. Pop. 4,800. Abp. see. It contains a palace, a cathedral, 16 convents, a university, a college, and an institution styled *academia assurditorum*. It is situated on a hill, at the union of two rivers. In the churches are seen some works of the celebrated painters Raphael and Frederic Barocci, &c. Raphael was a native of Urbino.

Urbi-Saglia, t. Italy, Ancona; 5 S. Macerata.

Urbs, see *Keff*.

Urcas, rocks near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35. 44. W. Lat. 4. 50. S.

Urchay, or *Urquhay*, r. Scot., in Perthshire, which runs into Loch Aw.

Urcos, see *Hurcos*.

Urcos, t. Peru, in Cusco; 20 S. Cusco.

Urcunazo, r. Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Urdache, t. Spain, Navarre; 22 N. Pamplona.

Urdasim, r. Russia, which runs into the Ural, at Fort Tanalitzkaia.

Urdingen, see *Ordingen*.

Ure, or *Youre*, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which rises at and passes by Masham, Rippon, Boroughbridge, &c., and about 2 miles below the last town joins the Swale, and takes the name of Ouse.

Urecourt, t. France, in Vosges; 6 NNW. La Marche.

Ureden, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the Berckel; 26 WNW. Munster, 26 SW. Bentheim. Pop. 1,864.

Uregur, t. Ceylon; 60 NW. Trinkamaly.

Urellyconda, t. Mysore; 20 N. Bangalore.

Uren, t. Rus. Simbirsk; 58 W. Simbirsk.

Urgel, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 60 NE. Balbastro, 65 NNW. Barcelona. Lon. 122. E. Lat. 42. 24. N. Pop. 3,200. Bp. see. It is a strong town, and has manufactures of linen and cotton.

Urgunge, or *Urgentz*, see *Urkonje*.

Urgnano, t. Aust. Italy; 5 S. Bergamo.

Uri, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Schweitz, E. by Glarus and Grisons, S. by Tessin, and W. by Berne and Underwalden. Sq. m. 646. Pop. 11,800. The inhabitants are Germans by descent and language, of the Catholic religion; the government democratic. The canton is divided into 2 districts, Uri and Urseren; the chief town Altorf. The country is extremely rugged, composed of barren and bleak mountains and deep valleys. Here are the elevated summits of St. Gothard, which are covered with perpetual snow. The canton is traversed from N. to S. by the Reuss; and it contains a number of lakes and mountain streams. Of the valleys the

two largest are those of the Reuss and of Urseren, each of which admits of a small extent of tillage, but pasturage is the principal source of subsistence; and cattle, cheese, wool, leather, and timber the articles of export.

Urie Water, r. Scotland, which runs into the Don, near Inverurie.

Urigny, t. France, in Loiret; 6 S. Pithiviers.

Urimao, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 35 N. Zacatula.

Uripa, t. Peru, Cusco; 120 WNW. Cusco.

Urique, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 120 NE. Cinaloa.

Urisal, t. Sweden, Upland; 6 N. Stockholm.

Uritz, t. France, in Lower Loire; 14 NNE. Ancenis.

Uriumkan, r. Russia, which runs into the Arguna, Lon. 124. 15. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

Urjup, one of the Kurile islands, chiefly visited for peltry; about 54 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. Lon. 169. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Urk, small isl. in Zuyder Zee; 11 E. Enckhuyten, with a village and 575 inhabitants.

Urkhend, or *Uzkund*, or *Adercand*, t. Turkistan; 90 NE. Toncat, 105 NE. Tashkund.

Urkok, t. Bengal; 14 N. Doesa.

Urkonge, *Korkanje*, *Orkanje*, or *Urgentz*, (an. *Gorgo*), t. Asia, and capital of an extensive district of the same name, in Independent Tartary, on a branch of the Jihon, which runs into the lake Aral; 30 N. Kieva, 320 WNW. Samarcand. Lon. 58. 30. E. Lat. 42. 35. N. Pop. about 5,000. H. 1,500. It contains 20 mosques, and is a new town. Old Urgentz lies in ruins. Pop. of the district 55,000.

Urkup, or *Yurkup*, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on the Kizil-ermak; 10 WSW. Tocat, 90 NE. Cogni. Lat. 38. 37. N.

Urliutiupskoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 75. 34. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Urloffen, v. Baden; 9 E. Strasburg. P. 1,500.

Urmeny, t. Hungary; 8 S. Neutra. It is remarkable chiefly as the residence of the count Hunyadi, one of the greatest land proprietors in Hungary.

Urmia, *Ourmia*, *Oraumi*, or *Khanudun*, supposed to be the *Spauta* of Strabo, and *Capoton* of the Armenian geographers, lake, Persia, in Aderbeitzan, about 95 W. of the S. part of the Caspian sea; 60 m. long, and 30 broad. Its waters are clear but very salt, and no fish can live in it.

Urmia, (an. *Thebarma*), t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, on S. coast of lake Urmia; 90 SSW. Tabris, 110 SE. Van. Lon. 45. 40. E. Lat. 37. N. It is defended by a strong wall, and deep ditch. It is supposed to be the birth place of Zoroaster, but has no ruins of consequence.

Urmuk, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia; 3 SSW. Loheia.

Urnaschen, t. & commune, Switz., Appenzel; 5 SW. Appenzel. Pop. 2,550.

Urotchitsche Tashti, mt. Russia, on N. coast of the sea of Aral. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

Urov, r. Russia, which runs into the Argunia, near Urovka.

Urovka, t. Russia, on the Argunia, on the borders of China; 120 E. Stretensk.

Urpha, see *Ourfa*.

Urquhart, t. Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Cromarty; 12 WSW. Cromarty.

Urquhart, parish, Scot., in Murrayshire; 6 E. Elgen. Pop. 936.

Urr, or *Orr*, r. Scot., in Kirkcudbrightshire, which after a course of 30 miles flows into Solway frith.

Urrin, r. Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney, near Enniscorthy.

Urrisbeg, mt. Ireland, in the county of Galway near the sea coast; 38 W. Galway.

Urrishead, cape of Ireland, on N. coast of the county of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. Lon. 9. 48. W. Lat. 54. 19. N.

Urrola, r. Spain, in Guipuscoa, which runs into the sea, between the Orio and the Deva.

Urroz, t. Spain, Navarre; 12 SSE. Pamplona.

Ursakowa, t. Prussia; 15 NE. Thorn.

Urschendorf, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 SW. Lublin.

Ursel, (*Upper*,) t. Nassau; 5 ENE. Konigstein, 18 ENE. Mentz. Pop. 800. *Lower Ursel*, belonging to Hesse Darmstadt, is near. P. 731.

Urseren, valley, Switz., Uri; 17 SSE. Altorff. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and watered by the Reuss. No part of it is less than 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It abounds in good pasturage, yet but little of it is susceptible of tillage. It contains 4 villages. See *St. Gothard*.

Urshult, t. Sweden, Smaland; 22 S. Wexio.

Urskog, t. Norway, on the Glanmen; 44 NNE. Friederickstadt.

Ursigunge, t. Hind., in Benares; 16 W. Morzapour.

Ursnach, t. Switz., in Appenzel; 8 SW. Appenzel.

Urso, now *Ossuna*.

Ursperg, or *Auersperg*, t. Bavaria, on the Mindel; 16 WSW. Augsburg, 22 ESE. Ulm. Pop. 800. Here was formerly a rich abbey.

Urtamskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolskoi, on the Oby; 52 W. Tomsk.

Urubamba, t. Peru, on the river Urubamba, or Velcabamba, or Quillabamba. Lon. 71. 31. W. Lat. 13. 16. S.

Urubuara, or *Uruba-cuara*, t. Brazil, on a river of the same name, at its union with the Amazons; 90 W. Para.

Urubui, r. Brazil, which runs into the Amazons river, 100 miles above Pauxis.

Urucuya, r. Brazil, which runs into the St. Francis, Lat. 15. 20. S.

Uruguay, district, S. America, bounded N. by Guaira in Paraguay, E. by Rey in Brazil, S. by the La Plata, and W. by the Parana. Its length from NE. to SW. is upwards of 200 leagues; its width 130. It is intersected by the river Uruguay; is mostly a plain, but abounds in thick woods, and is inhabited by Cassapiminian Indians.

Uruguay, r. Paraguay, which rises in Lat. 26. 30. S., and traversing a vast extent of country to the southeast, it joins the La Plata near Buenos Ayres, at a distance of more than 620 miles in a right line from its source. The Uruguay is inferior to the Parana in length of course, but surpasses it in the rapid accession of waters which it receives, and at the point of confluence is equal in breadth. It is generally a rocky and turbulent stream, of difficult navigation; abounding in fish. The country through which it flows is romantic, beautiful, and fertile.

Urumea, see *Urmia*.

Urus, lake, Rus. Archangel; 48 N. Schenkursk.

Urzedow, or *Ursendow*, t. Poland, in Lublin; 23 SW. Lublin. Pop. 1,200.

Urzum, t. Russia, in Viatka; 72 S. Viatka.

Usa, t. Japan, in Ximo; 22 SSE. Kokura.

Usa Bafi, lake, Natolia; 5 E. Palatska.

Usad, t. Russia, in Viatka; 16 S. Malmisch.

Usan, v. Scot., Forfar; 3 SW. Montrose.

Uscokan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 25. E. Lat. 6. 21. N.

Uscoks, a tribe of Slavonian origin, Aust. Dalmatia and Carniola, on the banks of the Gurk.

Usbecks, one of the most civilized tribes of the Mahometan Tartars; celebrated also for their beauty; inhabiting Bukharia and Chorasán. See *Bukharia*.

Uscheau, t. Bohemia; 5 NW. Nimburg.

Uschench, t. Arabia, Yemen; 10 SE. Chamir.

Uscup, see *Scopia*.

Uscz, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Netze; 45 N. Posen. Pop. 803.

Usdaw, t. Prussia; 7 N. Soldau.

Use, r. Ger., which runs into the Nidd, near Assenheim.

Usedom, Pru. isl. in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Pomerania, partly by the river Peene, and partly by the Frische Haff; about 30 miles in length, of a very irregular form, and in no part above 3 miles from the sea. It is intersected by several ranges of downs and sand hills, and has large woods, but not much land fit for agriculture. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation and fishing. Pop. from 11 to 12,000. Sq. m. 150. Chief towns, Swinemunde and Usedom. Lon. 13. 11. to 13. 58. E. Lat. 54. 15. to 54. 45. N.

Usedom, t. Prus. Pomerania, on SW. coast of the island of Usedom, on the bay of the Frische Haff; 8 E. Anclam, 38 NNW. Old Stettin. Pop. 1,045.

Useff, t. Tunis; 32 NW. Cairoan.

Ussel, r. Bavaria, which runs into Danube, 3 W. Neuburg.

Uselett, (an. *Burgaon*, and *Mons Usalitanus*,) long range of mountains, in Tunis, W. of Cairoan.

Usetin, or *Wzetin*, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 30 NE. Hradisch.

Usevaskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Mezen; 64 NE. Pineg.

Useu, t. Spain, Catalonia; 37 N. Balaguer.

Ushant, see *Ouessant*.

Ushant, or *Ouessant*, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 146. 33. E. Lat. 11. 5. S.

Ushenick Point, cape on E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Usia, r. Russia, which runs into the Vaga, 8 S. Vielsk, in Vologda.

Usiatin, t. Russia; 28 N. Kaminiec.

Usidscha, t. Eu. Turkey, Romania, in Semendria; 70 WSW. Belgrade. Pop. 6,000. It is situated in a long valley, on a small river, which joins the Drino.

Usijes, t. Arabia, Yemen; 12 NNW. Chamir.

Usimado, t. Japan, Nippon; 86 SW. Meaco.

Ussingen, t. Nassau, which formerly gave name

to a branch of the family of Nassau, with a castle; 12 SSE. Weilburg, 22 NE. Mentz. P. 1,300.

Usitza, t. Servia; 23 NW. Jenibasar.

Usitza, t. Rus. Podolia, on the Dniester; 30 ESE. Kaminiec.

Usk, r. S. Wales, which rises in SW. part of the county of Brecknock, and runs into the Severn, below Newport, in Monmouthshire.

Usk, (an. *Bullæum*, and *Burrium*,) t. Eng., in Monmouth, on the river Usk, market on Monday; 12 SW. Monmouth, 140 W. London. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 844. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

Uskalinmaa, small island on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 5. E. Lat. 61. 18. N.

Uskei, isl. belonging to Russia, in Beering's straits. Lon. 189. 21. E. Lat. 65. 58. N.

Uskela, t. Finland, in Abo; 27 E. Abo.

Usker, t. A. Turkey, in Kur, on the Kur; 12 NNE. Akalzike.

Uskolomskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vitchevda; 80 ENE. Ustisolsk.

Uskubi, (an. *Prusa*,) t. Natolia; 36 NW. Boli.

Uslah, t. Bengal; 9 S. Curruckdeah.

Uslar, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Aale; 17 WNW. Gottingen. Pop. 1,705.

Usman, t. Russia, Tambov, on a river of the same name; 40 SW. Tambov. Pop. 2,490.

Usoza, r. Russia, which runs into the Svopa, near Phatez, in Kursk.

Uspallata, one of the largest and richest silver mines in Chili, in Aconcagua; 22 NW. Mendoza, in Cuyo. Lat. 33. S. It is situated on the eastern mountains of the Andes. Towards the summit of the mountains is a pleasant and fertile plain, 17 leagues long, and 3 broad, watered by a river, covered with delightful groves, and having a temperate climate. This plain serves as a base to another still more elevated, called Paramillo, upon which the Andes of the first rank rise to such height as to be seen at San Luis de la Punta, 120 leagues distant. The mines extend along the base of the eastern mountains of the plain of the same name, from Lat. 33. S., in a direct N. course. The principal vein is 9 feet wide, and yields forty to 60 marks per quintal. It has been wrought since 1763 with immense profit.

Uspenskoe, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 16 S. Donetzsk.

Uspenskoi, t. Russia, Ustiug; 28 S. Ustiug.

Uspenskoi, t. Russia, Archangel; 80 S. Kola.

Ussel, t. France, principal place of a district, in Correze; 30 NE. Tulle, 32 ENE. Uzerches. Lat. 45. 33. N. Pop. 3,036.

Usses, r. France, which runs into the Rhone, near Seissel.

Ussiterna, t. Servia; 24 W. Pistrina.

Ussitza, t. Servia; 32 WNW. Novibasar.

Ussolie, t. Rus. Simbirsk; 60 ENE. Penza.

Usson, t. France, Puy-de-Dome; 4 E. Issoire, 16 W. Ambert. Pop. 742.

Usson, t. France, in Vienne; 6 NW. Isle Jourdan, 12 NE. Civray. Pop. 1,440.

Ussora, r. Bosnia, which runs into the river Bosna, 32 N. Serajo.

Ussui, t. Japan, in Nippon; 86 NW. Jedo.

Ustak, t. Natolia; 22 N. Karahisar.

Ustaritz, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Pyrenees; 6 S. Bayonne 48 W. Pau. Lat. 43. 23. N. Pop. 1,867.

Ustayantho, lake, N. Y., from which the river Delaware takes its rise.

Ustchotskoi, three islands on W. coast of Kamtchatka. Lon. 156. 14. E. Lat. 57. 10. N.

Uster, v. Switz., in Zurich, on Greiffen lake. Pop. 3,150.

Ustia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Dniester; 88 E. Jassy.

Ustjac, t. Natolia; 20 N. Kiutaja.

Ustiano, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 26 W. Mantua.

Ustica, (an. *Euonimo*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean; 25 miles from the coast of Sicily, 40 N. Palermo. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 38. 50. N. Pop. 1,300. In 1765, a citadel was built here, furnished with a garrison.

Ustiug, t. Russia, capital of a province, in Vologda; 200 NNW. Viatka, 464 E. Petersburg. Lon. 45. 40. E. Lat. 60. 56. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,100. Abp. see. It is situated on the Dwina, at the conflux of the Suchona and the Jug. It contains 2 cathedrals, and 10 or 12 churches, built of stone, and some others, which, with the houses, are of wood. It is a principal mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the north, and the temperate ones of the south, and its merchants transact business with Archangel, Petersburg, Kazan, and Siberia. The principal articles of traffic are corn and furs; also, fish, silks, and tea. The city is chiefly on the left side of the Dwina.

Ustiug, pr. Russia, and by far the most considerable part of the government of Vologda, being 400 miles in length, and 240 in breadth.

Ustiuszna, or *Ustiuschna*, t. Rus., Novgorod, on the Mologa; 144 E. Novgorod. Pop. 2,536.

Ustianskoi, ostrog, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Yana. Lon. 131. 38. E. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Usturantskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 76 S. Selenginsk.

Usum, r. Romania, which runs into the Mariza, 4 SE. Assarli.

Usway, r. Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Usworth, t. Eng., in Durham; 11 N. Durham. Pop. 1,236.

Uszcza, t. Poland; 25 E. Cracow.

Uzriterna, t. Servia; 25 S. Jenibasar.

Uzomer, t. Rus., Volhynia; 70 NW. Kiev.

Uzlan-utar, t. Charasm; 250 N. Urkonje.

Utahs, Indians, N. A., about the sources of the Nel Norte. No. 7,000.

Ulawas, or *Outawas*, r. which forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, flows SE., and empties itself into the St. Lawrence, just above Montreal. It is sometimes called *Montreal river*. Its course is considerably interrupted by falls and rapids, yet the fur traders contrive to transport their loaded canoes over all the obstacles which obstruct its navigation.

Utelle, t. Piedmont, in Nice; 15 E. by N. Nice. Pop. 1,442.

Uten, or *Cauten*, r. Chili, which rises in the Andes, and flows into the Pacific, 66 N. Valdivia.

Uthlede, t. Han., Bremen; 23 NNW. Bremen.

Utica, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 4 ESE. Whitestown, 14 ESE. Rome, 93 W. by N. Albany, W. 392. Lon. 74. 13. W. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 2,972. It is intersected, near the centre, by the Erie canal, and is the

depot for most of the imported goods consumed in the western part of the state. It contains 7 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Methodists, 1 Welch Presbyterians, and 2 for Baptists; an academy, 2 banks, and also a savings bank. The houses are constructed partly of brick and partly of wood, and many of them elegant. The principal street is spacious and handsome. The October term of the supreme court is held here. Utica is situated in a fertile district of country, is a wealthy and flourishing town, and has an extensive trade. It is built on the site of Fort Schuyler, which was erected under the British government to prevent the inroads of the French and Indians. The ruins of it are still faintly visible.

Utica, p-t. Clark co. Indiana; 30 Indianapolis, W. 618.

Utica, p-t. Licking co. Ohio; W. 230.

Utica, once a famous city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 10 WNW. Carthage. Now *Boo Shatter*.

Utiel, t. Spain, New Castile, in La Mancha; 48 SE. Cuenca. Pop. 4,000.

Utikon, or *Oelicon*, t. Switz., in Zurich; 12 NE. Zurich.

Utila, isl. in the gulf of Honduras, about 30 miles from the coast; about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 87. 45. W. Lat. 16. 4. N.

Utillo, t. Cuba; 50 SSE. Havannah.

Utkinsk, two large villages, Russia, in Perm; 40 W. by N. Ekaterinburg. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in iron works.

Utnemskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vitchevda. Lon. 54. 14. E. Lat. 62. 56. N.

Utton, isl. near E. coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 18. 5. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

Utpa, t. Hesse, in Solms Laubach; 2 SW. Hungen, 4 ENE. Muntzenburg. Pop. 728.

Utrach, t. Austria; 7 N. St. Wolfgang.

Utrecht, (*New*,) t. Kings co. N. Y., on W. end of Long Island, on E. side of the Narrows; 9 S. New-York. Pop. 1,009.

Utrecht, pr. Neth., one of the 7 Dutch provinces, bounded N. by the Zuyder Zee, E. & SE. by Guelderland, SW. & W. by Holland. Pop. in 1816, 107,642. H. 21,734. Sq. m. 507. The surface is level except in the south-east part, where there are sandy hills, or small eminences, with an unproductive soil. The rest is generally fertile, consisting of rich meadows and pasture, with turf grounds. It is traversed by branches of the Rhine, and has a better supply of springs and a purer air than the maritime provinces, but is inferior in trade; the exports are cattle, cheese, a little corn, &c.

Utrecht, (in Latin, *Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Trajectum Ultricinium*, and *Antonia Civitas*,) city, Neth., capital of the above province; 18 SSE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 7. E. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 34,881. H. 8,000. It is situated on a branch of the Rhine, called Old Rhine, on a slight elevation, having a dry soil, and an atmosphere dry and healthy. Its form is nearly square, surrounded by an earthen mound and moat, and, exclusive of its suburbs, about three miles in circuit. The approaches to it are exceedingly beautiful, particularly that from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue,

bordered with rows of trees. The streets are of tolerable width, and intersected by canals, the level of which is about 20 feet below that of the pavement. The aspect of the city is antique; the houses are mostly of brick, built in the Gothic style. It contains a cathedral, 7 Dutch Ref. chh., 1 French Ref., 1 English, 1 Luth., 1 Arminian, 1 Mennonist, and 3 Cath., a town-house, a university, hospitals, and other charitable establishments. The cathedral, now partly in ruins, is a remarkable edifice: the tower, still entire, is said to have a height of 464 feet, and from its top, in a clear day, may be seen no less than 51 towns, great and small. The mall, situated out side of the walls, is a beautiful public walk. The trade is considerable, having the advantage of an inland navigation: the manufactures are on a small scale. The university, though less famous than that of Leyden, is of considerable note. It was founded in 1630, and has 5 faculties, 19 professors, a library, botanic garden, anatomical theatre, cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. Utrecht is famous as the place where, in 1579, was concluded the union of the seven Provinces; and also the well known treaty between the French and allies in 1713.—Native, Pope Adrian.

Utrera, t. Spain, in Seville; 14 ESE. Seville. Pop. 9,000. It is surrounded with walls, has a citadel, contains 2 parishes, 4 hospitals, and 8 convents; near it is a salt spring.

Utschenya, cape, on N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 67. 24. E. Lat. 77. 20. N.

Utsjoki, t. Swedish Lapland; 240 N. Tornea. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 69. 45. N.

Utta, t. Sardinia; 6 WSW. Cagliari.

Utta, r. Sardinia; which runs into the sea, near Cagliari.

Uttendorf, t. Aust. Land above the Ens, on the Mattig; 7 S. Braunau. H. 102.

Uttenweiler, t. Wurt., near Reidlingen. P. 977.

Uttercul, pr. Assam, N. of the Burrampooter.

Uloxeter, or *Utcester*, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, a small distance from the Dove, near the great inland canal, market on Wednesday: 17 N. Litchfield, 136 NW. London. Pop. 2,779. The town and vicinity contain numerous iron forges, and in the neighbourhood are some of the richest meadows and pastures in England.

Utus, now *Vid*.

Utzhof, t. Pru. Dantzic; 5 E. Dantzic.

Ura, lake, Russia, in Tobolsk, about 28 miles in circ.; 68 SE. Tobolsk.

Uvelen, isl. Russia, in the Frozen sea; 12 N. Cape Tchukotskoi. Lat. 66. 25. N.

Uvelka, r. Russia, which runs into the Tobol.

Uvelskaia, (*Niznei*,) fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Uvelka; 28 SSW. Tcheliabinsk.

Uvskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 68 N. Tobolsk.

Uzederina, t. Bulgaria, on the Danube; 50 W. Nicopolis.

Uwchland, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,198.

Uxamba, now *Osma*.

Uxantis, now *Ouessant*.

Uxbridge, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 SSE. Worcester, 40 SW. Boston. W. 402. Pop. 1,551. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Blackstone, Mumford, and West rivers. It is a

pleasant and considerable agricultural township, and contains valuable mills, and some manufacturing establishments.

Uxbridge, t. England, in Middlesex; 8 W. Windsor, 15 W. London. Lon. 0. 27. W. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 2,411. It is situated near the river Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames, at Brentford; besides which a branch of the canal is carried to Paddington, where is a harbour for boats, and conveniences for landing goods. Boats pass daily with accommodations for passengers. The market, which is very large, is held on Thursday. This town is famous for a treaty entered into between 16 commissioners of parliament, and 12 of Charles I. in the year 1645.

Uxela, now *Lestwithiel*.

Uxilico, t. on S. coast of the island of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 34. E. Lat. 36. 9. N.

Uxo, t. Spain, in Valencia; 32 N. by E. Valencia. Pop. 2,800.

Uxumi, or *Oosumi*, t. Japan, on the island of

Ximo. Lon. 133. E. Lat. 32. N.

Uya, small isl. near W. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 54. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Uz, (*Land of*), supposed to be the northern part of Arabia Petræa.

Uzeda, or *Vceda*, t. Spain, New Castile, on the Xarama; 30 N. Madrid, 40 SW. Sangunça.

Uzel, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 NNW. Loudeac, 13 S. St. Briec. Pop. 1,713.

Uzerche, t. France, principal place of a district, in Correze; 13 NW. Tulle, 27 SW. Limoges. Lat. 45. 25. N. Pop. 2,330.

Uzès, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gard; 12 N. Nismes, 18 W. Avignon. Lon. 4. 25. E. Lat. 44. 1. N. Pop. 6,350. It has a noted mineral spring, and a variety of manufactures.

Uzeste, t. France, in Gironde; 6 W. Bazas, 27 SSW. Bourdeaux. Pop. 915.

Uzkund, see *Urkend*.

Uznach, t. Switz., in St. Gall, capital of a district; 23 SE. Zurich.

Uznek, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 10 S. Selmas.

V.

VAC

V AAGEN, (*East*), isl. North sea, 20 miles from the coast of Norway. Lat. 68. 26. N.

Vaagen, (*West*), isl. in the North sea, 20 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 68. 12. N.

Vaagsoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 57. N.

Vaarsoe, small isl. Denmark, on E. coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the gulf of Horsens. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 55. 53. N.

Vaas, t. France, in Sarte; 4 WSW. Château du Loir, 21 S. Le Mans. Pop. 1,569.

Vaasen, v. Neth., Guelderland; 15 NW. Zutphen. Pop. 1,200.

Vaast, t. Neth., Hainaut. Pop. 1,600.

Vaberlirake, isl. Red sea. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Vabres, t. France, in Aveiron, at the union of two small rivers, which soon after run into the Tarn; 2 SW. St. Afrique. Pop. 731.

Vabres de Senegals, t. France, in Tarn; 14 NE. Castres. Pop. 1,650.

Vabres, t. France, Cantal; 4 E. St. Flour.

Vaca, small isl. one of the Antilles, 9 miles from St. Domingo. It is very fertile.

Vacan, one of the small Philippine islands, near N. coast of Samar. Lon. 121. 15. E. Lat. 12. 47. N.

Vacaria, t. Egypt; 8 NE. Habasch.

Vacarica, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 N. Coimbra, 18 SE. Bragança.

Vacas, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific, Lon. 92. 48. W. Lat. 14. 22. N.

VAC

Vacas Bay, bay on S. coast of Africa. Lat. 15. S.

Vacasa, small isl. near W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 57. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Vacatama, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 9. 25. S.

Vacca, (*La*), small isl. Mediterranean, near S. coast of Sardinia; 3 S. St. Antioco.

Vacca, now *Vegia*.

Vaccarizzo, t. Naples, Calabria Citra. Pop. 1,000, of the Greek church.

Vach, one of the smaller Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean.

Vach, t. Ger., Weimar, on the Werra; 20 NE. Fulda, 46 E. Marburg. Pop. 1,465. In 1760, the French were defeated here by the allies.

Vach, t. Bav., on the Rednitz; 25 NE. Anspach.

Vache, or *Cow's Island*, isl. about 12 miles from S. coast of Hispaniola, about 24 miles in circumference. Lon. 73. 25. W. Lat. 18. 5. N. It was formerly a place of rendezvous for pirates and free booters, and is provided with 3 ports, 1 of which can receive vessels of 300 tons.

Vache et le Torreau, or *Cow & Ball Rocks*, rocks on S. coast of Newfoundland, a little E. of Placentia bay.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari islands; 3 S. Stromboli.

Vackier, t. France, in Upper Loire; 9 S. le Puy en Velay.

Vacia, or *Vacz*, see *Waitzen*.

Vacian, t. Abascia; 15 S. Askasy.

Vackaléer, t. Hind., Mysore; 27 ENE. Bangalore. H. 100.

Vacone, t. Popedom, Spoleto; 8 SE. Narni.

Vacua, now *Vouga*.

Vacup, t. Bosnia; 32 SW. Serajo.

Vada, s-p. Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina; 16 ESE. Leghorn, 18 SW. Volterra.

Vadacourchy, t. Hind., in Calicut; 10 SW. Palichaudchery.

Vadagary, t. Madura; 25 W. Coilpetta.

Vadamaderry, t. Dindigul; 15 NE. Dindigul.

Vadamia, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 105 WNW. Bassora.

Vaddal, t. Hind., in Soonda; 27 SE. Goa.

Vadenagorchy, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 15 W. Damicotia.

Vadifatima, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 60 NW. Mecca.

Vadilcora, or *Vadi al Kora*, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 56 N. Medina. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Vadin, t. Bessarabia, on the Danube; 32 W. Nicopoli.

Vado, or *Vadi*, (an. *Vado Sabatia*,) s-p. Genoa, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, with a small harbour; 3 S. Savona. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 44. 14. N. Pop. 2,000.

Vado, (Il,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, near the Adriatic; 16 ESE. Lansiano.

Vado Saetta, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 6 SE. Troia.

Vadocondes, t. Spain, Old Castile; 26 WSW. Osma.

Vadoranium, t. Carnatic; 12 S. Negapatam.

Vadutz, t. and castle, Ger., capital of the principality of Lichtenstein; 26 S. Lindau, 34 SSE. Constance. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 580.

Vael, t. Neth., Limburg; 3 W. Aix la Chapelle, 17 E. by S. Maestricht. Pop. 2,500.

Vaelue, r. Ceylon, which runs into the sea, near Mago.

Vaena, t. Spain, in Cordova; 18 ESE. Cordova, 33 WSW. Jaen. Pop. 10,000.

Væiroe, small isl. Baltic, near the N. coast of Laland. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 55. 57. N.

Væroe, small isl. North sea, about 20 leagues from the coast of Norway. Lat. 67. N.

Vag Bester, t. Hungary, on the river Waag; 6 NE. Bolesko.

Vaga, r. Russia, which rises near Poprovskoe, in Vologda, and into the Dwina, at Ust Vag-skoi, in Archangelskoe.

Vaga, now *Tagadempt*.

Vagai, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, 8 SE. Tobolsk.

Vagera, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 90 NE. Mecca.

Vagiow, t. on W. coast of Celebes.

Vagliano, t. Italy, in Friuli; 10 W. Udina.

Vagney, t. France, in Vosges; 4 E. Remiremont, 12 S. Bruyeres. Pop. 1,813.

Vagos, t. Portugal, in Beira, near the Atlantic coast; 6 S. Bragança Nova.

Vagskoi, (Ust,) t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, at the union of the rivers Vaga and Dwina; 20 NNW. Schenkursk.

Vagus, see *Waag*.

Vahalis, now *Wahal*.

Vahara, t. Arabia; 150 W. Jamama.

Vaigal, t. Hind., in Golconda; 20 SSE. Combamet.

Vagatz, isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean, on N. side of the straits of Vaigatz, about 24 m. long, and 8 broad. Lon. 52. 24. E. Lat. 75. 30. N. The land is low, rocky, and incapable of cultivation.

Vaigatz, strait, between Nova Zembla, and the continent of Russia.

Vaigé, t. France, Mayenne; 12 E. Laval.

Vaihend, or *Scanderie*, (an. *Alexandria*,) t. Persia, in Segestan; 50 E. Arokhage, 150 SE. Candahar. Lon. 66. 40. E. Lat. 31. 10. N.

Vaihingen, t. Wurt., on the Enz, with an old castle; 11 NW. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,637.

Vaihingen, v. Wurt., near Esslingen. Pop. 1,200.

Vaillac, t. France, in Lot; 12 NW. Marsillac, 15 N. Cahors. Pop. 2,000.

Vailly, t. France, in Aisne; 8 E. Soissons, 9 NW. Fismes. Pop. 1,258.

Vailly, t. France, in Cher; 8 E. Aubigny.

Vairac, t. France, in Lot; 4 NE. Martel.

Vaire, r. France, which runs into the Var, about 3 NW. Glandeves.

Vairoe, see *Væiroe*.

Vaison, (an. *Vasio*,) t. France, in Vaucluse, on the Oueze; 22 NNE. Avignon, 23 SE. Montelimart. Pop. 2,130. The old town has been long in ruins.—Native, Trojus Pompeius.

Vakef, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 100 N. Jamama.

Vakunaika, r. Russia, which runs into the Kisenga, Lon. 88. 14. E. Lat. 56. 16. N.

Val, (La,) see *Laveld*.

Val, (La,) t. Savoy; 20 E. Monstier.

Val, (Le,) t. France, Var; 3 N. Brignolles.

Val de Bagnes, or *Bagnerthal*, v. & valley, Switz., Valais; 13 SSW. Sion.

Val di Campare, see *Teaki*.

Val de Morea, t. Spain, in Leon; 12 E. Ponferrada.

Val de Prades, t. Portugal, Tras-os-Montes; 16 ENE. Mirandela.

Val-Ombrosa, see *Vallombrosa*.

Val de Pennas, t. Spain, in La Mancha; 90 SSE. Toledo. Pop. 7,651. In the vicinity is produced the best red wine in Spain.

Val Richer, or *Val de Richer*, t. France, in Calvados; 12 NW. Caen.

Val Rotondo, t. Naples, Lavora; 15 SE. Sora.

Val de Salas, t. Spain, Galicia; 22 S. Orense.

Val de Santiago, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 27 SW. Beja.

Val Sugana, large and fruitful valley, in S. part of Tyrol, traversed by the Brenta. The chief place is Levico, and at the south end is the fortress of Hosel.

Val de Travers, see *Travers*.

Val di Trompia, valley, Italy, in the Bressan, containing 19 parishes, and about 13,000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron.

Val de Vacas, t. Spain, Seville; 10 m. Lucena.

Val de Uxo, t. Spain, in Valencia; 17 SE. Segorbe.

Valadares, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 5 SW. Melgasso.

Valagode, t. Ceylon; 60 S. Candy.

Valais, canton, Switz., bounded NW. by Vaud, N. by Berne, NE. by Uri and Tessin, E. and S. by Piedmont, and W. by Savoy. Sq. m. 2,035. Pop. 64,000. The chief town is Sion: the religion is Catholic; the language in the mountainous parts, German, in the low ground a dialect of French: the inhabitants being a mixed race, descended from the aborigines of France and Italy; of simple manners, ill educated; chiefly employed in rearing cattle; of low stature, and much subject to the gout.—This country in the middle ages, was called *Valesia*. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in the whole extent by the Rhone; bordered on the north and south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe; exhibiting a striking contrast of scenery, the vales reminding the traveller of those of Tuscany, while the mountains are covered with forests, rocks, precipices, and glaciers. The productions and climate are various; the low grounds being hot, the ascent of the mountains temperate, and the high ground resembling the climate of Iceland. The chief exports are cattle, corn, and wine.

Valançay, see *Vallençay*.

Valarsa-kerd, t. Turkish Armenia; 15 W. Diadin.

Valay, small isl. near W. coast of North Uist. Lon. 7. 29. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Valbase, t. Spain, Castile; 15 WSW. Burgos.

Valbert, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 20 SE. Arensburg. Pop. 1,500.

Valca, r. Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, about 5 miles above Rome.

Valcalde, or *Ville Calda*, t. Genoa; 10 N. Genoa.

Valckenburg, t. Neth.; 3 NW. Leyden.

Valcour, see *Walcour*.

Valdadelli, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 25 N. Madras. It is one of the Church Missionary stations.

Valdagno, t. Italy, Vicenza; 17 W. Vicenza.

Valdaia, t. Russia, Novgorod; 72 SE. Novgorod. Lon. 33. 44. E. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Valdaracete, t. Spain, in New Castile; 22 SE. Madrid.

Valdasnes, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 9 ESE. Mirandela.

Valday Mountains, mts. Russia, in Novgorodskoe, so called from the town of Valdaia, situated near the most elevated spot.

Valdeburon, t. Spain, Leon; 34 NNE. Leon.

Valdecona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the borders of Valencia; 15 S. Tortosa.

Valdemanzanas, t. Spain, in Leon; 8 SW. Astorga.

Valdemoro, t. Spain, in New Castile; 13 S. Madrid. Pop. 2,800.

Valdepenas, t. Spain, in Jaen; 8 SW. Jaen.

Valdepenas, t. Spain, in New Castile; 22 SE. Ciudad Real.

Valderas, t. Spain, in Leon; 23 S. Leon.

Valderies, t. France, in Tarn; 6 NNE. Alby. Pop. 1,400.

Valdigem, t. Portugal, Beira, near the Duero; 3 NE. Lamego.

Valdivia, pr. Chili, lying on both sides of the river Valdivia; bounded N. by the country of the Araucanians, which separates it from the other provinces of Chili, S. by the country of

the Guinchi or Cunchi, and W. by the Pacific; about 12 leagues long, and 6 broad; abounding in valuable timber and gold dust.

Valdivia, city, Chili, capital of the above province, on S. bank of the river Valdivia, 3 leagues from the sea; 180 S. Concepcion. Lon. 73. 26. W. Lat. 40. 5. S. The harbour is situated in a beautiful bay formed by the river, and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports in the south sea. The island of Manzera, situated just at the mouth of the river, forms two passages, bordered by steep mountains, and strongly fortified. The town contains a college, a parochial church, a royal hospital, and several convents. It was founded, in 1551, by Pedro de Valdivia.

Valdivia, r. Chili, which rises in the Andes, and flows west into the Pacific, below the town of Valdivia. It waters a fertile country, and is so deep, that ships of the greatest burthen come up to the town of Valdivia, and lie close to the quays.

Valdore, t. Carnatic; 8 WNW. Pondicherry.

Valdorf, or *Waldorf*, t. Pru. Westphalia, Minden; 3 SW. Bielefeld.

Valdrome, t. France, Drome; 18 SSE. Die.

Valedia, s-p. Africa, in Fez, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, in a stony plain; 27 SSW. Mazagan. Here is a very spacious natural basin, surrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1,000 ships, but the entrance, which is entirely open to the west, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but a few inhabitants.

Valegar, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 15 W. Damietta.

Valeggio, or *Valezo*, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on the Mincio; 12 N. Mantua. Pop. 4,800.

Valença, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on S. side of the Minho, opposite to Tuy, in Spain; 16 W. Oporto, 30 WNW. Bragança. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 42. N. Pop. 1,000.

Valença de Alcantara, t. Spain, Estremadura, on borders of Portugal; 24 SW. Alcantara.

Valença de Duero, t. Portugal, in Beira, situated about half a league from the Duero; 12 W. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Vallençay, t. France, in Indre; 24 NNW. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,299.

Valence, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne; 12 SW. Agen, 22 E. Nerac. Lon. 0. 59. E. Lat. 44. 6. N. P. 2,126.

Valence, (an. *Valentia*, and *Julia Augusta*), city, France, capital of Drome, on the left side of the Rhone; 40 SW. Grenoble, 50 S. by E. Lyons. Lon. 4. 59. E. Lat. 44. 55. N. P. 8,057. H. 1,010. Bp. see. It is pleasantly situated, surrounded with walls, but is old, irregular, ill built, with narrow and dirty streets. It has a castle, a cathedral, 11 churches, an artillery school, and a public library. Before the revolution, it was the capital of *Valentinois*.

Valence en Albigeois, t. France, in Tarn; 12 NE. Alby, 21 SSW. Rhodéz. Pop. 713.

Valencia, pr. Spain, bounded N. by Aragon and Catalonia, on the E. and SE. by the Mediterranean, SW. by Murcia, and W. by New Castile; about 220 miles in length from N. to

S. ; the breadth is unequal, from 20 to 45. Sq. m. 7,764. Pop. in 1797, 825,059 ; according to Antillon, nearly 1,200,000. Chief city, Valencia ; chief seaport, Alicant. The surface is diversified with mountains, plains, and fertile valleys. The air is pure and dry, but subject to storms and the African wind, or solano. The principal exports are wine, silk, olive oil, and raisins ; other products are wheat, maize, rice, flax, hemp, &c. The rivers are the Xucar, Seguna, and Guadalaviar.

Valencia, city, Spain, capital of the above province, on the Guadalaviar, 2 miles from the sea ; 170 ESE. Madrid. Lon. 0. 23. W. Lat. 39. 29. N. Pop. about 80,000 in the city, and 15, or 18,000 in the villages and environs. Abp. see. It is situated in a fertile tract of country, and has a mild and pleasant climate. It contains a cathedral, 13 churches, 40 convents, 16 hospitals, 2 public libraries, an academy of painting, a college, a custom house, and a university. The streets are narrow and winding, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes. Many of the buildings are without chimneys. The university was founded in 1470, and has 58 professors, but the course of study is antiquated. The inhabitants excel in the arts more than in literature. The principal manufacture is that of silk. The maritime trade is carried on by lighters, which load and unload vessels at the village of Grao, near the mouth of the river. It is an ancient town, supposed to be the *Valentia Edetanorum*, of the Romans ; and was the capital of the kingdom of Valencia, which continued from 713 to 1238.

Valencia, or *Tacarigua*, lake, S. A., in Venezuela ; 14 miles from the sea, 53 S. by W. Caraccas. Lon. from 68. to 68. 40. W. Lat. 10. N. It is 37 miles long, and 11 broad. It is formed by the waters of 14 rivers, and is so deep as to be unfathomable at a small distance from the shore. Its shores are pleasant and beautiful, covered with an immense variety of trees, and thronged with different fowl. It contains 27 islands ; the land around it is fertile, but the air is unhealthy.

Valencia, t. S. A., in Caraccas ; 112 ESE. Venezuela, 77 SW. Caraccas. Lon. 68. 15. W. Lat. 10. 9. N. Pop. 8,000. It is situated a little to the west of lake Valencia. The streets are broad, and generally paved. The parish church and a handsome square, in which it stands, form the principal ornament of the city. It is well situated for trade, in a fertile tract of country.

Valenciana, celebrated silver mine, Mexico, in Guanaxuato. In this mine the great vein is 22 feet wide ; the chasm is entirely dry, and the mine easily wrought. The pits extend to the breadth of 4,900 feet, & the lowest is 1,640 feet deep. The mine employs upwards of 900 men in carrying the ore to the surface, 1,800 workmen in procuring and sorting the ore, and 400 women and children in carrying the minerals to the sorters. The total annual expense is upwards of £187,500 ; the nett profit from £82,500 to £123,759 per annum.

Valenciennes, city, France, principal place of a district, in North, situated on the Scheldt, which runs through the town in several places,

and here becomes navigable ; 4½ posts E. Douay, 26 NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 16,918. H. 2,500. The form of the town is circular ; the streets narrow and crooked ; the houses generally old and ill built, many of them of wood ; the chief manufactures, lace of great fineness, cambric, gauze, and linen stuffs. The public square is handsome. It is supposed to have derived its name from the emperor Valentinian I., who, taken with the temperature of the climate, and charming situation of the place, laid the foundation of a town, about the year 367, endowing it with many privileges. It was taken by the allies, in 1793, after a severe siege, but was given up to the French, in 1794.

Valengin, or *Valangin*, t. Switz., Neufchatel ; 3 NNW. Neufchatel. Pop. 300.

Valenryd, r. North Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Traeth Bicha.

Valentino, t. Popedom ; 14 SW. Orvieto.

Valentia, isl. in the Atlantic, near SW. coast of Ireland, about 5 m. in length, & 2 in breadth, with a village of the same name, separated from the county of Kerry, by a strait scarcely a mile wide. It lies S. of Dingle bay. Lon. 10. 11. W. Lat. 51. 52. N.

Valentia, isl. in the Red sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, a little to the SE. of Masuah ; 25 m. long, and from 2 to 6 broad. It is supposed to be the ancient *Orine*, and was named from lord Valentia.

Valentia, now *Valence*.

Valentia Harbour, bay, Ireland, on E. side of Dingle bay, between the isle of Valentia and Dowlas head.

Valentine, t. France, Upper Garonne ; 2 SW. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,000.

Valentine's Bay, bay on SE. coast of Terra del Fuego, W. of Cape Success.

Valentino, a royal but decayed castle, Piedmont, on the Po, near Turin, and surrounded by a number of villas and the botanic garden of the university of Turin.

Valensolles, t. France, in Lower Alps ; 18 S. Digne, 24 W. Castellane. Pop. 3,400.

Valenza, (an. *Forum Fulvii*.) t. Sardinian Milanese, on the Po ; 6 N. Alexandria, 22 S. Novara. Pop. 7,022. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, & has several churches.

Valenza, t. Spain, in Leon ; 18 SSW. Leon. Pop. 3,700.

Valestra, t. Italy ; 12 SW. Modena.

Valet, t. France, Lower Loire ; 6 N. Clisson, 14 SE. Nantes. Pop. 3,054.

Valetta, (*La*.) city, Malta, capital of the island, on the east side. Lon. 14. 31. E. Lat. 35. 53. N. It consists of 5 parts, often considered as separate towns, 1st, La Valetta, or Citta Nuova, 2d, Citta Vittoriosa, 3d, Senylea, 4th, Barmola, and 5th, Cottonera. Pop. of the whole 36,000. H. 3,500. The situation is one of the finest in the world, and the appearance of the town from the sea is very beautiful. The streets are regular and well paved with lava, but till lately were deficient in cleanliness. The quays and other public places contain large, and in some respects elegant buildings. The city contains a cathedral, 20 churches, the former residence of the grand master, now occupied by

the governor, town house, arsenal, college, hospitals, and 2 public libraries. The library of the knights is an old collection, comprising 40,000 volumes, chiefly of Greek, Latin, French, and Italian works. La Valetta, from its excellent harbour, is of great importance as a naval station, and a place of trade. On the S. side is one of the finest bays in the world, running about 2 miles inland, and so well protected on every side, that the largest ships may ride in it, in the worst of weather, almost without a cable. The entrance is scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, & is commanded on each side by very strong batteries. The fortifications of the town are of extraordinary strength, the whole exhibiting the wonders of art, as Gibraltar exhibits those of nature. The trade arises partly from its being an entrepot for the Barbary ports, & partly as an intermediate station for the Ionian islands and the Levant.

Valette, t. France, Isere; 15 SSE. Grenoble.

Valette, (La,) t. & fort, France, in Var, near Toulon. Pop. 2,120.

Valette, (La,) t. France, in Charente; 12 S. Angouleme, 18 E. Barbezieux. Pop. 765.

Valey Island, small isl. in the North sea, separated by a strait, called *Valey Sound*, from SW. coast of the island of Shetland. Lon. 1.58. W. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Valezo, see *Valeggio*.

Valfroicour, t. France, in Voges; 6 S. Mirecour, 13 W. Epinal.

Valgom, t. Ceylon; 6 N. Candy.

Valgrana, t. Piedmont; 9 W. Coni. Pop. 1,610.

Valgorge, t. France, in Ardeche; 9 NW. Largentiere. Pop. 1,190.

Valhermosa, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 9 NE. Leyria.

Valhermosa, t. on NW. of the island of Gomera.

Valhermosa, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 ESE. Guadalaxara.

Valiam, small Russian island, in lake Ladoga; 92 N. Petersburg.

Valimont, t. France, in Moselle; 8 NW. Morhange.

Valinsay, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 6. E. Lat. 16. 18. N.

Valioda, t. Hind.; 15 ENE. Travancore.

Valiz, see *Balis*.

Valk, t. Russia, in Riga; 72 NE. Riga.

Valki, t. Eu. Russia, in Charkov, capital of a circle, on the Mscha; 20 W. by S. Charkov. Pop. 9,300. It has 5 churches, some distilleries, and a traffic in cattle.

Valkenburg, see *Fauquemont*.

Valkovar, or *Barkovar*, or *Valko*, t. Slavonia, near the Drave; 15 SE. Eszeck.

Vall, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 28 ESE. Carlstadt.

Vallabregues, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 3 N. Tarascon, 9 SW. Avignon.

Valladolid, pr. Spain, in Leon, consisting of several scattered tracts, the two largest of which lie in the west and south-east of Leon. Pop. 187,400. Sq. m. 3,272. It is one of the poorest parts of Spain; it lies high; the soil is sandy and barren; the climate cold, moist, and uncomfortable; the chief support of the inhab-

itants is pasturage. The rivers are the Duero, Pisuerga, Esla, and Arlarcon.

Valladolid, (an. *Pintia*), city, Spain, in Leon, capital of the above province, on the Pisuerga, at the junction of the Esgueva, which flows through the town; 84 NNW. Madrid. Lon. 4. 47. W. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. about 20,000. Bp. see. It is situated in the midst of an extensive plain and contains a cathedral, 16 parish chh., 46 convents, 3 hospitals, and a university. The manufactures consist of silks, coarse woollens, and earthen ware. It has 6 gates, one large bridge, and several small ones. It was formerly much more important than at present. The streets are dirty, many of the houses in decay, and half finished edifices are the chief indications of its ancient splendour. Philip II. was a native of Valladolid, and made it the occasional residence of his court.

Valladolid, t. S. A., in Quito; 40 S. Loxa. Lon. 79. 14. W. Lat. 4. 35. S. It is a reduced town, small and poor.

Valladolid, t. Guatemala, in Yucatan; 30 W. of the gulf of Honduras, 65 SE. Merida. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 19. 50. N. It has a good parish church, a hospital, and a convent.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, t. Guatemala, in Honduras. Lon. 88. 19. W. Lat. 14. 30. N. It is a large and fine town, the capital of Honduras, the residence of the intendant, and the see of a bishop, who is styled the bishop of Honduras.

Valladolid, see *Mechoacan*.

Vallagam, t. Golconda; 21 S. Combamet.

Vallance, t. France, Gers; 4 S. Condom.

Vallarios, t. Spain, Aragon; 15 W. Balbastro.

Vallata, t. Naples, Principato Ultra. P. 3,809.

Valle, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 16 SW. Christiansand.

Valle, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 44 N. Christiansand.

Valle, t. Istria; 6 SE. Rovigno, 8 N. Pola.

Valle, t. Piedmont; 5 W. Lumello.

Valle, t. Naples; 35 N. Naples. Pop. 751.

Valle Castellana, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 2,095.

Valle Rotondo, t. Naples, Lavora; 30 NNW. Capua. Pop. 2,798.

Valle e Spio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 36 SE. Salerno. Pop. 2,367.

Vallefreda, t. Naples, Lavora; 8 NW. Sezza.

Vallelonga, t. Italy, in Calabria Ultra; 18 ENE. Nicotera.

Vallendar, t. Pru. Coblenz, near the Rhine. Pop. 2,323.

Vallengen, or *Vallangen*, see *Valengen*.

Valleraugue, t. France, in Gard; 6 N. le Vigan, 19 W. Alais. Pop. 3,185.

Vallers, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 WSW. Tours.

Valles, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 150 N. Mexico. Lon. 99. W. Lat. 21. 45. N. Pop. 317 families.

Vallet, t. France, in Lower Loire; 4 N. Clisson, 12 E. Nantes.

Valley Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill; about 20 NNW. Philadelphia. There are several mills on this rivulet, near the Schuylkill.

Valley Forge, p-t. Chester co. Pa., on Valley

creek, near its union with the Schuylkill; 7 SE. Kimberton, 20 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 154. Here are a merchant flour mill and a large manufactory of ironmongery, saws, shovels, &c. The manufactory and houses in the vicinity are of stone. The Schuylkill having now become navigable, renders this place of considerable importance.

Valley Town, p-v. Ten., in the Cherokee country; W. 640.

Valli, t. Naples, in Lavora; 12 ESE. Capua.

Vallièrre, t. France, Creuse; 6 SW. Aubusson.

Valleys, (*Four District of*,) otherwise called *The District of Pignerol*, pr. Piedmont, bounded N. by Suza, W. by France, S. by Saluzzo, and E. by Carmagnola. The four valleys are those of Perousa, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The province is about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 11 broad. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Perousa, St. Martin, and Fenesrelle. The valleys are fertile in pasturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly chesnuts. They are celebrated for the cruel persecution of the inhabitants, called *Waldenses*, on account of their religion, about the year 1655. The Waldenses are remarkable for being the first community in the west of Europe, that separated from the church of Rome.

Valliova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Semendria, on the Kolubra; 35 SSW. Belgrade.

Valliquierville, t. France, in Lower Seine; 3 W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,618.

Valloires, t. Savoy; 9 SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1,863.

Vallombrosa, famous abbey, Tuscany, on the Arno; 12 E. Florence. It is remarkable for its secluded situation, for its coolness in the heat of summer, and for the wild and romantic scenery that surrounds it.

Vallon, t. France, in Sarthe; 10 W. Le Mans, 12 NE. Sable. Pop. 1,474.

Vallon, t. France, Ardeche; 7 SE. Joyeuse, 9 NE. Pont St. Esprit. Pop. 1,730.

Vallonise, t. France, in Higher Alps; 9 SW. Briançon.

Valls, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 N. Tarragona. Pop. 8,920.

Valluce, small island, in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 47. 26. N.

Valmaseda, t. Spain, Biscay; 13 SW. Bilbao.

Valmont, or *Vallemont*, t. France, in Lower Seine; 6 E. Fèchamp, 6 SW. Cany. Pop. 311.

Valmontone, t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 6 S. Palestrina.

Valndorf, t. Hungary; 5 SW. Szeben.

Valoe, isl. Sweden, in the bay of Christiania; 7 SSE. Tonsberg.

Valognes, (an. *Crociatonum*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Channel; 7½ posts N. Coutances, 37½ WNW. Paris. Lon. 1. 23. E. Lat. 49. 31. N. Pop. 6,770.

Valona, or *Avlona*, (an. *Aulon*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, won by the Turks from the Christians, in the year 1464; 68 S. Durazzo. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 40. 55. N. Pop. 4,000. It has an indifferent port, but is a place of considerable commerce.

Valongo, t. Portugal, Beira; 21 SE. Lamego.

Valonia, p-t. Jackson co. Indiana; W. 626.

Valorbe, or *Val de Orbe*, v. & valley, Switz., in Vaud, on the Orbe. Pop. 2,643.

Valovek, t. Moldavia; 52 N. Jassy.

Valparaiso, s-p. Chili, in Quillota, on a bay of the Pacific ocean; 60 NW. St. Jago, 225 N. Concepcion. Lon. 71. 45. W. Lat. 33. 2. S. Pop. 6,500. Its situation is inconvenient for purposes of building, as it stands at the foot of a mountain, and so near to its cliffs that many houses are erected in the breaches and on the acclivities. It contains a parish church, and 2 convents, and is inhabited chiefly by whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes, who are engaged in the trade carried on with Peru and Europe. It is the port of St. Jago, the capital of Chili. It has an excellent harbour, every where free from rocks and shoals, except to the north-east, where there is a rock within a cable's length of the shore, and this is dangerous as it never appears above water. The ships from Peru all touch here, and take in wheat, tallow, Cordovan leather, cordage, and dried fruits.

Valperga, t. Piedmont; 11 SSW. Ivrea, 16 N. Turin. Pop. 3,300.

Valperschweil, t. Switz., Bern; 10 NW. Bern.

Valpo, see *Walpo*.

Valpuesca, t. Spain, in Castile; 10 NNE. Frias.

Valreas, t. France, in Vaucluse; 15 SE. Montelimart, 18 NNE. Orange. Pop. 3,327.

Vals, t. France, in Ardeche, celebrated for medicinal springs in the neighbourhood; 12 SW. Privas, 18 NW. Viviers. Pop. 1,991.

Valsassina, district, Aust. Italy, on lake Como, between the Grisons and Valteline; 18 miles long, and very mountainous.

Valseca, t. Spain, Old Castile; 11 N. Segovia.

Valstagno, t. Italy, Vicenza; 18 N. Vicenza.

Valtanias, t. Spain, Leon; 15 E. Valencia.

Valtelline, lordship, Aust. Italy, at the foot of the Alps, now forming the greater part of the delegation of Sondrio. It is bounded N. by Grisons, and was subject to Grisons till 1797. Sq. m. 1,270. Pop. 81,000. This country, called by the Grisons *Velltin*, or *Velllein*, and by the inhabitants *Valle Tellina*, is a valley enclosed between two chains of lofty mountains, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 20 in breadth. It is fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the Adda. The whole country was divided into three districts, called *Sopra*, *Mezzo*, and *Sotto*, or *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. Tirano is the capital of the first, Sondrio of the second, and Morbegno of the last. See *Sondrio*.

Valterrie, (*La*,) t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 30 miles below Montreal.

Valtierra, t. Spain, in Navarre. Near it is a mine of Sal Gem; 10 miles from Tudella.

Valva, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 18 SSW. Civita di Chieti, 36 NW. Molise. Bp. see.

Valvasone, t. Italy, Friuli, on the Tajamento; 14 WSW. Udina.

Valverde, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 14 S. Badajoz. Pop. 1,800.

Valverde, or *Val Verde*, see *Iça*.

Valverde, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 S. Cuença.

Valverde del Camino, t. Spain in Seville; 17 NE. Moguer.

Valverde de Fresno, t. Spain, in Leon; 24 NNW. Coria, 27 SSW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Valuiki, t. Russia, in Voronez; 108 SSW. Voronez. Lon. 37. 44. E. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Vamba, r. Angola, which runs into the Coanza, near Cabeso.

Vam-kaose, small isl. in the Chinese Archipelago, where the celebrated St. F. Xavier was buried; 62 SW. Macao.

Van, (an. *Artemita*,) t. E. side of a lake, (an. *Arsissa*,) to which it gives name; 120 S. Erivan, 280 N. Bagdad. Lon. 43. 55. E. Lat. 38. 9. N. Pop. 50,000, $\frac{2}{3}$ Turks, the remainder Kurds and Armenians. It is surrounded with a good wall, and a deep ditch, and has 4 gates. On a perpendicular rock to the north of the city is a castle, in which the chief strength of the city consists. The town is well built; the streets spacious and well paved; the houses of stone and tile; the supply of water and provisions abundant; the air pure, and the environs delightful.—The lake is about 168 miles in circuit, the water less salt than that of Urumea, yet too brackish to be fit for use.

Van, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 20 N. Christiania.

Van, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel, about 5 miles below Cowbridge.

Van, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 50 SE. Ta.

Vanancoupan, t. Carnatic; 15 SW. Trivady.

Vanceburg, p-v. Lewis co. Ken.; W. 487.

Van Cheau, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 110. 40. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Vancouver's Fort, fort, Kentucky, at the union of the two branches of Sandy river.

Van Diemen's Land, isl. in the southern ocean, separated from New Holland by a navigable channel, called Bass's straits. Lon. 145. 31. to 148. 22. E. Lat. 40. 42. to 43. 43. S. It was first discovered by Tasman in 1633; visited by Furneaux in 1773; by Cook in 1777; since by various navigators. The island is mountainous, has generally an excellent soil, abounds in streams, and on the summits of many of the mountains are large lakes, some of which are sources of considerable rivers. Among the principal of these, are the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar. The island abounds in excellent harbours; the best are Derwent, Port Davy, Macquarie, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster bay. There is a great similarity between the animals and vegetables found here and in New-Holland. The climate is healthy, not subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The soil produces good crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other productions, found in countries at a similar distance north of the equator. Within a few years several colonies have been sent from the original establishment, made by the British at Port Jackson, to this island. In 1804, Hobart Town was founded, about 9 miles up the river Derwent; and another settlement, namely, Launceston, was founded about 30 miles from the mouth of Port Dalrymple, and 130 miles in a straight line from Hobart Town, which is the principal place. Pop. of the settlement in 1818, exclusive of the civil and military officers, 3,557; in 1821, 6,372. In 1821 there were 28,838 head of horned cattle, 182,468 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation.

Van Diemen's Road, anchoring place in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Tongataboo,

one of the Friendly islands. Lon. 185. 4. E. Lat. 21. 4. S.

Van Dykes, (*Jost and Little*,) two of the smaller Virgin islands, in the West-Indies.

Vandalia, p-t. & capital of Illinois, in Fayette co., on the west side of the Kaskaskia, 100 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, 65 NE. St. Louis, 95 NNE. Kaskaskia, 125 NW. Shawneetown, W. 808. Lat. 38. 40. N. Pop. in 1822, 600. It is handsomely situated on ground elevated 60 feet above low water mark, and was laid out in Sept. 1819. The streets are 80 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles, running N. & S., E. & W., and in the centre is a public square of 8 acres. It contains a state-house, which is a large building of wood, a state bank, a jail, a printing office, and about 200 buildings. It is supplied by 8 large springs of excellent water. Here is a bridge across the Kaskaskia. The river is navigable 8 months in the year for boats drawing 6 feet of water, from its mouth to the distance of 60 miles above Vandalia. The edifice of a public seminary is to be soon erected at this place, which has been endowed by congress with a township of land, consisting of 23,040 acres.

Vandavres, t. France, in Aube; 9 W. Bar sur Aube. Pop. 1,677.

Vanderburg, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,798. Chief town, Evansville.

Vandeleuille, t. France, in Meurte; 6 SW. Vezelise, 9 NW. Mirecourt.

Vandshelling Islands, cluster of small islands in a bay of the Pacific ocean, on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 136. 15. E. Lat. 3. 32. S.

Vandsia, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 43 W. Christiansand.

Vanduaara, now Paisley.

Vandy, t. France, Ardennes; 3 N. Vouziers.

Vandyke's Islands, two islands, Great and Little, in the West Indies, situated NW. of Tortola.

Vangac, r. Luçon, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lat. 18. 45. N.

Vangen, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, 9 SE. Saverne.

Vangeville, t. Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Salt Lick creek, 36 miles above Maysville. It contains 15 or 20 log-houses, and has some salt works.

Vangole, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 5 N. Aravacourchy.

Vangen, t. Switz., in Berne; 4 E. Soleure.

Vang-tchouang, t. China, in Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang; 15 WNW. Fong-yang.

Vaniambaddy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 105 SW. Madras, 112 E. Seringapatam.

Vanjemsoar, t. Golconda; 21 SW. Damapetta.

Vaniessa, or *Devil's Key*, small isl. in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 14. 5. N.

Vanisi, t. Turkish Armenia; 21 W. Akalzike.

Vanne, r. France, which runs into the Yonne, near Sens.

Vannen, small isl. North sea, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 19. 44. E. Lat. 70. 10. N.

Vannes, s-p. France, capital of Morbihan, at the union of two small rivers, which form a harbour in the lake Morbihan; 13 posts NW. Nantes, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Paris. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat.

47. 39. N. Pop. 10,605. H. 1,800. Bp. see. It is favourably situated, but is ill built, the streets narrow, and the houses old fashioned. The harbour admits only small vessels: the trade is in corn, butter, honey, and fish. In 1800, the royalists, under Georges, were defeated here, by the republicans under Brune.—Native, Le Sage.

Vannes, (La,) t. France, Ardeche; 6 SW. Joyeuse, 24 W. Pont St. Esprit. Pop. 1,650.

Vans les Dames, or *Vanaut*, t. France, in Marne; 12 NE. Vitry le Français.

Van-suien, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 27 N. Kiai.

Vansville, p-t. Prince George co. Md.; 14 NE. Washington. Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

Van-tchin, city, China, 2d rank, in Quang-si; 1,147 SSW. Peking. Lat. 23. 1. N.

Van-tien, city, China, 2d rank, in Yun-nan; 1,295 SW. Peking. Lat. 24. 29. N.

Vanvey, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 6 ESE. Chatillon sur Seine, 25 W. Langres. Pop. 711.

Vanze, t. Naples, Basilicata; 10 SE. Venosa.

Vapineum, now *Gap*.

Vaprentz, t. Istria; 4 S. Veit am Pflaum.

Var, dep. France, bounded N. by Lower Alps, E. by the county of Nice, S. & SE. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the department of the Mouths-of-the-Rhone; about 60 m. in length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. It is a part of what was before the revolution called *Provence*. Sq. m. 2,821. Pop. 283,296. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Draguignan, the capital, Toulon, Antibes, and Brignolles.

Var, (an. *Varus*.) r. which rises in Lower Alps, about 10 m. S. Barcelonnette, crosses the county of Nice; and, in part, separates it from France, till it runs into the Mediterranean, 4 W. Nice. It gives name to the department.

Varad Olasz, t. Hungary, in Bihar, on the White Koresch, near Great Waradein. Pop. 4,000.

Varadeh, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 22 NE. Catieh.

Varades, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 6 NE. Ancenis. Pop. 3,016.

Varage, t. France, Var; 4 NW. Barjols.

Varaggio, t. Genoa; 5 NE. Savona, 18 WSW. Genoa. Pop. 1,500.

Varallo, t. Sardinian Milanese, on the Sesia; 24 NNW. Novara, 33 E. Aosta. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 54. 49. N. Pop. 3,246.

Varallyia, or *Szenyer*, t. Hungary, Sathmar; on the Szenyer. Pop. 2,916.

Varambon, or *Varembon*, t. France, in Ain; 10 SSE. Bourg en Bresse. Pop. 511.

Varanguebec, t. France, in Channel; 10 W. Carenton.

Varano, lake, Naples, in Capitanata, which communicates with the Adriatic; 13 NNW. Monte St. Angelo.

Varaque, see *Burka*.

Varasdin, see *Warasdin*.

Varasellygunge, t. Hind., in Bahar; 14 SSE. Bahar. Lon. 85. 50. E. Lat. 25. 2. N.

Varbresie, t. France, Rhone; 9 NW. Lyons.

Varces, t. France, in Isere; 7 S. Grenoble, 15 E. St. Marcelin. Pop. 711.

Vardac, t. France, Lot-and-Garonne, district of Nerac, on the Bayse. Pop. 1,405.

Vardan, or *Wardan*, or *Ouardan*, (an. *Lato-*

polis.) t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 18 NNW. Cairo. In modern times, it has been famous for the abode of pirates, who robbed the vessels which navigated the Nile. These robbers were routed out, and dispersed by Ali Bey. Here Father Sicard burned heaps of ancient manuscripts, deposited in a dove house, as books of magic.

Vardanius, now *Bog*.

Vardar, (an. *Axius*.) r. Eu. Turkey, which rises near Kolumbatz, in Macedonia, and runs into the gulf of Saloniki, 16 WSW. Saloniki. Length 200 miles.

Vardegus, small isl. Russia, in the Frozen ocean; 100 NNW. Kola. Lat. 70. 25. N.

Vardhuys, see *Wardhuys*.

Vardon, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 28 WNW. Mamak.

Vareilles Somieres, t. France, in Vienne; 7 NNE. Civray, 18 S. Poitiers.

Varel, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, on the Hase; 22 N. Oldenburg. Pop. 2,551.

Varelle, small isl. Chinese sea, near E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 104. E. Lat. 3. 18. N.

Varen, t. France, in Aveiron; 18 NNW. Alby, 31 WSW. Rhodéz. Pop. 594.

Varena, t. Italy, on the lake of Como, 15 NNE. Como, 35 N. Milan.

Varenne, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 10. W. Lat. 45. 41. N.

Varenne, t. France, in Allier; 10 N. Cusset, 16 S. Moulins. Pop. 2,111.

Varenne le Grand, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 6 S. Chalons.

Varennas, p-v. Pendleton co. S. C.; W. 571.

Varennas, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Meuse; 7 N. Clermont en Argonne, 13 WNW. Verdun. Lat. 49. 14. N. Pop. 1,294.

Varennas, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 SW. Bourbonne.

Varesa, t. Genoa; 10 NNW. Brugnato.

Varesa, t. Italy, in Milanese; 10 WSW. Como, 24 NNW. Milan. Lon. 8. 49. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 7,000. It is situated on the small river Verbano, near the beautiful lake of Varese, and has an elegant palace, and trades in silk.

Vargas, t. Spain, Biscay; 11 SSW. Santander.

Vargo, t. Spain, Catalonia; 14 N. Solsona.

Varhely, t. Transylvania, built on the ruins of *Sarmizagethusa*, the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards named by Trajan *Ulphia Trajana*; 40 S. Weissenburg, 60 E. Temesvar.

Vari, t. Hind., in Concan; 25 N. Goa.

Varjeas, t. Portugal, Beira; 14 SE. Lamego.

Variam, t. Persia, in Irak: 120 E. Hamadan.

Variety, p-v. Nelson co. Va.; W. 179.

Varithes, t. France, in Arriege; 10 WSW. Mirepoix, 12 N. Tarascon. Pop. 1,350.

Varinas, pr. S. A., in Venezuela, bounded N. by Maracaybo and Venezuela, E. by the Orinoco, S. by Juan de Los Llanos, and W. by New Grenada. It is intersected by the rivers Apure, Portuguesa, Guanarito, Borono, Guanapalo, Arauca, and Meta. It is chiefly composed of extensive plains, covered with luxuriant herbage, and feeding great numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. It also produces sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and is particularly celebrated for its chocolate.

Varinas, t. Venezuela, capital of the province

of the same name ; 100 leagues SW. Caraccas. Lat. 7. 40. N. Pop. 6,000. It is a neat town with one church and a hospital, & enjoys a pure air.

Varin Key, small isl. in the Spanish main. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Varmat, t. Hungary ; 12 NNW. Zatmar.

Varmo, r. Italy, which runs into the Taja-mento ; 2 N. Lastisana, in Friuli.

Varna, or *Vrana*, or *Urana*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria ; 112 NNE. Adrianople, 144 N. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 59. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 4,000. Greek bp. see. It has an old castle, 12 mosques, 2 Greek chh., the most commodious port in Bulgaria, and a large trade with Constantinople. It is supposed by D'Anville to be on the site of *Adessus*, by others on that of *Tiberiopolis*, or *Dionysiopolis*. It is situated on a gulf or bay of the Black sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river *Vrana*. In 1444, Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was defeated and slain by Amurath I., emperor of the Turks, near this town.

Varna, see *Vrana*.

Varnava, mt. Greece, near Athens.

Varnavin, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Vetluga. Lon. 45. 14. E. Lat. 57. 16. N.

Varoe, see *Vairoe*.

Varore, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 14 NNW. Darempoury.

Varpa, isl. near NE. coast of Sumatra, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 103. 25. E. Lat. 0. 56. S.

Vars, t. France, in Charente ; 6 N. Angoulême. Pop. 1,689.

Varsaka, t. Imiretta ; 10 SE. Cotatis.

Varsetch, t. Stiria ; 8 E. Pedena.

Varsovia, see *Warsaw*.

Varternish Point, see *Point Varternish*.

Varu, isl. in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. America, about 16 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 75. 25. W. Lat. 10. 12. N.

Varus, now *Var*.

Vary, t. Hungary ; 10 S. Munkacz.

Varzea, t. Portugal, Beira ; 9 SSW. Lamego.

Varzeskoic, lake, Rus. Archangel ; 60 E. Mezen.

Varzi, t. Piedmont ; 9 N. Bobbio. P. 1,600.

Varzy, t. France, in Nievre ; 7 SSW. Clamecy, 24 N. Nevers. Pop. 2,030.

Vasa, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr ; 70 W. Tazraz.

Vasa, see *Wasa*.

Vasarhely, t. Hungary, in Csongrad, on the lake of Hold ; 50 NNW. Temeswar, 80 SE. Buda. Lon. 20. 33. E. Lat. 46. 27. N. P. 6,000.

Vasarhely, t. Hungary ; 22 E. Caschau.

Vasarhely, or *Maros Vasarhely*, or *Neumark*, t. Transylvania, capital of the district of Marosch ; 40 E. Colosvar. Lon. 25. 25. E. Lat. 46. 37. N. Pop. 8,510. It is pleasantly situated, one part of it on an eminence, and surrounded by walls, the other on a plain. It is well built, and contains the palace of count Tekeli, which has a library of 60,000 volumes, open to the public, and a cabinet of minerals. Here are also a Calvinistic college, a Catholic gymnasium, and seminary, 2 Calvinist churches, 1 Catholic, 1 Greek, and 1 United Greek.

Vasates, see *Bazas*.

Vasen, see *Wesen*.

Vaseux, r. La., which rises Lon. 95. W. Lat.

36. N., flows SSW., and joins Red river.

Vash, r. Grand Bukharia, which gives name to the country it waters, and runs into the Gihon, near Termed.

Vashaven, t. Hind. ; 30 SW. Dindigul.

Vashgerd, t. Grand Bukharia, and principal town of a district, watered by the Vash ; 110 NE. Termed, 200 SE. Samarcand. Lon. 67. 50. E. Lat. 38. 25. N.

Vashon's Island, isl. near W. coast of America, at the bottom of Admiralty inlet, & E. branch of the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237. 25. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

Vasil, t. Russia, in Nizegorod, on the Volga ; 60 E. Niznei Novgorod. Pop. 1,000.

Vasilica, see *Basilica*.

Vasilkov, t. Rus. Kiev ; 25 SSW. Kiev.

Vasilipotamo, see *Basili*.

Vasina, t. Corsica ; 4 N. Bastia.

Vasio, now *Vaison*.

Vasir, see *Sirvent*.

Vasit, or *Wasil*, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 96 SE. Bagdad, 185 NNW. Bassora.

Vaskina, gulf or bay of Russia, on S. coast of the island of Kalguev.

Vaskovnia, t. Rus., Pskov ; 24 SW. Velikie-Luki, 120 SSE. Pskov.

Vaslui, t. Eu. Turkey, Moldavia, on the Bir-lat ; 32 S. Jassy. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Vason, t. & castle, Hungary ; 20 WSW. Stuhl Weissenburg.

Vaspinge, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, containing about 600 houses ; 9 miles from Tauris.

Vasquez, t. Cuba ; 66 NW. Villa del Principe.

Vasquez, r. Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lat. 11. 30. N.

Vassalborough, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebec, opposite to Sidney, on N. side of Augusta ; 12 N. Hallowell, 70 NE. Portland, W. 624. Pop. in 1810, 2,063 ; in 1820, 2,434. It is a large and excellent agricultural township, and has 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, a town house, a woollen manufactory, and 2 large tanneries, one containing 700 pits and vats, and the other 80.

Vasselonne, t. France, in Lower Rhine ; 14 W. by N. Strasburg. Pop. 3,600.

Vassen, or *Waessen*, t. Neth., in Guelderland ; 12 S. Hattem.

Vassiette, r. N.A., which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 18. W. Lat. 44. 38. N.

Vassy, t. France, in Calvados ; 8 E. Vire, 23 SSE. Caen. Pop. 3,152.

Vassy, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Upper Marne ; 9 S. St. Dizier, 26 NNW. Chaumont en Bassigny. Lon. 5. 2. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 2,170. In 1562, a bloody persecution against the Protestants began here.

Vastan, t. Curdistan, on lake Van ; 20 SW. Van, 58 ESE. Betlis.

Vastanfors, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 32 NNW. Stroemsholm.

Vasugan, r. Rus., which runs into the Oby, Lon. 80. 14. E. Lat. 59. N.

Vatan, t. France, Indre ; 11 NW. Issoudun, 16 NNE. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,934.

Vathi, t. on N. coast of the island of Samos,

in a bay, called the *Gulf of Vathi*. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 37. 49. N. H. 400.

Vathi, s-p. Ithaca, the principal town on the island, situated in a bay on the east coast. Pop. 2,000.

Vathia, or *Berbathi*, (an. *Tyrinx*,) t. Eu. Turkey, Morea; 16 NE. Napoli di Romania.

Vati, t. isl. of Siphanto. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Valica, s-p. Morea, situated in a large bay, to which it gives name; 44 SE. Misitra.

Valimont, t. France, Moselle; 6 SW. Fauquemont, 8 WNW. Morhange.

Valisa, or *Fatisa*, (an. *Phadiana* and *Polemonium*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Black sea; 90 N. Sivas.

Vato, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Negroponte. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Vatrandel, t. Hind., Carnatic; 4 N. Vellore.

Vavaoo, or *Vavou*, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, seen by Peyrouse in 1787, who says, "this island is almost equal in size to Tongataboo, and has the advantage of never being in want of water, with a good harbour." Lon. 174. W. Lat. of the western point, 18. 34. S.

Vaubecourt, t. France, Meuse; 9 N. Bar-le-Duc, 9 S. Clermont-en-Argonne. Pop. 1,285.

Vauclain, (*Le*,) t. Martinico, situated in a bay, on NE. coast. Lon. 60.46.W. Lat. 14.36.N. Pop. 1,000 or 1,500.

Vauchuse, t. France, in Doubs; 8 SW. St. Hypolite.

Vauchuse, see *Fontaine de Vauchuse*.

Vauchuse, dep. France, formed of the late county of Venaissin, and the principality of Orange, bounded N. by Drome and Ardeche, E. by Lower Alps, S. by Mouths-of-the-Rhone, and W. by Gard. Sq. m. 1,407. Pop. 205,832. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Avignon, the capital, Orange, Carpentras, and Apt. It receives its appellation from the fountain of *Vauchuse*, which is the source of the river Sorgues, and which issues from an immense cavern, overhung and surrounded by large rocks and mountains, and is remarkable for the quantity of water discharged. This fountain is celebrated for the ill-fated loves of Petrarch and Laura, whose residence was in the vicinity. The village of Vauchuse is a miserable place.

Vaucouleurs, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meuse; 8 NE. Gondrecourt, 33 SSE. Verdun. Lat. 48. 36. N. Pop. 2,205.

Vaud, or *Pays de Vaud*, or *Waadt*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by the canton and lake of Neufchatel, E. by Friburg and Berne, S. by Valais and the lake and canton of Geneva, and W. by France. Pop. in 1799, 136,891; in 1803, 144,178; in 1811, 155,807; according to the official statement in 1818, 148,200. From 1803 to 1810, the number of deaths was 24,141; births 35,770, of which 1,002 were illegitimate; marriages 8,544. Sq. m. 1,487. It is divided into 19 districts. The chief town is Lausanne. Among the other towns, are Yverdun, Vevay, Moudon, Avenche, and Villeneuve. The inhabitants, with the exception of about 3,000 Catholics, are Calvinists, and are remarkable for their attention to the education of their youth. Their current language is French.—

This canton is less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting in great part of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. The tract bordering on the lake of Geneva is one of the most beautiful districts in Europe. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn, also hemp and flax; the eminences and hills to that of vines; other districts to pasturages, plantations, and orchards. The climate is comparatively mild. The chief exports are wine, cattle, leather, and cheese.

Vaudemont, t. France, in Meurte; 4 S. Veze-lize, 8 NNW. Mirecourt. Pop. 433.

Vaudier, t. Piedmont, Coni; 5 SE. Demont.

Vaudrevange, t. France, in Meurte, on the Sarre; formerly a considerable town, but ruined by the wars in Lorraine; 3 N. Sar Louis.

Vaudreuil, t. France, Eure; 4 N. Louviers. In 1195, the king of France besieged it, and Richard I., king of England, advancing to its relief, a battle ensued, in which the latter had the victory. Vaudreuil had formerly a royal palace.

Vaugirard, t. France, in Seine; 2 SW. Paris. Pop. 2,762.

Vaugenray, t. France, in Rhone; 8 WSW. Lyons. Pop. 2,100.

Vault, t. France, in Yonne; 3 W. Avallon.

Vaulx, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 NE. Bapaume. Pop. 1,163.

Vaulx Milieux, t. France, in Isere; 12 NE. Vienne.

Vaumarcus, v. Switz., in Neufchatel; 11 SW. Neufchatel.

Vaus, r. West Florida, which runs into the St. Mark's, Lon. 84. 36. W. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Vauvenargues, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 6 ENE. Aix.

Vauvert, t. France, in Gard; 9 S. Nismes, 18 NE. Montpellier. Pop. 3,348.

Vauville, small s-p. France, in Channel, on a bay, to which it gives name; 9 W. Cherbourg, 18 NW. Valognes. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 49. 39. N.

Vauillers, t. France, Upper Saone; 12 NW. Luxeuil, 9 NE. Jussey. Pop. 1,007.

Vauvincourt, t. France, in Meuse; 5 N. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,000.

Vaux, v. with a castle and park, France, in Seine-and-Oise, district of Versailles. P. 900.

Vauxhall, hamlet, Eng., in Surrey, in the parish of Lambeth. Here are the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens, which are opened 3 days in a week for the reception of company.

Vayhingen, see *Vaihingen*.

Vayloor, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 11 SSW. Namacul.

Vaypar, t. Hind., Madura; 25 E. Coilpetta.

Vayrac, t. France, in Lot, on the Moumon; 22 SE. Gourdon. Pop. 1,100.

Vayres, t. France, in Gironde; 3 SW. Libourne.

Vea, t. Persia, Segestan; 52 N. Zareng.

Veagues, t. France, Cher; 6 SW. Sancerre.

Veal Town, t. N. J.; 14 NNW. New Brunswick.

Veas, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Odier; 8 NNE. Gibraleon.

Vebron, t. France, in Lozere; 6 S. Florac.

Vechel, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 12 ESE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,872.

Vecht, r. which rises in Munster, about 6 NE. Coesfeld, crosses Bentheim and Overissel, and runs into the Zuyder Zee, at Gelmuyden.

Vecht, r. which passes by Utrecht, and runs into the Zuyder Zee, at Muyden.

Vechta, t. Ger., Oldenburg, capital of a bailiwick, on the Vechta; 28 S. Oldenburg, 31 SW. Bremen. Pop. 1,452. It has a Catholic gymnasium.

Veckerhagen, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Weser; 13 N. by E. Cassel. Pop. 1,147.

Vecs, t. Transylvania; 16 ESE. Bistriz.

Vectis, or *Vecta*, now *Wight*.

Vedem, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 9 SSE. Cleves. Pop. 983.

Veden, t. Neth., N. Brabant. Pop. 3,000.

Vedenskaia, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Irkut; 34 W. Irkutsk, 60 NNE. Tunguskoi.

Vedenskoi, t. Russia, Vologda, on the Usia; 66 ESE. Vielsk.

Vedenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Vokscha; 200 ESE. Archangel.

Vedenskoi, t. Rus., Tobolsk; 36 SE. Tomsk.

Vedra, now *Tine*.

Veelen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 22 W. Munster. Pop. 1,829.

Veendam, t. Neth., Guelderland. Pop. 5,479.

Veene, see *Vehne*.

Veenendaal, t. Neth., Utrecht; 20 E. by S. Utrecht. Pop. 1,947.

Veere, or *Vere*, or *Tervere*, in English, *Campvere*, s-p. Neth., Zealand, on NE. side of the island of Walcheren; 4 N. Middleburg. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 1,309. It is fortified, has a good arsenal, and a townhouse. It was formerly the staple for the trade between Scotland and Holland.

Veere Channel, channel between the Dutch islands of Walcheren and Schouwen.

Vega, t. Spain, near N. Coast of Asturia; 34 NW. Oviedo.

Vega, t. Spain, Leon; 40 WNW. Astorga.

Vega, t. Spain, Leon; 18 NNE. Leon.

Vega, settlement, New Grenada, Mariquita; 30 W. Santa Fe. Pop. 400 house-keepers.

Vega, la Real, fertile valley, St. Domingo, extending 80 leagues in length, and from 10 to 15 in breadth; watered on the west side by the Yaque and on the E. by the Yuna. The town of Conception de la Vega is situated near the head of the Yuna, and contains with its district about 8,000 inh.

Vegaman, t. Spain, in Leon; 24 NNE. Leon.

Vegel, t. Spain, Andalusia; 27 SSE. Cadiz. Pop. 6, or 7,000. It is situated on a hill, the ascent of which is so steep & dangerous that it is scarcely passable for any animals except mules and asses.

Vegenoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 65. 45. N.

Vegesach, t. Ger., in the territory of Bremen, on the Weser, serving as a port to Bremen for such vessels as can pass Lehe but cannot go up to the city; 10 NW. Bremen. Pop. 1,534.

Veggiani, t. Corsica; 12 W. Bonifacio.

Vegia, (an. *Vacca*), t. Africa; 45 W. Tunis. *Vacca*, was a city of much note in the Jugurthine war.

Vegiano, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 12 S. Potenza.

Veglenskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vim; 72 NNE. Yarensk.

Veglia, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to Austria; about 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 14 broad, and 90 in circumference, anciently called *Curicta* and *Fulfinio*. In the decline of the Greek empire, it obtained the name of *Becla*, of which the present is a corruption. The quarries produce a red spotted marble, not unlike that of Verona, which is much known by the name of *Mandolato of Venice*. It is mountainous and rocky, but produces wine, silk, olives, and pasture. Sq. m. 339. Pop. 10,414. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

Veglia, s-p. on SW. coast of the island so called, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; 22 SSE. Fiume. Lon. 14. 38. E. Lat. 45. 11. N. Pop. 1,201.

Veglia, t. Naples, Otranto; 15 S. Brindisi.

Vegliano, t. Piedmont, near the Little Doria, where the French obtained a victory over the Piedmontese and Spaniards, in 1630; 11 N. Turin.

Veglionella, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 20 SSW. Tursi.

Vegre, r. France, which runs into the Eure, near Yvry.

Vehailek, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 70 SW. Jammama.

Vehne, or *Veene*, r. Ger., which rises in Munster, and joins the Solte, near Stickhausen.

Veia, see *Veglia*.

Veicama, t. Spain, Guipuscoa; 12 Tolosa.

Vejer, t. Spain, in Seville, near the Straits of Gibraltar; 9 S. Medina Sidonia.

Veii, ancient city, Etruria, 10 NW. Rome, of which it was a long time the powerful rival. Its ruins are near La Storta.

Veilo, t. Denmark, in Jutland, on an inlet of the Cattegat; 13 WNW. Fredericia. Pop. 800.

Veillane, see *Vegliano*.

Veilly, or *Vesly*, t. France, in Aisne, on the Aisne; 9 E. Soissons, 10 S. Laon.

Veiras, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 15 NNE. Estremos.

Veiry, t. Savoy; 9 E. Seissel.

Veisenberg, t. Russia, in Revel, on the coast of the gulf of Finland; 56 E. Revel.

Veisenshtein, t. Rus., Revel; 32 SE. Revel.

Vieta, small isl. Mediterranean, near E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 35. 1. N.

Veitshochheim, t. Bav., on the Maine; 5 N. Wurzburg, 20 SW. Schweinfurt. Pop. 1,154.

Vela, rocky shoal in the Spanish Main. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 15. 16. N.

Velach, t. Carinthia, at the union of the Campach and Moll; 11 NNW. Saxenburg.

Velaine, t. France, Meurte; 6 ENE. Nancy.

Velam, t. Hind., in Nayrs; 34 E. Calicut.

Velan Mont, the highest summit of Great St. Bernard; in Valais; about 11,000 feet above the sea.

Velangoody, t. Hind., in Marawar; 7 W. Trumian.

Velaur, t. Hind., which rises near Attore, in the Mysore country, and runs into the bay of Bengal, near Portonovo.

Velazgherd, t. Persia, in Kerman; 54 NE. Gomron, 100 S. Sirgian. Lat. 28. 10. N.

Velay, before the revolution, a country of France, Languedoc, W. of the Vivarais, and E. of Auvergne. It is mountainous, but fertile. Le Puy en Velay was the capital. It now constitutes the department of the Upper-Loire.

Velberg, t. Wurtemberg; 7 E. Hall.

Velbert, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, circle of Medman; 5 NNE. Medman. Pop. 5,205.

Velburg, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 12 N. Dietfurt. 22 NW. Ratisbon. Pop. 840.

Velden, t. Bavaria, Iser; 6 SSW. Landshut, 12 E. Aerding. Pop. 144.

Velden, t. Bav. Rezat, on the Pegnitz; 18 NW. Amberg, 21 NE. Nuremberg. Pop. 400.

Veldentz, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves; 17 ENE. Treves, 38 SW. Coblenz. Lon. 6. 58. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 529. The environs are celebrated for an excellent Moselle wine.

Velez, t. New Grenada, Tunja; 90 N. Santa Fe de Bogota, 300 SSE. Carthagena. Lon. 73. 16. W. Lat. 5. 50. N. Pop. 2,500. It contains a very handsome parish church, and 2 convents; and has rich mines of gold in its vicinity.

Velez de Gomera, see *Gomera*.

Velez Malaga, s-p. Spain, in Grenada, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 13 E. Malaga, 40 SSW. Grenada. Lon. 4. 18. W. Lat. 36. 47. N. Pop. in 1804, 16,000, when nearly one half were carried off by a fever. It stands in the midst of plantations and vineyards, the products of which, raisins, olive oil, lemons, oranges, citrons, and almonds, are exceedingly rich and constitute the principal articles of trade.

Velez el Rubio, t. Spain, in Grenada, near the Guadalentin; 14 S. Huesca. Pop. 7,000. This town was, in the time of the Moors, a strong place, and furnished with a garrison.

Velezar, r. Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which, after receiving several other small streams, unites with the Minho, a little above Orense.

Velhas, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Velicala, t. California, near the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 115. 50. W. Lat. 20. 35. N.

Velicska, *Nagy Falu*, or *Welka West*, t. Hungary, on the Arva; 32 N. Neusohl. Pop. 1,311.

Velidia, t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; 25 SW. Mazagan, 140 NW. Morocco.

Velika, r. Croatia, which runs into the Save, near Craliova Velika.

Velika, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 10 NE. Orlov, in Viatka.

Velika, r. Russia, which runs into the Tchudskoi lake, near Pskov.

Velikie Luki, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the Lovat; 124 SE. Pskov. Lat. 56. 28. N.

Velikoi, small isl. Russia, in the White sea. Lon. 32. 20. E. Lat. 66. 45. N.

Velilla, t. Spain, Aragon.

Velino, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 12 S. Aquila. It is one of the highest summits of the Apennines, and is 7,872, or according to another statement 8,397, feet above the level of the sea.

Velino, (an. *Velinus*), r. Popedom, which runs into the Nera, about 4 m. from the Terni, in Spoleto.

Velish, t. Russia, in Vitepsk, at the junction of the Velishka with the Droina; 46 ENE. Vitepsk. Pop. 4,400.

Velitza, v. Greece, on the ascent of Parnassus, near considerable ruins, supposed to be the ancient *Tithorea*.

Veliz, t. Russia, in Polotsk; 88 E. Polotsk.

Vella, or *Verra*, r. Genoa, which runs into the Magra, 3 miles above Sarzana.

Vellachery, t. Carnatic; 10 SE. Madura.

Vellady, t. Hind., Mysore; 14 S. Damicotta.

Vellas, t. Ceylon; 44 WNW. Candi.

Vellaloor, t. Mysore; 5 E. Coimbatore.

Vellavi, now *St. Paulein*.

Vellechypaleam, t. Mysore; 13 N. Coimbatore.

Vellekat, rocks in the E. Indian sea, about 15 E. the island of Mysol. Lat. 2. 1. S.

Vellepekonda, t. Golconda; 15 S. Warangole.

Velletri, t. Italy, in Ecclesiastical States, in the delegation of Rome; 18 SE. Rome, 28 NNW. Terracina. Pop. 12,000. It is pleasantly situated on the declivity of Mount Artimisio, and commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country; but it is ill built, the streets narrow and dirty, and the houses having the aspect of decay, and the inhabitants poor. There are, however, several elegant buildings, and some handsome fountains.

Velliam, t. Hind., Coimbatore; 16 SE. Erroad.

Vellin, t. Pru. Pomerania; 4 NNE. Polnow.

Vello, t. Italy, Verona; 10 N. Verona.

Velloul, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 9 WNW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Vellum, t. Hind., Carnatic; 5 SW. Tanjore, 21 ESE. Trichinopoly. Lat. 10. 43. N.

Velmes, t. France, in Dordogne; 15 SW. Mucidan.

Velore, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 14 W. Arcot, 70 NW. Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 54. N.

Veloso, t. Portugal, in Beira; 14 S. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Velpe, r. Brabant, which joins the Demer, at Halen.

Velsen, t. N. Holland; 5 N. Haerlem. Pop. 1,400.

Veltzen, or *Ulzen*, t. Han., in Luneberg; 20 E. Lucko. Pop. 3,078.

Velvateg, t. Grand Bukharia; 5 S. Arhenk.

Vemmetstoste, or *Wemmetstoste*, t. Denmark, on E. coast of Zealand; 6 SW. Heding.

Ven, t. China, in Chen-si; 25 S. Kiai.

Vena, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 NW. Squillace.

Venafro, (an. *Venafrum*), t. Naples, Lavora; 14 N. Sezza, 40 N. Naples. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 41. 30. N. Pop. 2,798. Bp. see.

Venaissin, (*Comtat de*) (*County of Venaissin*), country, France, bounded N. Drome, E. by Lower Alps, S. by Mouths-of-the-Rhone, and W. by the Rhone, which separates it from Gard; about 12 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth. It takes its name from *Venasque*, the *Vendansca*, or *Vendasca* of the ancients. The popes laid claim to the sovereignty of this country from the time of count Raymond de St. Gilles. The soil is fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure: the productions are corn, olives, silk, saffron, and excellent wine. Carpentras was the capital. This country now belongs to France, and forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, co. NW. part of Pa., bounded N. by Crawford and Warren cos., E. by Jefferson co., S. by Armstrong and Butler cos., and W. by Mercer co. Pop. in 1810, 3,060; in 1820, 4,915. Chief town, Franklin.

Venango, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.; W. 316.

Venango, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 630.

Venara, r. Cumana, which flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 65. 20. W. Lat. 10. 10. N.

Venasca, or *Venasque*, or *Benasca*, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the river Essora, in a valley to which it gives name, on the frontiers of France; 42 NE. Jaca, 45. N. Balbastro.

Venasca, t. Piedmont, on the Vaita; 9 S. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,350.

Venasque, (an. *Vendasca*), t. France, in Vaucluse, formerly capital of the Venaissin, on the Nasque; 12 NW. Apt, 14 ENE. Avignon. P. 1,110.

Vencaligherry, t. Hind., Mysore; 51 E. Bangalore, 54 W. Arcot. Lat. 12. 56. N.

Vencaligherry, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 23 SW. Nellore, 70 NNW. Madras. Lat. 14. N.

Vencatram, t. Hind., Mysore; 25 E. Rydroog.

Vence, t. France, in Var; 6 NE. Grasse, 9 N. Antibes. Pop. 2,615.

Ven-choui, t. China of the third rank, in Chan-si; 17 NE. Fuen-tcheou.

Vendée, r. France, which rises about 8 miles NNE. Fontenay le Comte, and runs into the Sevre Niortoise, 1 E. Marans.

Vendée, dep. France, bounded N. by Lower Loire, and Mayne-and-Loire, E. by Two Sevres, S. by Lower Charente, and SW. and W. by the sea; about 60 miles in length; towards the W. it is narrow, not more than 15 miles from N. to S.; elsewhere about 50. It is a part of what was before called *Poitou*. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Bourbon-Vendee, the capital, Sables d'Olonne, and Fontenay. Sq. m. 2,662. Pop. 268,786.

Vendelos, t. Ceylon; 64 NE. Candi.

Venden, mt. Tyrol; 14 NNE. Brixen.

Venden, t. Russia, in Riga, on the Aa; 36 NE. Riga. Lat. 57. 12. N. Pop. 1,300.

Vendevil, t. France, Aisne; 8 N. La Fere.

Vendoeuvres, t. France, in Aube; 11 W. Bar sur Aube, 15 E. Troyes.

Vendola, one of the admiralty islands, the easternmost of them; 3 miles in circuit, covered with cocoa-trees, and populous. Lon. 148. 10. E. Lat. 2. 14. S.

Vendome, t. France, principal place of a district, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Loir; 7½ posts NE. Tours, 22 SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 47. 48. N. Pop. 7,555. H. 1,100. It is tolerably built, and has some manufactures, and a public school or college, with a library and cabinet of natural history. Before the revolution it gave name to a county in Beauce, called *Vendomois*.

Vendrell, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 25 WSW. Barcelona.

Vendre le Port, small s-p. France, in Eastern Pyrenees; 12 SSE. Perpignan.

Vendresse, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 S. Charleville.

Vendutena, or *Vendotena*, (an. *Pandaloria*), isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 20 m. from the coast, between the islands of Ischia and Ponza; about 3 miles in circuit. Pop. 500. It is interesting from the remains of antiquity,

having been used by the Romans as a place of banishment. It is composed of limestone and rises beautifully from the sea.

Veneditova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Amur; 8 ENE. Nertchinsk.

Venerie, (La,) t. Piedmont; 3 NNW. Turin. Pop. 2,700. It took its name from a royal palace built by Emanuel II., duke of Savoy, for a hunting seat. In this town are carried on manufactures of wool and silk. The palace was magnificent, and the adjacent country abounds in game.

Venergue, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 10 S. Toulouse. Pop. 1,100.

Veness, cape on SE. coast of the island of Eday. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 59. 1. N.

Fenetico, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea. Lon. 25. 53. E. Lat. 26. 41. N.

Venetico, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near S. coast of the island of Scio.

Venetori, t. Walachia; 24 W. Bucharest.

Vener, t. Russia, in Tula, on the Oser; 40 NNE. Tula. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 2,520.

Venezuela, lately a republic, S. A., bounded N. by the Caribbean sea and the Atlantic, E. by Guiana, S. by Portuguese Guiana and New Grenada, and W. by New Grenada. Sq. m. according to Malte-Brunn, about 500,000. Pop. in 1804, according to Depons, 728,000. It comprised the following divisions, or provinces, Venezuela, or Caraccas, Varinas, Maracaybo, Cumana, Spanish Guiana, and Margarita island. This country, since 1786, has been styled by the Spaniards the *Captain-generalship of Caraccas*. In 1810, the inhabitants made a declaration of independence, and assumed the name of the *Republic of Venezuela*; and in 1819 the inhabitants of this country and New Grenada formed themselves into one government, by the name of the *Republic of Colombia*; and the country has been formed into new divisions. See *Colombia* and *New Grenada*.

This country has suffered greatly by the calamities of war. The total number of persons who perished in it, from 1810 to 1819, by the sword, famine, and earthquakes, has been estimated at 222,000.

The most remarkable natural feature of this country is the great river Orinoco. The lakes are Maracaybo and Valencia. The northern part is mountainous; the chain of the Andes traverses the whole country in the direction of its shores. In the southern parts, on the Orinoco and its branches, are immense plains. The climate in the plains is hot, and in some parts unhealthy. The productions are sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. The plains on the Orinoco furnish extensive pastures, which feed numerous herds of cattle.

Venezuela, pr. S. America, in above country, bounded N. by Caribbean sea, E. by Cumana, S. by the Orinoco and Varinas, and W. by Varinas and Maracaybo. It was named Venezuela from the towns inhabited by the Indians, which were seen by the Spaniards on lake Maracaybo, having a resemblance to Venice. The soil is generally fertile, and yields in abundance the various products of the West Indies, besides some others, which those islands do not pos-

sess. Its most noted article of commerce is cocoa; others are vanilla, maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, cochineal, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The principal rivers that flow into the Caribbean sea, are the Guiges, Tucuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, and Tuy.

Venezuela, see *Coro*.

Vengamboor, t. Mysore; 17 SE. Erroad.

Vengapaleam, t. Mysore; 11 NNW. Darapurum.

Venhi, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 S. Kiang.

Venhuysen, t. Holland; 4 SW. Enckhuysen.

Venice, t. Huron co. Ohio, on S. side of Sandusky bay; 4 W. the new town of Sandusky. It has a good harbour.

Venice, one of the two governments into which Austrian Italy is divided; bounded NW. by Tyrol, N. and NE. by Illyria, SE. by the gulf of Venice, S. by the States of the Church, and W. by the government of Milan. It is divided into the 8 following delegations:

<i>Del.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Venice . . .	620 . . .	427,000 . . .	Venice
Padua . . .	860 . . .	270,000 . . .	Padua
Verona . . .	1,330 . . .	285,000 . . .	Verona
Vicenza . . .	950 . . .	311,000 . . .	Vicenza
Treviso . . .	1,310 . . .	295,000 . . .	Treviso
Udina . . .	2,880 . . .	269,000 . . .	Udina
Belluno . . .	1,460 . . .	125,000 . . .	Belluno
Rovigo . . .	450 . . .	63,000 . . .	Rovigo

Totals 9,950 1,932,000

The inhabitants are mostly Italians and Catholics; about 42,000 are Germans, 4,000 Greeks, 2,700 Jews. See *Italy*, (*Austrian*.)

Venice, (an. *Venetia*), city, Aust. Italy, capital of a government and delegation of the same name, formerly the capital of a republic, near the northern extremity of the Adriatic, or gulf of Venice; 132 E. Milan, 216 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 45. 26. N. Pop. in 1810, 116,340; in 1817, 109,779; by another statement in 1821, about 120,000. It is built on a collection of small islands, reputed 72 in number, separated from the main land by shallows from 3 to 6 feet deep. This position in the midst of waters gives it a singular appearance at a distance. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear to the spectator, particularly in approaching by sea, to float on the surface of the waves. It is somewhat more than 2 miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 6 in circuit. It is divided into 2 parts nearly equal, by a canal, more than 100 feet broad, winding through it in a serpentine form, and crossed by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto, built of marble. Almost every part of the town is intersected by smaller canals navigated by gondolas. It is customary for fashionable families to keep a gondola, as in other towns they would keep a carriage. The breadth of the streets, as they are styled, is only 4, 5, or 6 feet; in many places still less. The only exception is in the street called Merceria, situated near the centre of the town, and containing shops of all kinds; and the breadth of this is only 10 or 12 feet. To ride either in a carriage or on horseback is wholly out of the question in Venice; accordingly the streets, or rather lanes, are paved not

with round stones, but with flags, or marble slabs, having small sewers to carry off the filth. The only open place entitled to the name of square, is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong 280 feet by 100, bordered by several handsome buildings. The other open spaces are in front of some of the churches, and at each end of the Rialto. The houses are mostly of brick, of 3 or 4 stories, but from the extreme narrowness of the streets they are gloomy, and in their interior they are deficient in convenience. Some of the larger houses are of marble. The aspect, however, of Venice is stately, whether we look to the public or private edifices; for though few of the buildings are in a pure style of architecture, or exhibit judicious decoration, the general effect is grand and imposing.

Venice contains a cathedral and numerous churches, some of them splendid and richly decorated; many convents, 8 synagogues; the former palace of the doges, a vast Gothic edifice; many other palaces or mansions of great families; 8 theatres, 23 hospitals, a large public library, an academy of the fine arts, an athenæum, or seminary forming a medium between a great school and a university, and other institutions. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other town in Italy; and books are supplied by wholesale to the Grecian islands, Constantinople, Spain, and Portugal.—The commercial greatness of Venice dates from the middle ages, and was at its greatest height in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. The merchandise of India was then conveyed to Europe through the medium of the Levant, and Venice was superior to all other commercial cities in the Mediterranean; but since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope its trade gradually diminished, and it is at present inferior to that of Trieste. The harbour is spacious and commodious, but its approach is intricate.—Venice was founded in 421. The government was at first democratic, but became, in 1247, a settled aristocracy; the chief officer, or head of the executive power, bore the title of doge. It was for some time the most commercial city in the world, and public banks were first used here. In 1797, Venice and the Venetian States were annexed to Austria; in 1805 they were incorporated with the French kingdom of Italy, but restored to Austria in 1814.

Venice, (*Gulf of*), see *Adriatic*.

Venizy, t. France, in Yonne; 3 N. St. Florentin.

Venloo, t. Neth., in Limburg; 12 NNE. Ruremond, 25 NW. Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 5,088. It is fortified, and a place of some trade, and was once a Hanse town. It is situated on the E. side of the Meuse, takes its name from the two Flemish words *Veenen* and *Loo*, which signify a low meadow.

Venloon, or *Loon op Zand*, t. Neth., in N. Brabant; 12 W. by N. Breda. Pop. 3,500.

Venno, t. Italy, Lucca; 5 SSW. Lucca.

Venoe, small Danish island, in the gulf of Lymfiord. Lon. 8. 38. E. Lat. 56. 34. N.

Venosa, (an. *Venusia*), t. Naples, in Basilicata; 9 NNW. Acerenda, 35 WNW. Matera. Lon. 15. 48. E. Lat. 40. 58. N. Pop. 3,500.

Bp. see. It contains 7 churches, and was the birth place of Horace.

Venosta, valley of the Tyrol, on the banks of the Adige; 20 S. Glurentz.

Vent, r. Eng., in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the South Tyne.

Venta Belgarum, now *Winchester*.

Ventabren, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 7 SW. Aix. Pop. 1,500.

Venta Cibay, (La,) t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 6 miles from Trevigno.

Venta de Cruz, s-p. America, on the isthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre, where the merchandize from Panama is put on board of barks to be conveyed to Porto Bello; 20 N. Panama. Lat. 9. 26. N.

Venta Quemada, t. Spain, Jaen; 42 N. Jaen.

Venta de en Medio, t. Peru; 20 N. Oruro.

Venta Sierra, mts. S. A., in Venezuela.

Venta Silurum, now *Caerwent*.

Ventalda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 34 SE. Jonkioping.

Ven-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tehuen; 10 SSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Ventes le Grandes, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 NW. Neufchâtel, 10 SE. Dieppe.

Venthie, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 9 NE. Bethune, 12 W. Lille. Pop. 3,904.

Ventotienā, see *Vendutena*.

Ventre, t. Hind., in Ellore; 7 W. Ellore.

Ventre Gros, see *Lion Marin*.

Ventrevre, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 47. 28. N.

Ventry, v. Ireland, in Kerry, with a harbour open to Dingle bay; 5 SW. Dingle.

Venusia, now *Venosa*.

Vinzona, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the Tajamento; 18 WNW. Friuli, 32 ENE. Belluno.

Vepery, t. Hind., Carnatic, not far from Madras. The society for propogating the gospel in foreign parts, have a missionary here.

Ver du Gard, t. France, Gard; 6 SE. Uzès.

Vera, t. Spain, Navarre; 25 N. Pamplona.

Vera, t. Spain, Grenada; 34 NE. Almeria, 80 E. Grenada. Lat. 37. 8. N. Pop. 1,500.

Vera, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Salonica, near the mouth of the Vardar.

Vera Cruz, intendency, Mexico, extending along the gulf of Mexico, about 210 leagues in length, only from 25 to 28 in breadth, bounded E. and NE. by the gulf of Mexico, SE. by Guatimala, S. by Oaxaca, W. by Puebla, Mexico, and San Luis Potosi, and N. by New Santander. Pop. 156,000. Sq. leagues 4,141. There are few countries where the traveller is more struck with the assemblage of opposite climates, than in this province. The eastern part along the gulf of Mexico, consists of plains, which are exceedingly hot and unhealthy; the western part forms the declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow, to plains where the most suffocating heat prevails. The different tribes of vegetables rise by strata, as it were, above each other in admirable order. This intendency contains the mountain of Popocatepetl, the most elevated in Mexico, Cofre de Perote, and the volcanoes Orizaba and Taxtla.

Vera Cruz, s-p. Mexico, capital of the above

intendency, on the gulf of Mexico; 130 E. by N. Puebla, 200 E. by S. Mexico. Lon. 96. 9. W. Lat. 19. 12. N. Pop. 16,000. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is enclosed with a simple wall or parapet, 6 feet high, and 3 feet broad, surmounted by a wooden palisade in great decay. Opposite to the town, 400 fathoms distant, is a small island, on which stands the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, which is fortified by 300 pieces of cannon. About 100 merchant vessels may anchor here, in from 4 to 10 fathoms; but the northern winds are terrible and often drive vessels on shore. On the shore to the SE. and NW. are 2 redoubts to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a bad anchorage among shallows. Vera Cruz is the great seaport of Mexico, and the place through which almost all the trade between that country & Spain has been carried on. It is not only the centre of European and West Indian commerce, but receives also great quantities of East Indian produce, by way of Acapulco, from the Philippine islands. Humboldt estimates the annual value of exports in time of peace, at \$21,000,000; imports at \$15,000,000. Of the exports he states the value of gold and silver at \$17,000,000; cochineal at \$2,400,000; sugar \$1,300,000; flour \$300,000.

The town is situated on arid plain, without running water, and on which, the north winds, which blow with dreadful impetuosity, from October to April, have formed hills of moving sand, from 26 to 38 feet high, which change their form and situation every year. The city is handsomely and regularly built, the streets broad and straight, but its climate is hot and unhealthy, and extremely subject to the yellow fever. This dreadful distemper generally commences its ravages when the mean temperature rises to 75. In Dec., Jan., and Feb., when the heat remains below this limit, it generally disappears. The buildings are all constructed from materials drawn from the bottom of the ocean, the strong habitations of the madrepores, for no rock is to be found in the environs, though freestone has now begun to be brought from Campeachy. The water in the town is very bad. A stone aqueduct for conducting water to the town from the river Xamapa, has been partially executed. The ascent from the city, into the interior, which is a plain elevated nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the ocean, being through difficult and narrow roads, the merchants of Vera Cruz, have lately set on foot the construction of a magnificent causeway to be continued as far as the city of Mexico.—The regular population, without including the militia or seafaring people, is 16,000, but upon the arrival of a flotilla, from Old Spain, a fair is opened which lasts many weeks, and there is a great resort of strangers.

Vera Cruz, port in the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, in Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and, according to him, capable of containing 1,000 ships, with clear soundings of black sand, and water from 4 feet to 40 fathom.

Vera Cruz, (Old,) s-p. Mexico, in Tlascalla; 15 N. Vera Cruz. Lon. 97. 40. W. Lat. 19. 20. N. This is the port where Cortez landed, in 1518.

Vera Paz, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by Chiapa, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatemala, and W. by Soconusco; Sq. m. 15,700. About 120 miles in length, and 74 in breadth. In one part of the country the air is healthy, in the other not. The country is subject to earthquakes, thunders, and nine months' rain. The country is mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in forests of cedar, &c., in which are many wild beasts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c.

Vera Paz, or *Coban*, t. Guatemala, and capital of the province of Vera Paz, situated on the Rio Coban, which runs into the bay of Honduras; 600 SE. Mexico. Lon. 91. 14. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Verabadurgam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 WSW. Caveripatam.

Veragila, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

Veracundalore, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 20 SW. Bomrauzepollam.

Veragua, pr. New Grenada, but situated within the limits of N. America, and lying south of Guatemala, bounded N. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by the province of Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Costa Rica. The chief town is St. Jago de Veragua.

Veral, r. Spain, which runs into the Aragon.

Veramally, t. Carnatic; 18 S. Trichinopoly.

Verapatchy, t. Mysore; 20 WNW. Dindigul.

Verato, t. Naples, Otranto; 4 S. Alessano.

Verbanus, now *Lago Maggiore*.

Verbas, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Save, 25 NNE. Banjaluka.

Verbeliet, t. Hungary; 6 SW. Erlau.

Verbenico, t. island of Veglia, with a small harbour; 22 SE. Fiume. Pop. 1,196.

Verberie, t. France, in Oise; 9 S. Compiègne, 9 NW. Crespy. Near it is a medicinal spring. Pop. 1,250.

Verbicze, t. Hungary, on the Waag; 30 NNE. Neusohl. Pop. 1,400.

Verbo, or *Werboue*, or *Urbau*, t. Hungary; 16 NW. Leopoldstadt. Pop. 3,000.

Verbosania, t. Eu. Turkey, Bosnia; 15 WNW. Bosnia Serai.

Verbovecz, t. Croatia, at the conflux of the Csernets and Glocovia; 7 NE. Ivanitz, 28 S. Varasdin.

Verbro Aa, r. Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the sea, 6 WNW. Hioring.

Verbroeck, t. Flanders; 8 ESE. Hulst.

Vercel, t. France, in Doubs; 11 NE. Ornans, 15 E. Besancon. Pop. 972.

Vercelli, (an. *Vercellæ*), t. Piedmont, capital of a province; 30 SW. Milan, 38 NE. Turin. Lon. 8. 21. E. Lat. 45. 22. N. Pop. 16,162. Bp. see. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Sesia and Cerva, and contains an elegant cathedral, 9 chh., 17 convents, 2 hospitals, a seminary, and has manufactures of silk.—Pop. of the province 96,773. Sq. m. 771.

Verchatursky Gory, mountains which divide European and Asiatic Russia, extending almost N. and S. to a great length, and about 40 miles in breadth. They are covered with wood, firs, larch, birch, &c.

Verchen, t. Pru. Pomerania; 6 SW. Demmin.

Verches, (*Les*), t. France, Mayne-and-Loire; 10 SW. Saumur. Pop. 644.

Verchiere, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 9. W. Lat. 45. 47. N.

Verchney-Lomov, t. Russia, in Penza; 60 W. by N. Penza. Pop. 4,400.

Verchodverskoi, t. Russia, Viatka; 40 N. Viatka.

Verchoianskoi, ostrog, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Yana. Lon. 130. 14. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Verchokizilskoi, fort, Russia, in Upha, at the union of the Kizil and Ural; 40 S. Verchouralsk.

Vercholensk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 120 N. Irkutsk, 228 SSW. Kirensk.

Verchotomskoi, t. Russia, Kolivan; 32 NNW. Mungatzkoi.

Verchotura, or *Verchaluria*, t. Russia, Ekaterinburg, near the river Tura; 120 N. Ekaterinburg. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 58. 45. N. H. 450. Bp. see. This was the first town which the Russians built in Siberia. It has 4 churches & 2 convents, besides chapels. It is situated on a rising ground, and fortified with pallisades and a ditch, defended by a garrison.

Verchoragskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Vaga; 48 S. Vielsk.

Verchouralsk, t. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 120 SE. Upha. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Verdachelon, t. Carnatic; 20 SW. Trivady.

Verdapetty, t. Hind., Madura; 22 S. Madura.

Verde, r. Brazil, which runs SE. into the Parana, Lat. 19. 40. S.

Verde, or *Green Island*, isl. on N. coast of S. A., at the mouth of the river St. Martha.

Verde Island, or *Verde Key*, one of the small Bahamas. Lon. 75. 26. W. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Verden, pr. Han., bounded N. and W. by Bremen, and E. and S. by Luneburg; about 24 m. in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Pop. 22,556. Sq. m. 522. It consists for the most part of heath and high dry land, as also of forests; but on the rivers Weser and Aller, is good marsh-land. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, t. Han., capital of a province or duchy of the same name, on the Aller; 40 NW. Hanover, 56 SSW. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. 3,523. The river divides itself here into two branches, the smallest of which lies near the town, and is at present only frequented by the ships going up and down the Aller.

Verderonne, or *La Bourladerie*, small isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near E. coast of Cape Breton.

Verdi, small isl. Indian sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 50. E. Lat. 14. 35. S.

Verdiere, (*La*), see *Laverdiere*.

Verdigris, r. Arkansas Territory, which joins the Arkansas, 15 or 20 miles above Canadian river. It is navigable 150 miles.

Verdon, r. France, which runs into the Durance, at Petuis, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone.

Verdun, (an. *Verodunum*), t. France, and principal place of a district, Meuse; 24 N. Bar le Duc, 33 NW. Toul. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 49. 9. N. Pop. 9,136. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a province, called *Verdunois*. It is large, populous, and consists of three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Towns, and contains 9 chh., and 3 hospitals. Exclusive of its fortifications, this place is farther defended by a fine citadel.

Verdun, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 15 W. Jaca.

Verdun, t. France, in Aude ; 6 NE. Castelnau-dary, 15 WNW. Carcassone. Pop. 742.

Verdun sur Garonne, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne ; 12 SSE. Castel-Sarasin, 18 NNW. Toulouse. Pop. 3,442.

Verdun sur Saone, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire, at the conflux of the Saone and the Doubs ; 9 NE. Chalons sur Saone, 11 E. Chagny. Lon. 5. 7. E. Lat. 46. 54. N. Pop. 1,699.

Vere, r. Eng., in the county of Herts, which runs into the Coln, 2 SE. St. Albans.

Vere, parish on S. side of Jamaica.

Vereja, t. Russia, in Moscow, on the Psotva ; 56 WSW. Moscow. Lon. 85. 50. E. Lat. 55. 18. N. Pop. 5,541. It is fortified, and has considerable trade.

Veres, t. Rus. Archangel ; 80 NNW. Kola.

Veresman, t. Hungary ; 12 E. Munkacz.

Verfeil, t. France, Upper Garonne ; 11 ENE. Toulouse, 20 NW. Revel. Pop. 2,144.

Vergantinas, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 20 SW. Corruna.

Vergara, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa ; 7 S. Tolosa. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactures of steel.

Vergato, see *Bergato*.

Vergaville, t. France, in Meurte ; 4 NW. Dieuze. Pop. 789.

Vergennes, city, Addison co. Vt., on Otter Creek, 11 miles below Middlebury ; 21 S. Burlington, W. 480. Pop. 817. It is situated on both sides of the Otter creek, at the head of navigation, 6 miles above Basin harbour at the mouth of the river. It was incorporated as a city several years ago, and is one mile square. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a woollen manufactory, extensive clothiers' works, iron works, 2 large grist mills, and 3 saw mills, and has considerable trade.

Verges, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 10 E. Gerona.

Vergilia, now *Murcia*.

Vergine, mt. Naples, in Lavora ; 7 E. Nola.

Vergivium, or *Verginium Mare*, now *Irish Sea*.

Vergoraz, t. Aust. Dalmatia ; 20 E. Narenta, 21 SE. Macarca. It is situated at the foot of mountains. It was formerly flourishing, but is now a poor place.

Verguttum, t. Cicacole ; 20 NNW. Cicacole.

Vergy, t. France, Cote-d'Or ; 10 SSW. Dijon.

Veria, or *Beria*, (an. *Baria*,) t. Spain, in Grenada, near the Mediterranean ; 16 E. Motril.

Veria, or *Cara Vera*, (an. *Beræa*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia ; 48 W. Saloniki, 116 E. Valona. Lon. 21. 58. E. Lat. 40. 43. N. Pop. 8, or 9,000, mostly Greeks. It has manufactures of cotton, and the surrounding country produces abundance of rice and fruit, and has quarries of marble. The inhabitants of this town were commended by St. Luke for their attention to the Scriptures.

Verimungalum, t. Hind., Tinevelly ; 20 SSE. Palamcotta.

Verin, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 20 SE. Orense.

Verina, t. S. A., in Cumana, on a gulf of the Atlantic, celebrated for its tobacco ; 45 E. Cumana.

Verixa, t. A. Turkey, Mosul ; 15 NW. Nausa.

Verlanga, see *Berlanga*.

Verlucio, see *Warminster*.

Vermand, t. France, in Aisne ; 6 W. St. Quen-

tin, 8 E. Peronne. Pop. 969. Before the revolution it was the capital of a district in Picardy, called *Vermandois*.

Vermantes, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 6 NW. Bourgeuil.

Vermanton, t. France, Yonne ; 12 NW. Avallon, 12 SE. Auxerre. Pop. 2,316.

Vermantree, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 60. 27. N.

Vermejo, or *Rio Grande*, r. S. America, which rises near Casabiado, in Tucuman, and runs into the Parana, near its union with the Paraguay, opposite to Corrientes.

Vermejo, see *Bermejo*.

Vermellio, r. S. A., which runs into the Paraguay, Lat. 26. 50. S.

Vermillion Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 93. 26. W. Lat. 48. 40. N.

Vermillion, p-t. Huron co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermillion, about 40 W. Cleveland, W. 435. Pop. 266.

Vermillion, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 9 E. of Huron river.

Vermillion, r. Illinois, which runs into the Illinois river, 150 miles from the Mississippi. It is rocky and not navigable.

Vermillion, r. Indiana, which flows into the Wabash, about 40 miles below Ouiatan.

Vermillion, r. Louisiana, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, W. of a bay of the same name. Lon. 92. 12. W.

Vermillion, r. Arkansas, which joins the Arkansasaw.

Vermillion Bridge, p-v. Attakapas co. Louisiana ; 198 W. New Orleans, W. 1,458.

Vermillion, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Vermillion Point, or *Cape Townsend*, a peninsula in lake Michigan, which separates Green bay from the other part of the lake ; 23 leagues long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

Vermillion Sea, see *California*.

VERMONT, one of the U. S., bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the Connecticut, which separates it from New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Lon. 71. 33. to 73. 26. W. Lat. 42. 44. to 45. N. ; 157 m. long, and 90 broad on the N. line, and 40 on the S. Sq. m. 10,212. Pop. in 1790, 85,589 ; in 1800, 154,465 ; in 1810, 217,895 ; in 1820, 235,764. Persons engaged in agriculture 50,951 ; in manufactures 8,484 ; in commerce 776. Militia 20,731.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Shire towns.
Addison	19,993	20,469	Middlebury
Bennington	15,893	16,125	{ Bennington Manchester
Caledonia	14,966	16,669	Danville
Chittenden	14,684	16,055	Burlington
Essex	3,087	3,284	Guildhall
Franklin	16,427	17,192	St. Albans
Grand Isle	3,445	3,527	North Hero
Orange	22,085	24,681	Chelsea
Orleans	5,838	6,976	Irasburg
Rutland	29,487	29,983	Rutland
Washington	10,372	14,113	M'TPELIER
Windham	26,760	28,659	Newfane
Windsor	34,877	38,233	{ Woodstock Windsor

217,913 235,764

Towns. Montpelier is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Burlington, Windsor, Middlebury, and Brattleborough. There are 147 townships.

Education. There are two colleges in Vermont, 1 at Burlington and the other at Middlebury; a military and scientific academy at Norwich, and academies have been established at Addison, Arlington, Bennington, Brandon, Burlington, Castleton, Cavendish, Chester, Fairfield, Middlebury, Montpelier, Peacham, Randolph, Royalton, Shaftsbury, Shoreham, St. Albans, and Windsor. Common schools are supported throughout the state.

Religion. The principal denominations of Christians in Vermont, are Congregationalists, who had, in 1820, 172 congregations with 75 ordained ministers; and Baptists, who had in 1817, 112 congregations. There are also some Methodists, Episcopalians, Friends, Universalists, &c.

Government. The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives. Every town has the right to send one representative. The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant governor, and 12 counsellors. All these officers, together with the representatives, are chosen annually on the first Tuesday in September. The legislature meets on the 2d Thursday in October. Judges and other officers are appointed for one year.

Rivers. The west bank of Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary of Vermont. The most considerable rivers within the state, are Lamoile, Onion, Otter creek, Misisque, Deerfield, White, Black, and Pasumpsic.

Face of the country and mountains. The face of the country is generally uneven, and a great part of it is mountainous. The Green mountains (in French *verd mont*), from which the state takes its name, extend through the whole length of the state nearly N. and S., and are from 10 to 15 miles wide, intersected by valleys. They lie principally on the east side of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison counties. In Chittenden county they appear to divide, the highest chain continuing a north course through Chittenden county, while the height of land, so called from its not being broken through by any river, owing to its uniform elevation, strikes off to the northeast as far as Cabot. The western range presents much the loftiest summits, but has inequalities which afford a passage for Onion and Lamoile rivers. The highest summits of the Green mountains in Vermont, are Killington Peak, Camel's Rump, and Mansfield mountains. Ascutney is a noted mountain on the E. side of the state, south of Windsor.

Soil. A large proportion of the soil in this state is fertile, and fitted to the various purposes of agriculture. It is generally deep, of a dark colour, rich, moist, warm, loamy, and seldom parched with drought. The low lands on the interval are thought the best; bordering on these is usually a strip 1 or 2 m. wide, comparatively poor; beyond which the land recovers a fertility, nearly equal to that on the rivers. Much of the land among the Green mountains is excellent for grazing, and here are found many fine farms.

Productions. Wheat is extensively cultivated, particularly on the west side of the mountains. Barley, rye, oats, peas, and flax flourish in all parts of the state. Corn thrives best on the intervals, but is also raised in abundance on the uplands. Large quantities of maple sugar are made in Vermont for home consumption, and some for exportation. The exports of Vermont consist of pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, flax, live cattle, &c. The trade is chiefly with Boston, Hartford, New York, and Montreal.

Minerals, &c. Iron ore of good quality is found in several places. There are quarries of marble at Middlebury, Bennington, Arlington, Shaftsbury, Pittsford, and Swanton. Porcelain earth is found at Monkton. There are also some lead and copperas mines.—There are 12 paper mills in the state. Among the most considerable manufacturing towns, are Middlebury, Bennington, Brattleborough, Burlington and Montpelier.

Climate. The climate is healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Winter in its severity commences about the first of December, and continues to about the middle of March. During this season the weather is generally fair, and the cold more uniform and steady than in the other New England states.

Vern, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 S. Perigueux, 14 NE. Bergerac.

Vern, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 S. Segre; 12 NW. Angers.

Vernal, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 95. 50. W. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Vernamo, t. Sweden, Smaland; 35 NW. Wexio.

Vernante, t. Piedmont, in Tenda; 11 S. Coni. Pop. 2,700.

Vernantlois, t. France, in Jura; 6 N. Orgelet.

Vernassa, t. Genoa; 5 SW. Spezza.

Verne, t. France, in Doubs; 6 W. Clerval.

Vernel, t. France, in East Pyrenees; 4 S. Prades. Pop. 940.

Vernet le Bas, t. France, Allier; 13 N. Digne.

Verneuil, t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure; 18 N. Dreux, 21 S. Evreux. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 48. 43. N. Pop. 5,280.

Verneuil, t. France, in Allier; 15 E. Montmarault, 15 S. Moulins. Pop. 685.

Verni, t. Italy, Lucca; 12 N. Lucca.

Vernio, t. Tuscany; 11 NW. Pistoya.

Vernisson, r. France, which runs into the Loing, near Montargis.

Vernoil, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 14 SE. Bauge.

Vernon, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 115 S. Montpelier, W. 423. Pop. 627.

Vernon, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 6 WSW. Tolland, 12 ENE. Hartford, W. 347. Pop. 966.

Vernon, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 17 W. Utica, W. 401. Pop. in 1810, 1,519; in 1820, 2,707. About 700 Oneida and Tuscarora Indians reside in this township.

Vernon, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 256. Pop. 2,096.

Vernon, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 20 NE. Warren, W. 335. Pop. 527.

Vernon, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,383.

Vernon, (New,) p-v. Morris co. N. J.; W. 245.

Vernon, p-t. Hickman co. Ten.; W. 335.

Vernon, p-t. Jennings co., Indiana; 23 NW.

Madison, 62 SE. Indianapolis, W. 606. It is situated in a fertile country, at the junction of two fine mill streams, which form the northern branch of Muskukutuk river, and the site is pleasant, though uneven. It contains a brick court house, a jail, and 20 dwelling houses. Here are quarries of marble, limestone, and burr stones.

Vernon, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 317.

Vernon, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 514.

Vernon, t. France, in Eure, on the Seine; 15 ENE. Evreux, 15 ESE. Louviers. Pop. 4,070.

Verocz, or *Verocza*, co. Slavonia, bounded N. by the Drave, and E. by the Danube; mostly level, and in many parts marshy. Pop. 130,271. Sq. m. 1,874.

Verocza, or *Veroditz*, t. Slavonia, in the county of the same name, on the Drave; 36 SSE. Canischa, 52 NW. Eszeck.

Vernoux, t. France, Ardeche; 11 N. Privas, 14 S. Tournon. Pop. 2,220.

Verodunum, now *Verdun*.

Verola-Alghise, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Savorola. Pop. 3,671.

Verolengo, t. Piedmont, district of Turin. Pop. 4,000.

Veroli, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 3 S. Alatri, 44 E. Rome. Bp. see.

Verometum, now *Willoughby*.

Veron, t. France, in Yonne; 5 SSE. Sens. Pop. 898.

Verona, p-t Oneida co. N. Y., on Wood creek, and E. of Oneida lake; 20 W. Utica, W. 415. Pop. in 1810, 1,014; in 1820, 2,447. Great quantities of iron ore, and sand suitable for making glass, are found in this town.

Verona, delegation, Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice; watered by the Adige, and though partly mountainous, having an agreeable climate and a fertile soil. The productions are corn, wine, oil, flax, and silk; in the mountains beautiful marble. Pop. 285,000. Sq. m. 1,330.

Verona, city, Aust Italy, capital of the above delegation, formerly capital of a district, called the *Veronese*, on the Adige; 18 NNE. Mantua, 60 W. Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 45. 26. N. Pop. in 1810, 41,508. H. 10,000. Bp. see. It has a pleasant and picturesque situation, partly on a declivity and partly on the border of a large plain. The Adige flows through it in a rapid full stream, dividing it into two unequal parts, and is crossed by four stone bridges. The form of the city is irregular, its circuit about 6 miles. It retains its old fortification of a moat and earthen mound, and has two castles on high ground, with a third on the plain. The interior of the city does not correspond with the beauty of its position, most of the streets being narrow and dirty; several, however, are spacious and well paved. The houses are in an antique style, but of good appearance from the quantity of marble employed in their construction. It contains a Gothic cathedral, 48 churches, 41 convents, 18 hospitals, a town house, a museum, a gymnasium, a lyceum, a public library, an academy of painting, also the Academia Philharmonica and the Philoli, both remarkable for a number of ancient monuments. Some of the chh. are noted for their paintings, others for their

architecture. The town house has on the outside niches, containing busts of the distinguished natives of Verona—Pliny the elder, Catullus, Marcus Æmilius, Cornelius Nepos, and Vitruvius. Other distinguished natives are Maffei, Fracastorius, and Paolo Veronese.

The most interesting monument of Verona, and one of the most remarkable remains of Roman architecture now existing, is the amphitheatre. The arena in the centre, and of oval form, is 220 feet by 130. The seats rise in 45 successive ranges from the arena, capable of containing about 22,000 spectators; the outward circumference of the amphitheatre 1,290 feet. The seats, as well as the different passages, the stair cases & galleries, remain entire; the whole consisting of vast blocks of marble. The chief manufacture of Verona is silk.—A congress of the principal powers of Europe, was held here in 1822.

Verpilliere, (La,) t. France, in Isere; 5 SE. Lyons, 5 NE. Vienne. Pop. 559.

Verpillium, see *Ebille*.

Verrano, t. Naples, Otranto; 10 SSE. Oria.

Verretz, settlement, Hispaniola; 30 NE. St. Marc.

Verrez, t. Piedmont, in Aosta; 15 SSE. Aosta, 35 N. Turin. Pop. 779.

Verrières, t. France, in Vienne; 12 W. Mont Morillon, 13 SE. Poitiers.

Verrières, t. France, in Marne; 3 S. St. Menehould.

Verrières, t. Switz., in Neufchatel; 22 WSW. Neufchatel. The environs are famous for cheese.

Verro, t. Russia, in Riga; 124 NE. Riga.

Verruye, t. France, Two Sevrès; 7 NNW. St. Maixens, 7 SSW. Partenay.

Vers, t. France, in Lot, district of Cahors. Pop. 765.

Vers du Gard, t. France, Gard; 6 SE. Uzes.

Vers en Montagne, t. France, Jura; 18 NE. Lons le Saunier.

Versailles, p-t. & cap. Woodford co. Ken., on the river Kentucky; 12 SW. Lexington, W. 563. Pop. in 1810, 463. It is a handsome and flourishing town, containing a bank & an academy.

Versailles, p-t. & cap. Scott co. Indiana; 89 Indianapolis, W. 585.

Versailles, city, France, capital of Seine-and-Oise; 12 W. by S. Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 27,574. H. 1,959. Bp. see. The streets are wider than those of Paris, and cross each other at right angles. The town contains a cathedral, 8 churches, a high school, a public library of 40,000 volumes, a botanic garden, & cabinet of natural history, and has a manufacture of fire arms, and also some other manufactures. In 1666, Versailles was little more than a village, with a hunting lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, began to erect a splendid palace here, which it required 12 years to build. No expense was spared by him, or his successors, to render it the most splendid royal residence in Europe. It is situated on rising ground, and is approached by 3 great avenues, each lined with double rows of trees. The front & wings are built of polished stone, ornamented with

statues; the interior is equally grand, the great hall being above 22 feet long. This palace has been uninhabited since 1789.—Versailles having from its situation but little water, it was necessary to bring a supply from a distance by machinery. This was executed on a grand scale, and no city or royal residence can boast a greater display of reservoirs, fountains, and canals. The spacious park and gardens, situated behind the palace, contain parterres, jets d'eau, cascades, and thickets in pleasant variety; also a magnificent orangery.

Versak, district, A. Turkey, in Caramania, so named from a mountain; 60 SE. Cogni.

Versameyra, t. Hind., in Cutch; 20 E. Boogebooge.

Versara, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 32 S. Amedabad.

Versaul, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 6 N. Pernalla.

Versetz, or *Versecz*, t. Hungary; 20 NNW. Vipalanka. Pop. 5,000. H. 1,400. Greek bp. see. It contains a gymnasium, and some extensive barracks. Near it are the ruins of a castle.

Vershire, t. Orange co. Vt., on east side of Chelsea; 32 N. Windsor. Pop. 1,290.

Versmold, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 18 SSE. Osnabruck. Pop. 1,251.

Versoix, or *Versoy*, t. Switz., in Geneva, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the lake of Geneva; 5 N. Geneva, 6 SE. Gex. Pop. 750.

Versou, t. France, in Isere; 6 N. Grenoble.

Versoy, t. Savoy; 4 N. St. Maurice.

Vert, r. France, which runs into the gave of Oleron.

Vert, r. France, which runs into the Lot, near Cahors.

Vert St. Denis, t. France, Seine-&-Marne; 3 NW. Melun.

Vertaison, t. France, Puy-de-Dome; 4 NW. Billon, 9 E. Clermont. Pop. 2,027.

Verte Bay, or *Green Bay*, bay of the Atlantic ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on N. coast. Lon. 63. 54. W. Lat. 46. N.

Verte Bay, bay on NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Verteillac, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 N. Ribera. Pop. 1,070.

Verteneggi, t. Istria; 11 S. Capo d'Istria.

Vertera, see *Brough*.

Verteuil, t. France, in Charente; 3 S. Ruffec, 19 N. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,011.

Verteuil, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 NNE. Tonneins, 10 E. Marmande. Pop. 1,770.

Vertou, t. France, in Lower Loire; 4 NE. Nantes. Pop. 4,033.

Vertus, t. France, in Marne; 15 SW. Chalons sur Marne, 22 S. Reims. Pop. 2,559.

Verua, t. Piedmont, in Asti, on the Po, opposite to Crescentin; 18 NE. Turin. Pop. 1,800. It has a castle, and is fortified.

Veruda, small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria; 4 S. Pola.

Vervick, see *Werwick*.

Verviers, t. Neth., Liege, on the river Weze; 17 ESE. Liege. Lon. 5. 53. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 9,962. H. 850. It is well built, and has extensive woollen manufactures.

Vervins, t. France, principal place of a district, Aisne; 4 posts NNE. Laon, 20½ N. Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 2,827.

Verulam, see *St. Alban's*.

Verzino, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 SW. Umbriatico. Pop. 805.

Verzuolo, t. Piedmont, situated in a fruitful soil and salubrious air, near the Vratia; 2 S. Saluzzo. Pop. 5,002. The country about it seems an agreeable garden, covered with fruit trees, vines, pulse, &c. It is surrounded with an ancient wall, and flanked with towers. It has 2 parish churches, besides several chapels and religious houses. It has also a castle, or palace.

Verza, t. France, in Marne; 9 SE. Reims. Pop. 1,453.

Vescavato, t. Corsica; 9NE. La Porta. Pop. 727.

Vesconta, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 3 NW. St. Severina.

Vescovato, t. Italy; 8 NNE. Cremona.

Vescovio, or *Vescovio di Sabina*, t. Popedom, in Sabina; 12 S. Narni.

Vescovo, (*La*), t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 14 WSW. Amalfi.

Vesinne, t. France, in Yonne; 10 SE. St. Florentin.

Vesire, r. France, which runs into the Lignon, near its union with the Loire.

Vesle, r. France, which runs into the Aisne, near Veilly.

Vesle, r. France, which runs into the Saone, opposite to Varenne le Grand.

Vesle, see *Veilly*.

Vesontio, now *Besançon*.

Vesoul, city, France, cap. of Upper Saone; 5¼ posts N. Besançon, 43 SE. Paris. Lon. 6. 14. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. Pop. 5,548. It is well built, situated in a fertile country, on a mountain, called *Molle de Vesoul*; near it is a very large spring or fountain.

Vesper, small isl. in the Pacific, about 36 m. in circ.; 60 W. Pernicious island.

Vessaux, t. France, Ardeche; 9 SW. Privas.

Vessel Bay, bay on E. shore of lake Champlain, extending NE. into the township of Charlotte.

Vessiegonsk, t. Rus. Tver; 48 NNE. Tver.

Vestinch, t. Bosnia; 44 S. Bihać.

Vestitza, t. Morea; 44 ENE. Chiarenza.

Vesubia, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Var; 8 N. Nice.

Vesulio, a summit of the Alps, Piedmont.

Vesuvius, volcanic mountain, Naples; 7 SSE. Naples. It is celebrated for its eruptions, and rises in a gentle swell from the bay of Naples to the height of 3,731 feet. The view from the summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, islands, and promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. But the most interesting objects in this view are the different portions of the mountain itself; the upper part torn by a series of convulsions, and strewn with its own fragments; the next part in the descent mixed with dried lava, extending in wide, black lines over its surface; while the lower part, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages & country seats, fields of maize, groves of trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility given by the ashes to the soil. The summit is in the form of a cone; steep, difficult of ascent, from the looseness of the materials.

The crater is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, and 350 feet deep. About 30 eruptions are on record. One, which happened in the 79th year of the Christian era, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, when the elder Pliny lost his life. The principal eruptions of modern times, which have been recorded, happened in the years 1538, 1631, 1707, 1717, 1737, 1760, 1761, 1766, 1767, 1779, 1786, and 1794, also recent ones in 1818, 1819, and 1822; of these, the first in 79, in 1631, and in 1794, appear to have been the most tremendous. In the year 1794, the mischief was considerable; the lava covered, and totally destroyed, 5,000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and drove the inhabitants of Torre del Greco from the town, most of the houses being either buried, or so injured, as to be uninhabitable; the damage done in the vineyards by the ashes likewise was immense.

Veszprim, or *Weszpim*, or *Wesprem*, t. Hungary, capital of a county; 16 SW. Stuhl Weissenburg, 32 SSE. Raab. Lon. 17. 49. E. Lat. 47. 4. N. Pop. 4,521. H. 600. Cath. bp. see. It contains a cathedral, a college, and a gymnasium.—Pop. of the county 151,868, mostly Magyars. Sq. m. 1,577. It lies on and north of the Balaton lake, and produces grain, wine, swine, &c.

Velas, t. New Grenada; 15 ESE. Pamplona.

Vetavelum, t. Carnatic; 12 N. Tricalore.

Veterna, t. Bulgaria; 9 SW. Dristra.

Veternitza, r. Servia, which rises in the Karadagh mountain, and runs into the Morava.

Vetel Neder, t. Finland; 16 E. Jacobstadt.

Vetil, (*Ofver*), t. Finland; 32 ESE. Jacobstadt.

Vetitza, r. Walachia, which runs into the Kotmana, 10 N. Rusei.

Vetlianskoi, fort, Rus., on the Volga; 32 SE. Tchernoiyar.

Vetluga, r. Rus., which runs into the Volga, near Kozmodemiansk, in Kazan.

Vetluga, t. Rus. Kostrom, on a river of the same name; 140 E. Kostrom. Lat. 58. N.

Vetralla, t. Popedom, Patrimonio; 9 S. Viterbo.

Vetschau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 28 SW. Guben, 48 N. Dresden. Pop. 824.

Vetticutty, t. Carnatic; 22 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Vevay, p-t. & cap. Switzerland co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 8 miles above the mouth of the Kentucky, about 70 miles by water below Cincinnati, 75 above the falls of the Ohio, 65 NW. Lexington, W. 562. It is handsomely situated, was laid out in 1813, by John F. Daffour, and contained, in 1821, a brick court house, a stone jail, a brick market house, a printing office, a circulating library, an academy, a branch of the Indiana bank, upwards of 100 dwelling houses, a part of them of brick, a part framed, and a part of logs, and about 600 inhabitants. Two meeting houses, one for Presbyterians, & one for Baptists, were about to be erected. The landing in front of the town is safe and commodious. A state road is established from this town to Indianapolis. In the immediate vicinity of this place are vineyards, planted by some emigrants from Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland,

which yield annually from 5, to 8,000 gallons of wine.

Vevay, t. Switz., in Vaud, on the lake of Geneva; 10 E. Lausanne. Lon. 6. 48. E. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 3,786. H. 400. It is well built, & has manufactures of watches & jewellery. It is supposed to have been the *Viviscum*, or *Ribiscum*, of the Romans.

Veurdre, (*La*), t. France, in Allier; 13 NW. Moulins, 12 NE. Cerilly. Pop. 873.

Veulles, t. France, in Lower Seine; 9 NE. Cany, 12 SW. Dieppe. Pop. 1,600.

Veurne, see *Furnes*.

Vevey, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 12 NW. Beaune.

Vexin, before the revolution, a country of France, situated along the river Epte, which divided it into 2 parts, called *Vexin François* & *Vexin Normand*. The principal towns of the former are Pontoise, Chaumont, and Magny, included in the department of the Oise. The capital of the latter was Gisors, in the department of Eure.

Vexøe, small isl. Denmark, near N. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Veyre, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 9 SSE. Clermont. Pop. 3,228.

Veynes, t. France, Higher Alps; 12 W. Gap, 12 NNE. Serres. Pop. 1,750.

Vez de Marban, t. Spain, Leon; 8 N. Toro.

Vezederina, t. Bulgaria; 36 SE. Viddin.

Vezelay, t. France, in Yonne; 7 W. Avallon, 9 E. Clamecy. Pop. 1,576. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay.

Vezelize, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meurte; 12 S. Nancy, 13 SE. Toul. Lon. 6. 11. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 1,897.

Vezenobre, t. France, in Gard; 6 SSE. Alais. Pop. 823.

Vezeie, (*Le*), r. France, which runs into the Dordogne, at Limeuil.

Vezines, t. France, Yonne; 4 N. Tonnerre.

Vezins, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 6 W. Vihiers, 7 NE. Collet.

Vezins, t. France, in Aveiron; 6 SW. Severac le Chateau. Pop. 552.

Vezirkar, t. Natolia; 25 SE. Isnik.

Vezouze, r. France, which runs into the Meurte, about 3 miles below Luneville.

Vezano Pietroso, t. Corsica; 13 SE. Corte.

Via, t. Persia, in Segestan; 15 SE. Ferah.

Via Reggia, s-p. Lucca, and the only port of the duchy; 20 W. Lucca.

Viacha, t. S. A., in La Paz; 8 SW. La Paz.

Viadana, t. Italy, on the Po; 10 SW. Guastalla, 23 SSW. Mantua.

Viadrus, now *Oder*.

Viala du Tarn, (*Le*), t. France, in Aveiron, near the Tarn; 9 SW. Milhaud.

Viana, mt. Portugal, Alentejo; 3 S. Evora.

Viana, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 S. Evora. Pop. 347.

Viana, t. Spain, in Galicia; 30 ESE. Orense, 55 SW. Astorga.

Viana, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro; 16 SW. Estella, 21 NW. Calahorra. Population 3,300.

Viana de Foz de Lima, s-p. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 9 WSW. Lonte de Lima, 11 N. Oporto. Lon. 8. 26. W. Lat. 41. 41. N. Pop.

8,000. H. 2,001. The chief employment is fishing, navigation, and the sale of wine. It is situated on N. side of the Lima, near its mouth, containing 2 parishes, a hospital, & 7 convents. The harbour is choaked up, and only capable of receiving small vessels. Here is a military school.

Vianden, or *Wyanden*, t. Neth., Luxemburg, called by the Germans, *Vyenthal*, situated on the river Uren, which divides into New & Old town, in the midst of rocks and mountains; 16 NW. Treves, 18 NNE. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,185.

Vianen, or *Vyanen*, t. S. Holland, on S. side of the Leck; 7 S. Utrecht. Pop. 1,824.

Vianos, t. Spain, New Castile; 3 S. Alcaraz.

Viareden, t. Brandenburg; 1 N. Schwedt.

Viareggio, t. Italy, in Lucca; 16 N. by W. Leghorn. Pop. 2,000.

Vias, t. France, in Herault; 6 NW. Agde.

Viasdum, t. Poland, in Rawa; 16 W. Rawa.

Vias, see *Viest*.

Viatica, r. Russia, which passes by Viatica, Orlov, Kotelnitch, &c., and runs into the Kama, 40 E. Kazan.

Viatica, or *Viatskoe*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Perm, S. by Orenburg, and Kazan, and W. by Kostrom; 260 m. long, and from 80 to 180 broad. Lon. 46. to 54. E. Lat. 55. 40. to 60. 25. N. Pop. 1,050,000. Sq. m. 47,180. It is divided into 10 circles, Viatica, Orlov, Kotelnitsch, Jaransk, Nolinsk, Urschum, Jelabuga, Sarapul, Slobodsk, and Glasow.

Viatica, t. Russia, capital of the above government; 440 ENE. Moscow, 624 E. Petersburg. Lon. 50. 22. E. Lat. 58. 25. N. P. 8,383. H. 1,122. Bp. see. It has considerable trade. The environs of this city abound in excellent pasture for sheep, of which great numbers were sent hither from Germany.

Viatores, t. Hind., in the country of the Nayrs; 25 NE. Tellicherry.

Viasma, t. Russia, in Smolensk; 76 ENE. Smolensk. Lon. 24. 26. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. Pop. 6,642. This town is situated on an eminence, and covers a great extent of ground; it is irregularly built, chiefly of wooden houses, a few only of the more modern being of brick. It contains more than 20 churches.

Viasniki, t. Russia, in Vladimir, on the Kliazma; 52 E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,000.

Viazovskoi, t. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 36 ESE. Orenburg.

Vibo, or *Vibona*, now *Castello di Bivona*.

Viborg, or *Wiborg*, city, Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese; 120 N. Sleswick, 186 N. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 56. 27. N. Pop. 2,400. H. 360. It is situated near the centre of the province, on a lake, called *Asmild*, which abounds in fish. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, and was formerly large and rich, containing, prior to the reformation, 12 churches, and 6 convents. Pop. of the diocese 40,000. Square miles 1,060.

Viborg, s-p. Russia, in Finland, capital of a circle, in the gulf of Finland; 68 NNW. Petersburg, 360 SW. Archangel. Lon. 28. 46. E. Lat. 60. 42. N. Pop. 3,161. Bp. see. It contains 3 Lutheran churches, a military hospital, and a gymnasium. It has considerable trade; about

120 vessels arrive annually at the harbour. The exports are wood, rosin, pitch, and potash.—This town was built in the year 1293, and was heretofore the capital of Carelia. Pop. of the district of Viborg 186,000, chiefly Finns, mostly employed in hunting and fishing. Sq. m. 16,000.

Vibrais, or *Vibraye*, t. France, in Sarthe; 9 N. St. Calais, 21 E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,026.

Vibrato, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 NNE. Giulia Nova.

Vic, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Meurte; 12 N. Luneville, 15 E. Nancy. Pop. 3,338.

Vic, t. France, in Vienne, on the Gartempe; 18 N. Montmorillon.

Vic, see *Vique*.

Vic Bigorre, r. France, principal place of a district, in Upper Pyrenees; 10 N. Tarbe, 18 E. Pau. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 3,026.

Vic en Carladéz, or *Vic sur la Cere*, t. France, in Cantal, situated at the foot of the Cantal, with a medicinal spring; 9 NE. Aurillac, 21 WSW. St. Flour. Pop. 2,075.

Vic le Comte, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 6 SW. Billom, 10 SSE. Clermont. P. 3,060. About half a league from the town is a medicinal spring.

Vic Dessos, t. France, in Arriege; 6 SW. Tarascon, 21 SE. St. Giron. Pop. 655.

Vic Fezensac, t. France, in Gers; 12 S. Condom, 13 NW. Auch. Pop. 3,050.

Vic, or *Vicq*, t. France, in Indre; 18 N. Chateaux.

Vicarelo, t. Popedom, Patrimonio, near the lake of Bracciano, celebrated for its baths; 3 NW. Bracciano, 17 S. Viterbo.

Vicaro, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 9 SE. Volturnara.

Vicegrad, or *Vissegrad*, t. Hungary, near the Danube, with a castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Hungary; 9 SSE. Gran.

Vicenza, delegation, Aust. Italy, in the government of Venice, in a fertile and well cultivated country, partly hilly and partly level. Pop. 311,000. Sq. m. 950.

Vicenza, (an. *Vientia*,) city, Aust. Italy, capital of the above delegation; 35 W. by N. Venice, 40 NE. Mantua. Lon. 11. 33. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. in 1810, 24,600. H. 4,000. Bp. see. It is situated at the confluence of 2 small rivers, in a plain, between 2 hills. It is upwards of 4 miles in circuit, surrounded by a double wall, and defended by a fort, but is not a place of strength. It has several good streets, is regularly built, and contains a large cathedral, 74 churches and chapels, 27 convents, several hospitals, a town house, a lyceum, an Olympic theatre, the academia Olympicorum, and academia d'agricultura. It contains about 20 structures, built by the celebrated Palladio, who was a native of this city. Few towns can vie with this in the general taste of its architecture. The principal manufacture is silk; also woollens and linens.

Vicenza, (an. *Picentia*,) little town, Naples, 6 miles from Salerno.

Vich, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby. Lon. 76. 14. E. Lat. 61. 20. N.

Vichada, r. S. A., which runs E. into the Orinoco. Lon. 68. 15. W. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Vicherey, t. France, in Vosges; 9 E. Neufchatel, 9 NW. Mirecourt. Pop. 450.

Viechtach, t. Bav.; 36 E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,301.

Vichy, t. France, Allier, on the Allier; 3 SW. Cusset. Pop. 1,760. Near it are medicinal springs.

Vicicla, r. Naples, which runs into the Trontino, at Teramo.

Viciosas, small islands, near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 83. 4. W. Lat. 15. 12. N.

Vick, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 37 N. Uddevalla.

Vickeryvandy, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 18 WNW. Pondicherry.

Vico, t. Naples, Principato Citra, near the sea; 3 ENE. Sorrento, 16 W. Salerno. Bp. see.

Vico, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 W. Vieste. Pop. 6,130.

Vico, t. Corsica; 15 SW. Corte, 30 S. Calvi. Lon. 8. 56. E. Lat. 43. 3. N. Pop. 985.

Vico, v. Dalmatia, near the river Norin, in a marshy spot, where the ancient *Narona* once stood; 5 NW. Citluc.

Vico, (an. *Augusta Vagiennorum*,) village, Piedmont; 2 SE. Mondovi. Pop. 3,265. A battle was fought here between the Piedmontese and the French, in which the latter were victorious, and obtained in consequence possession of Mondovi.

Vico di Pantano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 12 SW. Capua. Pop. 601.

Vico Pisana, t. Tuscany; 5 E. by S. Pisa. Pop. 1,200.

Vicovaro, t. Popedom, in the Sibina, on the Teveroni; 20 ENE. Rome.

Vicq, see *Vic*, and *Viq*.

Victor, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on N. side of East Bloomfield; 10 NW. Canandaigua, 218 W. by N. Albany, W. 375. Pop. in 1810, 1,170; in 1820, 2,084.

Victor, t. Peru, Arequipa; 15 S. Arequipa.

Victoire, or *Woody Island*, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 106. 18. E. Lat. 1. 33. N.

Victoria, t. S. A., in Caraccas; 20 SW. Caraccas. Pop. 7,800. It has a very elegant parish church, but is a scattered town.

Victoria, t. New Grenada, in Mariquita; 80 NW. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Victoria, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 40. S.

Victoria, t. on SW. coast of Amboyna, situated in a large bay. Lon. 128. 23. E. Lat. 3. 42. N.

Victoria, now *Abernethy*.

Victory, t. Essex co. Vt.; 55 ENE. Montpelier. Pop. 6.

Victory, t. Cayuga co. N. Y., formed from Cato since 1820.

Vicus Augusti, see *Cairoan*.

Vicus Judeorum, now *Tel-el-Judieh*.

Vicus Julii, now *Aire*.

Vid, (an. *Utus*,) r. Bulgaria, which runs into the Danube, 10 W. Nicopoli.

Vidalia, see *Concordia*.

Viddin, (an. *Bononia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, capital of a sangiacat, on the Danube; 140 ESE. Belgrade, 356 NW. Constantinople. Lon. 22. 26. E. Lat. 44. 25. N. Pop. 20,000. Greek abp. see. It is well fortified, has a strong castle, and trades in corn, wine, salt, &c. In

1689, it was taken and pillaged by the Imperialists; the year following it was retaken by the Turks, in whose possession it has remained ever since.

Videroe, one of the Faroe islands. Lat. 61. 59. N.

Vidigal, t. Portugal, Algarve; 18 N. Sagres.

Vidigueira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 NE. Beja, 21 S. Evora. Pop. 2,000.

Vidourle, r. France, which runs into the lake of Than, near Aignes Mortes.

Vidra, t. Spain in Catalonia; 12 N. Vique.

Vidropusk, t. Russia, Tver; 12 N. Torzok.

Viduchova, see *Fiduchow*.

Vie, r. France, in Vendee, which runs into the sea, near St. Gilles.

Vie, r. France, in Calvados, which runs into the Dive, 3 NW. Crevecœur.

Viechtach, t. Bavaria; 13 SE. Cham.

Viedenbruck, or *Videnbruggee*, see *Wiedenbruck*.

Viejo, one of the small Bahama islands.

Viella, t. France, in Gers; 10 SW. Nogaro.

Viella, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 38 WNW. Urgel. Pop. 600.

Vielle, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 21 N. Pau. Pop. 373.

Vielleborough, p-v. Caroline co. Va.; W. 71.

Vielmur, t. France, in Tarn, on the Agout; 9 W. Castres, 12 SE. Lavaur. Pop. 942.

Vielsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Vaga; 156 NNE. Vologda. Lon. 41. 44. E. Lat. 61. 40. N.

Vienna, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 26 NW. Augusta, W. 635. Pop. 665.

Vienna, t. Oneida co. N. Y., on N. side Oneida lake; 22 W. Rome. Pop. 1,307.

Vienna, p-t. & port of entry, Dorchester co. Md., on the Nanticoke; 15 SE. Cambridge, W. 121. It contains an Episcopal church and a Methodist meeting-house, and only about 20 houses. Here is a bridge across the Nanticoke. The shipping registered at this port, in 1821, amounted to 21,391 tons.

Vienna, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; W. 320. Pop. 527.

Vienna, p-t. Abbeville district, S. C., on the Savannah; 52 miles above Augusta. W. 670.

Vienna, t. Ohio co. Kentucky, on Green river; 20 WNW. Hartford.

Vienna, p-t. Clark co. Indiana; W. 612.

Vienna, p-t. & cap. Johnson co. Illinois; 156 Vandalia, W. 843.

Vienna, (in German *Wien*,) city and capital of the Austrian empire, in Lower Austria, or Land below the Ens, on the south bank of the Danube, at the junction of the two small rivers Wien and Alser; 175 S. Prague, 380 NNE. Rome, 660 ESE. London. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 48. 13. N. Pop. in 1811, 263,944; in 1821, about 270,000. H. 7,132. It is situated on a plain, and is subject to inundation, particularly by the Wien. The environs are fertile and picturesque; to the north are the islands of the Danube; to the west the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the south, mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the east, vast plains. The original city is of circular form, surrounded with walls, about 3 miles in circuit, and contains about 1,400 houses, and about 60,000 inhabitants. Between

this and the suburbs is an open space, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The suburbs were long a succession of scattered villages, but are now so connected as to form a continuous whole, surrounded on the out side by a wall embracing a circuit of 12 miles. The houses in the city are generally 6 or 7 stories high, built of brick, the roofs of slate; the streets narrow, most of them paved. In the suburbs the streets are wider, the houses not so high, and many of the buildings good. There is, however, in these quarters, a most heterogeneous mixture of family mansions, cottages, workshops, & manufactories. The streets are all well lighted at night.

Vienna has 8 squares, small and irregular; the imperial palace, a vast irregular edifice, containing very valuable collections; a riding academy, one of the largest in Europe; an assembly room, called the hall of Apollo, capable of containing 10,000 people; the Belvidere, a palace built by prince Eugene; the imperial mews, capable of containing more than 400 horses; the arsenal, an immense collection of arms; 10 hospitals, one of which receives 10,000 patients annually; 46 Cath. chh., of which 29 are parish churches; 2 Greek chh., 1 Ref., 1 Luth., 1 united Greek, 1 synagogue; 14 monasteries, and 3 nunneries. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vast Gothic edifice, which dates from 1270, and has a tower 452 feet in height. The university dates from 1267, consists of 4 faculties, and has a library of 100,000 volumes, a botanic garden, one of the most eminent in Europe, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of natural history, 54 regular professors, and 18 assistants. The number of students, in 1817, was 357. As a medical school, this much excels any other in Germany. The city contains 3 gymnasias, 50 libraries, an academy of the fine arts, and various other institutions. The imperial library is said to contain 300,000 printed volumes, 70,000 tracts and dissertations, 15,000 MSS., and 30,000 engravings. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. The mineralogical collection consists of nearly 100,000 specimens. The imperial collection of paintings consists of about 1,400 pictures. There are also very large private collections of the fine arts. The business of printing and book-selling is on a scale far inferior to London or Paris: the number of printing offices is below 25, that of booksellers below 30. There is scarcely a capital in Europe that can boast of so many titled personages among its permanent inhabitants; there are about 20 princes, 70 counts, and 50 barons.

Vienna is the centre of the trade of Austria, as London is of that of England; yet the number of wholesale mercantile houses hardly exceeds 200. The roads leading to the city are few compared with the approaches to London or Paris. The manufactures, if not very extensive in any particular department, are of great variety. The principal amusements are the theatres, which are 5 in number, all below mediocrity, and the fine public walks. Of these the Prater is the most frequented. It is an immense park, belonging to the court, but thrown open to the public, consisting of a thick forest

of oaks, elms, and chesnuts, with a variety of walks and lawns. For fuel the inhabitants use partly wood, and partly coals and turf. The water is not good. The air is often foggy, and the climate unhealthy. It is said that 1 in 20 dies annually, and that the proportion of deaths exceeds that of births. Vienna, under the name of *Vindobona*, was long the head quarters of a Roman legion.

Vienne, t. France, principal place of a district, in Isere; 10 posts N. Valence, 71 SSE. Paris. Lon. 4.54. E. Lat. 45.33. N. Pop. 10,362. H. 1,500. It contains a fine Gothic cathedral, 14 chh., a high school, and a museum, and has various manufactures. It is situated on the left side of the Rhone, over which was formerly a stone bridge, built in the year 1265, now destroyed. A Roman colony was established here & called *Vienna Allobrogum*, and there are still to be seen various remains of its ancient importance, as the ruins of a temple, a theatre, an amphitheatre, aqueducts, &c. In the 5th century it was taken by the Burgundians, and the kings made it their place of residence. In the ninth century it was the capital of the kingdom of Provence. It was afterwards erected into an archbishopric, and became the capital of a province called *Viennois*. In 1311, a council was held here by order of Pope Clement V.

Vienne, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on S. side of the Loire, opposite to Blois.

Vienne, r. France, which rises about 3 m. E. Tarnac, on the borders of the departments of the Correze and the Creuse, passes by or near to Tarnac, Aimoutier, St. Leonard, Limoges, Aix, St. Junien, Chabanois, Confolent, St. Germain sur Vienne, Availle, Isle Jourdain, Lussac, Chavigny, Chatellerault, Isle Bouchard, Chinon, &c. and joins the Loire, in Indre-and-Loire, about 5 miles above Saumur.

Vienne, dep. France, bounded N. & NE. by Indre-and-Loire, E. by Indre, S. by Charente and Upper-Vienne, and W. by the Two-Sevres. The department of Mayne-and-Loire joins it a little to the NW. This department is about 65 miles in length, the mean breadth 38, except towards the N., where it is about 15. It was, before the revolution, a part of Poitou. Pop. 251,523. Calvinists, 12,387. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Poitiers, the capital, Loudun, Chatellerault, Montmorillon, and Civray.

Vienne le Chateau, t. France, in Marne; 6 N. St. Menchould, 9 NW. Clermont. Pop. 1,618.

Vienne, (Upper,) dep. France, bounded N. by Vienne and Indre, E. by Creuse, SE. by Creuse, SW. by Dordogne, and W. by Charente; about 55 miles in length from N. to S., and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is composed of the heretofore Limosin. Pop. 243,368. Sq. m. 2,147. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouard, and St. Yrieux.

Vienenburg, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 7 S. Schladen, 33 SE. Hildesheim.

Viens, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; ENE. Apt.

Vieprez, r. Poland, which rises 16 W. Lublin, and runs into the Vistula, near Stezicza.

Viepre, t. Papedom, Spoleto, 5 NE. Todi.

Vieringen, or *Wieringen*, isl. in the Zuyder Zee, of an oval form; about 6 miles in length,

and where widest, 2 in breadth; 6 SE. from the Texel, 8 NW. Medemblic.

Vierlands, four islands in the Elbe, near Hamburg, belonging in common to Hamburg Lubeck. They are New Gamme, Old Gamme, Kirchwerder, and Kosslacke. Pop. 6,682.

Vierlingsbeck, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on the Meuse; 15 NE. Grave. Pop. 1,000.

Vierraden, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Welse, near its union with the Oder; 24 SE. Prenzlau, 30 NW. Custrin. Pop. 1,082.

Viersen, t. Pru. Julius-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf. Pop. 6,143.

Vierzou, t. France, principal place of a district, in Cher, near the conflux of the Eure and Cher; 11 posts S. Orleans, 25½ S. Paris. Lon. 2. 9. E. Lat. 47. 13. N. Pop. 5,755.

Viescas, t. Spain, Aragon; 10 m. from Jacca.

Vieschorn, mt. Switz., in the canton of Berne, and bailiwick of Grindelwald.

Viesti, t. Naples, in Capitanata, on the coast of the Adriatic; 29 NNE. Manfredonia, 120 NE. Naples. Pop. 4,719. Bp. see.

Vietri, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 2 NNE. Cangiario.

Vietri, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 2 W. Salerno. In 1694, it was destroyed by an earthquake.

Vieux Maisons, t. France, in Aisne; 6 W. Montmirail, 9 S. Château Thierry. Pop. 820.

Vieux Marché, t. France, North-Coasts; 8 S. Lannion, 12 WNW. Guingamp. Pop. 3,515.

Viery, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 6 S. Arnay le Duc.

Vif, t. France, in Isere; 9 S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,260.

Vifalu, t. Hungary; 16 SSE. Ketskemet.

Vig, lake, Russia, in the government of Olonetz. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Vig, r. Russia, which passes through lake Vig, and runs into the White sea, 20 S. Kemi.

Vigan, t. France, in Lot; 17 N. Cahors.

Vigan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gard; 23 SW. Alais, 36 WNW. Nismes. Lat. 43. 59. N. Pop. 3,848.

Vigasio, t. Italy, Verona; 10 S. Verona.

Vigenne, r. France, which runs into the Saone, at Talmay.

Vigeois, t. France, in Correze, on the Vezere; 4 S. Uzerches. Pop. 693.

Viger, isl. in the North sea, on the coast of Norway; 10 miles round. Lon. 6. 30. E. Lat. 62. 35. N.

Vigevano, t. Sardinian Milanese, capital of a small district, on the Tesin; 11 NE. Lumello, 13 SE. Novara. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 45. 19. N. Pop. 11,758. Bp. see. It is walled, and has a gymnasium and silk manufactures.—Pop. of the district 24,206. Sq. m. 100.

Vighizzola, or *Vighizole*, t. Italy, in Padua, near a lake which abounds in fish, especially eels; 16 S. Padua. Pop. 1,300.

Vigia, t. Brazil, in Para; 50 NNE. Para.

Vigia, rock, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 32. W. Lat. 21. 32. N.

Vigia, rock, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 55. W. Lat. 20. 53. N.

Vigles, t. Hungary; 5 SSE. Altsohl.

Vignacourt, t. France, in Somme; 9 NW. Amiens.

Vignais, or *Vinhaes*, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 15 W. Bragança.

Vignoly, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 5 SSE. Potenza.

Vignory, t. France, in Upper Marne; 10 S. Joinville, 10 N. Chaumont on Bassigny. Pop. 1,010.

Vignot, t. France, in Meuse, on the Meuse; 17 E. Bar le Duc, 24 SSE. Verdun. Pop. 751.

Vignola, t. Modena; 15 S. by W. Bologna.

Vigny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 8 W. Pontoise.

Vigo, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,390. Chief town, Terre Haute.

Vigo, s-p. Spain, in Galicia; 12 NNW. Tuy, 38 WSW. Orense. Lon. 8. 33. W. Lat. 42. 14. N. Pop. 2,500. It is situated on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, but not capable of great resistance. It has also an old castle, & stands in a very fruitful country.

Vigoer, t. Norway, Bergen; 25 E. Bergen.

Vigolo, t. Piacenza; 15 S. Piacenza.

Vigolzano, t. Piacenza; 8 S. Piacenza.

Vigona, t. Piedmont; 6 W. Carmagnola, 14 SSW. Turin. Pop. 5,300.

Vigoretskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 20 E. Povenetz.

Vigten, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 64. 55. N.

Vigulone, t. Parma; 15 SSW. Parma.

Vihely, t. Hungary; 10 NE. Patak.

Vihiers, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Mayne-and-Loire; 20 S. Angers, 20 W. Saumur. Lat. 47. 9. N. 430.

Vigar, t. Spain, Grenada; 13 NE. Almeria.

Vika, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia; 6 SE. Fahlun.

Vilaine, r. France, which rises near Ernee, in Mayenne, passes by Vitre, Chateaubourg, Rennes, Redon, Rieux, la Roche Bernard, &c., and runs into the Atlantic, 9 miles below the last town.

Vilaines, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 8 S. Chatillon sur Seine. Pop. 682.

Vilar de Belle, t. France, in Aude; 12 S. Carcassonne.

Vilasar, t. Spain, on S. coast of Catalonia; 2 W. Matara.

Vilask, t. Hungary; 8 N. Libeten.

Vilbel, t. Ger., Hesse-Cassel, in Hanau, on the Nidda; 4 N. Frankfort on the Maine, 8 WNW. Hanau. Pop. 1,028.

Vilberstre, t. Spain, Leon; 43 S. Salamanca.

Vilcabamba, t. Peru, Cusco; 60 NNW. Cusco.

Vilcabamba, t. Peru; 70 SSE. Cusco.

Vilcabamba, t. S. A., in Quito; 15 S. Loxa.

Vilcas, *Cuaman*, or *Bilcas*, t. Peru, and principal place of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Guamanga. The air is temperate, and the soil produces corn and fruit, and feeds abundance of cattle. The Indians are industrious, and employed in manufactures of different kinds of stuff.

Vilemeritz, t. Croatia; 8 S. Sluin.

Vilepatty, t. Ceylon; 12 WNW. Trinkamaly.

Vivelo, t. Slavonia; 20 SW. Funfkirchen.

Vililla, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the left side of the Ebro; 27 SE. Saragossa.

Vilkiot, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 23 NW. Calmar.

Vilkominsz, t. Rus. Wilna, on the Svieta; 44 NNW. Wilna.

Villa, t. Veragua, on the river Veragua, with a harbour fit to receive vessels of forty tons.

Villa, t. Paraguay; 90 E. Assumption.

Villa, t. Naples, Lavora; 10 NNE. Ponte Corvo. Pop. 1,402.

Villa, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 20. 9. S.

Villa Alta, t. Mexico, capital of a district, 105 leagues from Mexico. Pop. 50 families.

Villa Alva, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 22 N. by E. Beja. Pop. 1,400.

Villa, (La,) t. New Grenada, on the Madalena; 16 N. Neyba.

Villa Bella, t. Brazil, in Matto-Grosso.

Villa Boa, t. Brazil, and capital of Goyas; 450 NW. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 51. 24. W. Lat. 17. S. Pop. 5,000.

Villa Boim, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 SW. Elvas.

Villa Bona, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Orio; 6 miles from Tolosa.

Villa Carilla, t. Spain, Jaen, among mountains; 18 NE. Ubeda. Pop. 5,300.

Villa do Carmo, t. Brazil, in Minas-Geraes; 20 ENE. Villa Rica. Lat. 20. 20. S.

Villa Castin, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 50 NW. Madrid. Pop. 1,600.

Villa Cerf, t. France, Aude; 8 NW. Troyes.

Villa Cham, t. Portugal, Beira; 11 E. Coimbra.

Villa Chan, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 5 NW. Barcelos.

Villa Clara, t. Cuba; 20 NW. Spiritu Santo.

Villa de Conde, s-p. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on N. side of the river Ave; 9 ESE. Barcelos, 14 N. Oporto. Pop. 4,500.

Villa Diego, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Pisuerga; 8 NNW. Burgos.

Villa Falleto, t. Piedmont; 5 NNW. Coni. Pop. 2,890.

Villa Fernanda, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 14 E. Estremoz.

Villa Flor, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 12 SE. Mirandela. H. 258.

Villa Flor, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 7 NNW. O Crato.

Villa de Frades, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 N. Beja.

Villa Franca, t. Italy; 9 SW. Verona, 13 N. Mantua.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Cordova; 13 NE. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Tormes; 25 S. Avilla, 50 NW. Toledo.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 9 S. Frias, 10 W. Burgos.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 10 E. Burgos.

Villa Franca, s-p. St. Michael, one of the Azores islands; 18 E. Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3,702. H. 813. Chh. 2. Convents 2. It is the most ancient town in the whole island; and so called from its being at first a free port. Before its harbour lies an island, about a mile in circumference, and towards the sea the town is defended by a fort and some other works.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Leon; 12 NW. Ponferrada, 50 WSW. Leon.

Villa Franca, t. Spain, in Leon; 35 W. Astorga.

Villa Franca, t. Piedmont; 3 SE. Aosta.

Villa Franca, t. Piedmont; 9 SW. Carmagnola, 16 SSW. Turin. Pop. 6,721.

Villa Franca, s-p. Italy, county of Nice, with 2 castles; 3 E. Nice. Pop. 2,055. It has a spacious and secure harbour, with a dock, and some trade in the tunny fishery. It has of late, in preference to Nice, become the resort of consumptive invalids.

Villa Franca de Panades, t. Spain, in Catalonia, principal place of a viguery; 20 SW. Barcelona, 24 NE. Tarragona. Pop. 6,000.

Villa Franca de Xira, t. Portugal, Estremadura, on the Tagus; 15 NE. Lisbon. Pop. 2,902.

Villa Frechos, t. Spain, in Leon; 7 WNW. Rioseco.

Villa del Fuerte, t. Mexico, in Sonora, on the Fuerte, N. of Cinaloa. Pop. 7,900.

Villa Gaba, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 95 NNE. St. Paul. Lon. 46. 6. W. Lat. 22. 15. S.

Villa Garcia, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 4 N. Llerena.

Villa Harta, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Guadiana; 21 SSW. Toledo.

Villa Hermosa, or *Villa de Mosa*, t. Mexico, in Tabasco, on a river navigable by boats to Tabasco; chiefly inhabited by Indians; 56 SW. Tabasco, 60 NE. Chiapa. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Villa Hermosa, t. Spain, in New Castile; 15 WSW. Alcaraz.

Villa Hermosa, t. Spain, in Valencia; 24 N. Segorbe. Pop. 1,100.

Villa de Horta, s-p. Fayal, one of the Azores islands; it is situated on W. coast, and has the best harbour in the island. Lon. 28. 36. W. Lat. 38. 23. N. Pop. about 8,000. It is much frequented, has a considerable number of foreign settlers, and has heretofore had more refined society, than any other town in the Azores.

Villa d'Iglesias, or *Villa di Glesia*, t. Sardinia; 36 SW. Cagliari, 44 SSE. Oristagni. Lat. 39. 28. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see.

Villa Joyosa, or *Joysa*, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 18 NNE. Alicant, 24 S. Gandia. Pop. 4,800.

Villa des Lages, t. Flores, one of the Azores islands. H. 200.

Villa de Laguna, or *Lagoa*, t. Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

Villa Magna, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 51 SE. Civita di Chieti.

Villa Major, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the coast of the Atlantic; 27 SW. St. Jago.

Villa Major, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 S. Saragossa.

Villa Martin, t. Spain, Seville; 12 NE. Arcos.

Villa Martin, t. Spain, Leon; 22 E. Leon.

Villa Mayor, t. Spain, in Leon; 30 S. Leon.

Villa Mosa, see *Villa Hermosa*.

Villa de Motta, t. Istria; 3 S. Capo d'Istria.

Villa Nova, t. Sardinian Montferrat; 2 N. Casale. Pop. 2,996.

Villa Nova d'Anços, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 5 S. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova d'Asti, t. Piedmont, in Asti; 11 E. Turin, 11 W. Asti. Pop. 2,603.

Villa Nova de Barcarota, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 27 S. Badajoz.

Villa Nova da Cerveira, t. Portugal, on south side of the Minho, near its mouth, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 27 NNW. Braga, 45 N. Oporto. Lon. 8. 27. W. Lat. 41. 55. N. H. 208.

Villa Nova de Fossoa, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 SE. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Villa Nova de Ficalbo, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 24 SE. Beja.

Villa Nova de Meia, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 13 NNE. Balaguer.

Villa Nova de Milfontes, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 11 S. Sines.

Villa Nova de Moncarros, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 W. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova de Portimao, s-p. on the coast of Portugal, & province of Algarve; 9 ESE. Lagos, 42 W. Tavira. Lon. 8. 28. W. Lat. 37. 5. N. Pop. 3,463. It is a fortified town, seated on a river, which forms a spacious and secure harbour. It contains 1 parish church, 1 casa da misericordia, 1 hospital, and 1 convent, besides a college in one of the suburbs.

Villa Nova del Principe, t. Brazil, in Bahia. Lon. 42. 34. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Villa Nova del Rio, t. Spain, in Seville, near the Guadalquivir; 18 NNE. Seville.

Villa Nova do Porto, t. Portugal, on the Duero, opposite to Oporto, to which it is now united. Pop. 10,000.

Villa Novo, (*D'Alvio*), t. Portugal, Alentejo; 18 N. Beja.

Villa Nueva, t. Spain, Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 24 W. Barcelona. It has no harbour, but a good road. Pop. 4,500.

Villa Nueva, Spain, Asturia; 43 W. Oviedo.

Villa Nueva de Gallego, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego; 6 miles from Saragossa.

Villa Nueva de Jaro, t. Spain, in Cordova; 27 NNE. Cordova.

Villa Nueva, t. Spain, in Valencia; 50 N. by W. Valencia. Pop. 1,300.

Villa Nueva de los Infantes, t. Spain, in La Mancha; 115 SSE. Madrid. Pop. 5,400.

Villa Nueva de la Serena, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 60 E. Badajoz, 63 N. Seville.

Villa Nuova, t. Istria; 9 ESE. Umago.

Villa Nuova, t. Sardinia; 10 S. Algeri.

Villa Nuova, t. Popedom, in Ancona, on the coast of the Adriatic; 10 E. Marcerata.

Villa Obleda, t. Spain, in New Castile; 28 N. Alcaraz.

Villa Ombrosa, t. Tuscany; 14 E. Florence.

Villa do Ponte Trappa, t. Portugal, in Beira; 18 NE. Viseu.

Villa del Principe, t. Cuba; 145 NW. St. Jago, 266 SE. Havannah. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 21. 17. N. It is situated on N. coast, and has a good port.

Villa do Principe, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 360 N. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 42. 44. W. Lat. 17. 6. N. Pop. about 5,000. It is situated on the confines of the diamond district, in a fine, open country, and has gold mines in its vicinity.

Villa Real, t. Portugal, in Algarve, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte. Pop. 2,100.

Villa Real, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 9 N. Lamego, 21 SW. Mirandela. Pop. 3,910. It contains 2 churches, 2 hospitals, & 3 convents.

Villa Real, t. Spain in Valencia, on the Mijares; 20 E. Segorbe. Pop. 6,750.

Villa Real, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 6 SSW. Placentia.

Villa Real de Conceicao, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 40 NW. Villa Rica.

Villa del Rey, t. Spain, in Estremadura, on the borders of Portugal; 12 N. Badajoz.

Villa del Rey, t. Spain, in Galicia; 22 SE. Orense.

Villa de la Reyne, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 12 E. Llerena, 40 SE. Merida.

Villa Rica, t. Brazil, capital of the province of Minas Geraes; 150 N. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 45. 50. W. Lat. 20. 26. S. Pop. 20,000. It is situated on the side of a large mountain connected with others, forming an immense chain. Most of the streets range in steps, as it were, from the base to the summit, and are crossed by others, which lead up the acclivity. It owes its origin to the rage for discovering gold mines, and was commenced about 1711. A government house, a mint, and a depot of arms were built. The mines were in the height of their prosperity between the years 1730 and 1750, and were the source of immense wealth. They afterwards gradually declined, and Villa Rica now retains but little of its former splendour. Its inhabitants, with the exception of the shopkeepers, are void of employment. The town is of considerable extent, but by no means so well peopled, as when the mines were rich. It is admirably supplied with water, which is conducted to almost every house. The gardens here are laid out with great taste. The climate is delightful; the temperature, on account of its elevated site, is temperate. The thermometer never rises above 82 deg. in the shade, & rarely falls below 48 deg.—The country around is fertile, but cultivation is much neglected.

Villa Rica, volcano, Chili, in the territory of Arauco. It may be seen 150 miles.

Villa Rica, t. Paraguay; 100 NE. Assumption. Lon. 56. 32. W. Lat. 25. 49. S. Pop. 3,000.

Villa Rica, t. Chili; 60 NE. Valdivia. Lon. 72. 10. W. Lat. 39. 10. S. It has a number of illustrious, but poor families.

Villa Rodrigo, t. Spain, Leon; 40 E. Leon.

Villa Rubia, t. Spain, in New Castile; 6 E. Ocana.

Villa Rubia de los Ojos, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 N. Calatrava.

Villa de los Santos, see Santos.

Villa Savary, (*La*), t. France, in Aude; 14 W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,815.

Villa de Sapra, t. Friuli; 15 W. Gemona.

Villa de Sul, t. Portugal, Beira; 5 W. Viseu.

Villa de Valle Fertile, t. S. A., in Cuyo; 80 SE. Juan de la Frontera.

Villa Vecchia, t. Genoa; 12 N. Genoa.

Villa Vella de Rodao, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 17 SSW. Castel Branco.

Villa Verde, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 32 N. Lisbon. Pop. 1,800.

Villa Vicento, t. Spain, Leon; 30 S. Leon.

Villa Viçosa, or *Villa Vizoca*, or *Villa Viciosa*, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 27 W. Badajoz, in Spain, 97 NE. Evora. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 38. 39. N. Pop. 5,000. H. 1,051. It contains 2 parish chh., and 8 convents. In the neighbourhood is dug some beautiful green marble.

Villa Viciosa, t. Spain, in Cordova; 25 NNE. Cordova.

Villa Viciosa, t. Quito ; 10 SE. Quito.

Villa Viciosa, s-p. Spain, in Asturias, on a bay of the Atlantic ; 30 NE. Oviedo, 60 W. Santillana. In 1710, a battle was fought here between the troops of Charles and Philip.

Villa Vieja, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 25 S. Miranda de Duero, 34 E. Burgos.

Villabar, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ; 15 SE. Mirandela.

Villacanas, t. Spain, New Castile ; 32 ESE. Toledo.

Villacastin, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 18 WSW. Segovia.

Villacuri, t. Peru, in Lima ; 12 ESE. Pisco.

Villach, t. Aust. Illyria, capital of a circle, in Upper Carinthia, on the right side of the Drave ; 18 W. Clagenfurt, 26 SSW. Muehrau. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 3,000. H. 350. It has a trade in lead, calamine, and iron, from the mines of Carinthia.—Pop. of the circle 117,337. H. 19,887. Sq. m. 2,173. It is surrounded by mountains, and is fitter for pasturage than agriculture, and has mines of gold, copper, lead, and iron.

Villada, t. Spain, Leon ; 27 NW. Palencia.

Villafafila, t. Spain, in Leon ; 18 N. Toro.

Villafeliche, t. Spain, Aragon ; 3 N. Daroca.

Villafredda, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 9 NNW. Sezza.

Villafria, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa ; 12 ESE. Trevigno.

Village Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa, Lat. 14. 25. S.

Village Hill, p-v. Nottaway co. Va. ; W. 187.

Villagra, t. Spain, Leon ; 17 N. Rio Seco.

Villaine, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mayenne ; 8 NE. Laval, 12 ENE. Mayenne. Lat. 48. 21. N. Pop. 2,201.

Villalar, t. Spain, in Leon ; 12 NNW. Rio-seco. In the year 1520, a battle was fought here between the troops of Charles V., and a party of rebels, in which the latter were entirely defeated.

Villalba, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 32 SE. Badojoz.

Villalba, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 18 SW. Mondonedo.

Villalgardo de Xucar, t. Spain, in Cuenca, on the Xucar ; 50 S. Cuenca. Pop. 2,200.

Villalon, t. Spain, in Leon ; 25 WNW. Palencia.

Villalpando, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Valde-raguay ; 40 S. Leon. Pop. 6,700.

Villalpando, t. Spain, in Leon ; 23 S. Leon.

Villalta, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 5 W. Udina.

Villalva, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 15 S. Mondonedo.

Villambea, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 25 SSE. Madrid.

Villamea, t. Portugal, Beira ; 4 S. Lamego.

Villamena de la Jerra, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 27 NNE. Cordova.

Villamedo, t. Spain, Estremadura ; 12 WSW. Talavera la Vieja.

Villamiel, t. Spain, in Leon ; 43 S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villandreau, or *Villandrade*, t. France, in Gironde ; 8 WNW. Bazas. Pop. 2,177.

Villandry, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 9 WSW. Tours, 24 ENE. Saumur.

Villanteria, t. Italy ; 9 SW. Lodi.

Villar, t. Spain, in Estremadura ; 7 N. Placencia. Pop. 2,000.

Villar Mayor, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 5 N. Alfayates.

Villar de Canas, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 25 S. Huete.

Villar de Torre, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 10 N. Alfayates.

Villara, t. Spain, in Biscay ; 13 S. Bilbao.

Villarcayo, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 12 N. Frias.

Villard, t. Savoy, in Tarantaise, on the Doron ; 6 E. Conflans. Pop. 983.

Villard de Lans, t. France, in Isere ; 8 SSW. Grenoble, 12 ESE. St. Marcelin. Pop. 1,930.

Villard St. Pancrace, t. France, Higher Alps ; 3 S. Briançon.

Villarejorubia, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 35 SE. Cuenca.

Villarica, t. Chili, near lake Laquen.

Villarino, t. Spain, in Leon, on E. side of the Duero, and confines of Portugal ; 38 W. Salamanca.

Villarluengo, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 21 SW. Alcaniz.

Villaroya, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 15 NW. Calatuid.

Villaramiel, t. Spain, in Leon ; 16 W. Palencia.

Villars, t. France, Ain ; 8 SE. St. Trivier.

Villasandino, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 20 NW. Burgos.

Villeseca, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 6 W. Tarragona.

Villatte, t. France, Creuse ; 10 NW. Gueret.

Villavarez, t. Spain, Leon ; 12 S. Palencia.

Villayer Fertans, t. France, Doubs ; 5 SSW. Ornans, 8 E. Quingey.

Villazim, t. Portugal, Beira ; 23 SSE. Viseu.

Ville, t. France, in Lower Rhine ; 8 NW. Schlestatt, 21 SSW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,030.

Ville, t. France, in Marne ; 9 SW. Reims.

Ville, t. France, Marne ; 9 NNW. St. Menebould.

Ville Brunier, t. France, Tarn-and-Garonne ; 12 SSE. Montauban. Pop. 900.

Ville aux Cleres, t. France, Loir-and-Cher ; 9 SE. Montdoubleau, 24 NW. Blois. Pop. 636.

Ville Comtal, t. France, in Gers ; 3 NE. Rabastein, 11 SW. Mirande.

Ville Comtal, t. France, in Aveiron ; 12 N. Rhodéz ; 18 W. St. Genies de Rivedolt. P. 767.

Ville sur Aujon, t. France, in Upper Marne ; 12 SW. Chaumont. Pop. 1,900.

Villebiernier, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 3 E. Saumur, W. Bourgueil.

Villebois, t. France, Ain ; 6 S. St. Rambert.

Villebourg, or *Ville Boureau*, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 18 NNW. Tours.

Villebrumier, t. France, in Upper Garonne ; 15 SE. Castel Sarasin.

Villecroze, t. France, in Var ; 9 NNW. Draguignan.

Villieu Viu, (La,) t. France, in Vienne ; 5 NE. Vironne, 8 S. Poitiers.

Villediu, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 9 NW. Chollet.

Villedieu, t. France, Vienne ; 12 SSE. Poitiers.

- Villedieu*, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 18 W. Vendome. Pop. 1,180.
- Villedieu*, t. France, in Channel; 8 NNE. Avranches, 15 SSE. Coutances. Pop. 3,020.
- Villefagnan*, t. France, in Charente; 6 SSW. Ruffec. Pop. 1,664.
- Villefleur*, t. France, in Lower Seine; 2 N. Cany, 5 SW. St. Valery en Caux.
- Villefort*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lozere; 20 E. Mende, 20 N. Alais. Lon. 3. 59. E. Lat. 44. 27. N. Pop. 1,257.
- Villefranche de Panat*, t. France, Aveyron; 6 W. Milhau, 17 S. Rhodéz.
- Villefranche*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aveyron; 24 W. Rhodéz, 26 N. Alby. Lat. 44. 21. N. Pop. 9,331.
- Villefranche*, t. France, Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Castel Jaloux, 18 NW. Agen. Pop. 2,440.
- Villefranche*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper Garonne, on the Garonne; 18 SE. Toulouse, 30 NW. Carcassonne. Lon. 1. 49. E. Lat. 43. 24. N. Pop. 2,034.
- Villefranche*, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Rhone; on the right bank of the Rhone; 3½ posts N. Lyons, 58 SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. Lat. 46. 7. N. Pop. 4,716. This town was founded in the 12th century, and was a frontier town when Bresse belonged to the dukes of Savoy; it is surrounded with walls and ditches.
- Villefranche*, t. France, Allier; 8 NE. Montmarault, 15 SW. Moulins. Pop. 690.
- Villefranche*, t. France, in Dordogne; 15 SW. Mucidan, 18 WNW. Bergerac. Pop. 1,302.
- Villefranche d'Albigeois*, t. France, in Tarn; 8 ESE. Alby, 20 N. Castres. Pop. 688.
- Villefranche, d'Astarac*, t. France, in Gers; 14 S. Auch. Pop. 429.
- Villefranche de Conflans*, t. France, Eastern Pyrenees; 23 ENE. Puycerda, 27 WSW. Perpignan. Pop. 556.
- Villefranche de Perigord*, t. France, in Dordogne; 18 S. Sarlat, 36 SSE. Perigueux.
- Ville sur Illon*, t. France, in Vosges; 8 S. Nirecour, 9 W. Epinal. Pop. 1,000.
- Villejuif*, t. France, Seine; 3 S. Paris. Pop. 1,362.
- Villel*, t. Spain, in New Castile; 17 NNW. Molina.
- Villel*, t. Spain, New Castile; 15 S. Molina.
- Villeloin*, or *Villeloup*, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 9 ENE. Loches.
- Villemaur*, t. France, in Aube; 14 WSW. Troyes, 17 SSE. Nogent sur Seine. Pop. 511.
- Villemontois*, t. France, Loire; 8 SW. Roanne.
- Villemur*, t. France, Upper Garonne; 17 N. Toulouse, 21 SE. Castel Sarasin. Pop. 5,488.
- Villiena*, t. Spain, in Murcia; 41 NNE. Murcia, 56 SSW. Valencia. Lon. 1. 2. W. Lat. 38. 35. N. Pop. 8,000. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which they manufacture salt.
- Villenauxe la Grande*, t. France, in Aube; 6 NNW. Nogent sur Seine. Pop. 2,500.
- Villeneuve*, (an. *Pennilicus*), t. Switz., Vaud; 15 ESE. Lausanne, 38 SSW. Berne. Lon. 6. 46. E. Lat. 46. 25. N. Pop. 1,581. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the lake of Geneva, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Rhone; celebrated for its trout fishery.
- Villeneuve*, (La,) t. France, in Allier; 8 NW. Moulins.
- Villeneuve*, t. France, in Tarn; 8 NW. Alby.
- Villeneuve*, t. France, in Herault, on the Grand canal; 3 SE. Beziers. Pop. 1,553.
- Villeneuve*, t. France, in Aveyron; 6 N. Villefranche, 9 S. Figeac. Pop. 3,104.
- Villeneuve*, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 8 N. Corbeil, 9 SE. Paris.
- Villeneuve d'Agen*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne; 12 N. Agen, 23 E. Marmande. Lon. 0. 48. E. Lat. 44. 24. N. Pop. 8,745.
- Villeneuve l'Archeveque*, t. France, in Yonne; 12 S. Sens, 21 WSW. Troyes.
- Villeneuve lez Avignon*, t. France, in Gard, on W. side of the Rhone, opposite to Avignon; 21 NE. Nismes. Pop. 3,300.
- Villeneuve de Berg*, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Ardeche; 10 W. Montelimart, 12 S. Privas. Lat. 44. 32. N. Pop. 2,116.
- Villeneuve la Garenne*, t. France, in Seine; 3 N. Paris.
- Villeneuve la Guyard*, t. France, in Yonne; 15 NNW. Sens, 21 SE. Melun. Pop. 1,690.
- Villeneuve de Marsan*, t. France, in Landes; 9 E. Mont de Marsan, 15 NW. Nogaro. Pop. 1,331.
- Villeneuve le Roy*, or *Villeneuve sur Yonne*, t. France, in Yonne, on the Yonne; 2 posts NW. Joigny, 15 S. Paris. Pop. 4,605.
- Villeneuve St. George*, t. France, in Yonne, on the Yonne, opposite to Villeneuve le Roy.
- Villenoce*, t. France, Aube; 10 NE. Provins.
- Villennore*, t. Carnatic; 10 W. Pondicherry.
- Villennouvette*, t. France, in Herault, on the Orb, anciently considerable, and surrounded with walls; 3 NW. Beziers.
- Villentrois*, t. France, in Indre; 18 NE. Châtillon sur Indre.
- Villepeys*, or *Villepais*, t. France, Var, on the bay of Frejus; 3 SSW. Frejus.
- Villepinte*, t. France, in Aude; 6 SE. Castelnaudary, 12 WNW. Carcassonne.
- Villepuche*, v. Missouri, on W. side of the Mississippi, 19 miles below St. Louis.
- Villepreux*, t. France, Seine-and-Oise; 5 W. Versailles.
- Villequier*, t. France, in Lower Seine, on the right bank on the Seine; 3 SW. Caudebec.
- Villequiers*, t. France, in Cher; 15 WNW. Nevers, 18 E. Bourges. Pop. 866.
- Villereal*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 N. Monflanquin. Pop. 2,577.
- Villeresst*, t. France; 5 S. Roanne.
- Ville en Tardenois*, t. France, in Marne; 10 SW. Reims.
- Ville sur Tourbe*, t. France, Marne; 8 NNW. St. Menehould.
- Ville Vaucance*, t. France, in Ardeche; 14 NNW. Tournon.
- Villers Bocage*, t. France, in Somme; 7 N. Amiens.
- Villers le Boccage*, t. France, in Calvados; 12 SW. Caen, 12 SW. Bayeux. Pop. 1,121.
- Villers Cauchias*, or *Villers en Couché*, v. France, in North; 5 NE. Cambray. It is remarkable for an action between the French and the Allies, on the 24th of April, 1794.
- Villers sous Chalamont*, t. France, in Doubs; 12 W. Pontarlier, 12 S. Ornans.
- Villers Cotterets*, t. France, in Aisne; 12 SW. Soissons, 15 NW. Chateau Thierry. Pop. 2,405.

Villers Farley, t. France, in Jura; 6 N. Arbois, 6 NW. Salins.

Villers la Montagne, t. France, in Moselle; 3 SE. Longwy, 15 NW. Thionville.

Villers sous Perny, t. France, in Meurte; 3 NW. Pont a Mousson, 12 S. Metz.

Villers Sexel, or *Villersacey*, t. France, in Upper Saone; 9 S. Lure, 12 ESE. Vesoul. P. 1,027.

Villesheim, t. Bavaria; 5 SE. Kitzingen.

Villette, t. France, in Seine; 2 NE. Paris. Pop. 1,880.

Villette d'Anton, t. France, in Isere, on the Rhone; 12 E. Lyons.

Villette d'Isins, t. France, in Isere; 10 NNE. Vienne.

Villetertre, t. France, in Oise; 6 SE. Chaumont.

Villevieille, t. France, in Higher Alps; 12 SE. Briançon.

Villie, t. France, Loire; 12 N. Villefranche.

Villiers, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 6 NNW. Chatillon sur Seine.

Villiers, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 4 W. Vendome.

Villiers, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 N. Chateau Gontier.

Villiers en Vecevre, t. France, in Eure; 9 S. Vernon, 15 ESE. Evreux.

Villiers St. Benoit, t. France, in Yonne; 15 W. Auxerre, 15 S. Joigny. Pop. 879.

Villimpenta, t. Italy; 10 E. Mantua.

Villingen, t. Baden, cap. of the circle of the Danube, in the Brisgau; 22 S. Freudenstatt, 52 SSW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 26. E. Lat. 48. 4. N. Pop. 3,316. It is defended by a wall and a moat, has a pedagogium, and some trade. It is situated among mountains.

Villona, t. Spain, Leon; 13 E. Salamanca.

Villoslada, t. Spain, Castile; 20 SE. Najera.

Villurbanne, t. France, in Isere; 4 E. Lyons.

Vilmanstrand, or *Wilmanstrand*, t. Russia, in Viborg, on south coast of the lake Saima; 40 NNW. Viborg, 100 NNW. Petersburg. Lon. 27. 26. E. Lat. 61. 20. N. Pop. 285. On the 23d August, 1741, an obstinate battle was fought about an English mile from this town, between 3,000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians.

Vilminoredu, t. Italy; 28 NE. Bergamo.

Vilnitz, t. Rugen; 7 SE. Bergen.

Vilovatostanovitsche, fortress, Russia, Archangel, near the Frozen ocean; 180 ESE. Kola. Lon. 40. 14. E. Lat. 68. 50. N.

Vils, r. Bavaria, which passes by Amberg, &c. and runs into the Nab, at Kalmunz.

Vils Biburg, t. Bavaria; 8 SE. Landshut, 36 NE. Munich. Pop. 1,031.

Vils, or *Gross*, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, at Vilzhofen.

Vils, r. Wurtemberg, which rises near Wiesenstug, passes by Geistingen, Coppingen, &c. and runs into the Neckar, 2 N. Wendlingen.

Vilseck, t. Bavaria, on the Vils; 10 N. Amberg, 20 SSE. Bayreuth. Pop. 965.

Vilsen, t. Han., Hoya; 5 W. Hoya. Pop. 733.

Vilshofen, t. Bavaria, Upper Danube, at the conflux of the Vils with the Danube; 11 W. Passau, 72 ENE. Munich. Pop. 1,595.

Vilui, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, at Ust Viluiskoe, Lon. 126. 14. E. Lat. 64. N.

Viluiskoi, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, Irkutsk, on the Vilui. Lon. 122. 44. E. Lat. 63. 45. N.

Viluiskoi, (*Ust*), t. Russia, Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Vilui and Lena; 128 NW. Yakutsk. Lon. 126. 14. E. Lat. 63. 50. N.

Viluiskoi, (*Verchnei*), t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 200 N. Oleminsk. Lat. 63. 44. N.

Vilvorden, or *Villeforte*, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on the river Senne; 6 S. Malines, 6 N. Brussels. Pop. 2,822.

Vim, r. Russia, which rises in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Vitchevda, near Lialskoi, in Ustiug.

Vimercato, t. Italy; 13 NNE. Milan.

Vimiero, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 W. Estremoz. Pop. 1,800.

Vimioso, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 15 WNW. Miranda de Duero, 16 SE. Bragança. Lon. 6. 14. E. Lat. 41. 29. N. H. 247.

Vimoutier, t. France, in Orne, on the Vie; 15 NE. Argentan, 15 E. Falaise. Pop. 3,093.

Vimy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 5 N. Arras.

Vimeira, or *Vimiero*, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 28 NNW. Lisbon.

Vinadio, t. Piedmont, on the Stura, noted for its mineral baths; 24 WSW. Coni. Pop. 2,600.

Vinalhaven, t. Hancock co. Maine; 13 S. Castine, 210 NE. Boston. Pop. 1,308. The township comprises the Fox islands, in Penobscot bay.

Vinara, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 56 NNW. St. Yago del Estero.

Vinaroz, t. Spain, Valencia, on the Mediterranean; 5 N. Peniscola. Pop. 5,000.

Vinay, t. France, in Isere; 4 S. St. Marcelin, 12 W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,407.

Vincac, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 4 ENE. Prades, 16 W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,334.

Vincelles, t. France, in Jura; 6 SSW. Lons le Saunier, 7 NW. Orgelet.

Vincennes, p-t. & cap. Knox co. Indiana, on E. bank of the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 m. by the course of the river; 120 W. by N. Louisville, 140 E. St. Louis, 150 NE. Kaskaskia, W. 726. Lon. 88. 23. W. Lat. 40. 39. N. Pop. in 1810, 883. It contains a court house, a jail, a land office, a bank, an academy, a library of 700 volumes, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. The plan of the town is handsomely designed; the streets are wide and cross each other at right angles. It contained, in 1818, about 150 dwelling houses, some of which are built in a good style, but the most of them are small and scattering. Every house is furnished with a garden. This town has considerable trade in furs and peltry. Vincennes was first settled by the French from Lower Canada in 1730. Buried in the recesses of the wilderness, remote from civilized society, and having constant intercourse with the Indians, the inhabitants approximated in their manners and appearance to their savage neighbours. They have, however, greatly improved since their adoption into the American family.

Vincennes, t. France, in Seine; 1 post E. Paris. Pop. 1,812. Here was a royal palace, originally begun by Philip de Valois, but repaired and finished by Louis XIV.; the ancient towers served as a state prison. At this place the duke d'Enghien suffered death.

Vincent, p-t. Chester co. Pa., on SW. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,630.

Vincent Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance into Portlock's harbour. Lon. 136. 30. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Vinci, t. Tuscany; 12 W. Florence.—Native, Leonardi di Vinci.

Vindebona, now *Vienna*.

Vindelicia, now *Swabia*.

Vindilis, now *Belle Isle*.

Vindo, now *Wertach*.

Vindomis, now *Farnam*.

Vindonissa, now *Windish*.

Vindonum, now *Silchester*.

Vinegar Hill, eminence near the town of Enniscorthy, famous for being a station of the rebels in 1798.

Viner's Island, small isl. in SW. part of James bay, Hudson's bay.

Vineuil, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on the Couisson; 3 E. Blois.

Vineyard, t. Grand Isle co. Vt.; 34 N. Burlington. Pop. 312.

Vineyard, (*New*), t. Somerset co. Me.; 15 WNW. Norridgewock. Pop. 484.

Vineyard, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 222.

Vineyard Sound, narrow sea, on NW. coast of Martha's Vineyard, separated from Buzzard's bay by Elizabeth islands.

Vinger, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 12 SSE. Berga.

Vingorla, t. Hind., in Concan, where the Dutch had a settlement, from which they were driven by the natives, in 1696; 22 NNW. Goa. Lon. 73. 27. E. Lat. 15. 53. N. About 10 miles WNW. are some rocks, in the Indian sea, called *Vingorla rocks*. The town of Vingorla is situated near the mouth of a river.

Vinhaes, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 12 W. Bragança.

Vinie Lake, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus; 45 W. Consberg.

Vinitza, t. Croatia; 12 W. Varasdin.

Vinkatty Chillum, t. Carnatic; 10 S. Nellore.

Vinkofze, t. Slavonia, on the Boszut; 20 SSE. Eszeck. Pop. 800.

Vinna, t. Hungary; 2 NW. Ungvar.

Vinnas, t. Peru, Guamanga; 50 W. Guanica Velica.

Vinnemer, t. France, in Yonne; 6 SE. Tonnerre. Pop. 900.

Vinnicza, or *Viniska*, t. Rus. Podolia; 38 NNW. Braclaw. Pop. 1,500.

Vinovium, now *Binchester*.

Vinsobres, t. France, Drome; 4 SE. Nions.

Vintain, or *Bintain*, t. Africa, capital of Fonia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Gambia. This town is much frequented by Europeans, for the purchase of wax, ivory, and skins.

Vintimiglia, s-p. Genoa, defended by a castle; 13 NE. Nice, 18 SW. Oneglia. Lon. 7. 33. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. Pop. 5,000; mostly engaged in fishing.

Vinuesa, t. Spain, Old Castile; 13 NW. Soria.

Vio, t. Spain, in Aragon; 11 NW. Ainsa.

Viola, r. Spain, in Guipuscoa, which rises in the mountains of Adrian, and runs into the sea, at Cumaja.

Violet, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,123.

Vipach, see *Wipach*.

Vipalanka, or *Uj Palanka*, fortress, Hungary, in Temesvar, on a small river which runs into the Danube; 36 E. Belgrade, 50 S. Temesvar. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 45. N.

Vipao, r. Carniola, which runs into the Lisonzo, in the county of Goritz.

Vippach, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Gram, 3 S. Sommerda.

Vippach, (*Mark*), t. Ger. Weimar, in Eisenach; 7 NE. Erfurt. Pop. 780.

Viper Key, one of the Tortugas islands.

Vipulzan, t. Austria, Goritz; 6 W. Goritz.

Vique, or *Vicq*, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 22 WSW. Gerona, 31 N. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 8. E. Lat. 41. 54. N. Pop. 8,400. Bp. see.

Virague, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 25 E. Perinda.

Viramshampetta, t. Carnatic; 9 SW. Terriore.

Virandjic, t. Natolia; 16 W. Kiutaja.

Viranshehr, t. Natolia; 42 ENE. Boli.

Vire, r. France, which rises near Calvados, and runs into the English channel, N. of Isigny, between the departments of the Channel and the Calvados.

Vire, t. France, principal place of a district, in Calvados; 25 W. Falaise, 27 SW. Caen. Lon. 0. 48. W. Lat. 48. 51. N. Pop. 7,325.

Vire or *Matraca*, cape of Arabia, on the coast of the Indian sea; 16 NNE. Hassek.

Virgil, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y.; 10 S. Homer, 155 W. Albany, W. 323. Pop. 2,411.

Virgines Las, (*Bay of*), bay on the coast of New Albion, between Cape Colnet and Point Zuniga.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanish Town*, one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, which belongs to the English. Lon. 64. 18. W. Lat. 18. 30. N. Pop. about 8,000: whites, 1,500.

Virgin Islands, a cluster of islands in the West-Indies, situated to the E. of Porto-Rico. They are upwards of 20 in number, but for the most part desert and barren, and extend 60 miles in length, and upwards of 36 in breadth: but they are every way dangerous to navigators, though there is a basin in the midst of them of 18 or 20 miles in length, and 9 or 12 in breadth, in which ships may anchor, and be sheltered and landlocked from all winds, and called *The Bay of Sir Francis Drake*, from his having passed through them to St. Domingo. The English and Danes divide most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. The island of Virgin Gorda, on which depend Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Mosquito islands, Cammanoes, Dog Islands, the Fallen City, with the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and Dead Chest, belong to the English; and they possess also Tortola, on which depend Jost, Van Dyke's, Little Van Dyke's, Guano, Beef, and Thatch islands. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's island, on which Brass, Little Saba, Buck island, Great and Little St. James, and Bird island are dependent, with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, & Witch islands: and they have also Santa island, or St. Croix. These islands lie at about Lat. 18. 20. N.

Virgin Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic; 60 SE. Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54 W. Lat. 47. 2. N.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. S., bounded N. by

Pa. & Md., NE. by Maryland, from which it is separated by the Potomac, E. by the Atlantic, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, W. by Kentucky, and NW. by Ohio. Lon. 75. 25. to 83. 40. W. Lat. 39. 30. to 40. 40. N.; 370 m. long, and 200, where widest, broad. Sq. m. about 64,000. Pop. in 1790, 747,610; in 1800, 886,149; in 1810, 974,622; in 1820, 1,065,366; of whom 425,153 were slaves. Persons engaged in agriculture, 276,422; in manufactures, 32,336; in commerce, 4,509. Militia, 85,967.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Counties.	Pop. 1810.	1820.	Chief Towns.
Brook	5,843	6,331	Wellsburg
Cabell	2,717	4,789	
Greenbriar	5,914	7,041	Lewisburg
Giles	3,745	4,521	Davisburg
Grayson	4,941	5,598	Greensville
Harrison	9,958	10,932	Clarksburg
Kenawha	3,866	6,399	Charlestown
Lewis		4,277	
Lee	4,694	4,256	Jonesville
Monongalia	12,793	11,060	Morgantown
Mason	1,991	4,868	Point Pleasant
Monroe	5,444	6,620	Uniontown
Montgomery	8,409	8,733	Christiansburg
Nicholas		1,853	
Ohio	8,175	9,182	Wheeling
Preston		3,422	Kingwood
Russel	6,316	5,336	Franklin
Randolph		3,357	Beverly
Scott		4,263	
Tazewell		3,916	Jeffersonville
Tyler		2,314	
Wythe	8,356	9,692	Evansham
Washington	12,136	12,444	Abingdon
Wood	3,036	5,860	Newport

Eastern District.

Accomack	15,743	15,963	Drummond't'n
Albemarle	18,268	19,720	Charlottesville
Amelia	10,594	11,104	
Amherst	10,548	10,423	New Glasgow
Augusta	14,308	16,742	Staunton
Bath	4,837	5,237	Warm Springs
Bedford	16,148	19,305	Liberty
Berkeley	11,479	11,211	Martinsburg
Botetourt	13,301	13,587	Fincastle
Brunswick	15,411	16,687	
Buckingham	20,059	17,569	New Canton
Campbell	11,001	16,569	Lynchburg
Caroline	17,544	18,008	Port Royal
Charles City	5,186	5,255	
Charlotte	13,161	13,290	Marysville
Chesterfield	9,979	18,003	Manchester
Cumberland	9,992	11,023	Cartersville
Culpeper	18,967	20,944	Fairfax
Dinwiddie	12,524	13,792	Petersburg
Elizabeth City	3,608	3,789	Hampton
Essex	9,376	9,909	Tappahannock
Fauquier	22,689	23,103	Warrentown
Fairfax	13,111	11,404	Centreville
Fluvanna	4,775	5,704	Columbia
Frederick	22,574	24,706	Winchester
Franklin	10,724	12,017	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	10,427	9,678	
Goochland	10,203	10,007	
Greensville	6,858	6,858	Hicksford
Halifax	22,133	19,060	South Boston
Hampshire	9,784	10,889	Romney

Hanover	15,082	15,267	Hanover
Hardy	5,525	5,700	Moorfields
Henrico	9,945	11,600	RICHMOND
Henry	5,611	5,624	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	9,185	10,139	Smithfield
James City	9,094	3,161	Williamsburg
Jefferson	11,851	13,087	Charlestown
King & Queen	10,988	11,798	Dunkirk
King George	6,454	6,116	
King William	9,285	9,697	Delaware
Lancaster	5,592	5,517	Kilmarnock
Loudoun	21,338	22,702	Leesburg
Louisa	11,900	13,746	
Lunenburg	12,265	10,662	Hungary
Madison	8,381	8,490	Madison
Matthews	4,227	6,920	
Mecklenburg	18,453	16,786	St. Tammany
Middlesex	4,414	4,057	Urbanna
Morgan		2,500	Bath
Nansemond	10,324	10,494	Suffolk
Nelson	9,684	10,137	Lovington
New Kent	6,478	6,630	Cumberland
Norfolk co.	13,679	15,478	Norfolk
Northampton	7,474	7,705	
N'thumberland	8,308	8,016	Bridgetown
Nottaway	9,278	9,658	Nottoway
Orange	12,323	12,913	Stannardsville
Patrick	4,695	5,089	
Pendleton	4,239	4,846	Franklin
Pittsylvania	17,172	21,323	Danville
Powhatan	8,073	8,292	
Prince Edw'd	12,409	12,577	Jamestown
Princess Anne	9,498	8,768	Kempsville
Prince W'm	11,311	9,419	Haymarket
Prince George	8,050	8,030	
Richmond	6,214	5,706	
Rockbridge	10,318	11,945	Lexington
Rockingham	12,753	14,784	Rockingham
Shenandoah	13,646	18,926	Woodstock
Southampton	13,497	14,170	Jerusalem
Spotsylvania	13,296	14,255	Fredericksburg
Stafford	9,830	9,517	Falmouth
Surry	6,855	6,594	Cobham
Sussex	11,362	11,884	
Warwick	1,885	1,608	
Westmoreland	8,102	6,901	Leeds
York	5,187	4,384	York
Richmond City	9,735	12,067	
Norfolk Bor'	9,193	8,498	
Petersburg tn.	5,668	6,690	
W'msburg City		1,402	

974,622 1,065,366

Towns. Richmond is the metropolis of the state. The other most considerable towns are Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Staunton, and Wheeling.

Education. A university has been recently established at Charlottesville. There are 3 colleges, William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Washington College, at Lexington, and Hampden Sidney College in Prince Edward county. There are academies at Abingdon, Clarksburg, Danville, Lynchburg, New London, Martinsburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Staunton, Winchester, Dinwiddie C. H., Gloucester C. H., near Halifax C. H., in Albemarle co., also Potomac Academy, in Prince-George co., Rappahannock Academy in Caroline co., and Rum-

ford Academy in King William co. The literary fund of Virginia, which consists of monies received from the United States, for military expenses, during the late war, and fines, penalties, forfeitures, escheats, &c., amounted in 1818, to \$1,114,159, the interest of which according to the president and directors, in their report to the General Assembly, would be \$61,534,49 per annum. Of this sum \$45,000 are appropriated, by the act of the legislature, to the support of primary schools, and \$15,000 to the university.

Religion. The denominations of Christians in Virginia, are Baptists, who according to the Baptist report, in 1817, had 314 congregations; Presbyterians, who had, in 1818, 41 ordained ministers, and several licentiates; Episcopalians, who had, in 1817, 34 ministers; Friends, who had, in 1812, 33 meetings. There are also many Methodists, some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Jews, &c.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of 24 members, chosen for 4 years, by districts, one fourth being chosen every year. The representatives are chosen annually, 2 from each county, and one from several cities and boroughs. The governor is chosen annually by a joint ballot of both houses, and can hold the office but 3 years in 7.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenawha, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat.

Productions. The staple productions of Virginia are wheat and tobacco. The exports of the state, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1817, amounted to \$5,621,442; and the value of the manufactures, in 1810, was estimated at \$15,263,473.

Face of the country and soil. The state of Virginia may be divided into four zones, essentially differing from one another. The first extending from the sea coast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October.

The next division extends from the head of tide water to the Blue Ridge. The surface near the tide water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The parallel of Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, &c. is a thin, sandy, and, except on the rivers, and unproductive soil. That of Goochland, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Halifax, &c., is generally fertile. Fluvanna, Buckingham, Campbell, Pittsylvania, again, are poor; and Culpeper, Orange, Albermarle, Bedford, &c., a rich, though frequently a stony, broken soil, on a substratum of tenacious and red coloured clay. The population of this section, especially near the mountains, is more robust and healthy, than that of any other part of the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque

and romantic. There is a vein of limestone, running through Albermarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal of a good quality is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river.

The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge, and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to N. Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of limestone. The surface of the valley is sometimes broken by sharp and solitary mountains detached from the general chain, the sides of which, nearly bare, or but thinly covered with blasted pines, form disagreeable objects in the landscape. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck wheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. The farms are smaller than in the lower parts of Virginia, and the cultivation is better. Here are few slaves.—This valley has inexhaustible mines of excellent iron ore. Chalk is found in Botetourt county.

The fourth division extends from the Alleghany mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren: but having inexhaustible mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.

Minerals. There are many mineral springs in Virginia. The hot and warm springs of Bath county, the sweet springs of Monroe co., the sulphur springs of Greenbrier and of Montgomery cos., and the baths of Berkley county, are much frequented.—The most remarkable curiosities are the Natural Bridge, the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, the cataract of Falling Spring, and several caves.

Virieu, t. France, in Isere; 6 SSE. la Tour du Pin, 11 N. Meirans. 4,069.

Virieu le Grand, t. France, in Ain; 6 N. Belley, 9 SE. St. Rambert. Pop. 748.

Virringam, t. Guzerat; 55 W. Amedabad.

Viriville, t. France, in Isere; 12 NNW. St. Marcellin, 18 SE. Vienne. Pop. 1,511.

Virle, t. Piedmont, in Pinerolo. Pop. 1,476.

Virneburg, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz; 20 W. Coblenz. Pop. 255.

Viroconium, now *Wroxeter*.

Virour, t. Hind., Tinevelly; 57 NNE. Neermul.

Virprinach, t. Istria; 9 ENE. Pedena.

Virreis, three small islands among the Philippines. Lon. 121. 48. E. Lat. 13. 18. N.

Virso, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 24 N. Stroemsholm.

Virton, t. Neth., in Luxemburg; 9 NE. Montmedy, 10 SW. Arlon. Pop. 1,293.

Virtz, lake, Russia, in the government of Riga, about 40 m. in circ.; 96 NNE. Riga.

Viruela, t. Spain, in Aragon; 6 Tarraçona.

Virvezca, see *Birviesca*.

Visa, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, with 2 mosques; 60 WNW. Constantinople.

Visagapatam, see *Vizagapatam*.

Visakna, or *Salzburg*, t. Transylvania, famous for its salt works; 4 N. Hermanstadt.

Visandone, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 SW. Udina.

Vischbeck, or *Fischbeck*, t. Ger., Schauenburg, on the Weser; 8 E. Rinteln. Pop. 661.

Viscardo, s-p. on N. coast of Cephalonia, op-

posite to the island of Teaki, which gives name to a strait that separates the 2 islands.

Vischar, t. Persia, Irak; 20 SSE. Hamadan.

Vischer's Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Morty. Lon. 128. 39. E. Lat. 2. 21. N.

Vischera, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, 16 N. Solikamsk, in Perm.

Vischera, r. Russia, which runs into the Vichegda, 20 E. Nebdanskoi, in Ustiug.

Vischhma, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 268 SW. Tobolsk. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 62. 36. N.

Vischnei-Volotschok, or *Vischneivologok*, t. Rus. in Tver, on a canal, which forms a communication between the Msta and the Tvertza; 60 NW. Tver. Lat. 57. 8. N. Pop. 3,315.

Visco, v. Italy, in Friuli; 2 E. Palma Nuova.

Viseglia, see *Biseglia*.

Visel, t. Neth., in Liege, on E. side of the Meuse; 6 S. Maestricht, 8 N. Liege. Pop. 1,900.

Viseu, (an. *Visontium*), t. Portugal, in Beira; 14 NE. Coimbra, 27 S. Lamego. Lat. 40. 45. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It contains 3 parish chh., a hospital, and 3 convents.

Vishianary, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 18 SSE Palamcotta.

Vishnei Volotshok, see *Vischneivologok*.

Vischegard, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Drina; 80 SW. Belgrade.

Vish Bay, see *Fish Bay*.

Visiapour, see *Bejapour*.

Visignano, t. Istria; 11 N. Rovigno.

Visina, t. Istria; 42 SE. Umago.

Visitz, t. Austria; 4 SE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Viskaia, fort, Russia; 64 WSW. Tcheliabinsk.

Viskaia, (Ust,) fort, Russia, in Upha, near the Tobol; 88 SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Visniza, t. Moldavia; 30 N. Suczava.

Viso, (El,) t. Spain, in La Mancha; 120 S. Madrid. Pop. 3,800.

Viso, (El,) t. Spain, in New Castile; 25 SSE. Ciudad Real.

Viso, mt. Piedmont, Saluzzo, 10,000 feet high, and remarkable for a tunnel cut through it 500 paces long.

Viso Marso, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 13 WNW. Scalea.

Visokich, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 8 NNW. Orlenga.

Visone, t. Piedmont; 3 ESE. Acqui. P. 1,240.

Visp, t. Switz., in Valais; 22 E. Sion.

Visse, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 15 S. Camerino.

Vissegrad, t. Bosnia; 40 SE. Bosna Serai.

Vissegrad, see *Vicegrad*.

Vissehovede, t. Han., Verden; 19 E. Verden. Pop. 423.

Visler, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 44 SW. Ismail.

Vistrizta, r. Eu. Turkey which runs into the Vistriza, 16 ESE. Edessa, in Macedonia.

Vistriza, (an. *Astræus*), r. Eu. Turkey, Macedonia, which runs into the Vardar, 25 NW. Saloniki.

Vistula, the great river of Poland, which rises in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathians, flowing eastward, it soon enters Poland, passes by Cracow, where it begins to be navigable, by Sandomirz, Zawichost, Warsaw, Wla-

dislaw, Thorn, Culm, &c., and runs into the Baltic, at Dantzic. Length 450 miles.

Visugrum, now *Aguer*.

Visurgis, now *Weser*.

Viszola, t. Hungary; 12 N. Bolesko.

Viszock, t. Bosnia; 6 NW. Bosna Serai.

Vitchegda, r. Russia, which rises in the province of Ustiug, and runs into the Dwina, near Sol Vitchegodsk.

Vitegra, r. Russia, which runs into lake Onez-koi, near the town of Vitegra.

Vitegra, t. Russia, in Olonetz, at S. end of lake Onega; 88 E. Olonetz. Lat. 60. 55. N.

Vitepsk, gov. Russia, bounded NW. by Livonia, NE. by Pskov, S. by Mohilev, SW. by Smolensk, and W. by Minsk. Pop. 750,000. Sq. m. 16,855. Its surface is generally level, the soil badly cultivated; the forests are extensive.

Vitepsk, t. Russia, cap. of a government of the same name, on the Duna, taken from Poland, in 1654; 56 ESE. Polotsk. Lon. 30. 50. E. Lat. 55. 15. N. Pop. 11,685. It is surrounded with walls, has some neat houses, but is not generally well built. The trade is in the hands of Jews.

Viterbo, (an. *Vollturna*), t. Italy, Ecclesiastical States, capital of a delegation, formerly capital of the Patrimonio; 18 S. Orvieto, 34 NNW. Rome. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 42. 25. N. P. 10,000. Bp. see. This city lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, the streets for the greater part, broad and well paved, the houses good, but thinly peopled, though the number of churches, convents, and hospitals, is not less than 69. Four popes lie interred in the cathedral. Not far from the city is a warm mineral spring.—Pop. of the delegation 114,488.

Vitetz, t. Bosnia; 14 S. Serajo.

Vithuisen, t. Neth., in Groningen; 14 NNE. Groningen. Pop. 1,300.

Vitigudino, t. Spain, in Leon; 31 WSW. Salamanca.

Vitimskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Vitolano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra. Pop. 5,498.

Vitoscha, mt. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Romania, at the foot of which are some warm baths.

Vitre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine, on the Vilaine; 18 W. Laval, 19 E. Rennes. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 48. 8. N. Pop. 6,809. It is well built.

Vitrey, t. France, in Upper-Saone; 6 W. Jussey, 16 E. Langres.

Vitring, t. Carinthia, on the Wordtsee; 4 SW. Clagenfurt.

Vitry, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 SW. Douay, 9 NE. Arras. Pop. 1,726.

Vitry, t. France, in Seine; 4 SE. Paris. Pop. 3,025.

Vitry le Brule, t. France, in Marne; 3 NE. Vitry le François. Pop. 607. This town was in the 12th century one of the principal places of the country, when Thibaut, count of Chartres, who took arms against Louis the Young, took it by assault, and set it on fire, by which many persons were burned, and great part of the town destroyed.

Vitry le François, t. France, principal place of a district, in Marne, on the Marne; 15 WNW. St. Dizier, 16 SE. Chalons sur Marne. Lon. 4. 38. E. Lat. 48. 43. N. Pop. 6,925.

Vitry aux Loges, t. France, in Loiret; 18 NE. Orleans.

Vitteaux, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 9 SE. Semur en Auxois, 21 W. Dijon. Pop. 2,019.

Vittefleury, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 20 N. Caudebec; 19 WSW. Dieppe.

Vittel, t. France, in Vosges; 9 SW. Mirecourt, 10 NNE. Marche. Pop. 1,219.

Vittoria, t. Spain, in Alava; 40 W. Pamplona, 42 SSW. St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. 41. W. Lat. 42. 47. N. Pop. 6,500. This town was built by Don Sancho, king of Navarre, in memory of a victory obtained over the Moors, on the spot. It contains 5 parishes, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, and a college. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in wool and wine; but the principal article of commerce is in sword-blades, of which they manufacture a great number.—The French were defeated here in a severe battle in June 1813 by the Allies.

Vittoria, t. Sicily, in Noto; 20 NW. Modica, 35 W. Syracuse. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Vittoriosa, or *Citta Vittoriosa* or *Il Borgo*, fortified town, Malta. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of Valetta; on each side a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and surrounding the town, forms a fine harbour. This canal is on one side called *Porto della Renella*, and on the other *Porto della Galere*. The strong castle of St. Angelo stands on a high rock. The palace of the inquisition and the arsenal are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place.

Viu, t. Piedmont, on the Stura; 14 NW. Turin. Pop. 3,000.

Vivar, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 6 Burgos.

Vivar, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 NE. Aviano.

Vivarais, before the revolution a province of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the right side of the Rhone, of which Viviers was the capital; now the department of the Ardèche.

Vivario, t. Corsica; 10 S. Corte.

Vivaro, small isl. in the Mediterranean, a little E. of Ischia.

Viver, t. Spain, Valencia; 8 NW. Segorbe.

Vivero, t. Spain, Galicia, on the river Vivero or Landrova; 18 NW. Mondonedo.

Vivero, r. Spain, Galicia, which runs into the sea, 12 E. Cape Ortegal.

Viverol, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 9 SSW. Ambert, 24 N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,084.

Viveron, t. Piedmont, on a lake; 10 S. Ivrea.

Vividin, now Towey.

Vivier, (*La*), t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 N. Dol, 9 SE. St. Malo.

Viviers, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone; 15 SE. Aubenas, 16 SSE. Privas. Lat. 44. 29. N. Pop. 1,775. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a province, called *Vivarais*.

Viviscum, see *Vevay*.

Vivoin, t. France, in Sarthe; 14 N. Le Mans.

Vivonne, t. France, Vienne; 6 E. Lusignan, 9 S. Poitiers. Pop. 2,059.

Vix, t. France, in Vendée; 6 S. Fontenay le Comte, 14 ESE. Luçon. Pop. 2,034.

Viza, or *Bisia*, t. Romania; 50 W. Adrianople, 70 NW. Constantinople.

Vizagapatam, district, Hind., Northern Circars, in Cicacole, situated chiefly between Lat. 17. & 19. N. It produces rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, salt, & cocoa nuts. Chief towns, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

Vizagapatam, t. Hind., capital of the above district, near the entrance of a small river into the bay of Bengal; 50 SW. Cicacole, 100 NE. Rajamundry. Lon. 83. 34. E. Lat. 17. 42. N. Pop. about 20,000. It is the residence of a judge and civil establishment, and carries on considerable traffic. Near it is a Hindoo temple of great antiquity and celebrity.—The London Missionary society have three missionaries here.

Visapour, t. Hind., Baglana; 18 SE. Chandor.

Vizeraby, t. Hind., in Baglana, celebrated for its hot springs; 20 NE. Basseen.

Vizerabad, t. Hind., Lahore; 16 N. Ameenabad.

Vizeroy, t. Hind., in Ellore; 10 N. Ellore.

Viziamangalum, t. Mysore; 13 SW. Errood.

Vizianagram, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 30 SW. Cicacole, 108 NE. Rajamundry.

Vizianagur, t. Hind., Cicacole; 33 WSW. Ganjam.

Vizille, t. France, Isere; 7 SSE. Grenoble. Pop. 1,525.

Vizini, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 20 NW. Syracuse, 27 SSW. Catania. Pop. 8,000.

Vlacordingen, or *Vlaerdingen*, t. Neth., in S. Holland, formerly the seat of the counts, on the Meuse; 2 W. Schiedam. Pop. 6,100.

Vladimir, or *Vladimirskoi*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Jaroslavl and Kostrom, E. by Nizegorod, S. by Tambov and Riazan, W. by Moscow, and NW. by Tver; about 160 m. from E. to W., and 80 from N. to S. Lon. 38. to 43. E. Lat. 55. 20. to 57. 10. N. P. 1,070,000. Sq. m. 19,545. It is generally level, fertile towards the east, but woody in the west. It is divided into 13 circles.

Vladimir, t. Russia, capital of a government, at the conflux of the Kliazma & the Nerl; 100 E. Moscow, 408 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 40. 22. E. Lat. 55. 50. N. Pop. 1,500. H. 260. Bp. see.

Vlieland, or *Flieland*, isl. in the German sea, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, about 8 m. long, and 3 broad; 5 N. of the Texel. Lon. 4. 25. E. Lat. 53. 24. N. Pop. 800.

Vlieringen, t. Neth., in S. Brabant. P. 3,747.

Vlissingen, see *Flushing*.

Voam, t. China, of the third rank, Pe-tche-li; 13 W. Pao-ting.

Voam-tchim Hotun, t. Corea; 642 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 44. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Voan-tsusen, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li; 22 NNW. Suen-hoa.

Vobarno, t. Italy; 5 NW. Salo. Pop. 1,000.

Vockstett, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg. Pop. 650.

Vocoyamo, t. Japan, Nippon; 15 NW. Meaco.

Vocokiura, t. Japan, in Ximo; 33 N. Nangasaki.

Vodable, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 4 SW. Issoire, 9 E. Besse. Pop. 704.

Vodana, (an. *Vodana*), t. Arabia, Oman, on the Moiesur; 40 SW. Oman, 80 W. Mascat.

Voderkamp, t. Holstein; 31 E. Lutkenborg.

Vodina, see *Edessa*.

Vodla, r. Rus., which runs from lake Vodlo, and enters lake Onega, near Pudoga.

Vodlitz, r. Rus., which runs into lake Ladoga, 16 NW. Olonetz.

Vodlo, lake, Rus. Olonetz; 16 N. Pudoga.

Vodoniko, (an. *Lyncus*,) t. Macedonia, near the Venetiko; 40 N. by W. Joannina.

Voeglarby, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 17 S. Fahlun.

Voen, r. China, which runs into the Hoai; 10 ENE. Ngan-kieou, in Chan-tong.

Voen-chang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 20 NW. Yen-tcheou.

Voen-gan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 15 S. Pa.

Voen-teng, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-tong; 30 SE. Ngin-hai.

Voerden, see *Vorden*.

Vogel, r. Austria, which runs into the Traun, 8 SW. Wels.

Vogel, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 46. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Vogel Islands, cluster of small islands, near W. coast of Siam. Lon. 98. 55. E. Lat. 7. 38. N.

Vogelsburg, mt. Switz., in Grisons, about 10,200 feet above the level of the sea.

Vogelsang, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung; 13 N. Elbing.

Vogesus, now *Vosges*.

Voghera, (an. *Iria*,) t. Sardinian Milanese, capital of a province, on the Staffora; 12 S. Pavia. Pop. 10,023. Bp. see. It is tolerably built, & has manufactures of silk.—Pop. of the province 103,957. Sq. m. 483.

Voglabruck, t. Austria, on the river Vogel; 27 SSE. Passau, 110 W. Vienna.

Voglamarck, t. Austria; 3 SW. Voglabruck.

Vogogna, t. Italy, in Novara, on the Tasa; 12 NE. Casale. Pop. 800.

Vogtland, or *Voigtland*, circle, Saxony, in SW. part of the kingdom, bounded NE. & E. by Erzgebirg, S. by Bohemia, W. by Bavaria, and Reuss. Pop. 88,639. Sq. m. 700. Chief town, Plauen. It is mountainous and rough, and resembles the circle of Erzgebirg, except it has fewer mines. An important employment is the weaving of muslin.

Vohburg, t. Bav.; 10 E. Ingolstadt. P. 589.

Vohemaro Bay, bay of Madagascar. Lon. 51. 8. E. Lat. 12. 25. S.

Vohenstrass, t. Bavaria; 8 E. Weiden, 42 N. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,064.—Native, Reinhard.

Vohl, or *Vohle*, t. Hesse Cassel; 5 W. Waldeck, 22 W. Cassel.

Vohlenbach, r. which runs into the Lauchart, 2 N. Voringen, in Hohenzollern.

Void, t. France, in Meuse; 4 S. Commercy, 10 W. Toul. Pop. 1,033.

Voigtsberg, t. & citadel, Saxony, Vogtland; 1 N. Oelnitz.

Voire, r. France, which runs into the Aube, near Chalette.

Voiron, t. France, Isere; 10 NW. Grenoble. Pop. 5,399. In this town and neighbourhood, are extensive linen manufactures.

Voisey, t. France, in Upper Marne; 6 SE. Bourbonne les Bains.

Voisha, t. Servia; 48 W. Jenibasar.

Voisines, t. France, in Upper Marne; 6 W. Langres.

Voiteur, t. France, in Jura; 6 N. Lons le Saunier.

Voitsberg, or *Woitsberg*, t. Stiria, on the Kainach; 20 WSW. Gratz, 86 SSW. Vienna.

Voivre, t. France, in Vosges; 3 N. St. Diey.

Vojussa, (an. *Celydnus*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 N. Valona.

Vokinossama, t. Japan, Ximo; 18 N. Funai.

Voksa, r. Rus., which runs from lake Saima to lake Ladoga, in Viborg.

Vokscha, r. Rus., which rises in the province of Ustiug, and joins the Mezen, in the government of Archangel, 16 N. Olenskoi.

Volano, s-p. Italy, in States of the Church, at the mouth of the southern branch of the Po, which is called *Po di Volano*; 23 E. Ferrara.

Volar, t. Transylvania; 4 S. Hunyad.

Volaterra, now *Volterra*.

Volcano, (an. *Hiera*,) one of the most considerable of the Lipari islands, so called from its continual eruptions. It is 12 miles in circuit, and consists of a single volcanic mountain, rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. high. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Volcano, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 24 m. N. Egmont island, one of those called Queen Charlotte's islands. Lon. 165. 4. E. Lat. 10. 17. S. It is above 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and of conical form; the top shaped like a funnel, from which issued smoke without flame.

Volcano, (*Little*,) one of the Lipari islands. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

Volcang Bay, large bay on SE. coast of Java, so called from the volcanoes on the shore.

Volchova, r. Rus., which rises in Ilmen lake, and runs into lake Ladoga, at Noy Ladoga.

Volchovskoi, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 32 E. Surgut.

Volckach, t. Bav. Lower Main, on the Main; 11 NE. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,509.

Volckmansdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 6 E. Neisse.

Volconda, t. Hind., Carnatic; 65 SW. Pondicherry, 95 S. Arcot. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Volcinty, t. Macedonia; 25 W. Orhei.

Volengo, t. Italy; 23 W. Mantua.

Volga, see *Wolga*.

Volgansk, t. Rus. Charkov, on the Donetz; 40 NE. Charkov. Pop. 2,655.

Volgiovod, r. Rus., which rises near Bachmut, in Ekaterinoslav, and runs into the Dnieper, 12 miles above Ekaterinoslav.

Volhynia, government, Rus. Poland, bounded N. by Grodno and Minsk, E. by Kiev, S. by Podolia, and W. by Galicia & Poland. Sq. miles 28,725. Pop. 1,200,000. Chief town, Zytomiers. It is divided into 12 circles. The climate is favourable, and the soil very fertile, but cultivation backward; the productions are wheat, mullet, rye, &c.

Volisso, s-p. on W. coast of the isl. of Scio. Lon. 25. 56. E. Lat. 38. 27. N. It is situated at the side of a hill, about 2 m. from the sea. It has a large bay, but no harbour.

Volkenmarck, or *Volkel Markt*, t. Carinthia, on N. side of the Drave; 10 SW. St. Andre, 12 E. Clagenfurt. Lat. 46. 41. N. Pop. 1,529.

Volkerode, t. Ger., in Gotha; 20 N. Gotha.

Volkmarsen, or *Volmarsheim*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 18 SE. Paderborn, 20 E. Brilon. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. P. 2,136.

Voll, t. Norway, Aggerhuus, on the Glomme; 50 NE. Christiania.

Vollenay, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 3 SW. Beaune. Pop. 620.

Vollenhoven, t. Neth., in Overissel, near the Zuyder Zee; 28 N. Deventer, 31 W. Covorden. Pop. 972.

Vollore, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 5 SSE. Thiers. Pop. 3,330.

Volmar, t. Russia, Riga; 56 NNE. Riga.

Volme, r. Ger., which rises 8 miles S. Lunschede, and joins the Roer, 4 SW. Schwiert.

Volmer, t. Bavaria; 3 SE. Berneck.

Volmestein, t. Ger., Mark; 8 SW. Schwiert.

Volmunster, t. France, in Moselle; 6 NNW. Bitche, 9 E. Sarguemines.

Volney, t. Oswego co. N. Y., on the Oswego; 50 W. Rome. Pop. 1,691. A valuable quarry of stone, of which grindstones, &c. are made, is found at Oswego falls in this town.

Volo, (an. *Pagasa*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Thesaly, situated in a gulf, (an. *Pelagic Gulf*,) to which it gives name; 38 NW. Larissa, 52 NNE. Livadia. Lon. 23. 12. E. Lat. 39. 28. N. Pop. nearly 5,000. It contains about 700 houses, built of stone. It is situated at the head of the gulf, and is a flourishing, commercial town.

Vologda, or *Vologodskoi*, government, Russia, which includes the province of Ustiug; bounded N. by Archangel, E. by Tobolsk, S. by Perm, Viatka, Kostrom, and Jaroslav, and W. by Olo-netz and Novgorod; rather more than 600 m. in length, and about 240 in breadth. Lon. 39. to 59. E. Lat. 48. 30. to 65. 20. N. P. 665,000. Sq. m. 17,849. It is divided into 10 circles. It is one of the largest and least populous of the Russian governments. The climate is severe. Mountains are rare, but a succession of hill & dale is common.

Vologda, city, Russia, cap. of a government, on the river Suchona, near lake Cubenskoe; 308 E. Petersburg, 320 S. Archangel. Lon. 40. 11. E. Lat. 59. 13. N. Pop. 10,822. H. 1,664. Bp. see. It contains 51 churches, 2 convents, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, has considerable manufactures of silk, linen, canvas, dye-stuffs, leather, &c., and carries on a considerable trade with Petersburg and Archangel.

Vologesia, now *Meschid Hossein*.

Vologina, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 40 SW. Kirensk.

Vologzanova, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 18 N. Ilimsk.

Volokolamsk, t. Russia; 70 WNW. Moscow. Pop. 2,000.

Volonne, t. France, in Lower Alps; 6 SSE. Sisteron, 12 W. Digne. Pop. 1,709.

Volpedo, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Tortona; 6 E. Tortona. Pop. 892.

Volouska, t. Istria; 15 N. Laurana.

Volpersdorf, t. Pru. Silesia; 14 S. Gratz. Pop. 1,100.

Volpiano, t. Piedmont; 4 WSW. Chivasso, 9 NNE. Turin. Pop. 3,640.

Volsbach, t. Bavaria; 3 NE. Weischenfeld.

Volsinium, now *Bolsena*.

Volta, t. A. Turkey, on S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 16. E. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Volsk, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Wolga; 76 NE. Saratov. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 4,600.

Volta, or *Rio Volta*, r. Africa, which separates the Gold coast from the Slave coast, and

Vol. II.

runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Volta, t. Italy, in Milan; 10 N. Mantua.

Vollaggio, or *Ottagio*, t. Genoa; 15 N. Genoa.

Voltana, t. Spain, in Aragon; 5 NW. Ainsa.

Volterra, (an. *Volaterræ*,) t. Tuscany, in Tuscany; 29 ESE. Leghorn, 29 SW. Florence. Lon. 10. 52. E. Lat. 43. 23. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It has an elevated situation, and contains a cathedral, a hospital, several churches, a citadel, and a Piarist college. Here are quarries of alabaster, marble, and gypsum, and some salt works.

Voltoega, t. Spain, Catalonia; 5 W. Vique.

Voltore, mt. Naples, in Capitanata, east of Monteverde.

Volltri, t. Genoa; 6 W. Genoa. In 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town.

Volturara, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 15 W. Conza.

Volturara, or *Vulturara*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 38 WSW. Manfredonia, 53 NE. Naples. Lat. 41. 28. N. Pop. 3,772. Bp. see.

Volturena, t. Grisons, on the lake of Como.

Volturmo, t. Naples, in Lavora, on a river of the same name, near its mouth; 12 W. Capua.

Volturmo, (an. *Vulturnus*,) r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Gaeta, near Castel a Mare.

Voltzheim, t. Ger., in Reuss, near Gera.

Voluera, t. Piedmont; 7 SW. Trino.

Volvic, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 3 SW. Riom, 6. NNW. Clermont. Pop. 2,082.

Volvicara, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 ESE. Scalea.

Voluntown, t. Windham co. Ct.; 16 N. by E. Norwich. Pop. 1,116. It was first settled in 1696, by volunteers in the Narraganset war; hence its name.

Volura, t. Piedmont; 7 W. Turin.

Volusia, t. East Florida, in the interior, on the river St. John's.

Volx, t. France, in Lower Alps; 6 SE. Forcalquier.

Volzana, t. Carniola, on the Lisonzo; 12 SW. Feldes.

Vomano, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 5 NNE. Atri.

Vomas, t. France, Allier; 18 ESE. Moulins.

Vona, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 70 W. Trebisonde, 130 SE. Sinob. Lat. 41. 7. N.

Vonc, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 N. Vouziers.

Von-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 12 W. Tching-lou.

Vonjash, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 30 NW. Mamak.

Vonitza, (an. *Anactorium*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 62 NW. Lepanto. Lon. 21. 2. E. Lat. 39. 15. N. Pop. 1, or 2,000. The chief business is fishing.

Voorburg, v. S. Holland; 2 E. Hague. Pop. 1,700.

Voorheisville, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y., in Charlestown; 38 WNW. Albany, W. 393.

Voorn, or *Ost-Voorn*, isl. Neth., situated at the mouth of the Meuse; about 20 m. in length, & 5 in breadth. This island, with Goree & Overflakee, forms the territory called *Voornland*; which formerly belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

Voorn, small isl. at the union of the Wahal & the Meuse, with a fort belonging to the state of Utrecht; 4 S. Thiel, 9 NNE. Bois le Duc.

Voorschoten, t. Neth., in Holland; 3 SSW. Leyden. Pop. 1,100.

Voorst, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 12 E. Arnheim. Pop. 4,380.

Vopokas, t. Rus., in Ustiug, on the Vitchegda. Lon. 54. 14. E. Lon. 63. 10. N.

Vorarlberg, mountainous district, Austria, bordering on Switzerland, lake Constance, and Bavaria, and forming a circle of Tyrol. Sq. m. 938. Pop. 84,750. H. 15,165. Chief town, Bregentz. It takes its name from the great mountain of Arlberg, which separates it from Tyrol.

Vorau, t. Stiria; 7 NW. Hardberg. H. 190.

Vorbach Zommern, t. Wurtemberg; 3 ESE. Weickersheim.

Vorheim, see *Forcheim*.

Vorclut, cape, Jersey; 5 NE. St. Helier.

Vorden, or *Voerden*, t. Pru. Westphalia, Minden; 17 ENE. Paderborn. Pop. 585.

Vorden, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 10 NNE. Osnabruck, 10 S. Quackenbruck.

Vorderburg, t. Stiria; 4 N. Leoben. P. 1,529.

Vordingborg, t. Denmark, in Zealand, on a bay; 50 SSW. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,000.

Voreppe, t. France, in Isere; 8 NNW. Grenoble. Pop. 2,035.

Vorey, t. France, in Upper Loire; 11 NE. Le Puy. Pop. 1,600.

Voringen, or *Stadt Voringen*, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Lauchart; 24 E. Rothweil. Pop. 700.

Voronez, or *Voronezskoi*, government, Russia, bounded NE. by Tambov, S. and SE. by the country of the Cosacs, W. by Kursk & Charkov, and NW. by Orel. Lon. 37. to 42. E. Lat. 48. 50. to 53. 16. N. Pop. 775,000. Sq. m. 30,430. It borders on the Ukraine, and, like that country, has a steady climate, and a fertile soil, but it is badly cultivated.

Voronez, t. Russia, cap. of a government; 256 S. Moscow, 596 SSE. Petersburg, 620 SE. Riga. Lon. 39. 21. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,000. Abp. see. It contains 18 churches, 2 convents, a seminary, and a gymnasium, and has considerable trade. It is situated at the conflux of a small river, called by the same name, with the Don; and surrounded with wooden walls. The citadel is on the opposite side of the Voronez river, furnished with 150 pieces of cannon, and a large garrison. Here are docks for building vessels, large and small, good warehouses for naval stores, &c.

Voronez, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, at Voronez.

Vorrach, t. Bavaria; 4 N. Nuremberg.

Vorse, r. France, which runs into the Oise, near Noyon.

Vorskla, r. Rus., which runs into the Dnieper, 20 E. Kreumengug.

Vortitza, or *Vostitza*, (an. *Ægium*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, on south coast of the gulf of Lepanto; 40 NW. Corinth.

Vosges, (in German, *Wasgau*,) (an. *Vogesus*,) large chain of mountains, which formerly occupied the SE. part of Lorraine, on the W. side of Alsace, and now gives name to a department of France. The length of the chain is about 130

m. Bolch, reputed the highest summit, is about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. A great part of these mountains are covered with forests. They form a natural barrier between France and Germany.

Vosges, dep. France, bounded N. by Meuse, Meurte, and Lower Rhine, E. by Upper and Lower Rhine, S. by Upper Saone, and W. by Upper Marne; about 65 miles in length from E. to W., and 28 in its mean breadth. The surface is rugged. It was, before the revolution, a part of Lorraine. P. 334,169. Sq. m. 2,125. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Epinal, the capital, Mirecourt, St. Diey, Neufchateau, and Remiremont.

Vosresensk, t. Russia, in Moscow; 32 NW. Moscow. Lat. 56. N. Pop. 1,000.

Voskresenskoi, t. Rus., Pskov, on the Lovat; 20 N. Cholm.

Voskresenskoi, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on E. coast of lake Ladoga; 80 NE. Petersburg.

Voskresenskoi, t. Russia, Upha; 80 S. Upha.

Voskresenskoi, t. Rus., in Ustiug, on the river Vitchegda; 28 SSW. Yarensk.

Vospor, t. Russia, Tauris; 112 ESE. Perekop. Lon. 36. 26. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

Vospresenskoi, t. Rus. Vologda; 44 E. Totma.

Vostani, middle division, Egypt.

Vostitza, see *Vortitza*.

Votginskoi, t. Rus. Ustiug, on the Sula; 40 S. Ust Sisolk.

Votiaks, a half civilized tribe of Finnish descent, dispersed in the Russian governments of Viatka, Orenburg, and Kazan. Their numbers in Viatka are computed at 60,000; in Orenburg at 30,000.

Votoki, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 NW. Funai.

Vou-con, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chen-si; 30 W. Si-ngan.

Voudse, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 140 W. Medina.

Voves, t. France, Eure-and-Loir; 12 WNW. Janeville, 12 SSE. Chartres. Pop. 1,044.

Vouga, (an. *Vacua*,) r. Portugal, which rises about 15 NE. Viseu, and runs into the Atlantic, 5 N. Aveiro, forming a large bay at its mouth, full of islands.

Vouga, t. Portugal, in Beira, on a river of the same name; 10 ENE. Aveira.

Vou-gan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Koeitcheou; 25 NW. Quoang-ping.

Vou-hou, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Kiangnan; 12 SW. Tai-ping.

Vou-housi, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiangnan; 532 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 29. E. Lat. 31. 22. N.

Vouillé, t. France, Vienne; 8 NW. Poitiers, 12 N. Lusignan. Pop. 900. In 507, near this town, Clovis, king of France, obtained a victory over the Visigoths, in which their king, Alaric, was slain.

Voullé, (La,) t. France, in Ardeche; 8 NE. Privas, 11 SSW. Valence. Pop. 1,168.

Vouneuil sur Vienne, t. France, in Vienne; 6 S. Chatellerault, 12 NNE. Poitiers. Pop. 1,277.

Voura, r. Eu. Turkey, which separates Thessaly from Albania, and runs into the gulf of Arta.

Vourla, s-p. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the site of *Clazomena*, one of the twelve cities of Ionia; 20 W. Smyrna. Lon. 26. 40. E. Lat. 38.

24. N. It is built on 2 eminences, one possessed by the Turks, the other by Christians, who have about 500 houses and 2 churches. The harbour is about a league from the town.

Vourlotes, t. Samos; 4 NE. Carlovassi.

Voussi, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 22 NW. Sou-tcheou.

Vou-suen, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quangsi; 30 WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Vou-tchang, or *Ou-tchang*, city, China, of the first rank, capital of Hou-quang, on the Yangtse; 290 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 26. E. Lat. 38. 38. N. It is the great resort of commercial people in China, and its port is crowded with vessels, sometimes covering the river for the space of 2 leagues. It is celebrated for its plentiful crops of fine tea, its manufactures of bamboo paper, and the beautiful crystals found in the neighbouring mountains. Every branch of trade is carried on within its walls.

Vou-tchang, see *Ou-tchang*.

Vou-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 SSW. Te.

Route, t. France, in Ardeche, on the Rhone; 18 N. Viviers, 18 S. Tournon. Pop. 1,369.

Route, t. France, Upper Loire; 9 S. Brioude. Pop. 1,200.

Routezac, t. France, Correze; 9 NW. Brive. Pop. 2,074.

Voutin, r. China, which rises in Chinese Tartary, and runs into the Hoang, 25 SE. Soui-te, in Chen-si.

Vou-ling, or *Ou-kuen*, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Yun-nan; 1,145 SW. Peking. Lon. 102. 20. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Vou-ling, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Chan-tong; 162 SSE. Peking. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Vou-tsy, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli, on the Tae-ho river; 20 E. Tching-ting.

Vouvant, t. France, Vendee; 4 S. La Chaigneraye, 6 NNE. Fontenay le Comte. P. 462.

Vouvray, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 4 E. Tours. Pop. 2,448.

Voux, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 11 E. Nemours.

Vou-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 SSW. Hiu.

Vou-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 50 SW. Hoei-tcheou.

Vouzailles, t. France, in Vienne; 6 SSW. Mirebeau, 12 NE. Poitiers. Pop. 548.

Vouziers, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ardennes; 5 posts SW. Stenay, 27 NE. Paris. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 1,535.

Voxtorp, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 29 NW. Wexio.

Voz, lake, Russia, in Novgorod, about 60 m. in circ. Lon. 38. 54. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Vozga, t. Russia, Novgorod, near lake Voz; 48 NNE. Bielozersk.

Vozia, t. Bessarabia, on the Black sea; 26 W. Otchakov.

Voznesenskoi, t. Russia, on the Angara; 20 NNW. Irkutsk.

Vrana, t. Istria; 9 ESE. Pedena.

Vrana, or *Urana*, t. Dalmatia; 15 ESE. Zara. It is situated on a lake to which it gives name, anciently an important fortress belonging to the templars, and the residence of the Grand Prior. The name of Vrana is now transferred to a wretched village, that stands about a mile from the ruins of the fortress. The lake of Vrana is more famous and better known at Venice, than any other in Dalmatia, not only on account of its considerable extent of 12 miles, but from the project formed by a private person, and partly put in execution, to cut a passage by which the water might be discharged into the sea.

Vrana, r. Bulgaria, which runs into the Black sea, at Varna.

Vrana, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 25 ESE. Pristina.

Vrasa, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 16 S. Wexio.

Vrazza, t. Bulgaria, on the Esker; 24 NE. Sophia.

Vresen, small Danish isl. in the Great Belt; 4 N. Langeland.

Vroet, see *Kishmee*.

Vry, t. France, in Moselle; 8 NE. Metz.

Vucovar, see *Bucovar*.

Vuertier, t. Savoy; 10 SSE. Annecy.

Vuesciker, t. Norway, in Christiania; 32 E. Christiania.

Vugt, t. Neth., in N. Brabant; 3 S. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,400.

Vuka, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Danube, 8 NW. Illok.

Vukolani, fortress, China, in Chen-si; 27 N. Han-tehong.

Vukovar, t. Slavonia, in Syrmium; 21 SE. Eszeck. Pop. 5,669. H. 700. It is situated on the Danube, is the residence of an ecclesiastical dignitary, called *Protopope*, and has some manufactures of silk.

Vukovitza, t. Slavonia; 8 W. Verovitza.

Vulcania, see *Æolia*.

Vuldep, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Ratenburg, in Tyrol.

Vulkan, mt. Transylvania; 24 W. Weissenburg.

Vulturana, see *Vollurara*.

Vulturnus, now *Volturmo*.

Vurnwey, r. N. Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropshire.

Vushoug, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 N. Ispahan.

Vutshim, t. Slavonia; 18 N. Pesoega.

Vytegra, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the Vytegra. Pop. 2,000.

W.

WAC

WA, or *Wahe*, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 4 N. Christianstadt.

Waackhausen, t. Han., Bremen, on a moor, near the river Hamme; 12 N. Bremen.

Waag, or *Wag*, (an. *Cusus*.) r. Hungary, which rises in N. part, at the foot of mount Krivan, and runs into the Danube, 6 m. below Comorn. A part of its course is through a mountainous country; and there are numerous falls; in other parts it is navigable.

Waalwyck, t. Neth., in North Brabant; 10 W. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,408.

Waaren, see *Wahren*.

Waarschoot, see *Waeschoot*.

Wabash, r. Indiana, which waters the middle and western part of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 miles above Cumberland river. It is upwards of 500 miles long, and is navigable for keel boats 400 miles to Ouiatan, and also for small boats to within 8 miles of the Maumee. It meanders in most of its course through an extensive plain of the most fertile soil, diversified by lofty groves and beautiful prairies.

Wabash, (*Little*.) r. Indiana, which runs SE. into the Wabash, a few miles above the Ohio.

Wabash, co. Indiana. Pop. 147.

Wabin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 7 SW. Montreuil. Pop. 264.

Wabuskagama, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, Lon. 70. 18. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Wachein, r. Carniola, which rises in the lake of Wacheiner, and runs into the river Save, near Retmanskorf.

Wacheiner, lake, Carniola; 10 W. Feldes.

Wachenbuchen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 1 NW. Hanau. Pop. 407.

Wachenheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 15 W. Mannheim, 31 E. Deux Ponts. Pop. 1,740.

Wachenroth, t. Bav.; 11 SSW. Bamberg.

Wachinellore, t. Madura; 20 W. Coilpetta.

Wachovia, or *Dobb's Parish*, tract of land, N. C., consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased, in 1751, by the Moravians, who named it *Wachovia*, after an estate belonging to count Zinzen-dorf, in Germany. It contains the villages of Salem, Bethany, and Bethabara.

Wachowicze, t. Rus. Volhynia; 40 SE. Lucko.

Wachshurst, or *Wagshurst*, v. Baden; 10 E. by N. Strasburg. Pop. 800.

Wachtendonk, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, in a marshy country, on the Niers; 7 NE. Venlo, 22 NW. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,387.

Wachtersbach, or *Wætersbach*, t. Hesse Cas-sel, in Isenburg; 15 ENE. Hanau, 44 E. Mentz. Pop. 1,100.

WAD

Wachusett, mt. Princeton, Mass. See *Prince-ton*. The height of this mountain was computed by Dr. J. Winthrop at 3,012 feet, but according to a barometrical measurement made in 1807, its height is only 2,020 feet above the level of the sea.

Wacken, or *Wakken*, t. Neth., in West Flan-ders; 16 SW. Ghent. Pop. 2,139.

Wackenitz, r. which runs from Ratzeburg lake into the Trave, at Lubeck.

Wackmoyjust, t. Birmah; 12 S. Raynangong.

Wadan, or *Zala*, t. Fezzan, in the road from Tripoli to Mourzouk; 140 SSE. Tripoli, 160 N. Mourzouk. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 29. 59. N.

Wadden, channel of the German sea, between the island of Ameland, and the coast of Fries-land.

Waddingsveen, (*North and South*.) two ad-joining villages, Neth., in S. Holland; 10 SE. Leyden. Pop. of the North W. 1,200; of South 500.

Waddington, t. Eng., in W. Riding of York-shire; 19 WSW. Skipton. Pop. 1,088.

Waddo, t. Sweden, in Upland, on a narrow creek which communicates with Aland's Haff; 15 N. Nortelge. Lat. 60. N.

Wade's Point, cape, on the coast of N. Caro-lina. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 36. 7. N.

Wadesborough, p-t. & cap. Anson co. N. C.; 70 SSE. Salisbury, 76 W. Fayetteville, W. 424. Pop. about 100.

Wadeij, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 E. Abu Arisch, 30 SSW. Saade.

Wadels, r. which rises in Radnorshire, and runs into the Lug, in Shropshire, about 3 miles E. Presteign.

Wadenschweil, t. Switz., in Zurich, on the lake of Zurich; 9 S. Zurich. Pop. 3,460.

Wadero, isl. near W. coast of Sweden, in the North sea. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 56. 24. N.

Wadey, country, Africa, W. of Dar Fur. The Arabic is the principal language, though many others are said to be spoken.

Wadham Islands, cluster of small islands, near NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 37. W. Lat. 49. 57. N.

Wadi Abassi, r. Arabia, which runs into the Red sea, 10 SSE. Hodeida.

Wadi-el Arkik, small river, Arabia, which wa-ters the city of Medina.

Wadi Faran, r. Arabia, which runs into the Red sea, 25 NW. Tor.

Wadi Elmahad, r. Arabia, which in rainy sea-sons, runs into the Red sea, 25 m. SSE. Hodei-da; at other times loses itself in the sands.

Wadi Fatima, small river, Arabia, which runs NW. of Mecca.

Wadi Gamus, or *Valley of Buffaloes*, valley, Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 5 S. Enseneh.

Wadi el Kbir, r. Arabia, which in rainy seasons runs into the sea, near Mocha.

Wadi Meidam, r. Arabia, which runs into the sea, 8 W. Aden.

Wadi Schab, r. Arabia, which loses itself in the sands, about 18 N. Hodeida.

Wadi Schan, r. Arabia, which, in rainy seasons, runs into the Red sea, 6 NNW. Hodeida; in dry seasons it loses itself in the sands.

Wadi Suradsj, r. Arabia, which in rainy seasons, runs into the Red sea, about 18 SW. Zebid.

Wadi Zebid, r. Arabia, which passes by Zebid. This river, at particular seasons of the year, overflows and fertilizes the soil; it afterwards spreads into a shallow lake, and is lost among the sands.

Wading River, v. in Riverhead, N. York.

Wadmclaw, r. S. C., which separates the island of St. John from the continent.

Wadmclaw, small isl. on the coast of S. C., which communicates with St. John's island by means of a bridge.

Wadinoon, t. Africa, in Suz, on the borders of Sahara, 30 miles from the sea. Lon. 11. W. Lat. 28. 15. N. It is situated in a fertile valley, and contained, in 1816, between 6 and 700 inhabitants.

Wadjo, or *Waju*, state or district, Celebes, N. of Bony.

Wadreag, district, Africa, in Sahara, S. of Algiers, on which it is dependent.

Wadsaas, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 120 N. Drontheim.

Wadstena, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, on Wetter lake, with a castle; 20 W. Linkioping. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 58. 25. N. Pop. 1,276.

Wadsworth, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 361.

Wadsworth, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 NW. Halifax. Pop. 3,473.

Waelheim, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 3 NW. Malines. Pop. 907.

Waer, t. Hind., in Agra; 20 WSW. Fattipour.

Waerschoot, t. Neth., East Flanders; 9 NW. Ghent. Pop. 5,251.

Waerth, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 6 N. Haguenaue, 9 SSW. Weisseburg.

Waes, district, Flanders, so called, situated on the bank of the Scheldt, between Ghent and Ysendick.

Wageerah, t. Hind., in Baglana; 20 WNW. Nassuck.

Wagendrissl, t. Hungary; 5 S. Kapsdorf.

Wageningen, t. Neth., in Guelderland, situated in a marshy country, on N. side of the river Leck, supposed to be the *Vada* of Tacitus; 7 W. Arnheim, 24 ESE. Utrecht. Pop. 2,985. It is tolerably well built, and reckoned the third town of that part of Guelderland called the *Veluwe*. Its inhabitants have a good trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco.

Wageniz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 12 E. Konigingratz.

Wager's Straits or River, r. N. A., which empties itself into Hudson's bay, Lon. 87. W. Lat. 65. 8. N.

Waggamaw, r. N. C., which runs into the Great Pedee, 15 S. Kingston, in S. C.

Waging, t. Bav., circle of Iser; 3 W. Lauffen, 17 NW. Salzburg. Pop. 600.

Wagna, t. Stiria, on the Salm; 17 S. Gratz.

Wagnagur, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 45 SSW. Gogo.

Wagoe, one of the Faroe islands, W. of Stromoe.

Wagoly, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 NE. Poonah.

Wagon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia, Lon. 13. 38. E. Lat. 63. 12. N.

Wagra, t. Austria; 6 SE. Mauttern.

Wagrain, t. Aust. Salzburg, near the Gross Arl; 6 W. Radstadt, 34 SSE. Salzburg. H. 40.

Wagram, v. Austria, on the Danube, nearly opposite to Vienna, and near Aspern.

Wagram, or *Deutsch Wagram*, t. Austria, on the Rusbach; 8 E. Korn-Neuburg, 14 NNE. Vienna. A great battle was fought here July 6, 1809, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under the archduke Charles. The latter were defeated.

Wagram, t. Austria; 2 NE. Voglabruck.

Wagria, district, Holstein, situated in NE. part, between the Baltic and the Trave.

Wagstadt, or *Bilowes*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 12 SSE. Troppau, 24 W. Teschen. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 2,371.

Wagter Nord, small isl. in the gulf of Tonquin, near the coast of China. Lon. 109. 30. E. Lat. 21. 13. N.

Wagter Zuyd, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 106. 34. E. Lat. 17. 18. N.

Waguoit Bay, bay in the Atlantic, on S. coast of Massachusetts, E. of Falmouth.

Wagur, (*Little*), district, Hind., on the coast of the gulf of Cutch.

Wahal, or *Waal*, (an. *Vahalis*), r. which branches off from the Rhine at Schencken Schans, joins the Meuse first at the small island of Voorn, separates from that river, and N. side of the island of Bommelwaert, and joins the Meuse again at Worcum, when both rivers form one stream, sometimes called *Merwe*, and sometimes *Meuse*.

Wahnaacha, r. N. A., which runs SE. into Columbia, below Clark's river.

Wahe, see *Wa*.

Wahlahgis-Squegamook, lake, Maine, between Appahmoojeene-Gamook and Bungah-Quohem lakes.

Wahlbo, t. Sweden, Gestricia; 4 SW. Gefle.

Wahlwinkel, t. Ger., Gotha; 4 SW. Gotha.

Wahlstadt, i. e. *The Field of Battle*, t. Pru. Silesia, Liegnitz; 5 SE. Liegnitz. From this place marshal Blucher took the title of prince of Wahlstadt. Near this town in 1241, a most bloody battle was fought between duke Henry II. and the Tartars.

Wahowpuns, Indians, N. A., W. side of the Columbia, No. 700.

Wahr, r. Ger., which rises near Frankenau, Hesse, and runs into the Lahn, near Kirchayn.

Wahrberg, castle, Bav.; 8 WSW. Anspach.

Wahrin, or *Waaren*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, near the lake of Calpin; 21 NW. Strelitz, 22 SE. Gustrow. Pop. 3,400.

Wahren See, lake, Pru. Brandenburg; 11 WNW. Prenzlau.

Wahrenbruck, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 2 NNW. Liebenwerda. 14 E. Torgau. Pop. 473.
Wahrien, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 14 NE. Schwerin, 17 W. Gustrow.

Wahroon, t. Africa, in Sus; 7 W. Wadinoon.

Wahto, t. Finland; 10 N. Abo.

Waiblingen, t. Wurtemberg; 7 ENE. Stuttgart, 8 W. Nordlingen. Pop. 2,546.

Waibstadt, t. Baden; 23 E. Spire. P. 1,458.

Waichmar, see *Wechmar*.

Waidenholz, t. Austria; 5 WNW. Efferding.

Waidersfelden, t. Austria; 12 E. Freystatt.

Waidgunge, t. Hind., Oude; 30 E. Allahabad.

Waidhaus, t. Bavaria; 16 NNE. Nabburg, 24 ENE. Amberg. Pop. 597.

Waidhofen, or *Bavarian Waidhoven*, t. Aust., on the Ips; 26 WSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 47. 54. N. Pop. 3,400.

Waidhofen, or *Bohmisch Waidhoven*, t. Austria, on the Taya; 40 W. Laab, 56 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 5,000.

Waidpour, t. Bengal; 25 NNW. Islamabad.

Wajida, t. Algiers; 25 SW. Tremecen.

Waiora, t. Africa, in Kaarta. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 14. 48. N.

Wail, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 5 SE. Hesdin.

Wainfleet, t. Upper Canada, in Lincoln co., on lake Erie, and the entrance of Welland river.

Wainfleet, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 15 NE. Boston, 130 NE. London. Lon. 0. 18. W. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 1,165. It is situated on a creek of the German sea, which admits small vessels to come up to the town.

Waischowiz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 3 SSE. Prosnitz.

Waitsfield, p-t. Washington co. Vt.; 18 SW. Montpelier. W. 504. Pop. 935.

Waitzen, *Vaitz*, or *Vacs*, t. Hungary, on the Danube; 72 ESE. Presburg, 100 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 38. E. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 5,127. Bp. see. It contains an elegant cathedral, a government house, a military school, a gymnasium, and a theological seminary; and has a large annual fair, and a good market for cattle.—In the year 1535, a peace was concluded here between king John and king Ferdinand.

Waitzenkirch, t. Austria; 4 WNW. Efferding.

Wail's River, r. Vt., which runs into the Connecticut, 12 m. below Well's river.

Wakari, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 47. E. Lat. 60. 51. N.

Wakatomika, r. Ohio, which runs SE. and joins the Muskingum, 13 m. above Zanesville.

Wake, co. central part of N. Carolina. Pop. in 1810, 17,585; slaves 5,878. Pop. in 1820, 20,102. Chief town, Raleigh.

Wakefield, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 25 ENE. Gilmanton, 42 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 539. Pop. 1,518. It contains a cotton manufactory and an academy.

Wakefield, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 9 S. Leeds, 186 N. London. Pop. in 1811, 8,593; in 1821, 10,764. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, sloping gently southward to the Calder. The streets are generally regular, spacious, and handsome; the houses are mostly of brick, large, lofty, and elegant, and Wakefield is one of the handsomest

towns in England. It has within a few years been greatly improved and enlarged, contains a number of elegant public buildings, several well endowed charitable establishments, is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture, and has extensive corn ware houses, and one of the largest corn markets in England. The Calder was rendered navigable to Wakefield in 1698, and the navigation was extended to Eal- and near Halifax, in 1760. Great quantities of coals are carried from this place to York, Hull, &c. Markets on Thursday and Friday.

Waki, t. Japan, in Nippon; 60 Meaco.

Wakkamaw, r. which runs into N. C., and unites with the Great Pedee, at Georgetown in S. C. It is connected with the Great Pedee by several channels.

Wako, see *Wigtadset*.

Wakua, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 15. E. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Wala, t. Westmanland; 26 N. Stroemsholm.

Walachia, pr. in the north of Eu. Turkey, part of ancient *Dacia*; bounded N. by Transylvania, NE. by Moldavia, S. by the Danube, W. by Servia, & NW. by Hungary. Lat. from 44. to 45. 58. N.; 250 m. long from E. to W., about 160, on an average, broad. Sq. m. computed from 23,500 to 28,000. Population stated by Leichtenstern, at 960,000; by Cannabich, at 900,000, by others at less than 800,000. The population is composed of Walachians, Bulgarians, Rascians, and Gipsies; the last computed at about 100,000. The religion is the Greek church. The chief towns are Bucharest, the capital, Brahilow, Giorgiev, and Tergovitz; the rivers are the Danube, Aluta, Dumbowitza, Jalomitza, and Sereth.

The northern part is mountainous; the Carpathians forming its frontier, and sending out a number of branches; the middle and southern parts less uneven, consisting partly of valleys and plains, pleasant and fertile. With regard to soil few countries are more favoured by nature, but cultivation is exceedingly backward. The agricultural products are chiefly wheat, millet, maize, beans, & pease; vines and fruits abound; but the chief wealth of the country arises from its pasture. The exports are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wool, leather, tallow, butter, wax, honey, flax, hemp, salt, and saltpetre. Of manufactures Walachia is almost destitute. The sciences are little known, and education is very backward; the principal seminary is at Bucharest. Walachia was subjected to the Turks in the beginning of the 15th century, since which it has been in a state of half subjection to the Porte and to Austria; and since the beginning of the present century, Russia has interfered to insure the inhabitants the enjoyment of a share of independence. The government is not exercised directly by the Porte, but by a hospodar, or prince, who is generally of a Greek family of rank, and always of the Greek religion. He obtains his appointment by purchase, and generally keeps it by paying to the Turkish government an annual tribute of about £80,000 sterling. He is liable to be deposed at the will of the Ottoman court, and the precarious tenure of his power and the almost total want of law in this country, is the cause of heavy exactions.

Walachia, (*Little*), district, Sclavonia, extending from the town of Pogeek to the borders of Croatia; generally level and fertile; its pastures contain great numbers of cattle, but there is a large proportion of forest land. It takes its name from being settled long since by a colony of Walachians.

Walaja, t. Hind., Carnatic, on the Palar river, populous, rich, and commercial. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Walaka, pr. Abyssinia, on N. side of Upper Shoa, consisting of a low, unhealthy, but fertile tract, between the rivers Geshen & Samba.

Walbach, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 4 SW. Colmar.

Walbeck, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Aller; 24 S. Halberstadt. Pop. 844.

Walby, t. Sweden, Upland; 23 SSW. Upsal.

Walchensee, or *Wallersee*, lake, Austria; 4 N. Salzburg; 4 miles long, and 2 broad.

Walcheren, or *Walchern*, isl. Neth., the most important and the most westerly of the state of Zealand, about 13 from N. to S., & 8 from E. to W.; situated in the German sea, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It lies low; protected from inundation by strong dikes; well cultivated, but not healthy. It contains 3 towns, Middleburg, Flushing, & Veere; and numerous villages. Middleburg is the capital. Lon. 3. 29. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

Walckenstein, t. Austria; 2 NW. Eggenburg.

Walcourt, t. Neth., Namur, on the Heure; 9 S. Charleroy, 21 WSW. Namur. Pop. 711.

Wald, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 4 NW. Solingen, 9 ESE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 3,075. It has manufactures of hardware, linen, and cotton.

Wald, t. Switz., Zurich; 19 SE. Zurich.

Wald, t. Austria; 3 ESE. St. Polten.

Wald Neukirchen, t. Austria; 6 SW. Steyr.

Waldach, r. Wurt., which rises 3 ESE. Dornstett, and runs into the Nagold, 2 S. Nagold.

Waldai, see *Valdai*.

Waldau, t. Silesia, Liegnitz; 3 NW. Liegnitz.

Waldaw, t. Prussia; 8 E. Königsberg.

Waldeck, see *Wolbeck*.

Waldburg, castle, Wurt., which gives name to a county, situated between the Iller and the Danube; 7 N. Wangen, 35 SSW. Ulm. Pop. of the county 26,472. Sq. m. 286.

Waldeck, principality, Ger., composed of the two following counties.

Counties.	Sq. m.	Chief towns.
Waldeck	424	47,368 { Arolsen Corbach
Pymont	36	4,509 Pymont.
Total	560	51,877

Waldeck, county, Ger., forming the chief part of the above principality, bounded N. and W. by Prussian Westphalia, E. and S. by Hesse Cassel; divided into 3 districts, Dimel, Eisenberg, and Eder. It is one of the most elevated parts of Germany; the surface is hilly and rocky; the climate cold; the soil in some parts adapted to tillage, in others to pasture; there are mines of iron, copper, and lead, quarries of marble, and also mineral springs. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans.

Waldeck, t. Ger., in the county of the same name, so called from an ancient castle; 18 WSW. Cassel, 80 E. Cologne. Pop. 900.

Waldeck, (*Hohen*), t. Bavaria; 30 S SE. Munich, 27 S. Wasserburg. Pop. 339.

Waldeba, t. Abyssinia; 5 SW. Siré.

Walden, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 7 NW. Danville, 22 NE. Montpelier, W. 544. Pop. 580.

Walden, t. Eng., in Essex, on the borders of Cambridgeshire; 26 NNW. Chelmsford, 42 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 13. E. Lat. 52. 2. N. Pop. 3,403. It was formerly noted for its castle and abbey, and attained the name of *Saffron-Walden*, from the great quantity of saffron formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood; the market is on Saturday. Near the town is *Audley End*, a magnificent seat built by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor, in the beginning of the 17th century, at the expense of £190,000.

Walden's Island, small isl. in the North sea. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 80. 37. N.

Waldenberg, t. Han., in Hildesheim; 13 SE. Hildesheim.

Waldenback, t. Wurtemberg; 6 S. Stuttgart, 33 NE. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,484.

Waldenburg, t. Wurt.; 6 E. Ohringen. Pop. 1,084.

Waldenburg, t. Saxony, in Schonburg, capital of a district, on the Mulda; 9 N. Zwickau, 44 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 3,000. It is the residence of a prince, and has a castle, with beautiful gardens, and manufactures of woollens, linen, cotton, and earthenware.

Waldenburg, t. Switz., Bâle; 15 S. Bâle.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 8 SW. Schweidnitz, 18 S. Jauer. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,359.

Waldenfels, t. Austria; 3 NW. Freystatt.

Waldengeloeh, t. Wurt.; 5 NNE. Gochsheim.

Waldenratt, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,592.

Waldenses, a people inhabiting a sequestered district of Piedmont, called the *Four Valleys*. They are remarkable for having been the first community in the west of Europe, that separated from the church of Rome, for their attachment to their religious principles, and for the various persecutions and hardships, which they have endured. They still exist as a distinct community, inhabiting three of the Four Valleys, Perousa, Lucerna, and St. Martin; Agrogna no longer belonging to the Waldenses. See *Valleys*, (*Four*.) They comprise 13 parishes, and are very poor. While Piedmont formed a part of the French empire, they were exempted from privations and persecutions on account of their religion; but since the re-establishment of the Sardinian monarchy, they have been again subjected to great hardships.

Waldersdorf, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 1 NNW. Freyberg.

Waldershof, t. Bav.; 60 N. Ratisbon. P. 921.

Waldfucht, see *Fuicht*.

Waldhausen, t. Austria; 4 ESE. Zwettl.

Waldhauser, t. Sax. Vogtland; 1 NW. Plauen.

Waldheim, t. Saxony, Leipsic, on the Zschopau; 25 SE. Leipsic, 28 W. Dresden. Pop. 1,800. Here is a royal castle.

Waldingfield, (*Great*), parish, Eng., Suffolk; 2 NE. Sudbury, 57 NNE. London. Pop. 577.

Waldingfield, (*Little*), parish, Eng., Suffolk, adjoining Great Waldingfield. Pop. 347.

Waldkirch, t. Baden, on the Elzach; 6 N. Freyburg, 30 SSE. Strasburg. Pop. 2,033. The French were defeated at this place by the Austrians, in 1796.

Waldkappel, see *Cappel*.

Waldkirchen, t. Bavaria; 10 NNE. Passau.

Waldkirchen, t. Austria; 7 NW. Efferding.

Waldmichelbach, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 8 NE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,100.

Waldmunchen, t. Bavaria; 28 ESE. Amberg, 30 NE. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,292.

Waldniel, or *Niel*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 2 E. Ruremond. Pop. 1,040.

Waldneukirchen, t. Austria; 6 SW. Steyr.

Waldoborough, p-t. & s-p. Lincoln co. Maine; 22 ENE. Wiscasset, 180 NE. Boston, W. 626. Pop. in 1810, 2,160; in 1820, 2,449. It is a considerable town. The shipping belonging to this district, in 1821, amounted to 21,754 tons.

Waldren, t. Austria; 8 SW. Aigen.

Waldreichs, t. Austria, near the Kamp; 10 E. Zwetl.

Waldsaxen, or *Waldsassen*, t. Bav., formerly imperial; 4 SSW. Egra, 25 E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,383. Near it was a rich Cistercian abbey.

Waldschach, t. Stiria; 14 S. Gratz.

Waldsee, lake, Stiria; 6 E. Schlaming.

Waldsee, t. Baden; 12 NNE. Ravensperg, 19 NE. Isny. Pop. 1,356.

Waldshut, t. Baden, on the Rhine; 19 W. Schaffhausen, 26 E. Bale. Pop. 1,023.

Waldstadt, i. e. the *Forest Towns*, name given in Switzerland to the cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, & Unterwalden, probably on account of the number of forests found in them. See *Forest Towns*.

Waldstadter See, see *Lake of Lucerne*.

Waldstein, t. Stiria; 12 NW. Gratz.

Waldstetten, t. Wurt.; 29 E. Stutgard. Pop. 1,500.

Waldstetten, t. Bavaria; 7 SW. Burgau. Pop. 1,000.

Waldt, t. Bavaria; 8 S. Neu Oetting.

Waldt Aus, r. Aust., which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Steyregg.

Waldthurn, t. Bavaria; 21 NE. Amberg.

Walen, (*El*), t. Africa, in Twat; 115 W. Gadamis. Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Wales, t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 SW. Hallowell. Pop. 515.

Wales, p-t. Erie co. N. Y., on E. side of Aurora; 15 SE. Buffalo, 306 W. Albany, W. 422. Pop. 903. In the north part of this township, near the bank of a small stream, there issues from a ledge of slate rock a stream of air, which on the application of a torch, takes fire. It was discovered in 1810. In 1815, a flame was applied to it, when it took fire, and continued burning several weeks, till it was extinguished by the rising of the waters of the rivulet. It has been repeatedly set on fire since, and has continued burning, till it was extinguished in like manner. The flame is about 6 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. It has a sulphurous smell. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW., at the bottom of Hunter creek, another stream of air issues from a slate rock, having similar properties.

WALES, principality, Eng., on the western part, bounded N. & W. by the Irish sea, E. by

the English counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and S. by the Severn & Bristol channel. Length from N. to S., from 150 to 180 miles, breadth from 50 to 80. It is divided into North and South Wales, containing the 12 following counties.

North Wales.

Counties.	Sq. m.	Pop. in 1811.	Ch. towns.
Flint	309	46,518	Flint
Denbigh	731	33,111	Denbigh
Caernarvon	775	49,386	Caernarvon
Anglesea	402	37,045	Beaumaris
Merioneth	691	30,924	Dolgelly
Montgomery	982	51,931	Montgomery

South Wales.

Radnor	455	20,900	Presteign
Cardigan	726	50,260	Cardigan
Pembroke	575	60,615	Pembroke
Caermarthen	926	77,217	Caermarthen
Becknock	731	37,735	Brecknock
Glamorgan	822	85,067	Cardiff

8,125 580,650

The general aspect of Wales is bold and romantic, consisting of almost continued ranges of mountains and impending crags, intersected by numerous deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording a great variety of views of mountain scenery. Some of the principal mountains are Snowdon, Corned Llewellyn, Arran Towddy, Cader Idris, and Plinlimmon. Among the mountains are numerous lakes, from which issue a profusion of streams, that meander through the country. The principal rivers are the Severn, Wye, Conway, Towy, & Dee. The climate differs from that of England in the same parallels, assimilating more with the northern parts of the island. From the reports to the board of agriculture, it appears, that of the 5,206,900 acres of land contained in Wales, 900,000 are subject to the plough, 2,500,000 under pasturage, and 1,700,000 in a state of waste. The agriculture of Wales is very far behind that of England, and the roads throughout the country were, till lately, very indifferent. The mineral productions are very abundant, & form an inexhaustible source of wealth. They consist of iron, silver, gold, lead, &c. The language, manners, and customs of the Welsh, are widely different from those of the English.

Wales, (*New*), name given to a part of N. A., situated SE. & SW. of Hudson's bay, & divided into North and South; the former name is lost in the more general term of *Labrador*. New South Wales is situated NW. of Canada, and extends along the south borders of Hudson's bay, 450 miles, from Lon. 85. to 90. W. Lat. 54. to 58. N.

Wales, (*New South*), a name given to the eastern part of New Holland, discovered, in 1770, by captain Cook, who sailed along the coast, a course, if laid down in a straight line, of no less than 27 degrees of latitude, amounting to near 2,000 miles. The country possesses every variety of soil, from sandy heath & cold, hungry clay, to the fertile loam & deep vegetable mould. For the distance of 5 or 6 miles from the coast, the land is generally extremely barren, being sandy and rocky. Beyond this barren girdle, the soil improves, & the country

is covered with stately trees and a thick forest. Some of the principal rivers, that have been discovered, are the Hawkesbury, Macquarrie, Nepean, and Shoal Haven rivers. The soil on these rivers is of great fertility. An extensive range, called Blue mountains, traverses the country at a considerable distance from the coast. To the west of the range, is a country of vast extent, and great diversity of soil and climate. In this country is the British colony settled about Port Jackson or Botany bay. The principal towns are Sydney, the capital, Paramatta, Hawkesbury, Windsor, Newcastle, and Liverpool. Connected with this settlement is one on Van Dieman's land. See *Botany Bay*, *Holland*, (*New*), *Sydney*, and *Van Dieman's Land*.

Walet, city, Africa, capital of Beeroo; 250 W. Tombuctoo. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 16. 35. N. It has never been visited by any European, but is described by Mr. Park, as larger than Tombuctoo. Its trade is chiefly in salt.

Walgom, t. Ceylon; 10 NW. Candi.

Walgrund, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, and one of the cluster called the *Quarken Islands*, about 10 miles long, but of unequal breadth, in some places 3 miles, in others not half a mile. The figure is very irregular. Lon. 20. 58. E. Lat. 63. 13. N.

Walhausen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 3 WSW. Sangerhausen. Pop. 900.

Walhausen, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 10 W. Lucerne.

Walhem, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 11 S. by E. Antwerp. Pop. 900.

Walhof, t. Courland; 34 E. Mittaw.

Walilabo, r. St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 1 N. from Prince's bay.

Walincourt, t. France, North; 6 SSE. Cambray, 6 NE. Le Castelet.

Walkenried, t. Ger. Brunswick, cap. of a small district, in Blankenburg; 8 NW. Nordhausen, 44 NNW. Erfurt. Pop. 355; of the district 3,638.

Walkensee, t. Bavaria, by the side of a lake of the same name; 18 SSE. Weilheim.

Walker, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 694.

Walkersville, p-v. Centre co. Pa.; W. 199.

Walkersville, p-v. Lincoln co. Georgia; W. 620.

Walker's Key, one of the small Bahama islands. Lon. 78. 54. W. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Walker's Cove, harbour, on west coast of N. America, in Behm's canal. Lon. 229. 20. E. Lat. 55. 42. N.

Walkertown, p-t. King and Queen co. Va., on the Mattapony; 45 NE. Richmond, W. 128.

Walkerspach, r. Wurt., which runs into the Rems.

Walkoog, t. Neth.; 10 N. Alcmaer.

Wallabout, or *Wallaboght*, part of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which is a U. S. navy yard. It lies NE. of the village.

Wallace, small isl. near the coast of S.C. Lon. 78. 35. W. Lat. 33. 54. N.

Wallacetown, t. Scot., in Ayrshire, founded about the middle of the 18th century by sir Thomas Wallace; 3 NE. Ayr. Pop. 1,500.

Wallage, r. Ger., which runs into the Ems, at Linge n.

Wallasea, isl. in the German sea, on the coast of Essex, at the mouths of the Coin and Black Water. It contains 2 parishes, East and West Mersey. It is about 4 m. long, and 1½ broad. Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Wallaumut, see *Multnomah*.

Walldurn, t. Baden; 10 S. by W. Wertheim. Pop. 2,500.

Walle, t. Han., in Verden; 4 N. Verden.

Walleberga, t. Sweden, Schonen; 38 S. Christianstadt.

Wallenburg, or *Walenburg*, t. Switz., Bâle; 12 S. Bâle, 15 NNE. Soleure.

Wallendorf, (*Olaszi*), or *Wlahi*, t. Hungary, on the Hernuth; 20 W. by S. Eperies.

Wallenfels, t. Bav.; 7 E. Cronach. Pop. 700.

Wallensen, t. Han., Calenberg; 15 SE. Hameln. Pop. 689.

Wallenstadt, t. Switz., in St. Gall, near east end of Wallenstadt lake; 8 W. Sargans, 35 ESE. Zurich. It is a great thoroughfare for goods to and from Italy.

Wallenstadt, lake, Switz., surrounded with mountains and sharp rocks, which render the navigation dangerous; 9 m. long, and 2 wide; 9 S. Utznach.

Wallern, t. Austria, on the Inn; 4 S. Efferding.

Wallern, t. Bohemia, Prachim; 9 SSW. Prachatitz. Pop. 1,697.

Waller See, lake, Salzburg, of an oval form; 4 m. long, and 2 broad; 4 N. Salzburg.

Wallersdorf, t. Prussia; 18 SW. Brandenburg.

Wallerstein, t. Bavaria, with a castle; 4 N. Nordlingen, 6 SW. Oettingen. Pop. 1,231.

Wallez See, lake, Brandenburg; 1 W. New Angermunde.

Walley, or *Wallia*, t. Africa, with an European factory, in Yani.

Wallerborough, p-t. Colleton, S. C.; W. 596.

Walli, km. Western Africa, on the Gambia, bounded E. by Woolly, and W. by Yani.

Wallingford, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 32 W. Windsor, W. 442. Pop. 1,570.

Wallingford, p-t. New Haven co. Ct.; 13 NNE. New Haven, W. 314. Pop. 2,237. It is a pleasant township, watered by the Quinipiac, and comprises 2 Congregational parishes, and has an Episcopal church, a Baptist, and a Methodist meeting house. In the first parish is a pleasant village, containing an academy, an Episcopal church, & a Congregational meeting house, and 75 dwelling houses.

Wallingford, t. Eng., in Berkshire, on the Thames; 12 SSE. Oxford, 46 W. London. Pop. 1,901. It was a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has two markets weekly. The principal trade is making malt.

Wallis's Bay, or *Harbour*, bay in the straits of Magellan; 12 NE. Cape Forward.

Wallis's Island, small isl. near SE. coast of New Ireland, at the entrance of Gower's harbour, called *Isle de Marteaux*, by M. Bougainville; 9 NW. Cape St. George.

Wallis's Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. The inhabitants were robust and active, quite naked, except a kind of mat wrapped round the middle. Lon. 177. W. Lat. 13. 18. S.

Wallishofen, v. Switz., in Zurich; 1 SW. Zurich.

Wallkill, r. which rises in New Jersey and runs NE. and flows into the Hudson, near Kingston, N. Y. It passes through the Drowned lands. Length 80 miles.

Wallkill, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; 20 W. Newburgh, W. 265. Pop. 4,887. The township contains 4 post villages, Scotchtown, Philipsburg, Middletown, and Mount Hope.

Walloe, or *Valloe*, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand; 3 S. Kioge.

Walloe, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

Walloor, t. Hind., Carnatic; 5 SE. Ongole.

Wallsey, one of the Shetland islands, in the N. Atlantic ocean, situated near the E. coast of Shetland; about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Wallsend, t. Eng., Northumberland, famous for its collieries; 4 ENE. Newcastle. P. 1,626.

Wallubghur, a hill fortress, Hind., Bejapoor, district of Dewar, possessed by the British.

Walmer, v. & parish, Eng., Kent; 1½ S. Deal. Pop. 2,154. Here is an ancient castle.

Walmer Castle, fort, England, on the E. coast of Kent, near Deal.

Walmersley, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 4 N. Bolton. Pop. 2,619.

Walney, narrow isl. in the Irish sea, separated from the coast of the county of Lancaster by a narrow channel; about 9 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It has two or three small villages, and a chapel. The S. end is about 16 miles WNW. from the mouth of the Lune. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 54. 3. N.

Walnut, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,483.

Walnut, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,198.

Walnut, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 281.

Walnut Branch, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 56.

Walnut, (*Big*), r. Ohio, which rises in Delaware co. and joins the Scioto, about 10 miles below Columbus.

Walnut Cove, p-v. Campbell co. Ten.; W. 579.

Walnut Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, 6 miles above Circleville.

Walnut Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, 10 miles below Chillicothe.

Walnut Grove, p-t. Montgomery co. Ten.; 108 Murfreesborough, W. 770.

Walnut Grove, p-t. Spartanburg district, S. C.; W. 538.

Walnut Grove, p-v. Mercer co. Ken.; W. 585.

Walnut Hills, p-v. & fort, Warren co. Mississippi, on the Mississippi; 12 S. of the mouth of the Yazoo, 13¼ miles above Natches, W. 1,242. The name is derived from a mountainous ridge.

Walo, t. Sweden, in Upland; 30 NE. Upsal.

Walom, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 16 S. Puttan.

Walouga, t. Africa, in Whidah; 10 N. Sabi.

Walpach, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 822.

Walpersdorff, t. Austria, on the Trasen; 4 N. St. Polten.

Walping See, lake, Prussia; 4 SW. Allenstein.

Walpit, t. Neth., Flanders; 3 NNE. Courtray.

Walpo, or *Walpon*, t. Slavonia, on a river which runs into the Drave; 20 NW. Eszek.

Walpo Taro, rock in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 14. 39. N.

Walpole, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 20 SW. Boston, W. 427. Pop. 1,366. This town contains 3 cotton manufactories.

Walpole, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Westminster, with which it is connected by a bridge; 12 S. Charleston, 13 NW. Keene, 20 N. by E. Brattleborough, 60 W. by S. Concord, 90 WNW. Boston, W. 442. Pop. in 1810, 1,894; in 1820, 2,020. This is an excellent agricultural town. The principal village is delightfully situated on an elevated bank, at a little distance from the river, and contains a Congregational meeting house, and a considerable collection of dwelling houses, a great part of which are large and handsome. On Cold river, 3½ miles NE., there is another village of about 20 houses, containing a cotton manufactory and some mills. At Bellows Falls, in the NW. part of the township, there is another bridge across the Connecticut, in crossing which one has an interesting and sublime view of the falls.

Walpusch, r. Poland, which runs into the Narrew, near Pultusk.

Walrabenstein, t. Nassau; 3 N. Idstein.

Walsall, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, situated on a small river, called *Walsall Water*, which soon after runs into the Tame; 10 NNW. Birmingham, 126 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 52. 34. N. Pop. 11,189. It is situated on a pleasant eminence, consists chiefly of 12 large and regular streets, is a flourishing town, and has a large market on Tuesday. The inhabitants are employed in trade and manufactures, chiefly of buckles, bridle-bits, stirrups, other articles for saddlers, and hardware in general.

Walschied, t. France, in Meuse; 6 SE. Sarburg, 12 ENE. Blamont.

Walsdorf, t. Ger., in Nassau; 3 NE. Idstein.

Walsdorf, t. Bavaria; 4 W. Bamberg.

Walsee, t. Austria, on the Danube; 14 E. Ens.

Walsham, (*South*), v. Eng., in Norfolk; 2½ NW. Acle. Pop. 536.

Walsham, or *North Walsham*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday; 14 NNE. Norwich, 123 NNE. London. Pop. 2,035.

Walsingham, (*New*, or *Great*), t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday; 22 NE. Lynn, 116 NNE. London. Pop. 1,008. Here are the ruins of a monastery, founded about 400 years before the dissolution, which had a shrine of the Virgin Mary, almost as much frequented at one time as Thomas a Becket's at Canterbury; and here are two wells still called by her name.

Walsrode, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Bolme; 3 NW. Zell, 36 SW. Luneburg. Pop. 1,440.

Walstadt, (*Great* and *Little*), two villages, Bav., on opposite banks of the Maine; 6 S. by W. Aschaffenburg. Pop. including a small district 3,900.

Walstadtersee, or *Lake of Four Cantons*, or *Lucerne*, see *Lucerne*.

Walstorp, t. Holstein; 11 SW. Lutkenborg.

Waltdorf, or *Waltersdorf*, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 5 NNE. Neisse.

Waltenbuch, t. Wurt.; 8 S. Stuttgart.

Walter Nienburg, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 6 W. Zerbst.

Waltersburg, t. Nassau ; 10 NNE. Limburg.

Waltersdorf, t. Sax. Lusatia, near Zittau. Pop. 1,218.

Waltershausen, t. Ger., in Gotha ; 4 SSW. Gotha, 13 SE. Eisenach.

Walterskirchen, t. Austria ; 8 NW. Zistersdorf.

Waltersdorff, t. Austria ; 5 E. Zistersdorf.

Waltersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 13 NE. Leutmischl.

Waltham, t. Addison co. Vt. ; 30 S. Burlington. Pop. 264.

Waltham, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the N. side of Charles river, which separates it from Newton ; 10 W. Boston, 34 E. by N. Worcester, W. 426. Pop. in 1810, 1,014 ; in 1820, 1,677. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 Congregational meeting houses, and 3 cotton manufactories, which are some of the most extensive and best conducted establishments of the kind in this country. They belong to a company of gentlemen residing principally in Boston. The capital stock amounts to \$600,000, three fourths of which is vested in mill privileges on Charles river, land, houses, 3 brick manufactories, and machinery, comprising 7,168 spindles and 215 looms. These works employ about 400 persons, principally females ; and from 60 to 80 men, in making machinery. The quantity of cotton annually consumed amounts to about 1,800 bales, and the cloth manufactured to 1,800,000 yards. These works were commenced in 1814 ; the whole completed in 1821.

Waltham, see *Bishop's Waltham*.

Waltham Abbey, t. Eng., Essex, on the river Lee, which separates it from Waltham Cross ; 12 N. London. Pop. 2,207. It takes its name from an abbey, whose abbots were mitred. Here is a market on Thursday.

Waltham on the Wold, t. England, Leicester ; 18 SE. Nottingham, 110 N. London. Pop. 512.

Waltham, (*West*), or *Waltham Cross*, t. Eng., on W. side of the river Lee, partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire ; 10 S. Ware, 11 N. London. Pop. 1,152.

Waltham, (*Great*), t. Eng., in Essex ; 4 NE. Chelmsford. Pop. 1,615.

Walthamstow, v. Eng., Essex ; 6 NNE. London. Pop. 3,777.

Walhausen, t. Austria ; 4 NE. Grein.

Walharn, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 9 SSE. Miltenburg, 26 ENE. Heidelberg.

Walton, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware ; 15 SW. Delhi, 85 SW. Albany, W. 350. Pop. 1,432.

Walton, co. Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 1,026 ; slaves 60. Pop. in 1820, 4,192.

Walton upon Thames, t. Eng., in Surrey, on the Thames, with a bridge across into Middlesex ; 18 WSW. London. Pop. 2,722.

Walton, t. Eng., in Derbyshire ; 3 SW. Chesterfield. Pop. 661.

Walton le Dale, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 7 W. Blackburn. Pop. 4,776.

Walton, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire ; 1 E. Tewkesbury. Pop. 62. Here is a medicinal spring, similar to Cheltenham.

Waltungi, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 65. 34. N.

Waltwiese, t. France, Moselle ; 6 E. Sierck.

Waluru, t. Hind., Mysore, a few miles from Bangalore ; defended by a citadel. H. 500.

Waluwe, t. on SE. coast of Ceylon ; 40 S. Yale.

Walwarne, r. Eng., which runs into the Lee, in the county of Chester.

Wamar, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 134. 57. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Wamba, t. Spain, ancient *Gertica* ; 6 N. Valladolid.

Wamba, pr. Anziko, SE. of Pombo.

Wamberg, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 20 ESE. Konigingratz. H. 200.

Wambre, r. Africa, in Anziko, which runs into the Bancaro, 25 NE. Concabella.

Wambula, t. Finland ; 48 SSE. Biorneborg.

Wammelof, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 25 SE. Lund.

Wambrisna, see *Fridek*.

Walworth, hamlet, Eng., in Surrey, adjoining Camberwell. Pop. 8,000.

Wampool, or *Wampul*, r. Eng., Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, at its mouth.

Wampu, or *Wampoa*, t. China, situated on the river between Macao and Canton, where vessels of different nations lie to take in their lading ; not being allowed to go up higher ; 7 S. Canton. The air is said to be unwholesome.

Wamwalo, t. Guzerat ; 55 W. Noanagur.

Wan, see *Van*.

Wan, lake, Persia ; 40 S. Mount Ararat.

Wana, t. Finland ; 5 SE. Tavasthus.

Wanasquiatucket, r. R. I., which unites with the Moshasick, just above Providence. The united stream flows through Providence, and just below the town runs into the Pawtucket at the head of Narraganset bay.

Wanborough, p-t. Edwards co. Illinois ; 88 Vandalia, W. 743.

Wanda, t. Algiers, Tremecen ; 25 ENE. Fez.

Wandechy, t. Bootan ; 4 NW. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 31. E. Lat. 27. 52. N.

Wandersleben, t. Pru. Saxony ; 9 SW. Erfurt.

Wandsbeck, t. Holstein ; 3 NE. Hamburg. Pop. 600.

Wandipour, t. Bootan, defended by a citadel, and considered as a place of great strength ; 15 E. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 57. E. Lat. 27. 50. N. It is chiefly inhabited by priests of the grand lama. Here is a celebrated bridge, constructed of mountain fir, without the use of iron, and said to have existed 150 years without the appearance of decay.

Wandiwash, t. & fortress, Hind., in the Carnatic ; 27 SSE. Arcot, 38 NNW. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 46. E. Lat. 12. 31. N.

Wandlacken, t. Prussia ; 4 E. Gerdaven.

Wandle, r. Eng., in Surrey, which runs into the Thames, near Wandsworth.

Wandsworth, v. Eng., in Surrey, on the Wandle ; 5 SW. London. Pop. 5,644. Here are several manufactures and works of consequence carried on, such as dyeing-houses, distilleries, oil mills, &c.

Wanfried, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Werra ; 13 W. Mulhausen, 30 SSE. Cassel. Pop. 1,376.

Wang, t. Bavaria ; 20 S. Weilhaim.

Wang, t. Austria ; 12 S. Ips.

Wanga, t. Sweden, East Gothland ; 11 NNE. Linkioping.

Wanga, t. West Gothland ; 46 E. Uddevalla.

Wangara, or *Guagara*, country, situated in the heart of Central Africa, lying to the south of Bornou, to which it is said to be now subject. It is celebrated in the Arabian writers, and the Arabian travellers of the 12th century represent it as the grand source of African wealth. Edrisi describes it as entirely traversed by branches of the Nile of the Negroes, or modern Niger. They form a species of island 300 miles long, and 150 broad. The principal towns are Semegola and Reghebil, situated on the shores of extensive and beautiful lakes.

Wangen, t. Switz., in Berne; 20 S. Berne.

Wangen, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 9 SSE. Savern, 12 W. Strasburg.

Wangen, t. Wurt., on the Argen; 12 ESE. Ravensburg, 22 W. Kempten. Pop. 1,480.

Wangendorf, t. Stiria; 8 SW. Gnaa.

Wangerin, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 20 NE. Stargard, 30 SE. Cammin. Pop. 764.

Wangeroeg, isl. in the German ocean; about 12 miles in circ.; 4 miles from the coast of Friesland. Here is a light house situated in Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 200.

Wangwell, small island in the Pacific ocean, near south coast of Waygoo. Lon. 131. 35. E. Lat. 0. 23. S.

Wanjew, t. Poland, near the conflux of the Narew and Wanjewka; 24 NNW. Bielsk.

Wanjewka, r. Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wanjew, in Bielsk.

Wankaneer, t. Hind., in Guzerat, at the conflux of the Muchoo and Patalia; 44 N. Junagur. Lon. 70. 58. E. Lat. 22. 27. N. It belongs to a petty chieftain, and contains a very handsome mosque and about 5,000 houses.

Wankarey, t. Hind., Visiapour; 6 W. Poonah.

Wankum, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg; 7 S. by W. Guelders. Pop. 1,000.

Wanlockhead, v. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the small river Wanlock; 1 SW. Leadhills. Pop. 850. The inhabitants are wholly employed in the lead mines in the vicinity. The Wanlockhead mines, in 1809, produced 15,553 bars of lead, amounting, at £32 per ton, to £27,993.

Wannas, t. Sweden, West Bothnia; 22 NW. Umea.

Wan-nash-reese, lofty rugged mountain of Algiers, generally covered with snow, supposed to have been anciently called *Zalacus*; 45 S. Shershell.

Wannougah, mt. Algiers; 100 W. Constantina.

Wanny, extensive flat district, Ceylon, in SE. part, in the vicinity of Trinkamaly; adapted to rice.

Wano, t. Finland; 4 SE. Tavasthus.

Wanora, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 14. E. Lat. 64. 32. N.

Wanooactlee, small isl. in the Pacific ocean; 10 WNW. Watehoo.

Wanqui, country, Africa, on the Gold coast.

Wansawar, t. Guzerat; 25 N. Junagur.

Wansbeck, see *Wensbeck*.

Wansen, t. Pru. Silesia, in Brieg; 10 SSW. Ohlau, 11 SW. Brieg. Pop. 716.

Wansingar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 32. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Wanstla, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 25 E. Lund.

Wanstead, v. & parish, Eng., in Essex, in the neighbourhood of London.

Wantage, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 14 N. Newton Pop. 3,307.

Wantage, t. Eng., in Berkshire, on the borders of the fertile vale of White Horse; 13 SSW. Oxford, 60 W. London. Lon. 1. 21. W. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 2,386. It is the birth place of Alfred the great, and formerly a royal villa. It is said to have been a Roman station. It has a large weekly market on Saturday.—Native, Bp. Butler.

Wanting, t. on E. coast of Lower Siam. Lon. 100. 55. E. Lat. 7. 39. N.

Wantsum, name given to the Stour, which divides the isle of Thanet from the rest of the county of Kent, and runs into the Downs, below Sandwich.

Wantzenau, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 6 N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,453.

Wanzleben, or *Gros Wanzleben*, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 10 WSW. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,245.

Wapakonetta, or *Wapaghkanetta*, Indian town, Ohio, on the Au-Glaize, at the head of navigation; 7 SE. Taway Town, 30 N. Piqua.

Wapatoo, isl. N. A., formed by the junction of the Multnomah with the Columbia; 20 m. long, and 10 broad. The land is high and extremely fertile, and in most parts supplied with a heavy growth of cotton wood, ash, & sweet willow. But the chief wealth of the island consists in the numerous ponds in the interior, abounding with the common arrow head, (*sagittaria sagittifolia*), to the root of which is attached a bulb, growing beneath it in the mud. This bulb, to which the Indians give the name of *wapatoo*, is the great article of food, & almost the staple article of commerce on the Columbia. It is never out of season, so that at all times of the year the valley is frequented by the neighbouring Indians, who come to gather it. It is collected chiefly by the women, who take a light canoe in a pond, where the water is as high as the breast, and by means of their toes, separate the root from the bulb, which, on being freed from the mud, rises immediately to the surface of the water, and is thrown into the canoe. This plant is found through the whole extent of the Columbia valley, but does not grow further eastward.

Wapessaga, lake, Canada. Lon. 71. 40. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Wapitwago Islands, cluster of islands near south coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 20. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Waples, t. Prussia; 16 SE. Osterrode.

Wapno, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 SW. Konigingratz.

Wapping, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex, on north bank of the Thames, one of the out parishes of London, on the east side, inhabited chiefly by persons employed in trade, connected with the shipping of the port of London. Pop. 5,889.

Wappinger's Creek, p-v. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; W. 315.

Wappinger's Creek, r. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, 8 S. Poughkeepsie. Length 33 m.

Wappo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 4. 55. N.

Wappocomo, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, 9 ESE. Fort Cumberland.

Wapsteno, t. Swedish Lapland; 115 NW. Umea.

Wapuwagan Islands, cluster of islands near the coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 14. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Wara, city, Africa, capital of the country of Bergoo; 35 SSE. Bornou. Lon. 25. 30. E. Lat. 15. 30. N. The inhabitants are rigid Mahometans.

Waradin, see *Wardein*.

Waradura, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 18 WSW. Cuddapa.

Waranger, t. Finmark; 22 SW. Wardhuys.

Warang, or *Formosa*, small isl. near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 16. 28. W. Lat. 11. 26. N.

Warangol, or *Warankul*, t. Hind., Golconda; 45 NNE. Hydrabad, 220 E. Visiapour. Lon. 79. 34. E. Lat. 17. 55. N. It was once the capital of the kingdom of Telingana, but is now almost in ruins.

Warasdin, co. Aust. Croatia, bounded N. by the Drave, W. by Stiria and Illyria, and E. by the county of Agram. Pop. 134,073. Sp. m. 725.

Warasdin, or *Varasdin*, t. Aust. Croatia, capital of the above county, on the Drave; 35 NNE. Agram, 130 S. Vienna. Pop. 4,436. It is tolerably well built, and has a gymnasium and considerable trade. There are warm springs in the neighbourhood.

Warasdin, (*The generalate of*), a military district of Croatia, bordering on Slavonia, and separated from Hungary by the Drave. Pop. 107,911. Sq. m. 1,442.

Warberg, or *Warburg*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 16 SSE. Paderborn. Pop. 2,117. It was one of the Hanse towns.

Warburg, s-p. Sweden, Halland; 32 NNW. Halmstadt, 34 S. Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 57. 7. N. Pop. 1,237. It has a harbour on the North sea, and carries on a considerable trade.

Ward, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 5 SSW. Worcester, 45 WSW. Boston. Pop. 608.

Ward, r. Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the North sea, 15 NNW. Ripen.

Wardan, or *Ras Wardan*, cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red sea; 5 S. Mastura.

Warden, see *Vardan*.

Warde Mauger, (*La*), t. France, in Somme; 4 WNW. Montdidier.

Warde, or *Varde*, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on the river Ward; 18 N. Ripen. Lon. 8. 28. E. Lat. 55. 35. N. It was formerly a considerable city, now decayed.

Wardein, see *Peter Wardein*.

Wardein, (*Gros*), or *Nagy-Varad*, t. Hungary, in Bihar, on the river Koros, surrounded by good fortifications; 54 W. Colosvar, 66 N. Temesvar. Lon. 21. 32. E. Lat. 46. 53. N. Pop. 6,768. Bp. see. It contains a Catholic cathedral, a Calvinist ch., a united Greek ch., an academy, a gymnasium, and a hospital. The town itself is not large, but has 3 suburbs of very considerable extent. The adjoining fortress is a regular pentagon, well fortified, besides a deep and broad moat. Near the city is an excellent cold bath.

Warden Ledge, rocky shoal on west coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 50.41. N.

Wardenburg, t. Ger., in Oldenburg; 6 N. Oldenburg.

Wardo, small isl. in the Baltic, east of Aland, with a town. Lon. 20. 12. E. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Wardoehuus, or *Wardhuys*, t. Norway, in Finmark, capital of a district, on the island of Wardoe, which lies on the west coast of Norway. Lon. 31. 7. E. Lat. 70. 23. N.

Wardour Castle, ancient castle, Eng., Wilts, the seat of lord Arundel; 18 W. Salisbury.

Wardsborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 20 NE Bennington, W. 443. Pop. 1,016.

Wardsbridge, p-v. in Montgomery, Orange co. N. Y.; W. 271.

Wardwan, t. Guzerat; 80 SW. Amedabad.

Wardwell, p-v. in Ellisburg, Jefferson co. N. Y.

Ware, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 21 ESE. Northampton, 70 W. Boston, W. 388. P. 1,154.

Ware, r. Worcester co. Mass., which runs SW., and unites with the Chicapee, W. Palmer.

Ware, t. Eng., in Herts, on east side of the river Lea; 3 E. Hertford, 21 N. London. Lat. 51. 49. N. Pop. 3,369. It consists of one well built street, nearly a mile long, with several smaller ones. It has considerable traffic in corn and malt. The "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, was kept at an inn here to attract curiosity.

Warebridge, or *Wadebridge*, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the Alan, over which is a bridge; 5 NNE. Bodmin, 241 WSW. London.

Waree, t. Guzerat; 50 W. Radunpour.

Waree, country, Africa, south of Benin.

Waree, t. Africa, capital of a country of the same name; 60 S. Benin. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 5. 25. N. It is situated on a beautiful island in the river Formosa, and consists of two towns, the largest containing 5,000 inhabitants, with considerable trade. The country is low, marshy, and covered with an impenetrable forest.

Wareham, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass., at the head of Buzzard's bay; 17 S. Plymouth, 54 S. Boston, W. 475. Pop. 952. It contains a cotton manufactory and a furnace.

Wareham, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire, situated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itself into Pool Harbour; 10 WSW. Pool, 114 SW. London. Pop. 1,709. This is a very ancient town, being the burial place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800. It at one time contained 8 churches, which are now reduced to 3. It sends 2 members to parliament. Market on Saturday.

Warem, or *Waremm*, or *Borchworm*, t. Neth., in Liege, on the Jaar; 10 W. Liege. P. 1,139.

Waren, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland, the principal of a group. Lat. 66. 48. N.

Warendorff, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, capital of a circle, on the Ems; 12 SE. Munster. Lon. 8. 6. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 4,700.

Warendorp, t. Holstein; 6 WSW. Cismar.

Warestas, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 4. E. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Wargam, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 45 S. Gogo.

Wargela, t. Africa, Sahara; 250 NW. Agades. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Wargen, t. Prussia; 6 WNW. Konigsberg.

Wargo, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near E. coast. Lon. 20. 57. E. Lat. 63. 0. N.

Wargo, small isl. on west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 47. E. Lat. 65. 17. N.

Wargoczyn, t. Poland; 40 NW. Lublin.
Wargrave, t. Eng., Berkshire, on the Thames; 7 NE. Reading. Pop. 1,198.
Wari, t. Hind., Baglana; 28 E. Bahbelgong.
Warianagur, t. Carnatic; 16 S. Tiagar.
Wariba, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 59. 8. W. Lat. 6. 54. N.
Warigari Bay, bay on the isl. of St. Vincent, S. of Hungary point.
Warin, t. Mecklenburg; 10 SE. Wismar.
Warin, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 26. 58. W. Lat. 4. 55. S.
Warise, t. France, in Moselle; 4 S. Boulay.
Wark, v. Eng., in Northumberland, near the Tweed, on the borders of Scotland; 3 SW. Coldstream, 11 NW. Wooler.
Warka, t. Poland, Masovia; 30 S. Warsaw. Pop. 1,064. In 1656, the Poles were defeated here by the Swedes.
Warkallen, t. Pru. Gumbinnen; 4 N. Gumbinnen.
Warketzens, people in S. part of Africa, N. of Leetakoo; their chief town is Melita.
Warkullen, mt. Sweden, in West Gothland, from which may be seen 23 lakes, great and small.
Warkworth, t. Eng., in Northumberland, on the river Coquet, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the sea; 14 N. Morpeth, 300 N. London. Pop. 568.
Warlax, small isl. on east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 29. E. Lat. 63. 18. N.
Warley, t. Eng., West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 NW. Halifax. Pop. 3,958.
Warm Spring Mountains, or *Jackson's Mountains*, ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Bath and Pendleton cos., Virginia, remarkable for warm springs. *Warm Spring*, in Bath co., issues in a very bold stream, sufficient to work a grist mill, and to keep its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit. The waters afford the finest natural bath known in America, and are useful for the rheumatism, and some other complaints. It rains here 4 or 5 days in a week. Here is a post office. See *Hot Springs*.
Warm Springs, p-v. Buncombe co. N. C., on French Broad river, 25 miles above Newport, 20 S. Greenville, W. 522.
Warmbrunn, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, celebrated for its warm baths; 3 SSW. Hirschberg. Pop. 1,851.
Warmeland, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by Norway and the province of Dalecarlia, E. by Westmandland and Nericia, S. by the Wenner lake, and W. by Norway; about 230 miles in length, from N. to S., and 130 in breadth, from E. to W. Pop. 140,977. Sq. m. 6,666. It is generally mountainous, and abounds in lakes and morasses. The southern part is the most level, and tolerably fertile. Its wealth chiefly arises from its forests and iron mines; silver, copper, and lead mines are also wrought. Chief town, Carlstadt.
Warmenhuysen, v. Holland, taken by the English in 1799, and 500 men made prisoners.
Warmensteinach, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 9 ENE. Bayreuth.
Warminster, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 694.
Warminster, p-t. Amherst co. Va., on James; 90 miles above Richmond, W. 168.

Warminster, t. Eng., in Wilts, on a small river called the *Willy*; supposed by some antiquaries to be the *Verlucio*, of the Romans; 22 WSW. Salisbury, 97 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 5,612. It has one very long and well paved street. The chief trade is in matting; there is also a considerable manufacture of broad cloths. Market on Saturday.
Warmisdorf, t. Anhalt Cothen; 8 W. Bernberg.
Warmstadt, or *Wormdit*, t. Prussia; 42 SSW. Konigsberg. Lon. 20. 7. E. Lat. 54. 3. N. Pop. 2,251.
Warna, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 14 ESE. Linkioping.
Warnamma, or *Werinama*, t. on S. coast of Ceram. Lon. 129. 34. E. Lat. 3. 45. S.
Warne, or *Warnow*, r. Mecklenburg, which passes by Rostock, and runs into the Baltic, at Warnemunde.
Warne, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Irish sea, 4 S. Holy island.
Warnemunde, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warne, where vessels bound to Rostock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rix dollars a year; at present to not more than 6,000; 9 N. Rostock. P. 1,123.
Warnenas, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 11 SSW. Calmar.
Warner, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 17 WNW. Concord, W. 520. Pop. 2,246.
Warner, r. N. H., which runs into the Contoocook, in Hopkinton.
Warness, cape on S. coast of the island of Eday. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 59. N.
Warneton, t. Neth., West Flanders; 10 NW. Lille, 10 SE. Ypres. Pop. 5,223.
Warnitz, t. Bessarabia; near Bender. It is the place where in 1709, Charles XII. of Sweden, broke up his camp, and continued till 1713.
Warnsfeld, t. Neth., Guelderland; 2 E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,882.
Waro, t. Sweden, in Halland; 13 S. Konigsberg.
Warola, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 66 E. Uddevalla.
Warp, see *Neuwarp*, and *Allwarp*.
Warran, see *Oran*.
Warranarou, small isl. near E. coast of the island of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 11. W. Lat. 13. 22. N.
Warrawarrow, bay of the island of St. Vincent; 1 S. Kingston bay.
Warreconne, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 1,488 m. from the Mississippi.
Warrec, or *Sawunt Warree*, district, Hind., in Bejapour, between the sea and the western Ghaut mountains; 40 miles long, and 25 broad. The inhabitants were formerly much addicted to piracy, and in the old maps this district was designated "the pirate coast."
Warrell, r. Hind., an arm of the Indus.
Warren, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on St. George's river, on W. side of Thomastown; 30 E. by N. Wiscasset, W. 634. Pop. 1,825. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy.
Warren, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 18 SW. Montpelier. W. 497. Pop. 320.
Warren, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 11 SE. Haverhill, W. 572. Pop. 544.

Warren, p-t. Bristol co. R. I., on NE. part of Narraganset bay; 4 N. Bristol, 10 S. Providence, 52 SSW. Boston, W. 420. Pop. in 1810, 1,775; in 1820, 1,808. It is a pleasant town, and contains a bank, an insurance office, an academy, a printing office, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. There are 2 principal streets intersected by several cross streets. The harbour is safe and commodious, and has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 300 tons; there are 12 wharfs. About 30 vessels are owned here, carrying about 3,000 tons, employed in the West India and coasting trade. Considerable business is done here at ship-building. Horticulture is much attended to, and large quantities of onions are raised.

Warren, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 8 W. Litchfield, W. 338. Pop. 875.

Warren, co. N. Y.; bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Washington co., S. by Saratoga co., and W. by Hamilton co. It is watered by the Hudson and lake George. Pop. in 1810, 7,565; in 1820, 9,453. Chief town, Caldwell.

Warren, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y., 10 S. Herkimer, 70 W. Albany, W. 417. Pop. 2,013. Iron ore is found here.

Warren, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 1,452.

Warren, co. NW. part of Pa.; bounded N. by New York, E. by M'Kean co., S. by Jefferson and Venango cos., and W. by Crawford and Erie cos. Pop. 1,976. It is watered by the Alleghany.

Warren, p-t. & cap. Warren co. Pa., on N. side of the Alleghany, and at the junction of the Conewango, about 70 ESE. Erie, 100 S. by W. Buffalo, 130 N. by E. Pittsburg, W. 355. Pop. 182.

Warren, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 527.

Warren, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 286. Pop. 389.

Warren, p-t. Albemarle co. Va., on the river James; 10 NE. Warminster, W. 156.

Warren, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 17,837. Chief town, Lebanon.

Warren, p-t. & cap. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning; 40 SE. Painesville, 77 NW. Pittsburg, W. 312, Pop. 435. It is a flourishing town, and contains the county buildings, a bank, a printing office, & had, in 1817, about 50 houses.

Warren, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,491.

Warren, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio. Pop. 2,432.

Warren, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 340.

Warren, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 1,032.

Warren, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 460.

Warren, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,004; slaves 6,282. Pop. in 1820, 11,158. Chief town, Warrenton.

Warren, co. Ken., S. of Green river. Pop. in 1810, 11,937; slaves 1,498. P. in 1820, 11,776. Chief town, Bowling Green.

Warren, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 8,725; slaves 3,348. Pop. in 1820, 15,630. Chief town, Warrenton.

Warren, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,693.

Warren, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 6,755; slaves 467. Pop. in 1820, 10,348. Chief town, M'Minnville.

Warrenburg, p-t. Greene co. Ten.; W. 680.

Warrensburg, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., on Scroon river; 7 NW. Caldwell. Pop. 956.

Warren's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the Duke of Clarence's straits, near W. coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lon. 226. 22. E. Lat. 55. 56. N.

Warrensville, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. P. 133.

Warrenton, p-t. & cap. Fauquier co. Va.; 40 NNW. Fredericksburg, W. 41. It is a pleasant and handsome village, and contains a court house, a jail, and 2 houses of public worship.

Warrenton, p-t. & cap. Warren co. N. C.; 16 E. by N. Hillsborough, 56 NNE Raleigh, 84 S. Petersburg, W. 231. It has an elevated, pleasant, and healthy situation, and contains a court house, a jail, a Methodist meeting house, and 2 academies, 1 for males and the other for females. The female academy is a very respectable seminary, and has about 100 students. There is a mineral spring 2 m. E. of the town.

Warrenton, p-t. Warren co. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 18 miles below Walnut Hills; W. 1,220.

Warrenton, p-t. & cap. Warren co. Georgia, about 55 NNE. Milledgeville, W. 631. Pop. 123. Here is an academy.

Warrentown, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio; 13 miles below Steubenville, W. 277.

Warri, t. Hind., Carnatic; 10 S. Volconda.

Warrington, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 515.

Warrington, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,274.

Warrington, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the N. bank of the Mersey; 18 E. Liverpool, 183 NNW. London. Pop. 11,738. It consists of 4 principal streets with other smaller ones; some of them open, having handsome modern buildings, others narrow & containing mean houses. It contains a church, a chapel of ease, houses of worship for Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, a good free school, and an academy for the education of youth, particularly in trade and merchandise. The principal trade consists in the manufacture and sale of sail cloth; also coarse linens, checks, and excellent malt; also pin-making, glass-making, and iron founding. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons come up to Bank-Quay, a little below the town. Market on Wednesday.—An academy for dissenters was instituted here some years ago, but failing to prosper, it was discontinued.

Warringstown, small neat t. Ireland, in Down, with a large manufacture of linen; 66 N. Dublin.

Warrior Pollam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 32 NNE. Tanjore, 55 SSW. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25. E. Lat. 11. 16. N.

Warrior Mark, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 809.

Warrior's Branch, see *Red River*.

Warsaw, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 315.

Warsaw, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 20 S. Batavia, 260 W. Albany, W. 392. Pop. 1,658.

Warsaw, city, Poland, capital of the kingdom, formerly capital of the whole country of Poland, on the west bank of the Vistula; 160 S. Konigsberg, 300 E. Berlin. Lon. 20. 3. E. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. in 1787, 96,143; in 1801, 63,359; in 1818, 76,000: Jews 10,000. The population has of late been on the increase. Warsaw has a pleasant situation, not very elevated, yet sufficiently so to be secure against

the overflowings of the Vistula. It is an open town, having neither gates nor walls; covers a great extent of ground, being between 3 and 4 miles long, including its 4 suburbs, and between 2 and 3 broad; but this extent includes large spaces occupied by gardens. The Vistula is here quite as wide as the Thames at London, but not so deep, and there is a floating bridge across it 1,500 feet in length.

The city, formerly but little better than a collection of cottages, received considerable improvements from its Saxon sovereigns of the last century. Still it is an irregular and unpleasant place, exhibiting a singular contrast of ostentation and poverty, having in a few quarters mansions of such splendour as to be entitled to the name of palaces; in others a succession of miserable hovels. The streets were formerly wholly without pavements, and exceedingly filthy, but several of them are now paved, kept clean, and well lighted. The town is divided into Old and New, exclusive of the 4 suburbs, one of which, Praga, lies on the east bank of the river. The Old town, with the exception of a few public edifices, is miserably built, but there is a greater proportion of good houses in the New town and suburbs. The largest edifice is the palace of the kings of the house of Saxony, now the residence of the viceroy, who represents the emperor of Russia. The city is now in an improving state, and increasing in population and trade. It contains 39 chh., 6 hospitals, a library, a military academy, a gymnasium, a lyceum, and a university founded in 1816, consisting of 5 faculties, theology, jurisprudence, political economy, philosophy, and the fine arts. The state of literature is indicated by the fact that it contains only 6 booksellers.—Its situation for an inland town is favourable for trade; the Vistula is navigable to a great extent upwards as well as downwards. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, gold and silver wire, carriages, harness, and carpets. Since 1817, two great annual fairs have been established. In 1566 the diet of Poland was transferred from Cracow, the old capital of Poland, to Warsaw.

Warsaw, see *Wassaw*.

Warsowka, t. Volhynia; 48 NE. Zytomiers.

Warstein, t. Pru. Arensburg; 3 SW. Rhuden. 10 NNW. Brilon. Pop. 1,409.

Warta, t. Poland, on a river of the same name which runs into the Oder; 10 NNE. Siradia, 20 SE. Kalisch. Pop. 1,131.

Warta, or *Wartha*, r. Poland, which rises near Cracow, flows westerly, and runs into the Oder at Custrin.

Warta, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, on the Neisse; 5 E. Neisse. Pop. 692.

Wartau, t. Switz., St. Gall; 20 N. Sargans.

Wartberg, t. Austria; 7 NE. Steyregg.

Wartberg, or *Sznecz*, t. Hungary; 13 ENE. Presburg. Pop. 1,600.

Wartburg, t. Switz., in Soleure; 16 NE. Soleure.

Wartburg, or *Wartenburg*, castle, Weimar, in Eisenach, in which Martin Luther was imprisoned 11 months; near Eisenach.

Wartenberg, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 4 NE. Nimes. H. 130.

Wartenberg, t. Bavaria, on the Strong; 4 SE. Mospurg, 42 NE. Munich.

Wartenberg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau; 14 NE. Oels, 28 NNE. Brieg. Pop. 1,527.

Wartenburg, t. Austria; 1 NW. Voglabruck.

Wartenburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 52 E. Elbing, 63 S. Königsberg. Pop. 1,804.

Wartenberg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 10 SE. Grünberg, 18 NW. Gross Glogau. Pop. 697.

Wartenburg, t. Saxony; 6 SE. Wittenberg.

Wartheberg, t. Austria; 13 SW. Steyr.

Wartha, t. Pru. Silesia, on the Neisse; 6 NE. Glatz, 13 WSW. Münsterberg.

Warwick, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 12 ENE. Greenfield, 80 WNW. Boston, W. 439. Pop. 1,256. Glass is manufactured in this town.

Warwick, p-t. Kent co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 10 S. Providence. P. 3,443. It is a good agricultural township, and one of the most considerable for manufactures in Rhode Island. The north-west part is watered by the Pawtuxet, and on Narraganset bay are several good harbours, the most considerable of which is that of Apponaug; about a mile from it is a village containing a Baptist meeting house, a bank, an academy, and upwards of 50 dwelling houses. Warwick contains 15 cotton and 2 woollen manufactories. Ten vessels are owned here. The Indian name of Warwick was *Shawomet*, or *Mishawomet*.—Gen. Nathaniel Greene was born here in 1741.

Drum rock, about a mile from the village of Apponaug, is regarded as a great curiosity. It is a huge rock so exactly balanced, upon another, that a boy 14 years of age, may put it in motion; and the sound, somewhat resembling that of a drum, though louder, may be heard, in a still evening, at a distance of 6 or 8 m.

Warwick, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; 10 S. Goshen, 54 NW. New York, W. 250. Pop. 4,506. The township is large, and contains 3 post villages, Warwick, Florida, and Amity, 5 houses for public worship, and an academy, and has extensive iron works. An extensive mine of arsenic has lately been discovered here.

Warwick, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,749. Chief town, Boonville.

Warwick, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,115.

Warwick, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 2,777.

Warwick, p-t. Cecil co. Md.; 9 NE. Georgetown, W. 109.

Warwick, co. E. part of Va., bounded N. by York co., E. by Elizabeth City co., SSW. by James river, and W. by James City co. Pop. in 1810, 1,835; slaves 1,120. Pop. in 1820, 1,608.

Warwick, t. Chesterfield co. Va., on SW. side of James river, 5 miles below Richmond; 17 N. Petersburg. The river is navigable to this place for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

Warwick, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 485.

Warwick, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, on the Avon, called by the Britons, *Caer Guarvic*, and *Caer Leon*; 10 SSW. Coventry, 93 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 6,497. It is situated on a rocky hill; the streets meet in the centre on an eminence; the principal one conspicuous for neatness. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, and to this it owes its regularity. It sends 2 members to

parliament, and has considerable trade and manufactures, and a number of elegant public buildings. It is celebrated for its castle, which is one of the noblest structures of the kind remaining in England, and is approached by a broad winding path, cut through solid rock. The suite of apartments extend in a right line 333 feet, and are finished in a magnificent style. Though it is populous, it has but 2 parish churches; it had once 6, and as many monasteries. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday.

Warwickshire, co. Eng., bounded NE. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S. by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and NW. by Staffordshire; 50 miles in length, from N. to S., and 35, where widest, from E. to W. Sq. m. 984. The surface is greatly variegated; the soil generally fertile. It contains 1 city, Coventry, 1 borough, Warwick, 11 other market towns, Birmingham, Rugby, Stratford-upon-Avon, &c. Pop. in 1700, 96,500; in 1750, 140,000; in 1801, 215,000; in 1811, 236,400. H. 44,940.

Wary, see *Carlsbad*.

Warye, t. Hind., Guzerat, district of Werrear, of considerable size, protected by a ditch. Lon. 71. 22. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

Wasa, or *Vasa*, s-p. Finland, formerly capital of a government to which it gave name, built by Charles IX.; 50 N. Abo. Lon. 21. 55. E. Lat. 63. 13. N. Pop. 2,538. It has a brisk trade in tar, pitch, and rosin.

Wasango, t. Africa, in Whidah; 5. E. Sabi.

Wasen, see *Wesen*.

Wasen, t. Austria; 8 SSW. St. Polten.

Waserhilen, t. Carinthia; 2 NW. Eberndorff.

Wash-a-cum-mow, or *Clearwater Lake*, lake, N. A., about 30 miles in length, and 5 to 10 in breadth. Lon. 108. 20. W. Lat. 56. N.

Wash-a-cum-mow, or *Clearwater River*, r. N. A., which runs into the Athapescow lake, Lon. 110. 40. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

Washbrook, r. Eng., which runs into the Wharf, near Otley, in Yorkshire.

Washedemoiac, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. 6. W. Lat. 45. 47. N.

Washes, (*The*), a large and noted estuary, Eng., in Lincolnshire and Norfolk, passable at low water, but overflowed by every tide, called by Ptolemy, *Cestuarium Metaris*. They are dangerous to strangers, who are unacquainted with the quick-sands.

Washilabo, r. isl. of St. Vincents, which runs into Cumberland bay.

Washington, co. E. side of Maine; bounded E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Hancock and Penobscot cos. Pop. in 1810, 7,870; in 1820, 12,744. Chief towns, Machias, Eastport, and Lubec.

Washington, co. Vt., in the central part of the state; bounded NE. by Orange and Caledonia cos., E. by Caledonia co., SE. by Orange co., S. by Addison co., and W. by Chittenden co. Pop. in 1810, 10,372; in 1820, 14,113. Chief town, Montpelier.

Washington, p-t. Orange co. Vt.; 20 SE. Montpelier, W. 513. Pop. 1,160.

Washington, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 18 ESE. Charlestown, 32 W. Concord, W. 478. P. 992.

Washington, the highest summit of the White mountains, N. H. See *White Mountains*.

Washington, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 8 E. Lenox, 120 W. Boston. Pop. 750.

Washington, co. R. I.; bounded N. by Kent co., E. by Narraganset bay, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Pop. in 1810, 14,969; in 1820, 15,687. Chief town, South Kingston.

Washington, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 10 SW. Litchfield, 25 N. by E. Danbury, 35 NNW. New Haven, 40 W. Hartford, W. 321. Pop. 1,487. It comprises 2 Congregational parishes, has also 2 Episcopal churches, and contains 2 forges for iron, 1 slitting-mill, 2 trip hammers, 1 nail manufactory, and various other mills. It contains several quarries of excellent marble, and has 2 mills constantly employed in sawing it. A mineral spring, iron ore, limestone, ochre, fuller's earth, and white clay, are found in this town.

Washington, co. N. Y.; bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Vermont, S. by Rensselaer co., and W. by Saratoga and Warren cos. Pop. in 1810, 36,724; in 1820, 38,831. Chief towns, Sandy Hill and Salem.

Washington, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 15 ENE. Poughkeepsie, W. 315. Pop. 2,882. Here is a respectable Quaker boarding school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students.

Washington, v. in Watervliet, N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, nearly opposite to Troy; 5 N. Albany. Here is a large U. S. arsenal.

Washington, p-t. Morris co. N. J.; 52 N. Trenton, W. 216. H. in the village only 15. Pop. of the township, 1,876.

Washington, t. Burlington co. N. J. P. 1,225.

Washington, co. SW. part of Pa.; bounded N. by Beaver co., NE. by Alleghany co., E. by Westmoreland and Fayette cos., S. by Greene co., and W. by Virginia. Pop. in 1810, 36,289; in 1820, 40,036.

Washington, p-t. bor. & cap. Washington co. Pa., on the head branches of Chartier's creek; 25 SW. Pittsburg, 25 WNW. Brownsville, 32 ENE. Wheeling, W. 233. Pop. in 1810, 1,301; in 1820, 1,687. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, 2 printing offices, a college, a very large steam flour mill, and other public buildings and manufacturing establishments. It is situated in a fertile, well cultivated, but hilly and broken country.

Washington College was established a few years later than the college at Canonsburg. It has a large stone edifice of 3 stories, for the accommodation of students. The library and philosophical apparatus are valuable. The officers are a president and 2 professors, one of languages, and one of mathematics and natural philosophy. The number of students, in 1817, was about 100, a great part of whom were pursuing studies preparatory to the collegiate course. Commencement is held on the fourth Wednesday or Thursday in September, after which there is a vacation till the 1st of November. The course of education is completed here in 3 years.

Washington, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 180.

Washington, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,061.

Washington, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 4,797.

Washington, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,057.

Washington, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,749.

Washington, t. Westmoreland co. Pa., on E. side of the Alleghany. Pop. 1,478.

Washington, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,743.

Washington, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. bank of the Susquehanna; 3 miles below Columbia.

Washington, co. Md.; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Frederick co., S. by the Potomac, and W. by Alleghany co. Pop. in 1810, 18,730; slaves, 2,656. Pop. in 1820, 23,075. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Washington co. in the district of Columbia, U. S. Pop. in 1810, 15,471; in 1820, 23,336; exclusive of the city and Georgetown, 2,729.

Washington, city, & metropolis of the United States, in the district of Columbia. Lon. 1. 52. W. Philadelphia; 58. 52. W. Ferro; 77. 2. W. Greenwich; 79. 22. W. Paris. Lat. 38. 58. N. Pop. in 1800, 3,210; in 1810, 8,208; in 1820, 13,247. H. 2,141; 994 of brick, 1,147 of wood. The city of Washington became the seat of the national government in 1800. It is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, 295 m. by the course of the river and bay, from the Atlantic, on a point of land between the Eastern branch and the Potomac; and its site, as laid out, extends 2 or 3 m. up each of these rivers. It is separated from Georgetown by Rock creek, over which are two bridges, and there is a bridge over the Potomac more than a mile in length, leading to Alexandria. A canal is constructed from the Potomac, passing up the Tiber, a small stream which flows through Washington, and then across the plain of the city to the Eastern branch, forming a communication between the two rivers.

The natural situation of Washington is pleasant and salubrious; and it is laid out on a plan, which, when completed, will render it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. It is divided into squares by spacious streets or avenues, running N. and S., intersected by others at right angles; these are crossed transversely by 15 other spacious streets, or avenues, named after the different states. The rectangular streets are designated by the letters of the alphabet and by numbers. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide; the other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. A very small part of the plan only is as yet completed. The buildings, which cover but a small portion of the site as laid out, stand in 4 or 5 separate divisions, and Washington at present, exhibits the appearance, not of one regular city, but of a collection of villages; in which the splendid public edifices appear of a disproportionate grandeur.

The principal public buildings and institutions in the city, are the Capitol and the President's house, of stone; the buildings for the state, treasury, war & navy departments, and the general post office, all large brick edifices; the navy yard, extensive barracks for the marine corps, a jail, a theatre, a public library, 4 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, 4 market-houses, a city hall, 2 masonic halls, a circus, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, a college, and

14 houses of public worship, 3 for Presbyterians, 3 for Catholics, 2 for Episcopalians, 2 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Unitarians.—There are 5 newspapers published in the city.

The Capitol is finely situated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Potomac, of every part of the city, and of a wide extent of the surrounding country. It is surrounded by an elegant iron railing, enclosing 20 acres of ground, planted with various kinds of trees & shrubs; and the ground immediately to the west of the capitol has been enclosed for a botanic garden. The two wings are 100 feet square each, connected by a well proportioned centre now building. It is built of white free stone, and when completed, will be a most magnificent edifice, presenting a front of 362 feet.

The President's house is situated on a gentle elevation about a mile and a half west of the capitol, and is built of the same kind of stone, and covered with copper. It is a very elegant edifice, 170 feet by 85, of 2 stories, with a suitable basement story. The buildings which contain the offices for the great departments of government, consist of 4 spacious brick edifices of 2 stories, covered with slate, situated at a small distance from the President's house. In these buildings are kept the papers, records, archives, and offices of the departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy. The General Post Office is a large brick edifice, situated about a mile WNW. of the Capitol, and contains, besides the various offices belonging to the Post Office establishment, the General Land Office; the Patent Office, where are deposited all the models of inventions for which patents have been granted, forming a very extensive and curious collection; and a temporary library room for the national library, purchased in 1815, of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, and consisting of about 8,000 volumes. The navy yard is situated on the Eastern branch, which forms a safe and commodious harbour, being sufficiently deep for large ships about 4 miles from its mouth. The city hall, commenced in 1820, is 251 feet in length, 50 in breadth, 2 stories high at the wings, and one in the centre, and is covered with slate.

On the 24th of August, 1814, this city was taken by the British, who burnt the public edifices, not sparing even the national library. All these edifices are now rebuilt and repaired, except the Capitol, which is not yet finished. The foundation of the centre of the Capitol was laid on the the 24th of August, 1818, just 4 years after the conflagration; and it will be completed earlier, probably, than it would have been, but for the visit of the British. This event has tended to increase the prosperity of the city; the national pride having been excited not only to rebuild what was destroyed, but to complete what was unfinished. The amount expended by the U. S. on the public buildings in the city, previously to their destruction by the British, was \$1,214,291. The subsequent appropriations for rebuilding and repairing, to 1821, have amounted to \$1,207,788.

Columbian College is finely situated on ele-

vated ground, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the President's house, commanding a view of the city, of Georgetown, Alexandria, the Potomac, and a wide extent of the surrounding country. The college edifice, begun in 1820, and finished 1821, is 117 feet by 47, of 5 stories; calculated to accommodate about 100 students; containing also a chapel, a dining hall, library, and lecture rooms. The college was first opened for instruction Jan. 9, 1822, with 30 students, and incorporated by act of congress, Feb. 9, 1821. The legislative government is entrusted to trustees not exceeding 31; the executive government to a president, who is also professor of general history, belles lettres, rhetoric, and moral philosophy; 5 professors, 1 of the learned languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of experimental philosophy, 1 of anatomy and physiology, and 1 of chemistry and geology; and 2 tutors. Connected with the college is a preparatory school, and also a Baptist theological seminary with 3 professors, 1 of divinity and pulpit eloquence, 1 of languages and biblical literature, and 1 of ecclesiastical history and Christian discipline. The college has been commenced with a favourable promise of becoming a useful and flourishing institution.

Washington, co. SW. part of Va.; bounded NNW. by Russel co., E. by Wythe co., SE. by Grayson co., and S. by Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 12,136; slaves, 1,448. Pop. in 1820, 12,444. Chief town, Abingdon.

Washington, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 107.

Washington, (South,) p-t. Duplin co. N. C.; W. 387.

Washington, co. N. C. Pop. in 1810, 3,464; slaves, 1,287. Pop. in 1820, 3,986. Chief town, Plymouth.

Washington, s-p. & cap. Beaufort co. N. C., on the Pamlico; 38 N. Newbern, 61 SSW. Edenton, W. 316. Pop. 134. It contains a court house and jail. The exports of this place consist of tobacco, pork, beef, Indian corn, pease, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, boards, shingles, staves, &c. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 5,182 tons.

Washington, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 9,940; slaves, 3,513. Pop. 10,627. Chief town, Saundersville.

Washington, p-t. & cap. Wilkes co. Georgia, on Kettle creek, a branch of Little river; 50 WNW. Augusta, 58 N. by W. Louisville, 65 NE. by E. Milledgeville, W. 645. Lat. 33. 34. N. Pop. 695. It is situated on a high, healthy, and fertile plain, 23 miles distant from the nearest navigable water. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a masonic hall, all of brick, a Methodist meeting house, and a printing office. The houses are chiefly of wood.

Washington, co. Alabama. Chief town, St. Stephens.

Washington, p-t. & cap. Autauga co. Alabama, on the Alabama, 10 miles below Montgomery, 50 above Cahawba. Lat. 32. 30. N. It was laid out in 1820, and contains a court house of brick, and a Baptist meeting house of wood. Before it came into the possession of the whites, here was a large Indian town, called *Autauga*.

Washington, p-t. Adams co. Mississippi, on

St. Catharine's creek, 20 m. from its mouth; 6 E. Natchez, W. 1,262. Pop. in 1810, 524. It contains a court house and jail, and was formerly the seat of government for Mississippi territory. It has a healthy and pleasant situation in the most wealthy and populous part of the state. It has excellent water, and unites many advantages as a summer residence. St. Catharine's creek is navigable for boats at high water. Jefferson College, in this town, was incorporated in 1802. A large edifice 170 feet by 40, has been erected for the accommodation of students. The institution has not as yet taken a higher rank than a respectable academy.

Washington, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 2,517.

Washington, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 13,248; slaves, 2,245. Pop. in 1820, 15,947. Chief town, Springfield.

Washington, p-t. & cap. Mason co. Ken.; 3 SW. Maysville, 60 NE. Lexington, W. 492. Pop. in 1810, 815. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a printing office, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists.

Washington co. in E. end of East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 7,740; slaves 850. Pop. in 1820, 9,557. Chief town, Jonesborough. A seminary, styled Washington college, has been established in this county, 8 SW. Jonesborough.

Washington, p-t. & cap. Rhea co. Ten., near the Tennessee, about 35 W. Tellico, 75 SW. Knoxville, W. 606.

Washington, co. SE. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,425. Chief town, Marietta.

Washington, p-t. & cap. Fayette co. Ohio; 30 NW. Chillicothe, 40 SW. Columbus, W. 431.

Washington, p-t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 10 E. Cambridge, W. 345. Pop. 161.

Washington, p-t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 4 N. Troy. Pop. 490.

Washington, t. Clermont co. Ohio. P. 1,942.

Washington, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. P. 700.

Washington, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 715.

Washington, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 436.

Washington, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 191.

Washington, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 137.

Washington, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 668.

Washington, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. P. 3,174.

Washington, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 2,000.

Washington, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,562.

Washington, t. Richmond co. Ohio. Pop. 638.

Washington, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 505.

Washington, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 929.

Washington, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 379.

Washington, co. Indiana. Pop. 9,039. Chief town, Salem.

Washington, p-t. Davis co. Indiana; 167 Indianopolis, W. 706.

Washington, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,517. Chief town, Covington.

Washington, p-t. Washington co. Illinois; 58 Vandalia, W. 824.

Washington, co. Missouri. Chief town, Potosi.

Washington Point, point of land formed by the junction of the southern and eastern branches of Elizabeth river, Va.; 1 S. Norfolk. Here are a few houses and a large marine hospital belonging to the U. S. The building is a large, handsome edifice of brick.

Washington Islands, see *Ingraham Islands*.

Washington's Islands, islands near W. coast of N. America. Captain Dixon discovered these islands in 1787, and called them *Queen Charlotte's Islands*. Captain Gray of the United States, discovered them in 1789, and called them *Washington's Islands*.

Washita, see *Ouachitta*.

Washinsker Islands, cluster of islands near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 50. N.

Washpecaute, Indians, in N. A., SW. the river St. Peter's. No. 10,000.

Washpetong, Indians, N. A., on St. Peter's river. No. 1,060.

Wassigny, t. France, Ardennes; 9 N. Rethel.

Wasilax, t. Finland; 55 SE. Biorneborg.

Wasklot, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 63. 6. N.

Waskemashin, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 56. W. Lat. 50. 3. N.

Waskuachaouipiou, r. Canada, which runs into the Suguenay, Lon. 70. 18. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Waslonne, or *Wasselnheim*, t. France, Lower Rhine; 13 W. by N. Strasburg. Pop. 3,071.

Wasma, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 7 SSW. Calmar.

Wasmes, t. Neth., Hainaut, district of Tournay. Pop. 3,457.

Wasmul, t. Prussia; 14 S. Marienwerder.

Wass Island, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of America. Lon. 67. 30. W. Lat. 44. 28. N.

Wassab, or *Warshabs*, country, Africa, on the Gold coast. The soil is barren, but abounds in gold.

Wassanah, city, Africa, on a river called Zadi; 700 SE. Tombuctoo. According to an account given by Sidi Hamet to Riley, this city appears to contain twice as many inhabitants as Tombuctoo; it is surrounded by a very large wall, built of great stones loosely piled up; a whole day is required to walk around it. The houses are built of stones without cement, and roofed with reeds and palm leaves. The country around is highly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Wassaw Island, (*Great*), isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, 16 miles in circ. Lon. 81. 8. W. Lat. 32. 52. N.

Wassaw Island, (*Little*), isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of Georgia, SW. of Great Wassaw.

Wassaw Sound, bay on the coast of Georgia, between Great Wassaw island and Tybee island.

Wassela, country, Africa, bounded N. and W. by Mandingo, and Bambarra, E. by Kong, and S. by Guinea. Lon. 4. 50. to 5. 45. W. Lat. 10. 50. to 12. 20. N.

Wassemburg, t. Pru. Lower Rhone, in Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer; 9 ESE. Ruremond. Lon. 6. 6. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 720.

Wassen, t. Switz., in Uri; 12 S. Altorff.

Wassens Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 6. E. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Wassens Point, cape on E. coast of Cochinchina, and S. boundary of Wassens bay. Lat. 12. 3. N.

Wasserbillich, t. Luxemburg, at the union of the Sour and Moselle; 9 WSW. Treves.

Wasserburg, t. Bav., situated on a projecting point of land in the lake of Constance; 1 N. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 48. 1. N. Pop. 800.

Wasserburg, t. Bavaria, in Iser, on the Inn, with a castle; 30 E. Munich, 38 WNW. Salzburg. Pop. 1,965. The chief trade is in salt.

Wassertrudingen, t. Bav. Rezat, on the Wernitz; 10 E. Dinkensbuhl, 13 S. Anspach. Pop. 1,860.

Wassiboo, t. Ludamar; 75 ESE. Benown.

Wassill, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 6. E. Lat. 1. 17. N.

Wassigny, t. France, Aisne; 16 N. Vervins.

Wassigny, t. France, in Vosges, district of Rethal, on the Vaux. Pop. 962.

Wassola, celebrated fortress, Hind., Bejapour, in Concan, consisting of two forts, situated on rocks nearly perpendicular, and 3,000 feet high; surrounded by the grandest scenery.

Wast, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 E. Boulogne. Pop. 151.

Wastara, t. Hind., in Bednore; 15 WSW. Sacrapatam.

Wastcheid, t. France, in Meurte; 6 SE. Sarrebourg.

Wasterahs, see *Westerahs*.

Wastero, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 34. E. Lat. 63. 22. N.

Wasungen, t. Ger., Meinungen, on the Werra; 3 N. Meinungen, 4 SW. Smalkalden. Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 50. 41. N. Pop. 1,500.

Waszilzilcow, t. Russia; 5 N. Bialystock. Pop. 900.

Wataguaki, r. Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, Lon. 60. 5. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

Wataguaki Isles, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador.

Watara, t. Cicacole; 14 S. Cossimcotta.

Wataras, t. Africa, Agades; 50 N. Agades.

Watas, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Calix; 50 NW. Tornea.

Watauga, r. which rises in N. Carolina, and runs into the Holston, in Tennessee.

Watch Point, cape on E. coast of Rhode Island. Lon. 71. 50. W. Lat. 41. 13. N.

Watcher, (*North*), or *Seven Islands*, cluster of small islands, in the straits of Macassar, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 33. E. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Watcher, (*South*), small isl. in the straits of Macassar, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 24. E. Lat. 0. 3. S.

Watchet, t. Eng., in Sommersetshire, on the Bristol channel; 20 NW. Taunton, 153 W. London. Pop. 1,659. Market on Saturday.

Watechoo, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, discovered by captain Cook, in 1777. It is a beautiful spot, with the surface varied by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. The manners of the islanders, their method of treating strangers, and their general habits of life, appear to be much like those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring isles. Lon. 158. 15. W. Lat. 20. 1. S.

Watepahatoes, Indians, N. A., at the sources of the Platte. No. 900.

Water Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Water Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Water Key, (South,) small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 45. W. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Water Point, cape on E. coast of Java. Lon. 114. 33. E. Lat. 7. 55. S.

Water Sound, strait of the North sea between South Ronaldsha, and Barra, two of the Orkney islands.

Waterborough, p-t. York co. Maine; 25 N. York, 110 NNE. Boston, W. 560. Pop. 1,762.

Waterbury, p-t. Washington co. Vt., on Onion river; 12 NW. Montpelier, W. 513. Pop. 1,269. Waterbury river flows through this town into Onion river.

Waterbury, p-t. New Haven co. Ct., watered by the Naugatuck; 16 SSE. Litchfield, 22 NNW. New Haven, 30 SW. Hartford, W. 325. Pop. 2,822. It contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists, and has a woollen manufactory, and manufactures of buttons and clocks.

Wateree, r. which rises in N. C., where it is called the *Catawba*. It passes into S. C., and unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee. The improvements making in the navigation of the Wateree and Catawba, will open a water communication with Charleston from the interior to the distance of about 350 miles. The river is naturally navigable to Camden, beyond which are several falls, of which the most considerable, and the greatest in the state, are at Rocky Mount, extending 8 miles with a perpendicular descent of 178 feet. At these falls the river changes its name from Catawba to Wateree.

Waterford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 12 SW. Paris, W. 580. Pop. 1,035.

Waterford, formerly *Littleton*, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 14 E. Danville, 40 E. Montpelier, W. 533. Pop. 1,247.

Waterford, t. New London co. Ct.; 4 NW. New London. Pop. 2,239.

Waterford, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson; 4 N. Troy, 9 N. Albany, W. 366. Pop. 1,184. It contains a bank, and 2 houses for public worship, is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has considerable trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Waterford, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 790.

Waterford, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 2,447.

Waterford, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 134.

Waterford, or *Le Bœuf*, p-t. Erie co. Pa., on French creek; 15 SSE. Erie, W. 339. Pop. 579. It is a flourishing town, contains an academy, and has considerable trade.

Waterford, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; 6 Leesburg, W. 42.

Waterford, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Muskingum; 16 NNW. Marietta, 43 SSE. Zanesville, W. 324. Pop. of the township 475. The village contains 20 or 30 dwelling houses, a Presbyterian meeting house, and some mills.

Waterford, co. Ireland, in Munster; bounded N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the sea, and W. by Cork; 42 miles from E. to W., and from 8 to 22 broad, from N. to S. It contains 34 parishes, about 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is in general mountainous, and the soil fertile.

Waterford, city, & s-p. Ireland, chief town of the county of the same name, on the river Suir,

which soon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called *Waterford Harbour*; 53 ENE. Cork, 75 SSW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. in 1814, 25,467. Bp. see. It contains an elegant cathedral, 3 parochial churches, four Catholic chapels, houses of worship for other sects; a court house, jail, exchange, custom house, theatre, and numerous charitable establishments. The public edifices are generally elegant; the private buildings lately erected are in a corresponding style, and the city has been within a few years much improved. But many of the streets are very narrow. The harbour is deep and spacious, and the quay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, is one of the most beautiful in Europe. The commerce is very considerable; about 80,000 casks of butter are annually exported, and during the season more than 3,000 hogs are daily slaughtered. Other exports are beef, pork, corn, and linen. This city employs about 70 vessels in the Newfoundland trade; and packet boats sail regularly to and from Milford Haven. Waterford sends one member to parliament.

Waterland, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in the year 1616. It is represented as a low, uninhabited island, sandy, and full of rocks. Lon. 149. 30. W. Lat. 14. 46. S.

Waterloo, p-v. & cap. Seneca co., in the township of Junius, N. Y., on Seneca river, 14 W. Auburn, W. 358. This flourishing village was made the shire town of the county in 1817. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Waterloo, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 127.

Waterloo, p-t. Ann Arundel co. Md.; W. 26.

Waterloo, p-t. Wayne, co. Indiana; W. 584.

Waterloo, p-t. Laurens, co. S. C.; W. 570.

Waterloo, v. Lauderdale co. Alabama.

Waterloo, t. Neth., in South Brabant; 9 S. by E. Brussels. Pop. 1,879. This place is rendered famous by a tremendous battle fought, on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Allies under the duke of Wellington and prince Blucher. The forces engaged were, until late in the evening nearly equal, the French reckoning 71,000 men, while the troops under Wellington, including 15,000 under Bulow, who came up early in the afternoon, were 73,000. The French were defeated with a loss stated at 40,000 killed, 14,000 prisoners, and 300 pieces of cannon. The loss of the Allies was stated at 29,000 killed. This great battle was most important in its consequences, and terminated the war which grew out of the French revolution, and which had, for more than 20 years, convulsed Europe. The fate of Bonaparte was here sealed, his empire overthrown, and he was afterwards sent a state prisoner to St. Helena. Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne of France, and the power of the hereditary monarchs in Europe established. Since this event Waterloo has been the constant resort of travellers from various countries; many of whom have covered its fields and church with monuments, to commemorate the death of those who fell in the battle.

Waterqueechy, see *Queechy*.

Watersay, one of the Western islands of Scotland, 1 S. South Uist, from which it is separated by a channel called *Chisamul Bay*. This isl-

and is about 3 m. long, and 1 broad. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 56. 54. N.

Watertown, p-t. Middlesex county, Mass., on Charles river; 7 W. by N. Boston, W. 432. Pop. 1,518. It is a pleasant town, and contains a paper mill, and cotton and woollen manufactories. The U. S. have here a very extensive arsenal, situated on a lot of 40 acres of land, near Charles river.—The Indian name of Watertown was *Pigsgusset*.

Watertown, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., on W. side of the Naugatuck, which separates it from Plymouth; 10 S. by E. Litchfield, 26 NNW. New Haven; 29 WSW. Hartford, W. 319. Pop. in 1810, 1,714; in 1820, 1,439. The township is somewhat hilly, has a good soil, generally better adapted to grazing than tillage.

Watertown, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. N. Y., at the mouth of Black river; 12 miles from Sackett's Harbour, 80 NW. Utica, W. 472. Pop. 2,766. It contains a court house, a jail, a paper mill, and other valuable mills. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and a place of deposit for the military stores of New York. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Waterville, p-t. Kennebec co. Me., on W. side of the Kennebec, opposite to Winslow; 18 N. by E. Augusta, 74 NNE. Portland, W. 630. Pop. in 1810, 1,314; in 1820, 1,719. It is a pleasant and flourishing town; the principal village is finely situated at the head of boat navigation, opposite to Teconic Falls, which present a majestic and beautiful cascade. It contains a bank and has a considerable and increasing trade; and is very favourably situated for ship building. The township is much intersected by streams of water which afford many excellent mill seats. It is an excellent agricultural town, and is situated in a fertile tract of country.

Here is a college under the direction of the Baptist denomination, which was first opened in 1818, under the name of Maine Literary and Theological Institution. The first commencement was held in August, 1822. The government and instruction are entrusted to a president, a professor of divinity, a professor of languages, and a tutor. The college buildings consist of 2 handsome brick edifices of 3 stories.

Waterville, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y., on both sides of the Delaware river, not far from its source, chiefly in Stamford, but partly in Harpersfield; 14 miles above Delhi, 50 W. Catskill, 60 W. by S. Albany, W. 381. It is a pleasant village, containing about 40 buildings, an Episcopal church, a woollen manufactory, and other manufacturing establishments, and is a place of considerable business. It stands in an elevated situation, and water from the vicinity flows into the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Mohawk. The country around is uneven, and generally better fitted for grazing than tillage.

Waterville, flourishing village in Sangerfield, N. Y.

Waterville, p-t. Dinwiddie co. Va.; 34 Richmond, W. 156.

Watervleit, p-t. Albany co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, and on S. of the Mohawk; 6 N. Albany, W. 362. Pop. 2,806.

Watervliet, t. Neth., in East Flanders; 12 E. Sluys. Pop. 1,731.

Walford, t. Eng., in Herts, market on Tuesday; 14 NW. London, 21 SW. Hertford. Lon. 0. 24. W. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 3,976.

Wathult, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 47 WNW. Wexio.

Watkins Point, cape on SW. coast of Md., in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. W. Lat. 37. 59. N.

Watkinsville, p-v. Goochland, Va.; W. 156.

Watkinsville, p-t. & cap. Clarke co. Georgia; 7 S. Athens, 90 WNW. Augusta, W. 658. Pop. in 1810, 85. It contains a court house and jail.

Walling's Island, one of the Bahama islands, about 18 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 23. 50. N.

Walling-street, road, or highway, thrown up by the Romans, which extends through England, from Dover to Cardigan, in Wales; many parts of which remain at this time.

Wallington, t. Eng., in Oxfordshire, market on Saturday; 25 SE. Oxford, 46 W. London. Pop. 1,150.

Wato, t. Sweden, on an island in the Baltic, near the coast of Upland; 10 ENE. Nortlege.

Watolma, t. Sweden, Upland; 10 N. Upsal.

Watour, t. Neth., in West Flanders; 11 W. Ypres. Pop. 2,000.

Watrop, t. Hind., Madura; 33 SW. Madura.

Watsch, t. Carniola; 14 E. Laybach.

Watsness, cape on W. coast of the island of Shetland. Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 60. 19. N.

Watson, t. Lewis co. N. Y., formed of a part of Leyden, in 1821.

Watson's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and about 12 miles in circumference. Lat. 9. 36. N.

Wallen, t. Scot., in Caithness; 7 NW. Wick.

Wallen, t. France, in North, on the Aa; 4 N. St. Omer, 13 SSW. Dunkirk. Pop. 550.

Wattenschied, t. Pru. Westphalia, Arensburg; 5 SW. Bockum. Pop. 675.

Watter, r. Ger., which rises in the county of Waldeck, and runs into the Erpe, near Volckmarsen.

Watterputten, t. Hind., Concan; 5 S. Geriah.

Wattinad, t. Carnatic; 20 SSE. Tanjore.

Wat-taupumene, or *St. Peter*, r. N.A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 93. 38. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Wattsborough, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.; W. 233.

Watts' Island, small isl. in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 3. W. Lat. 37. 54. N.

Wattenweiler, see *Watweiler*.

Walton, t. Eng., in Norfolk, market on Wednesday; 21 W. Norwich, 90 NNE. London. Pop. 794.

Wattuskiflet, channel of the Baltic, between the isl. of Aland & the coast of Finland, abounding with small islands.

Watweiler, or *Wattenweiler*, t. France, Upper Rhine; 16 S. Colmar, 18 NNE. Befort. Pop. 1,235. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Watzman, mt. Bav., a summit of the Noric Alps; 9,650 feet high.

Wau, t. Hind., Werrear; 24 N. Radunpour.

Waveney, r. Eng., in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Yare, at its mouth.

Waveren, t. Brabant, on the Dyle; 12 S. Louvain. This town at one time contained 2,000 houses, but is much decayed.

Waverley, hamlet, Eng., in Surrey, near the river Way. Here are the ruins of Waverley abbey.

Waufgong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 20 N. Poonah.

Wavignies, t. France, Oise; 10 N. Clermont.

Waungly, t. Hind., Visiapour; 10 SE. Curren.

Wauessim, t. Hind., in Berar, capital of a small district. Lon. 77. 28. E. Lat. 20. 10. N.

Wavre, t. Neth., in S. Brabant; 12 S. Louvain. Pop. 4,077.

Waway, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Celebes, about 40 m. in circ. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 4. 8. S.

Wawra, t. Africa, Ludamar, surrounded with walls; 60 ESE. Benowm.

Wawul, t. Hind., Guzerat; a few miles SE. Rahdunpore. H. 300.

Waxenburg, t. Austria; 10 W. Freystadt.

Waxholm, t. & fortress, on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic; 16 E. Stockholm. Lat. 18. 16. E. Lat. 59. 21. N. Pop. 1,077. It is situated on a small island, at the entrance of the channel of the Malar lake. Here all homeward bound ships are searched.

Waxway, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Celebes, about 30 m. in circ. Lon. 123. 15. E. Lat. 3. 35. S.

Way, see *Pulo Way*.

Waya, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in Tolo bay. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Wayam, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near SE. coast of the isl. of Waygoo. Lon. 131. 30. E. Lat. 0. 24. S.

Waybari, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 58. 6. W. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Waygat's Straits, see *Henlopen Straits*.

Waygiou, isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 60 m. in length, from E. to W., and 25 in breadth. Lon. 130. 31. to 131. 40. E. Lat. 0. 2. N. to 0. 30. S. It is separated from New Guinea by Dampier's straits. It is very mountainous; covered with very high trees; productions, oranges, cocoa nuts, sugar canes, sago, pimento, &c. The inhabitants are of dark colour, with curled hair; go almost naked; their number computed at 100,000.

Wayborn Hope, creek & point of land, on N. coast of the county of Norfolk, Eng., which takes its name from a village, about 5 m. from Holt.

Wayne, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 20 W. Augusta, W. 632. Pop. 1,051.

Wayne, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 15 E. Bath, W. 312. Pop. 3,607.

Wayne, co. NE. corner of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by the Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, S. by Northampton co., and W. by Luzerne and Susquehanna cos. Pop. 4,127. Chief town, Bethany.

Wayne, t. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniatta; 15 ESE. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,096.

Wayne, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 848.

Wayne, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 382.

Wayne, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 663.

Wayne, co. in the interior part of Ohio. Pop. 11,933. Chief town, Wooster.

Wayne, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 771.

Wayne, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 634.

Wayne, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 654.

Wayne, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,552.

Wayne, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 905.

Wayne, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 459.

Wayne, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 724.

Wayne, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 268.

Wayne, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,696.

Wayne, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,101.

Wayne, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 729.

Wayne, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 950.

Wayne, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 541.

Wayne, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 715.

Wayne, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 676.

Wayne, co. on east side of Indiana. Pop. 12,119. Chief towns, Salisbury and Centreville.

Wayne, co. S. side of Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 5,430, slaves 230. Pop. in 1820, 7,951.

Wayne, p-t. Wayne co. Kentucky; W. 650.

Wayne, co. central part of N.C. Pop. in 1810, 8,863, slaves 2,756. Pop. in 1820, 9,040.

Wayne, p-t. Wayne co. Tennessee; W. 799.

Wayne, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 2,459.

Wayne, co. Michigan Territory. Pop. 2,152.

Wayne, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,114.

Wayne, co. Mississippi. Pop. 3,323.

Wayne, co. Missouri. Pop. 1,443. Chief town, Greenville.

Wayne, co. Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 676, slaves 254. Pop. in 1820, 1,010.

Waynesborough, p-t. bor. & cap. Greene co. Pa.; 22 S. Washington, 51 SSW. Pittsburg, W. 246. Pop. 298.

Waynesborough, p-t. Augusta co. Va.; 12 ESE. Staunton, W. 161. It is a pleasant & thriving town.

Waynesborough, p-t. & cap. Wayne co. N.C., on the Neuse; 50 SE. Raleigh, W. 340.

Waynesborough, p-t. & cap. Burke co. Georgia; 24 ENE. Louisville, 28 SSW. Augusta, about 100 NW. Savannah, W. 619. It is situated on Brier creek, about 14 miles from the Savannah, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Methodists, and about 50 dwelling houses.

Waynesburg, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 136.

Waynesburg, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.; W. 90.

Waynesfield, t. Wood co. Ohio. Pop. 517.

Waynesville, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on west branch of the Susquehanna, 2 m. below Pine creek.

Waynesville, p-t. Warren co. Ohio, on west bank of the Little Miami; 10 NE. Lebanon, 18 S. Dayton, 40 NE. Cincinnati, 70 SW. Columbus, W. 436. It is situated in a fertile district of country, and contains a brick meeting house for Friends, a flour mill, and about 60 houses. A great part of the inhabitants are mechanics, and of the society of Friends.

Wayte, rocky islet in the straits of Macassar, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 18. E. Lat. 0. 40. S.

Wayto, t. on SE. coast of the isle of Timor. Lon. 126. 9. E. Lat. 8. 39. S.

Wayton, lake, N. A., W. of the Rocky mountains. Lon. 117. W. Lat. 48. N.

Weadingstede, t. Holstein; 7 E. Weslingbu-
ren.

Wear, see *Were*.

Wear, (an. *Vedra*,) r. Eng., which rises in

Northumberland, crosses the county of Durham, and runs into the sea, at Sunderland. The valley, called *Weardale*, is a very wild and romantic district, abounding in coal, lead, and iron.

Weare, p-t. Hillsborough co. N.H. ; 15 NNW. Amherst, 55 W. Portsmouth, W. 487. P. 2,781. It is a large and valuable agricultural township, and contains 3 houses of public worship, and a cotton manufactory.

Wearmouth, (*Bishop's*) v. Eng., in Durham, on the Wear, so intimately united with Sunderland, that they may be said to form but one town. Pop. 7,060.

Wearmouth, (*Monk's*), v. & parish, Eng., in Durham, on the Wear, opposite to Bishop's Wearmouth, with which it is connected by a celebrated iron bridge, 1 m. from Sunderland. Pop. 6,504. Ship building is carried on here extensively.

Weary Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, S. of Endeavour river.

Weatherer, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 13. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Weathersfield, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on west bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Claremont ; 9 S. by W. Windsor, W. 468. P. 2,301.

Weathersfield, see *Wethersfield*.

Weathersfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning ; 212 Columbus, W. 320. It contains a forge and furnace, where bar iron & hollow ware are made to considerable extent.

Weathersfield, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 340.

Weaver, r. Eng., Cheshire, which flows into the Mersey, at Frodsham.

Weaume, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Marseilles.

Weaus, or *Weeas*, Indians' dwelling, near the head of the river Wabash.

Weautenans, Indians, N. A. ; about Lon. 87. 20. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

Webhamel, r. Maine, which runs into the Atlantic, in Wells.

Wechmar, t. Ger., in Gotha ; 4 SE. Gotha.

Wechsel, mt. Stiria ; 40 S. Vienna ; 6,686 ft. above the level of the sea.

Wechselburg, t. Saxony, in Schonburg ; 3 S. Rochlitz, 4 NNE. Penig. Pop. 500.

Wechsten, t. Han., Verden ; 12 SE. Verden.

Weckholm, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 22 SW. Upsal.

Wed el Casaab, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 S. Cape Falcon.

Wed Hogela, t. Africa, at the junction of the two branches of the Nile.

Wed el Kibbeer, (an. *Ampsaga*), r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 15 S. Sebba Rous.

Wed el Mailah, i. e. the *Salt River*, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 SSE. Cape Figalo.

Wed el Shaler, r. Africa, which rises about 12 E. from the mountain of Zeckar, in the Sahara, and after a NE. course of about 30 m. changes its name to *Mailah*, and finally loses itself in the Shott.

Wedel, t. Holstein ; 13 NW. Hamburg. Pop. 1,000.

Wedel, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 11 E. Reetz.

Wedenschweil, t. Switz., in Zurich, on SW. coast of lake Zurich ; 9 S. Zurich, 10 NE. Zug.

Wedge Island, small island, N. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 228. 20. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Wednesbury, or *Wedgebury*, t. Eng., in Staffordshire ; 8 NW. Birmingham, 118 NW. London. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 5,372. It is situated in the midst of mines of coal, with manufactures of nails, hammers, axes, &c., and has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Wednesfield, v. Eng., in Staffordshire ; 2 NE. Wolverhampton. Pop. 1,248.

Wednoch, r. Eng., which joins the Wever, near Northwich, in Cheshire.

Wedum, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 18 S. Skara.

Weebotuck, r. branch of the Housatonic. It rises in NE. part of N. Y., and joins the Housatonic, in Connecticut.

Weeda, t. on E. coast of the isle of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 45. E. Lat. 0. 15. N.

Weedel, t. Holstein ; 7 SSW. Pinneburg.

Weels, r. Ger., which rises in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, and joining the Ochte, falls into the Weser, 8 NW. Bremen.

Ween, see *Hwen*.

Weener, t. Han., in East Friesland, on the Ems ; 16 SSE. Emden. Pop. 2,257.

Weerawar, t. Hind., on the borders of the desert of Cutch ; 40 W. Buddakano.

Weerawow, t. Hind., in Moulton, district of Purkur, surrounded with walls. H. 600.

Weerdt, or *Werdt*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the Old Issel ; 40 W. Munster. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 500.

Weerdt, or *Wert*, t. Neth., in Limburg ; 10 W. Ruremond, 13 SW. Venlo. Lon. 5. 43. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 5,344.

Wees, or *Weeze*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves ; 10 S. Cleves. Pop. 1,410.

Weesdale, t. Shetland ; 6 NW. Lerwick.

Weesenstein, or *Wesenstein*, t. Sax. Meissen ; 5 SW. Pirna.

Weesp, t. Neth., in North Holland, on the Vechta ; 8 SE. Amsterdam. Pop. 863.

Weferling, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg ; 25 N. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,240.

Wegersdorf, t. Prussia ; 3 S. Salfeldt.

Wegeleben, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg ; 4 E. Halberstadt, 5 N. Quedlinburg. Pop. 2,033.

Weggis, t. Switz., in Lucerne, on north side of the lake of Lucerne ; 7 E. Lucerne. P. 500.

Wegg's Island, small island in Hudson's bay. Lon. 90. 25. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Wegg's Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 92. 25. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Wegrow, t. Poland ; 47 E. by N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,700.

Wegstadel, t. Bohemia ; 10 SE. Leitmeritz. Pop. 650.

Wehax, *Lill*, and *Stor*, two small islands on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Wehen, t. Nassau ; 5 WSW. Idstein.

Weher, t. Han. ; 20 E. Emden. Pop. 1,900.

Wehlau, see *Welau*.

Wehlen, or *Wehlau*, or *Wehl-Stadt*, t. Sax., in Meissen ; 5 S. Pirna. Pop. 700.

Wehmalais, t. Finland, in Abo ; 20 N. Abo.

Wehnda, or *Wollershausen*, t. Han. Gottingen ; 2 SE. Duderstadt.

Wehr, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, 4 W. Sackingen.

Wehr, t. Baden; 6 N. Sackingen. Pop. 1,737.

Wehrensee, t. Stiria; 6 N. Luttenberg.

Wehrheim, t. Nassau; 18 SSW. Dillenburg.

Weibstadt, t. Baden; 19 E. Spire.

Weichmar, see *Wechmar*.

Weichsel, see *Vistula*.

Weichselberg, t. Saxony, in Schonburg; 14 NNW. Waldenburg.

Weichselburg, or *Weixelburg*, t. Carniola; 9 ESE. Laybach, 28 W. Landtrass. Pop. 4,000. It has considerable trade in wool.

Weichselmunde, fort, built to defend the city of Dantzic, on the Vistula; 4 N. Dantzic.

Weikersberg, t. Austria; 5 W. Efferding.

Weickersheim, t. Wurt., on the Tauber; 23 NNE. Ohringen.

Weida, r. Silesia, which rises on the confines of Poland, and joins the Oder, near Breslau.

Weida, t. Saxe-Weimar, on the Weida; 11 ENE. Neustadt, 34 ESE. Weimar. Pop. 1,300.

Weida, r. Saxony, Vogtland, which joins the Elster, 2 N. Weida.

Weiden, (an. *Benovenna*,) t. Bavaria, Upper Maine, on the Nab; 17 NE. Sulzbach, 42 N. Ratisbon. Pop. 2,152.

Weidenau, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 11 SW. Neisse. Pop. 1,617.

Weidenberg, t. Bav.; 7 ESE. Bayreuth.

Weidenbach, t. Bav.; 5 SSE. Anspach.

Weiderau, t. Sax., Schonburg; 4 NE. Penig.

Weiern, t. Bav.; 23 SSE. Munich.

Weigelsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 2 W. Trautenau.

Weigelsdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 6 S. Reichenbach. Pop. 900.

Weigerstorff, t. Austria; 6 S. Wells.

Weighton, or *Market-Wighton*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 18 SSE. York, 191 N. London. Pop. 1,183.

Weigsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 8 NNE. Krottau.

Weigstotten, t. Austria; 6 NW. Steyr.

Weikendorf, t. Austria; 8 S. Zistersdorf, 16 NE. Vienna. Pop. 1,097.

Weikersdorf, t. Austria; 4 SW. Sonneberg, 22 WNW. Vienna. Pop. 1,640.

Weikartschlag, t. Austria; 8 W. Drosendorf.

Weil, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 16 W. by N. St. Gall.

Weil, t. Wurtemberg, on the Wirm; 10 WSW. Stuttgart, 40 NE. Feyburg. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 1,815. The celebrated mathematician, John Kepler, was born here in 1571.

Weil im Schonbuch, t. Wurt.; 13 W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,814.

Weil, t. Baden; 2 N. Bale. Pop. 1,000.

Weilach, r. Bav., which runs into the Par, near Schrobenhausen.

Weilbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Lahn, 2 S. Weilburg.

Weilburg, t. Nassau, situated on an eminence on the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of stone; 9 W. Wetzlar, 21 N. Mentz. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 1,786. It gives name to a small principality, and has a large and elegant castle for the prince, and a gymnasium, and is the seat of the Protestant consistory.

Weile, or *Wedel*, s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on a bay in the Little Belt; 35 SSW. Aarhus, 38 NE. Ripen.

Weilheim, or *Weilheim*, t. Bav.; 26 SW. Munich, 38 SSE. Augsburg. Pop. 1,856.

Weilheim, t. Wurtemberg, on the Lauter; 20 NE. Ulm, 20 SE. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,789.

Weilko Strzleze, see *Strelitz*.

Weilmunster, t. Nassau; 5 S. Weilburg.

Weilnau, t. Nassau; 13 S. Weilburg.

Weiltingen, t. Wurt., on the Warnitz; 40 SW. Nuremberg, 54 ENE. Stuttgart. Pop. 870.

Weimar, (Saxe,) grand duchy, Ger., lying on the south of the Prussian government of Erfurt, and bordering on Gotha. It is composed of two parts or provinces, Weimar and Eisenach, which are separated from each other.

	Sq. m.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Weimar	977	134,729	Weimar.
Eisenach	449	66,271	Eisenach.
	1,426	201,000	

The province of Weimar comprehends the duchies of Weimar and Jena, with a part of the principality of Altenburg, the chief part of the circle of Neustadt, and the petty districts of Ilmenau, Oldisleben, and Alstadt, which lie scattered in Thuringia. The province of Eisenach lies on the west side of Gotha, and to the east of Hesse Cassel. See *Eisenach*. The surface of the province of Weimar is agreeably diversified; the soil fertile, producing corn sufficient for consumption, and has good pastures, which feed numerous flocks of sheep; but the larger cattle are less attended to. The province of Eisenach is more mountainous and less fertile. The revenue is about £150,000. The government is a limited monarchy; administered by the grand duke, with a parliament on a liberal plan. The religion is Lutheran. The Catholics are computed at 8,000; the Calvinists at 6,000.

Weimar, t. Ger., capital of the above grand duchy, on Ilm; 46 SW. Leipsic, 94 W. Dresden. Lon. 11. 21. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. in 1816, 7,954; including the court and military, 10,000. H. 900. It is situated in a pleasant valley, with a woody mountain to the north, and hills of little elevation to the south and east, while the river winds along the south side of the town. The prospect is agreeable, particularly in summer, when the gardens surrounding the town, appear to encircle it with foliage. The houses are built in plain and somewhat antique style. The grand ducal residence is a large castle, finely situated to the east of the town, with a park extending to the banks of the Ilm, and open to the public. The Belvidere, another residence of the reigning family, is situated on a delightful eminence to the south. The town contains 2 Luth. chh., a work house, a hospital, a gymnasium, a seminary for schoolmasters, an academy for drawing, painting and sculpture, an extensive institution connected with the study of geography and statistics, and a public library of upwards of 100,000 vols. Weimar is a town of literary celebrity, and has long held the same rank in Germany for literature, as Dresden has for the fine arts; and owing to the liberal patronage of the court, a number of the best writers of the last and pre-

sent age, have either been educated or residents here. In the early years of the present century there were residing here more than 20 writers of note, among whom were Schiller, Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and Kotzebue; the last of whom was a native.

Weinberg, t. Austria; 4 SE. Freystadt.

Weinfeld, t. Switz., in Thurgau; 4 SW. Constance, 25 NE. Zurich. Pop. 2,000.

Weingarten, t. Baden; 13 SSE. Spire, 21 SSE. Mannheim. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 2,622.

Weinge, t. Sweden, Halland; 12 SE. Halmstadt.

Weinhausen, t. Han., Luneburg; 6 Zell.

Weinheim, t. Baden, in the Bergstrasse; 8 NE. Mannheim, 9 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 4,039. It has 6 chh., is famous for its wine, and the beauty and fertility of its environs.

Weinitz, or *Viniza*, t. Carniola, on the Kulp; 10 ENE. Grottschee.

Weinsberg, t. Wurt.; 5 NE. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,538. It is situated partly in a valley which is famous for wine.

Weinsteig, t. Austria; 8 N. Korn Neuburg.

Weinzierl, t. Austria; 8 SE. Ips.

Weipershofen, t. Anspach; 5 SE. Creilsheim.

Weipert, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 14 W. Comotau.

Weir, one of the smaller Orkney islands, containing about 65 inhabitants; 2 S. Rousa. It had formerly a church, which is now in ruins.

Weisbron, see *Vesprin*.

Weis See, lake, Carinthia; 10 NW. Velach.

Weisa, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 SW. Wolkenstein.

Weische Oppa, r. Silesia, which runs NE. into the Schwartze Oppa.

Weischenfeld, t. Bavaria; 13 SSW. Bayreuth, 18 ESE. Bamberg. Pop. 687.

Weisen, t. Prussia; 10 WSW. Leibstadt.

Weisenbad, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 3 SSE. Wolkenstein.

Weisenbrun, t. Bavaria; 24 S. Cronach.

Weisenburg, t. Austria; 12 SSW. St. Polten.

Weisenburg, see *Weisseburg*.

Weisenhorn, t. Bav., on the Roth; 11 SE. Ulm, 28 W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,116.

Weisenkirchen, t. Austria; 11 SW. Tulln.

Weisfurt, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles below Beuthen.

Weiskirch, t. Bohemia; 3 SSE. Krottau.

Weiskirchen, or *Hranitz*, t. Moravia, in Pre-rau; 15 ENE. Prerau, 24 ESE. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 3,225.

Weisse, r. Prussia, which runs into the Russ, 20 NW. Tilsit.

Weisseberg, mt. Bohemia, celebrated for the defeat of the elector-palatine, 3 Prague.

Weisselberg, t. Prussia; 5 S. Marienwerder.

Weisselmunda, see *Weichselmunde*.

Weisseburg, see *Carlsburg*.

Weisseburg, or *Korn Weisseburg*, or *Wissemburg*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Rhine, on the Lauter, at the foot of the Vosges; 12 SSW. Landau, 27 N. Strasburg. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 4,097. It was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV.; but strong lines of defence are fixed

from this town to the Rhine, a little to the E. of Lauterburg, on S. side of the Lauter.

Weisseburg, t. Bavaria, called *Weisseburg* near the Nordgau, 28 SSW. Nuremberg, 48 W. Ratisbon. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. 3,300. H. 700. It has 3 Luth. chh., manufactures of jewellery and pins; and a medicinal spring.

Weissen See, lake, Prussia; 12 W. Lick.

Weissen See, lake, Bavaria; 2 SW. Fuessen.

Weissen See, lake, Carinthia; 6 S. Saxenburg.

Weissenau, castle, Wurt.; 2 S. Ravensburg.

Weissenbach, t. Austria; 12 N. Grein.

Weissenbach, t. Austria; 9 W. Freystadt.

Weissenborn, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 SSE. Freyberg.

Weissenburg, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 1,175.

Weissenburg, or *Wospork*, t. Sax. Lusatia; 8 E. Bautzen. Pop. 800.

Weissenburg, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 5 SSW. Zwickau, 48 WSW. Dresden.

Weissenburg, v. Switz., in Berne, celebrated for medicinal baths; 18 S. Berne.

Weissendorf, t. Bavaria; 9 SW. Forcheim.

Weissenfels, t. Carniola; 20 W. Retmansdorf, 28 WNW. Crainburg.

Weissenfels, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseberg, on the Saale; 6 NE. Naumburg, 18 WSW. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 3,500. It gave title to a branch of the house of Saxony, called *Saxe Weissenfels*; and here is a castle named *Augustenburg*.

Weissenhorn, t. & citadel, Bavaria, which gives name to a county belonging to the lords of Fugger; 8 SE. Ulm. Pop. 1,116.

Weissenkirch, t. Bavaria; 3 SSE. Aichstatt.

Weissenpach, t. Austria; 4 NW. Bohmisch Waidhofen.

Weissensee, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 14 N. Erfurt, 17 NW. Weimar. Pop. 1,700.

Weissenstadt, t. Bav. Upper-Maine, on the Egra, where it forms a large pond or lake, abounding in fish; 6 NNW. Wonsiedel, 15 NE. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,000.

Weissenthorn, t. Slavonia; 18 NNW. Verovitza.

Weissenthorn, t. Stiria; 3 ESE. Judenburg.

Weissestein, t. & castle, Bavaria; 10 NNE. Deckendorf, 20 E. Straubing.

Weisslareut, t. Bav. Upper Maine; 4 S. Hof.

Weissmayn, t. Bavaria; 7 W. Culmbach, 20 NE. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000.

Weissnitz, or *Weisseritz*, r. Saxony, which rises in two branches, the Wilde and Rothe, which unite 2 miles E. Tharand, and afterwards run into the Elbe, near Dresden.

Wiestra, t. Austria; 5 E. Steyr.

Weisthorn, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 W. Schlan.

Weistritz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Schweidnitz.

Weistritz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on a river of the same name; 2 S. Schweidnitz. Gold is found in the environs. Pop. 365.

Weiswasser, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 6 NW. Jung Buntzlau. Pop. 1,030.

Weiswasser, t. Aust. Silesia, Troppau; 4 SW. Patschkau. Pop. 1,023. It has a seminary and a Piarist gymnasium.

Weiszbach, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 NNW. Wolkenstein.

Weitenfels, t. Carinthia ; 2 WSW. Gurck.
Weitenhagen, t. Pru. Pomerania ; 2 SSW. Griefswalde.
Weitenstein, t. Stiria ; 8 SE. Windisch Gratz. Pop. 381.
Weitra, or *Weitrach*, t. Austria ; 36 NW. Crems, 68 WNW. Vienna. Pop. 1,500.
Weitrafeld, t. Aust. ; 49 NNW. Vienna. H. 163.
Weitteneg, t. Austria, on the Danube ; 18 m. above Crems.
Weitz, t. Stiria ; 11 NE. Gratz. Pop. 971.
Weitzberg, mt. Stiria ; 10 NE. Gratz.
Weixelberg, see *Weischelberg*.
Weixen, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Grein.
Weizlpach, t. Austria ; 12 WSW. St. Polten.
Weklsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 7 NW. Branau.
Welach, see *Velach*.
Welang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 30. E. Lat. 1. 25. S.
Wela, t. Prussia, in Konigsberg, at the junction of the Alle and Pregel, with a bridge over the latter ; 28 ESE. Konigsberg. Lon. 21. 23. E. Lat. 54. 36. N. Pop. 2,697. It is chiefly remarkable in history for the treaty concluded here with Poland, on the 19th of Sept. 1657, when the elector, Frederick William, was invested with the sovereignty of ducal Prussia.
Welby, p-v. Prince George co. Md. ; W. 8.
Welch Mountain, mt. Lancaster co. Pa.
Welchpool, see *Welshpool*.
Welcheim, t. Bav. ; 7 NW. Neuburg. Pop. 500.
Welcome Bay, bay on W. coast of Java. Lon. 105. 30. E. Lat. 6. 35. S.
Weld, t. Oxford co. Maine, about 40 N. by E. Paris. Pop. 489.
Weldon, (*Great*,) t. Eng., in Northamptonshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 28 NE. Northampton, 84 N. London. Pop. 373.
Weledia, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 5 N. Siut.
Welford, parish, Eng., in Northamptonshire ; 15 NW. Northampton. Pop. 1,024.
Welhartitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz ; 8 NW. Schuttenhofen.
Welin, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 12 NE. Chrudim.
Welitzen, t. Prussia ; 5 SSE. Marggrabown.
Welki, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim ; 7 NE. Prague.
Well, t. Hind., Visiapour ; 12 ESE. Raibaug.
Well, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 20. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.
Welland, r. Eng., which passes by Stamford, Market Deeping, Spalding, &c., and empties itself into the German sea, in what is called *The Wash*, between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.
Welland, r. Canada, which runs into the Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario.
Welles, see *Wells*.
Welleschin, t. Bohemia, Bechin ; 10 S. Budweiss.
Wellesmitza, t. Servia, on the Danube ; 10 SE. Orsova.
Wellfleet, p-t. & s-p. Barnstable co. Mass., on a bay of the same name ; 31 ENE. Barnstable, 97 SE. Boston, W. 527. Pop. 1,472.
Wellin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 16 SW. Biczow.

Wellingborough, t. Eng., Northamptonshire ; 11 NE. Northampton, 68 N. London. Pop. 3,999. It is said to take its name from a number of wells or springs, some of which are medicinal. In the year 1738, 800 houses were destroyed by fire, since which time it has been neatly rebuilt, principally with stone ; its chief trade is in corn, with a manufacture of lace. Market on Wednesday.

Wellington, t. Bristol co. Mass., on W. side of Taunton river ; 2 N. Dighton, 3 S. Taunton, 35 S. Boston. Pop. 954. It was taken from Dighton, in 1814, and contains a paper mill, and 1 woollen and 3 cotton manufactories.

Wellington, p-t. Medina co. Ohio ; W. 385.

Wellington, t. Eng., in Salop ; 11 E. Shrewsbury, 143 NW. London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 52. 44. N. Pop. 8,213. The inhabitants are mostly employed in working coals and lime, and in iron mines. Market on Thursday.

Wellington, t. Eng., in Somerset, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable manufacture of serges, druggets, &c. ; 7 SW. Taunton, 147 WSW. London. Pop. 3,874.

Welloe, (*The*,) rock, in the English channel, near the coast of Cornwall ; 9 SE. Penzance. Lon. 5. 14. W. Lat. 5. N.

Wells, p-t. York, co. Maine ; 12 NNE. York, 30 SW. Portland, W. 522. Pop. 2,660. It is situated on a part of the sea called *Wells bay*, between York and Kennebunk.

Wells, t. Rutland co. Vt. ; 50 N. Bennington. Pop. 986.

Wells, p-v. Beaufort district, S. C. ; W. 634.

Wells, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. ; 40 N. Johnstown. Pop. 331.

Wells, r. Vermont, which rises in Groton, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Newbury.

Wells Falls, cataract in the river Delaware ; 13 NW. Trenton.

Wells, city, Eng., in Somersetshire ; 19 SW. Bath, 121 W. London. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 51. 11. N. Pop. 5,156. Bp. see, united with Bath. It is situated at the foot of the Mendip hills, in a diversified and picturesque country, having fertile and extensive meadows to the south, east, and west. It is a small, compact, generally well built, and contains one of the most magnificent cathedrals in England ; 381 feet long, 131 broad, with a quadrangular tower 178 feet high. It receives its name from a remarkable spring, called *St. Andrew's Well*, vulgarly *Bottomless Well*. Its ancient appellations were *Tethiscine*, *Tudington*, *Tidington*, *Theodorodunum*, *Welwe*, *Wielea*, and *Fonticuli*, most of them alluding to its fountain. The summer assizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton, and Bridgewater. It sends two members to parliament. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday.

Wells, s-p. Eng., in Norfolk, on a small river not far from the German sea ; 30 NE. Lynn, 121 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 52. E. Lat. 52. 57. N. Pop. 2,683. The chief trade, besides fishing, is in pottery, corn, and malt.

Wellsborough, p-t. & cap. Tioga co. Pa. ; 45 N. by W. Williamsport, W. 245.

Wellsburg, formerly *Charlestown*, p-t. Brooke co. Va., on E. side of the Ohio ; 6 miles below Steubenville, and 6 above Wheeling, 24 WNW.

Washington in Pa., 380 NW. Richmond, W. 286. It contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, a printing office, an extensive pottery, and about 200 buildings.

Wells' Passage, inlet on W. coast of N. A., branching off from Broughton's Archipelago.

Welmich, or *Welmenach*, t. Nassau, on the Rhine; 1 mile from St. Goar.

Welmina, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 W. Leitmeritz.

Welovar, t. Croatia; 16 SE. Creutz.

Welp, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 3 SE. Toplitz.

Wels, t. Austria, on the river Traun; 11 SSW. Linz, 96 W. Vienna. Lon. 14. E. Lat. 48. 10. N. Pop. 3,738. This is supposed to have been an ancient town of the Norici, and by the Romans called *Ovilara*, or *Ovilabis*.

Welsbach, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, near Thomasbruck.

Welschbirken, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 6 NNW. Prachatitz. Pop. 900.

Welse, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, near Vierraden.

Welshfield, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

Welshpool, t. N. Wales, in Montgomeryshire, situated near the Severn, with a weekly market on Monday; 18 WSW. Shrewsbury, 169 WNW. London. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 52. 34. N. Pop. 3,460. It has a good town hall, where the assizes for the county are held. Great quantities of flannel, made in the neighbourhood, are sent from hence to Shrewsbury. The Severn begins to be navigable about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the town, and the Montgomeryshire canal passes through Welshpool.

Welstein, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in circle of the Rhine; 7 ESE. Creutznach. Pop. 1,175.

Welltenburg, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 11 SW. Ratisbon, 20 ENE. Ingoldstadt.

Welwarn, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 8 NE. Schlan, 13 N. Prague. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Welwin, parish, Eng., in Herts; 25 S. Bedford, 25 N. London. Pop. 1,130. In this place Dr. Young, who was the rector, wrote his celebrated *Night Thoughts*. Here is a chalybeate spring.

Welzheim, or *Welzen*, t. Wurt., on the Lein; 5 SE. Schorndorf, 20 E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,281.

Wem, t. Eng., in Salop, with a market on Thursday, near the source of the Roden; 11 N. Shrewsbury, 164 NW. London. Pop. 1,395. It is very ancient, and by some supposed to be the *Rutunium*, named in the Itinerary.

Wemding, t. Bavaria; 10 E. Nordlingen, 31 W. Ingoldstadt. Pop. 2,086.

Wemberg, t. Bavaria; 6 SW. Leuchtenberg.

Wemdalen, t. Sweden, in Harjeadalen; 107 WNW. Sundswall.

Wemistitz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 4 SW. Krumau.

Wemmerby, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 50 N. Calmar.

Wemo, t. Finland, in Abo; 22 NW. Abo.

Wemyss, (*Easter*), t. Scot., in Fifeshire, on the coast, but without a safe harbour; 5 NE. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 640. Here are the ruins of a castle, usually called *Macduff's Castle*.

Wemyss, s-p. Scot., in Fifeshire, on N. side of the Frith of Forth; 4 NE. Kirkcaldy. Lon. 3. 4.

W. Lat. 56. 9. N. Pop. 622; of the parish 3,761. It has a good harbour and several vessels belonging to it, chiefly occupied in the carrying trade. Coals and salt are the chief exports.

Wenbach, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles above Druzenheim.

Wendell, t. Sweden, Upland; 15 N. Upsal.

Wendel, see *Aalburg*.

Wendelen, t. Sweden, in Harjeadalen; 18 SE. Langaschants.

Wendell, formerly *Saville*, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 22 NE. Charlestown, 38 WNW. Concord. Pop. 603.

Wendell, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 13 E. Greenfield, 80 W. Boston. Pop. 958.

Wendelstein, t. Bavaria; 8 S. Nuremberg, 26 E. Anspach.—Native, John Cochlæus.

Wenden, district, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, lying contiguous to Brandenburg and Pomerania. It takes its name from the Wends or Vandals, who are still found here in considerable numbers.

Wenden, t. Prussia; 6 N. Rastenburg.

Wendling, t. Austria; 3 W. Tauffkirchen.

Wendlingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the river Lauter, near the Neckar; 12 SE. Stuttgart, 28 NW. Ulm. Lat. 48. 38. N. Pop. 787.

Wendover, t. Eng., in Bucks, with a weekly market on Thursday; 6 SE. Aylesbury, 35 NW. London. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,481. It sends two members to parliament.

Wenford, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 25 NW. Umea.

Weng, t. Stiria; 10 NNE. Rottenmann.

Wengia, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland; 32 ENE. Gottenburg.

Wenham, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 6 N. Salem, 21 NE. Boston, W. 457. Pop. 572.

Wenhofsdorf, t. Austria; 5 NW. Schwanastatt.

Wenjan, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 44 WNW. Fahlun.

Wenigzell, t. Stiria; 11 WSW. Fridberg.

Wenings, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Isenburg; 4 NW. Birstein, 24 ENE. Frankfort on the Maine.

Wenlock, t. Essex co. Vt.; 65 NE. Montpelier.

Wenlock, or *Much*, or *Great Wenlock*, t. Eng., in Salop, with a weekly market on Monday; 12 SE. Shrewsbury, 147 NW. London. Pop. 2,079. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Wenlock, (*Little*), t. Eng., in Salop; 8 N. Much Wenlock. Pop. 941.

Wenman, one of the Gallipago islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 91. 44. W. Lat. 1. 23. N.

Wenne, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Roer, 3 miles below Eversberg.

Wennel, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Conway, near Llanrwst.

Wenner, or *Wener Lake*, lake, Sweden, in West Gothland, bordered by West Gothland, Dalecarlia, and Warmeland; 80 miles long, and from 20 to 50 wide. This lake is stored with great plenty of fish. 24 rivers empty themselves into the Wenner lake, yet none flows out of it but the large river, called *Gotha Elf*, by which outlet it discharges itself into the sea. There are several islands in this lake. It is of great advantage for the transport of iron and other heavy articles. The *Gotha-Elf* forms a communication between it and Gottenburg.

Wennersborg, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, at SW. extremity of Wenner lake, near the efflux of the Gotha-Elf; 15 E. Uddevalla, 45 N. Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 9. E. Lat. 58. 26. N. Pop. 1,870. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Warmeland to Gottenburg.

Wenoaette, see *Otakootaia*.

Wensbeck, r. Eng., which rises in Northumberland, passes by Morpeth, and runs into the German sea, Lat. 55. 13. N.

Wenterswyk, or *Winterswyk*, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 25 WSW. Zutphen. Pop. 5,669.

Wentschen, r. Pru., which forms a communication between Lake Spirding & Lake Wentschen.

Wentschen, lake, Pru.; 20 SE. Bartenstein.

Wensyssel, t. N. Jutland; 18 NW. Aalborg.

Went, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Don.

Wentsum, r. Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, below Norwich.

Wentworth, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 15 NW. Plymouth, 58 NNW. Concord, W. 538. P. 807.

Wentworth Mountains, range in N. H., extending from Bethlehem on the Connecticut to the White Mountains. Height about 3,000 feet.

Wentworth, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 NW. Rotherham. Pop. 978.

Weobley, t. Eng., in Herefordshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 12 NW. Hereford, 141 WNW. London. Pop. 826. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Weray, r. Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, 7 S. Aberystwith.

Werbach, t. Baden; 8 SE. Wertheim. P. 1,000.

Werben, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Havel and the Elbe; 33 NNW. Brandenburg, 53 WNW. Berlin. Pop. 1,397.

Werben, t. Pru. Pomerania; 9 SSW. Stargard. Pop. 506.

Werbung, t. Hesse-Cassel; 12 SSE. Fulda.

Werbka, t. Russian Poland, in Podolia; 36 S. Braclaw.

Werd, t. Carinthia, on a lake to which it gives name; 8 W. Clagenfurt.

Werda, t. Saxony, Vogtland; 6 NE. Oelsnitz.

Werdau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 6 W. Zwickau, Pop. 3,000.

Werdena, t. Prussia; 18 NNW. Tilsit.

Werden, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on the Roer; 11 NE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 55. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 3,700.

Werdenberg, t. Switz., in St. Gall, on the Rhine; 11 SSE. Appenzell, 25 ENE. Glarus. Pop. 4,000.

Werdenfels, t. Bavaria, 20 S. Weilhaim.

Werder, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on an island formed by the Havel; 4 W. Potsdam. Pop. 1,434.

Werder, district, Pomerania, between the two branches of the Vistula, about 20 m. long, and 12 in its mean breadth.

Werding, t. Austria; 4 NNW. Schwannastadt.

Werdohl, t. Pru. Westphalia, on the Lenn; 20 SSE. Dortmund, 38 NE. Cologne.

Werdt, or *Wert*, see *Weert*.

Were, see *Wear*.

Were, r. Eng., which rises near Warminster in Wiltshire, and runs into the Avon, near Trowbridge.

Weremouth, see *Bishop Wearmouth*.

Weren, r. Bav., which runs into the Maine, 6 miles below Carolstadt.

Werffen, t. & fortress, Aust. Salzburg, on the Salza, with a castle; 14 SSW. Hallein, 15 NW. Radstadt. Pop. 1,200.

Wergela, or *Guerghela*, t. Biledulgerid; 300 S. Algiers. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 31. 45. N.

Werinama, t. on S. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 130. 18. E. Lat. 3. 15. S.

Wering, or *Woringen*, t. Pru. Cologne; 2 S. Zons, 12 NNW. Cologne. Pop. 1,400.

Werk, see *Wark*.

Werl, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 13 WSW. Lippstadt, 52 NE. Cologne. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 2,648. It has salt works.

Werm, or *Worm*, r. Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Wassemburg.

Wermsdorf, t. Sax., Leipsic; 23 S. Leipsic.

Wermsdorf, t. Bavaria; 4 N. Aichstatt.

Wernberg, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Pfreimbt. P. 349.

Wernburg, t. Weimar; 3 NE. Rahnitz.

Werne, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 19 S. Munster. Pop. 1,384.

Werneck, t. Bavaria, on the Weren; 5 SW. Schweinfurt, 17 N. Wurzburg.

Wernersdorf, t. Pomerelia, on the Nogat; 7 SW. Marienburg.

Werneuchen, t. Brandenburg; 16 NE. Berlin.

Wernfels, t. Bavaria; 20 N. Aichstatt.

Wernigerode, co. Pru., in Upper Saxony, lying W. of the Harz Forest; about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. One part is mountainous, and the other level. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Sq. m. 97. Pop. 13,028.

Wernigerode, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, capital of the above county, and residence of the prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, on a small river, and consisting of three parts; 12 SW. Halberstadt, 27 SSE. Wolfenbittel. Lon. 10. 47. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 5,087. H. 871. It has considerable trade in corn and spirituous liquors and manufactures of woollens. The prince's castle, adjoining the town, contains a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes.

Wernitz, r. Ger., which rises about 5 S. Rotenburg, passes by Dinkelsbuhl, Wassertrudingen, Oettingen, &c. and runs into the Danube, near Donauwert.

Wernsdorf, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 3. NW. Kadan.

Wernsdorf, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 23 E. Leipsic. Pop. 962.

Wernstadt, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 W. Leypa. Pop. 1,370.

Wero, isl. near the coast of Norway. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 67. 43. N.

Werpe, r. Ger., which joins the Sieg, near its source.

Werra, r. Ger., which rises in the forest of Thuringia, passes by Eisfeld, Hildburghausen, Meinungen, Saltzungen, Vack, Bercka, Gerstungen, Crutzberg, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, &c. and joining the Fulda at Munden, forms the Weser.

Werrear, district, Hind., Guzerat, on the Ruun, abounding in rich pasture.

Wersala, small isl. near the coast of Finland, at the entrance into the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 31. 6. E. Lat. 60. 46. N.

Werstadt, or *Worstadt*, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Rhine province, district of Alzey. Pop. 1,199.

Wert, see *Weert*.

Wertach, (an. *Vindo*,) r. Bavaria, which runs into the Lech, a little below Augsburg.

Werter See, lake, Carinthia; 2 W. Clagenfurt.

Wertheimstein, t. Switz.; 6 W. Lucerne.

Werth, t. Bav.; 12 E. Ratisbon.

Wertha, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Lech, near Augsburg.

Wertheim, t. Baden, capital of the circle of the Maine-and-Tauber, and of a district and county of the same name, at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber; 20 W. Wurzburg, 42 ENE. Mannheim. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. Pop. 3,203. H. 520. The inhabitants are employed in weaving and tanning, and trade also in wine and tobacco. The old castle, the former residence of the counts of Wertheim, is now decayed, but the counts and princes have 2 modern buildings for their residence. Pop. of the county, 11,854. Sq. m. 106.

Werther, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 5 NNW. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,207.

Wertingen, t. Bavaria; 14 NNW. Augsburg, 30 NE. Ulm. Pop. 1,351.

Wervick, *Warwick*, or *Verwick*, t. Neth., W. Flanders, on the Lys; 3 SW. Menin. Pop. 4,216.

Weschnitz, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, opposite to Worms.

Weschoulouen, t. Prussia; 12 W. Margrabowa.

Wese, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Oort, a little above Chiny.

Wesel, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, on the Rhine; 15 NW. Gueldres, 17 ESE. Cleves. Lon. 6. 37. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 6,144. It is strongly fortified with a citadel, was once Hanseatic, and has considerable manufactures, particularly of spirituous liquors.

Wesel, or *Ober Wesel*, t. Pru. Coblenz; 20 S. Coblenz, 46 ENE. Treves. Pop. 1,943.

Wesel Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 113. 42. E. Lat. 8. 21. S.

Wesen, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 7 S. Utznach.

Wesen, t. Neth., Guelderland; 4 S. Hattem.

Wesenberg, t. Mecklenburg Strelitz; 42 N. Spandau. Pop. 970.

Weisenstein, t. Saxony; 8 SSE. Dresden.

Wesep, t. Neth., on the Vecht; well fortified towards the east; 4 SE. Amsterdam.

Weser, (an. *Visurgis*,) r. Ger., formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, at Munden, passes by Hameln, Rinteln, Minden, Nienburg, Hoya, Bremen, &c., and runs into the German sea, about Lon. 8. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. Ships go up as far as Vegesack, and boats throughout its whole course.

Wesley, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 392.

Weslingbuhren, t. Holstein, near the North sea; 30 SW. Sleswick, 53 NW. Hamburg. H. 150.

Wesowka, t. Volhynia; 60 NNE. Zytomiers.

Wesely, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 5 NNE. Strasnitz. Pop. 2,390.

Wesely, t. Bohemia, in Budweis; 5 S. Sobieslaw. Pop. 990.

Wesely, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 36 NW. Brunn. Pop. 655.

Wessem, or *Wessum*, t. Neth., in Limburg; 4 SSW. Ruremond. Pop. 1,038.

Wessen, t. Austria; 9 NW. Efferding.

Wesserrunsel, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebec, in Canaan.

Wessnitz, see *Weissenitz*.

West, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,244.

West Bay, bay of the South Pacific ocean, in Cook's straits, between the two islands of New Zealand.

West Bay, bay of the English channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon, of vast extent. It begins W. of Portland, & ends at Berry point, near Torbay, according to some; according to others, from Portland to Lyme, or Exmouth.

West Bay, bay at the west extremity of lake Superior. Lon. 91. 45. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

West Bay, bay on NW. coast of Virgin Gorda, in the West Indies. Lon. 62. 48. W. Lat. 18. 23. N.

West Brook, p-v. Bladen co. N. C.; W. 403.

West Cappel, t. Neth., in the isl. of Walcheren; 6 NW. Middleburg.

West Castle, p-v. Caswell co. N. C.; W. 316.

West Chester, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.; 6 miles from Middle Haddam, W. 336.

West Chester, co. SE. corner of N.Y., bounded N. by Putnam co., E. by Connecticut, SE. and S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York island and the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 30,272; in 1820, 32,638. Chief towns, Bedford & White Plains.

West Chester, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y., on East river; 12 NE. New York, W. 142. Pop. 2,162. It is watered by the West Chester creek and Bronx creek, & has manufactures of paper, snuff, paint, &c. Marble is found here.

West Chester, bor. & cap. Chester co, Pa.; 23 W. Philadelphia, 40 E. Lancaster, W. 142. Pop. 559. It is surrounded by a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains a court house, a register's office, a jail, a market house, an academy, a public library, a bank, a printing office, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Catholics. The houses are mostly of brick and stone.

West Chester, see *Chester*.

West Gothland, or *Westrogothia*, see *Gothland*.

West Farms, p-v. in West Chester, N. Y.; W. 239.

West Harbour, bay on S. coast of Jamaica, formed by a peninsula, called *Portland Ridge*. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 17. 48. N.

West Haven, see *Westhaven*.

West Haven, see *New Haven*.

West Indies, see *Indies*, (*West*.)

West Island, one of the smaller Philippine islands near S. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 12. E. Lat. 12. 18. N.

West Island, small isl. at E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 20. E. Lat. 5. 27. S.

West Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 119. 2. E. Lat. 8. 49. S.

West Key, or *Thompson's Island*, isl. on the border of Florida stream, SW. of the southern point of Florida; 75 N. by W. Havannah, 85 NW. Matanzas. It is 7 miles long, and 2 broad; healthy; having some fertile lands, & valuable salt ponds. It is a good harbour, called *Rogers' Port*.

West Kirk, t. island of Westra, in a bay on S. coast. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 59. 8. N.

West Naughton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 3,059.

West Point, p-v. & military post, in Cornwall, Orange co. N. Y., on W. bank of the Hudson, at its passage through the Highlands; 7 S. Newburgh, 58 N. New York, 102 S. Albany, W. 285. Lat. 41.23.N. Here is a military academy, established in 1802, under the direction of the government of the U. S. It consists of the corps of engineers, of 1 professor and assistant professor of natural & experimental philosophy, 1 professor and assistant professor of mathematics, 1 professor and assistant professor of the art of engineering in all its branches, a chaplain and professor of ethics, a teacher of drawing, a surgeon, and a sword master. The cadets are limited to 250 in number. They may be attached, at the discretion of the president of the United States, as students to the military academy, & become subject to its regulations. They are arranged into companies of non-commissioned officers & privates, for the purposes of military instruction; there are 4 musicians to each company; and the corps is trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer, and officer; is encamped at least 3 months of each year, & instructed in all the duties incident to a regular camp. Candidates for cadets must not be under 14, nor above 21 years of age; and each cadet, previously to his appointment by the president, must be versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and must sign articles, with the consent of his parent or guardian, thereby engaging to serve 5 years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of a cadet is 16 dollars per month and two rations per day. When any cadet has received a regular degree from the academic staff, after going through all the classes, he is considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform; and if there is not, at the time, a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it, at the discretion of the president, by brevet of the lowest rank, until a vacancy shall happen.

West Point, p-t. Hardin co. Ken.; 72 Frankfort, W. 637.

West Point, cape on the W. extremity of Anticosti. Lon. 64. 30. W. Lat. 49. 50. N.

West River, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.; W. 363.

West River, p-v. Ann Arundel co. Md.; W. 50.

West River, r. Vt., which rises in Weston, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Brattleborough.

West River, r. Maine, which runs into Machias bay, Lon. 67. 19. W. Lat. 44. 45. N.

West River Mountain, mt. N. H., in Chesterfield and Hinsdale, near the Connecticut, opposite to the mouth of West river. It has discovered volcanic appearances. Considerable search has been made in this mountain for valuable ores, but without success.

West Town, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.; W. 276.

West Union, p-t. & cap. Adams co. Ohio; 52 SW. Chillicothe, W. 475. Pop. 406. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing office.

Westborough, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 11 E. Worcester, 34 WSW. Boston, W. 404. P. 1,326.

Westbrook, (formerly *Stroudwater*), t. Cumber-

and co. Maine, 3 W. Portland. Pop. 2,502. It is watered by the Presumpscut, and has valuable mills.

Westbromwich, v. & parish, Eng., in Staffordshire, near Wenesbury. Pop. 7,485.

Westbury, t. Eng., in Wiltshire; 26 WNW. Salisbury, 101 W. London. Pop. 1,790. It sends 2 members to parliament. Here is a manufacture of broad cloth, and a market on Friday.

Westbury, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 2 NW. Bristol. In this parish is a large chasm, called *Pen-park-Hole*, 70 feet long, 53 wide, and 200 deep, supposed to have been a mine either of lead or coal.

Westbury, t. Lower Canada, on the river St. Francis.

Westenberg, t. Bavaria; 6 NE. Anspach.

Westensee, lake, Holstein; 8 E. Rendsburg.

Westensee, t. Holstein, on the side of the lake of the same name; 8 SE. Rendsburg.

Westeras, or *Westerahs*, t. Sweden, capital of Westmanland, and of a province of the same name; 36 WSW. Upsal, 48 WNW. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 31. E. Lat. 59. 36. N. Pop. 2,907. It is situated on the north coast of the Malar lake, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the governor of the province. The streets are wide, but irregular, and the houses well built. In this town is a castle, and a weighing house for metals, from whence a vast quantity of iron, copper, and brass is exported every year to Stockholm.—Pop. of the province 84,803. Sq. m. 2,781.

Westerburg, t. Ger. Nassau, which gives name to a lordship, on the Westerwald; 16 WNW. Weilburg, 34 N. Mentz. Pop. 1,300.

Westerham, or *Westram*, t. Eng., in Kent; 20 WSW. Maidstone, 22 S. London. Pop. 1,437.—Natives, Gen. Wolfe and Dr. B. Hoadley.

Westerhausen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 3 E. Regenstein. Pop. 1,433.

Westerlo, p-v. Albany co. N. Y.; 24 WSW. Albany, W. 370. Pop. 3,458.

Westerloo, t. Neth., Antwerp, on the greater Nethe; 20 WSW. Antwerp. Pop. 1,930.

Westerly, p-t. Washington co. R. I., in SW. corner of the state, bordering on the Atlantic, and separated from Stonington, Ct. by Pawcatuck river; 35 W. by S. Newport, 36 SW. Providence, W. 380. Pop. 1,972. On the Pawcatuck is a flourishing village, containing two banks, an academy, a large woollen manufactory, and about 50 dwelling houses.—The Indian name of Westerly was *Misquamicut*.

Western, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 22 WSW. Worcester, 62 WSW. Boston, W. 390. P. 1,112. It is watered by the Chicapee, and contains a cotton manufactory.

Western, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y.; 10 N. Rome, 116 WNW. Albany, W. 413. Pop. 2,237.

Western Islands, see *Hebrides*, and *Azores*.

Western Port, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.; W. 142.

Western Reef, rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 14. 42. N.

Westernach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Mindel, 2 N. Mindelheim.

Westermo, t. Sweden, Sudermanland; 62 W. Stockholm.

Westerwald, mountainous and woody tract, Ger., comprising the north part of Wetteravia, or Wetterau, extending to the Rhine, and covering a part of the Prussian governments of Coblenz and Cologne. The highest elevations are upwards of 2,000 feet.

Westerwyck, s-p. Sweden, Smaland, situated in a bay of the Baltic; 68 N. Calmar. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 57. 45. N. Pop. 2,853. This bay is called *Sparesund*; and near it is a custom house. *Westerwyck* has a good harbour, a commodious quay, and a cloth manufacture, & carries on a brisk trade in iron, timber, and naval stores.

Westfall, t. Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Scioto, opposite to Circleville; 26 S. Columbus.

Westfield, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 52 N. Montpelier. Pop. 225.

Westfield, r. Mass., which rises in Berkshire co., and runs through Middlefield, Westfield, & West Springfield, where it flows into the Connecticut. Towards its mouth it is called the *Agawam*.

Westfield, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 7 W. Springfield, 93 WSW. Boston, W. 367. Pop. in 1810, 2,130; in 1820, 2,668. This is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town, and has a handsome village, containing a Congregational meeting house, a respectable and flourishing academy, and some manufactures.

Westfield, t. Richmond co. N. Y., on Staten island; 3½ SW. Richmond. Pop. 1,616.

Westfield, p-t. Lewis co. Va.; W. 247.

Westfield, p-t. Chataque co. N. Y.; 358 W. Albany, W. 384.

Westfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; W. 223. Pop. 2,358.

Westfield, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; 37 Columbus, W. 447.

Westfield, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 178.

Westford, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 40 NW. Montpelier, W. 511. Pop. 1,025.

Westford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 7 SSE. Groton, 27 NW. Boston, W. 468. Pop. 1,409. Here is an academy.

Westford, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 8 SE. Cooperstown, W. 380. Pop. 1,526.

Westham, t. Henrico co. Va., on N. bank of the James; 5 WNW. Richmond.

Westhampton, t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 9 W. Northampton, 100 W. Boston. Pop. 896.

Westhampton, p-v. in the township of Southampton, N. Y.; W. 313.

Westhaven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 52 N. Bennington, W. 440. Pop. 684.

Westhofen, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in province of the Rhine; 5 NNW. Worms, 20 NW. Manheim. Pop. 1,468.

Westhofen, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 12 W. Strasburg, 9 SSE. Savern. Pop. 2,092.

Westhofen, t. Pru. Arensberg, at the foot of a mountain, near the Roer; 4 SW. Schwiert. Pop. 781.

Westkapelle, v. Neth., in Zealand, on the isl. of Walcheren; 7 W. Middleburg.

Westkapelle, v. Neth., in West Flanders; 8 N. Bruges. Pop. 1,000.

Westland, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 676.

Westmaes, t. isl. of Beyerland; 12 W. Dort.

Westman, or *Westmonia*, isl. in the North sea,

near the coast of Iceland. Lon. 20. 28. W. Lat. 63. 20. N.

Westman, t. on west coast of the isl. of Stromoe.

Westmannland, or *Westmania*, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by Dalecarlia, E. by Upland, S. by Sundermannland, Nericia, & the Malar lake, & W. by Warmeland; about 110 m. in length, & 80 in breadth, where widest. Pop. 110,000. Sq. m. 5,000. The soil is fertile, & consists mostly of arable lands, with meadows, pastures, and very fine woods in proportion; & it is famous for mines. The iron mines of Westmanland are, next to those of Dannemora, the most productive in Sweden; the quantity of iron exported annually from Westerahs, Arboga, and Kioping, is very large.

Westmeath, co. Ireland, in Leinster. bounded N. by Cavan, NE. & E. by Meath, S. by King's county, W. by Roscommon, and NW. by Longford; about 33 miles from NE. to SW., and 24 broad from NW. to SE. It contains 59 parishes, about 13,700 houses, and 69,000 inhabitants. Three members are returned to parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Athlone.

Westminster, p-t. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut opposite to Walpole, with which it is connected by a bridge; 80 S. Montpelier, W. 445. Pop. 1,974. It is a pleasant and considerable town.

Westminster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 21 NNW. Worcester, 54 WNW. Boston, W. 430, Pop. 1,634.

Westminster, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 30 NW. Baltimore, W. 66. It contains a bank and a printing office.

Westminster, city, Eng., on the left bank of the Thames, so united to London as to appear one city, and forming part of the metropolis. Pop. in 1811, 162,085. H. 17,555. It is the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament, and of the high courts of justice. Some of its public buildings are Carlton palace, the residence of the present king, the palace of St. James, Buckingham-house, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and the houses of the lords and commons. It is said to take its name from the abbey or minster, situated to the west of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times, this noble part of the great metropolis of the kingdom was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy of notice but its minster or abbey, situated in a marshy island, called *Thorney*. It was for many ages, a place entirely distinct from London, and there was a large space between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either side to the Thames and to the fields.—It contains two parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and 7 others within its liberties, viz. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's Danes, Saint Mary-le-Strand, Saint George's, Hanover-square, and St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with the precinct of the Savoy. There are besides many chapels of ease and houses of worship of almost all denominations. The celebrated school of Westminster was re-founded by Elizabeth, in 1590, with a founda-

tion for the classical education of 40 boys, and usually has, in addition to these, 300 or 400 others. The government of both city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs. Two members are returned to parliament. See *London*.

Westminster Hall, isl. in the straits of Magellan, NE. of Cape Pillar. Lon. 76. 16. W. Lat. 52. 34. S.

Westminster Hall, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Westmore, t. Essex co. Vt.; 53 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 18.

Westmoreland, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 9 W. Keene, 65 WSW. Concord, W. 433. Pop. 2,029. It is a considerable agricultural town, and contains 3 meeting houses, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Congregationalists.

Westmoreland, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 10 W. Utica, W. 403. Pop. 2,791.

Westmoreland, co. SW. part of Pa., bounded NE. by Armstrong and Indiana cos., ESE. by Cambria and Somerset cos., S. by Fayette co., and W. by Washington and Alleghany cos. Pop. in 1810, 26,329; in 1820, 30,540. Chief town, Greensburg.

Westmoreland, co. NE. part of Va., bounded N. and NE. by the Potomac, E. by Northumberland co., S. by Richmond co., and the Rappahanock, and W. by King George co.; W. 110. Pop. in 1810, 8,102; slaves 4,080. Pop. in 1820, 6,901. Chief town, Leeds.

Westmoreland, co. Eng., bounded N. & NW. by Cumberland, E. by Yorkshire, and S. and SW. by Lancashire; about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; divided into 4 wards, which contain 11 towns and 32 parishes. The air is cold and humid, but wholesome; the hills are generally barren and moory, chiefly affording pasture for sheep; the valleys are fertile in corn. Four members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and the town of Appleby two each. Sq. m. 844. Pop. 45,922. H. 9,019. 4,613 families employed in agriculture; 2,870 in trade and manufactures.

Westoe, t. Eng., in Durham; 2 S. Shields. Pop. 2,900.

Weston, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 30 WSW. Windsor, W. 457. Pop. 890.

Weston, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 15 W. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 1,041.

Weston, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 9 NNW Fairfield, 24 W. New Haven, W. 296. Pop. 2,767. Here is an academy.

Weston, p-t. Lewis co. Va.; W. 247.

Westphalia, one of the late 9 circles of Ger., bounded N. by the German ocean, E. by Lower Saxony, S. by Lower Rhine, and W. by the Netherlands. The ancient Saxons were divided into Westphalians, Angrians, and Eastphalians. The people inhabiting between the Weser and the Rhine, were called *Westphalians*, and the tract of country inhabited by them, has from thence been called *Westphalia*. This circle included the bishoprics of Paderborn, Munster, Liege, and Osnabruck; the duchy of Verden; the principality of Minden; the abbies of Corvey, Stablo, Werden, Cornelius Munster, Essen, Thorn, and Hervorden;

the duchy of Cleves, with the county of Mark; the duchies of Juliers and Berg, Nassau Siegen, and Nassau Dillenburg; the principalities of East Friesland and Meurs; the counties of Sayn, Wied-Runkel, Schauenburg, Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Lippe, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Hoya, Virnenburg, Diepholz, Spiegelberg, Rietberg, Pyrmont, Grönsfeld, Reckheim; the signiories of Anhalt and Winneburg; the county of Holzapfel; the signiories of Witten, Blankenheim, Geroldstein, Gehmen, Gimborn and Neustadt, Wickerad, Mylendonk, and Riechenstein; the county of Kerpen and Lommersum; the signiory of Schleiden, and the county of Hallermund, to which in the matricula are reckoned moreover to belong the signiories of Dyck, Severn, Kniphausen, Keyl, Mechernich, Eyss, Schlenacken, Wylre Richold, Dreyz, and Schonau, together with the cities of Cologne, Aix-le-Chapelle, and Dortmund. Pop. about 2,500,000. Sq. m. about 27,000. The soil is not generally fertile. This country now belongs chiefly to Prussia, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Netherlands.

Westphalia, late duchy, Ger., bounded E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the other 3 sides by that of Westphalia; but belonging politically to the circle of the Lower Rhine; now forming a part of the Prussian province of Westphalia, and government of Arensburg. Sq. m. about 1,700. Pop. about 140,000; almost all Catholics. The southern part is unfit for tillage, but has good pasturage, and is rich in forests and mines: the central part is more level and fertile.

Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, created in 1807, and overturned in 1813; composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, bounded N. by Mecklenburg and the North sea, E. by Prussia and Saxony. It was divided into 8 departments. The chief towns were Cassel, the capital, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Halberstadt, Göttingen, Lüneburg, Osnaburg, and Marburg. Pop. during a part of the year 1810, 2,700,000; at other times about 2,000,000.

Westphalia, pr. Pru., bounded NW. by Netherlands, N. by Hanover, E. by Hesse Cassel, Lippe, Hanover and Brunswick, S. by Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau, SE. by Hesse Cassel and Waldeck, SW. by the government of Coblenz, and W. by the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg. Sq. m. 7,565. Pop. 1,000,000, partly Catholics, and partly Protestants. It is divided into 3 governments, Munster, Minden, and Arensburg. The surface is various; the governments of Minden and Arensburg being hilly; that of Munster level. The soil is not generally fertile, being stony in the hilly districts, and sandy in the plains. Flax is raised in great quantities; corn hardly sufficient for the consumption. There are extensive salt works; the principal manufactures are hardware and linen. There are mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal.

Westport, p-t. & s-p. Bristol co. Mass., on Buzzard's bay; 24 S. Taunton, 60 S. Boston, W. 446. Pop. 2,633. It is a considerable town, and has some trade.

Westport, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain; 115 N. Albany, W. 471. Pop. 1,095.

Westport, p-t. Henry co. Ken., on the Ohio, 17 miles above Louisville, W. 648. It contained, in 1818, about 50 houses, and is watered by Little Kentucky river, which affords seats for mills.

Westport, s-p. Ireland, Mayo, at the mouth of a small river, whose mouth forms a fine bay within Clew bay; 8 W. Castlebar. Lon. 9. 22. W. Lat. 53. 48. N. It is well built.

Westray, one of the Orkney islands, about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad; 9 NNE. Pomona. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 59. 9. N. Pop. 1,396.

Westriz, r. Stiria, which runs into the Luffnitz, near Furstenfeld.

Westtown, t. Delaware co. Pa.; 4 ESE. West Chester, 19 W. by S. Philadelphia. Pop. 755. Here is a large and respectable Friends' boarding school, containing 150 pupils. The building is of brick, 140 feet by 50, of 3 stories, and is finely situated.

Westville, p-v. in Berkshire, N. Y.; 14 N. Oswego.

Westward Mills, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.; W. 198.

Westzaanen, t. Neth., in North Holland; 8 NW. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,270.

Wessprim, see *Vesprin*.

Weta, or *Windau*, r. Courland, which runs into the Baltic, a little below Windau.

Wetaphato, Indians, N. America, at the head of the Platte. No. 1,800.

Wetarhoo, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 1,422 miles from the Mississippi.

Wetatic, mt. Ashburnham, Mass. The elevation of the summit of this mountain above the level of the sea, was found by barometrical measurement, in 1817, to be 1,900 feet.

Weterfeld, t. Bavaria, on the Regen; 7 W. Cham, 21 NE. Ratisbon.

Wetherby, or *Weatherby*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the Wharf; 13 W. York, 191 N. London. Pop. 1,140. Market on Thursday.

Wethersfield, p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on W. bank of the Connecticut; 4 S. Hartford, W. 341. Pop. 3,825. It contains 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house: it has also a Baptist meeting house, and an academy. In the first parish is a large and handsome village. The surface of the township is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is very fertile. Great quantities of onions are raised here. Its Indian name was *Wessagusset*.

Wethersfeld, see *Weathersfeld*.

Wetmores Island, small isl. on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

Wettenhausen, v. & castle, Bavaria; 18 E. Ulm, 20 W. Augsburg. Pop. 878.

Wetter, t. Hesse-Cassel; 6 NW. Marburg, 34 SW. Cassel. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. 1,135.

Wetter, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 6 SW. Schwerte. Pop. 537.

Wetter, r. Ger., which rises in the county of Solms, and runs into the Nidda, at Assenheim.

Wetter Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 90 miles in circ., of an irregular form. Lon. 126. 40. E. Lat. 7. 24. S.

Wetter Lake, lake, Sweden, in East Gothland, 70 miles long, and from 10 to 16 wide.

This lake has but one outlet by the Motala, though above 40 little streams discharge themselves into it. It lies much higher than the Baltic, and is deep and clear; but very boisterous in winter. It is supposed certainly to prognosticate the approach of stormy weather.

Wetteravia, or *Watterau*, country, Ger., situated between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine. It takes its name from the river Wetter. The northern part is called *Westerwald*.

Wetteren, t. Neth., in West Flanders, on the Scheldt; 7 E. by S. Ghent. Pop. 7,351.

Wetterhorn, (*Storm Peak*), mt. Switz., Berne; 12,000 feet high.

Wettin, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale; 25 NNW. Leipsic, 34 S. Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 2,688. In the neighbourhood are some coal-mines.

Wettingen, t. Switz., on the Limmat; 1 S. Baden.

Wetz, r. Ger. which runs into the Lahn, near Wetzlar.

Wetz, t. Ger., in Solms Braunsfels; 5 S. Wetzlar.

Wetzlar, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Lahn; 32 NNE. Mentz, 45 E. Coblenz. Lon. 8. 33. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 4,275. It is situated on ground so uneven and hilly as to be inaccessible to carriages. It contains a gymnasium and a school of industry, and was formerly the seat of a court of appeals of the empire. Near Wetzlar stands the castle of Carls-mund, or Talschmitt—On the 14th of June, 1796, a battle was fought between the advanced guard of the Austrians and the French, near this city.

Wevelghem, t. Neth., in West Flanders, on the Nederbeeke. Pop. 3,044.

Wevelinghoven, t. Pru. Cologne. Pop. 1,195.

Wever, see *Weaver*.

Wever, r. Eng., in Devonshire, which runs into the Culm, near Bradninch.

Weversham, v. & parish, Eng., in Cheshire; 3 W. Northwich. Pop. 2,020.

Wavery, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, near Builth.

Wewerzi, see *Eichhorn*.

Wexel, mt. Stiria; 4 NW. Fridberg.

Wexford, co. Ireland, in Leinster, bounded N. by Wicklow, E. & S. by the sea, W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW. by Carlow. It is divided into 8 baronies, which contain 142 parishes, and 20,448 houses. The number of inhabitants is computed at more than 132,912.

Wexford, s-p. Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, in a county of the same name; 25 WNW. Waterford, 60 S. Dublin. Lon. 6. 29. W. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 9,000. It has a large and beautiful harbour, in St. George's Channel; but the water is not deep enough to admit large vessels. The name of this town among the ancient Irish was *Carmen*, or *Loch Garmain*. The principal buildings now are a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, and barracks. It is irregular, and the streets are narrow, but there are some handsome buildings. Its greatest ornament is its wooden bridge, thrown over an arm of the sea, 2,100 ft. long. It is the capital of the county, and the place where the assizes are held. It sends 1 member

to parliament. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood.

Wexio, t. Sweden, in Smaland, capital of the province of Wexio, or Cronoberg, situated on the Helga lake; 46 NNW. Carlscrona. Lon. 14. 44. E. Lat. 56. 52. N. Pop. 1,188. Bp. see. It is the residence of a governor and contains a gymnasium with a library. Pop. of the province 89,631. Sq. m. 3,476.

Wey, r. Eng., which runs into the Thames, at Weybridge. This river is made navigable to Guildford and Godalmin, and a canal has lately been made from it to Basingstoke, in Hampshire.

Wey, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, at Weymouth.

Weyber, lake, Bavaria; 3 WNW. Kempten.

Weybridge, t. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek; 40 S. Burlington. Pop. 714.

Weybridge, t. Eng., in Surrey, situated at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames; 9 SW. Kingston, 20 SW. London.

Weyda, see *Weida*.

Weyden, see *Weiden*.

Weydenhayn, t. Sax. Meissen; 7 W. Torgau.

Weyer, t. Austria; 2 NE. Gmunden. H. 140.

Weyer, t. Stiria; 6 S. Pruck.

Weyeren, t. Austria; 6 W. Gmunden.

Weyersheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 6 S. Haguenau, 9 N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,500.

Weyher, t. Austria; 6 W. Waidhofen.

Weyhill, v. Eng., in Hants, celebrated for one of the largest fairs in England, for cattle, sheep, hops, and cheese, held annually from the 9th to the 15th Oct.; 3 W. Andover, 68 WSW. London.

Weyl, or *Wyl*, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 14 SSW. Constance, 14 W. St. Gall.

Weylanoo, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 20 SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Weymouth, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 14 SSE. Boston, W. 449. Pop. 2,404. Its Indian name was *Pauquiaug*.

Weymouth, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 787.

Weymouth Furnace, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 177.

Weymouth, s-p. Eng., in Dorsetshire; 9 S. Dorchester, 129 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 1,747. It is situated at the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from Melcomb Regis, and the communication between the towns is by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admission of vessels. It is a well-frequented port, defended by two castles, and is one of the most fashionable places of resort for sea bathing in the kingdom. It sends two members to parliament. The markets are on Wednesday and Friday.

Weymouth Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, NW. of Cape Weymouth.

Weypert, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 25 NW. Saatz, 60 WNW. Prague. Pop. 2,383.

Weys, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, a little E. of Ips.

Weze, r. Ger., which runs into the Meuse, at Liege.

Whale Bank, fishing bank on the coast of Newfoundland; 60 miles long, and 21 wide; 90 S. Cape Mary. Lon. 53. 50. W. Lat. 45. N.

Whale Cove, bay of the Atlantic, on N. coast of the island of Manan, near the coast of Maine.

Whale Island, small isl. in the North sea. Lon. 134. W. Lat. 69. 14. N.

Whale Islands, small islands in Portsmouth harbour, Eng. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Whale Island, small isl. near NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 21. E. Lat. 4. 10. N.

Whale Fish Island, island in the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the river Essequibo.

Whale Point, SE. cape of an island in the straits of Magellan; 6 SSW. Passage point.

Whale Rock, rock, under water at the entrance of the Bay of Islands, on which the Endeavour struck, in 1769; 4 SE. Point Pocock.

Whale Sound, channel in the straits of Magellan, between an island and the coast of Terra del Fuego.

Wharfjirth Voe, bay on W. coast of the island of Yell. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 60. 58. N.

Whalley, v. & parish, Eng., Lancashire; 4 S. Clitheroe, 4 NE. Blackburn. Pop. of the village 1,004; of the parish 10,864.

Whampoa, s-p. China, on Bankshall island in the river of Canton; 2 miles below the city of Canton. Here large ships anchor, and carry on their communication with Canton by boats.

Whang-ho, see *Hoang-ho*.

Whaplode, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 2 S. Holbeach. Pop. 935.

Whapping's Creek, see *Wapping's Creek*.

Wharf, or *Wherfe*, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ouse, 7 miles below York.

Wharn, or *Wharnside*, mt. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire; 2,475 feet high.

Wharton, p-v. St. Tammany's parish, La.

Wharton, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,276.

Whalley's Mills, p-v. Morgan co., Georgia; W. 711.

Whately, p-t. Franklin county, Mass.; 10 N. Northampton, 99 W. Boston, W. 395. Pop. 1,076.

Wheatthampstead, v. & parish, Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Lea; 4 WSW. Welwyn. P. 1,250.

Wheatly, or *Whately*, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire; 5 Oxford. Pop. 764.

Wheat Plains, p-v. Pike co. Pa.; W. 220.

Wheatfield, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 2,020.

Wheatland, t. Monroe co. N. Y., formed since 1820; 237 W. Albany.

Wheeler, t. Steuben co. N. Y. Pop. 798.

Wheeling, p-t. Ohio co. Va., on the Ohio; at the mouth of the Wheeling; 8 E. St. Clairsville, 28 W. by S. Washington, Pa., 95 miles below Pittsburg, 130 WNW. Cumberland, 370 NW. Richmond, W. 270. It is built on a high bank, principally on one street, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, a church, about 200 houses, and has some trade and manufactures. The Cumberland road, lately opened, reaches the Ohio at this place.

Wheeling, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio, at the town of Wheeling.

Wheeling, or *Indian Wheeling*, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite to the town of Wheeling.

Wheeling, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 406.

Wheeling, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,482.

Wheelock, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 10 NNW. Danville, 40 NE. Montpelier, W. 549. Pop. 906.

Wheelock, r. Eng., in Cheshire, which runs into the Dane.

Wheelright Gut, creek, on NW. coast of the

island of St. Christopher, with a bar before its entrance.

Whelpo Indians, N. A., on Clark's river, above the Lastaw. No. 2,500.

Whennuia, small isl. among those called the Society islands, near Otaha.

Wherwell, parish, Eng., in Hants; 4 S. Andover. Pop. 543.

Whetpain, t. Montgomery co. Pa. P. 1,126.

Whelstone, r. Ohio, which runs S. and joins the Scioto, at Columbus.

Whidah, country, Western Africa, the most important of those comprehended under the general appellation of the slave coast of Guinea; formerly an independent kingdom, which was subverted by the king of Dahomey, in 1727. Its sea shore did not exceed 9 or 10 leagues; its breadth inland not quite so great; but being every where covered with towns and villages, having an exceedingly fertile soil, its population was very considerable. The country is traversed by two rivers, the Jakin and Euphrates, and has been described by Europeans as one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The English, Dutch, and Portuguese established factories at Griwhee, or Whidah; but the residence of the sovereign was at Xabier, or Sabi.

Whidah, t. Africa, in the country of Whidah. Lon. 1. 24. E. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Whidby's Island, isl. in the gulf of Georgia, near W. coast of America; about 36 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. Lon. 237. 40. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Whiddy, isl. on S. coast of Ireland, of a triangular form, about 7 miles in circ., in N. part of Bantry bay; 2 W. Bantry.

Whinebach, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 5. 30. N.

Whitburn, t. Eng., in Durham; 3 N. Sunderland.

Whitby, s-p. Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the mouth of the Esk, on the German sea; 46 NNE. York, 243 N. London. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. in 1811, 7,483; in 1821, 10,275. It is situated on opposite declivities, one facing the east, the other the west, on the banks of the Esk, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts, connected by a draw bridge, so constructed as to admit ships of 500 tons to pass. The streets in general are inconvenient, most of them narrow, and some of them ill paved and steep. The town is very closely and irregularly built, but the houses of the opulent are elegant; there are few public buildings worthy of notice. The harbour is well secured by two piers, built of squared stone, one of them extending nearly 620 yards. Whitby carries on a great trade in coals, and also exports various articles of provision, tallow, &c., and the alum works in the neighbourhood employ a great number of hands. Ship building is carried on here extensively. The immense mountain of alum rock and the works for preparing alum are interesting objects.

Whitby, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario; 30 NE. York.

Whitchurch, t. Eng., in Hants, market on Friday; 25 E. Salisbury, 58 WSW. London. Pop. 818. It sends two members to parliament.

Whitchurch, t. Eng., in Salop, market on Friday; 20 N. Shrewsbury, 161 NW. London. Lat. 53. 1. N. Pop. 2,589; of the parish 5,332.

White, co. West Tennessee; W. 646. Pop. in 1810, 4,028; slaves 283. Pop. in 1820, 8,701.

White, co. Illinois. Pop. 4,828. Chief town, Carmi.

White Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56. 15. W. Lat. 50. 19. N.

White Bay, bay on E. coast of Kerguelen's Land, S. of Point Pringle, so called from some white spots of land or rocks. In the bottom are several smaller bays or coves. Lon. 69. 15. E. Lat. 47. 53. S.

White Bear Lake, lake, N. America, one of the most northerly of those lakes which supply the Mississippi. It is about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 95. 30. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

White Bluff, settlement, Chatham co. Georgia; 10 S. Savannah.

White Cave, cave, Kentucky, a mile from Mammoth cave. It contains many splendid and beautiful petrifications.

White Chimnies, p-v. Caroline co. Va.; W. 93.

White Clay, hundred, Newcastle co. Delaware, S. of White Clay creek. Pop. 1,904.

White Creek, t. Washington co. N. Y., lately formed out of the east part of Cambridge; 36 NE. Albany. Pop. 2,377. Here is an academy.

White Cliff, or *Culver Cliff*, cape of E. coast of the Isle of Wight. North of it is a bay called *White Cliff Bay*. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 50. 39. N.

White Deer, p-v. Lycoming co. Pa.; W. 190.

White Deer, t. Northumberland co. Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,132.

White-earth, r. N. America, which empties into the Missouri, 1,840 m. from the Mississippi.

White Flag Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 2 N. Sandy Point.

White Head, cape, Ireland, on the coast of Antrim, at the entrance into Belfast Lough, a little S. of Black Head.

Whitehills, fishing town, Scot., in Bamffshire, situated in a creek; 2 N. Bamff. Pop. 460.

White Horse Vale, vale, Eng., in Berkshire, so called from the figure of a horse in a galloping posture, cut in the side of a chalky hill, as is supposed in memory of a great victory gained by Alfred over the Danes in the year 871. The villagers in the neighbourhood have a custom from time immemorial, of assembling about midsummer for what they term scouring the horse, when they remove every weed or obstacle that may have obstructed his figure, and retire to spend the evening in various rural sports.

White Horses, cliffs, on S. coast of Jamaica; 20 ESE. Kingston.

White House Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher, N. of Guana point.

White Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of New Zealand, N. of Cape Runaway. Lon. 182. 36. W. Lat. 37. 31. S.

White Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61. 56. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

White Island, or *Burnt Island*, small island in the Arabian gulf, near the coast of Adel. Lon. 64. 55. E. Lat. 11. 8. N.

White Inlet, or *Boca de Ratones*, inlet on E. coast of Florida. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 26. N.

White Keys River, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 30. 35. S.

White Lake, p-v. in Bethel, N. Y.; W. 305.

White Mountains, called by the Indians *Agio-cochook*, range of mountains, N. H.; 18 or 20 m. long and 8 or 10 broad. The base of the mountains is about 25 SE. Lancaster, and Mount Washington, the highest summit, is 70 miles in a right line N. Concord, 82 N. by W. Portsmouth. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 44. 15. N. In the western pass of these mountains there is a remarkable gap, called the *Notch*, which is esteemed one of the grandest natural curiosities in the United States. See *Notch*. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this opening. These mountains have been ascended by different routes. The course, which is usually considered as attended with the least difficulties, is that which commences at the plain of Conway, and follows the course of Ellis river, a northern branch of the Saco, having its origin high in the mountains. The view from the summit is rendered wonderfully grand and picturesque, by the magnitude of the elevation, the extent and variety of the surrounding scenery, and, above all, by the huge and desolate pile of rocks, extending to a great distance in every direction. They are supposed to be the highest mountains in North America to the east of the Mississippi. They are covered with snow 9 or 10 months in the year, and derive their name from their white appearance. They are seen many miles off at sea, and a person, when on their summit, has a distinct view of the Atlantic ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 miles distant in a direct line. The limit of forest trees is at the height of 4,428 feet. The sides are composed of micaceous schistos, and the summit of gneiss.

The elevation of Mount Washington was formerly estimated at 10, or 11,000 feet; but late computations founded on barometrical observation, have much reduced it; one making it 7,108, another 6,634, another 6,234, another 6,225, & another 6,103. The following table exhibits the elevation of the several peaks according to the measurement of capt. A. Partridge.

	Feet above the sea.	Feet above the base.
Mount Washington	6,234	4,464
2d peak	5,328	3,554
3d peak	5,058	3,288
4th peak	4,866	3,096
5th peak	4,711	2,941
6th peak	4,356	2,586
Base of the mountains	1,770	

According to another measurement made by captain Partridge, in 1822, Mount Washington is 6,213 feet above tide water, and 4,821 above Crawford's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Notch; Mount Pleasant 4,713 feet above tide water.—These mountains have been repeatedly ascended within the last 50 years. The interest excited by them has been of late increasing, and to visit them is becoming fashionable. To an admirer of the grandeurs of nature the passage through the Notch, and the views from the summit, afford a rich repast. Though greatly inferior in elevation to the Andes or the Alps, yet they display the grandest mountain scenery, surpassing

every thing of the kind to be seen elsewhere in this country.

White Oak, p-v. Rutherford co. N. C.; W. 524.

White Oak Spring, p-v. Pike co. Indiana; W. 746.

White Plains, p-v. Orange co. Va.; W. 83.

White Plains, p-v. Granville co. N. C.; W. 271.

White Plains, p-v. White co. Ten.; W. 655.

White Plains, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 14 S. Bedford, 30 NE. New-York, W. 256. Pop. 675. Here is a pleasant village which contains a court house and jail. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Bedford.—This place is remarkable for a battle fought here between the Americans and British on the 28th of October, 1776.

White Point, cape on the coast of Cape Breton, near Louisburg.

White Point, cape on S. coast of Jamaica; 20 E. Port Royal.

White Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 51. E. Lat. 8. 15. S.

White Post, p-v. Frederick co. Va.; W. 78.

White River, p-v. Lawrence co. Arkansas territory, W. 1,102.

White River, r. Arkansas territory, which rises among the Pawnee mountains, about Lon. 97. W. Lat. 36. N., and after a very serpentine course of about 1,300 miles, joins the Mississippi 50 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. It is said to be navigable for boats 1,200 miles, and is 150 yards wide at its mouth. Its waters are clear and transparent, formed from springs flowing from the flinty hills that are found, for more than half its course, within a few miles of, and often immediately on, its banks. A great portion of the country, therefore, through which it flows, is rough and sterile, but the immediate margin of the river uniformly presents a strip of the richest alluvial bottom land from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, eminently adapted to purposes of agriculture. The water of White river is so transparent that a pin may be seen 10 or 15 feet below the surface.

White River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 W. Morant bay.

White River, r. Vt., which rises in Kingston, and runs into the Connecticut, at Hartford. Length 50 miles.

White River, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 1,130 miles from the Mississippi.

White River, r. Indiana, which rises about Lon. 85. 5. W. Lat. 40. 45. N., and runs into the Wabash, Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 38. 19. N. Length 200 miles.

White Rock, rocky islet in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Java.

White Run, p-t. Lawrence co. Arkansas territory, W. 1,112.

White Sulphur Springs, p-v. Greenbrier co. Va.; W. 253.

White Woman's River, a main branch of the Muskingum, which it joins at Coshocton.

White Sea, called by the Russians, *Biela More*, a great gulf of the Northern Frozen ocean, penetrating into the Russian territory, 300 or 400 miles; long and narrow; its greatest extent from E. to W. Lon. 32. to 46. E. Lat. 63. 45. to 68. 25. N.

Whiteburn, t. Scot., in Linlithgow, 21 W. Edinburgh, 23 ESE. Glasgow. Pop. 1,000; of the parish, 1,693.

Whiteface, mt. N. H.; N. of Sandwich mountain.

Whiteface, mt. in Jay, N. Y. It commands a very extensive prospect. Montreal, 80 miles distant, may be seen from its summit. Its height is estimated at 2,600 feet.

Whitefield, t. Coos co. N. H.; 9 S. Lancaster. Pop. 282.

Whitefield, or *Balltown*, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 N. Wiscasset, 220 NNE. Boston, W. 623. Pop. 1,429.

Whitehall, formerly *Skenesborough*, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., at S. end of lake Champlain; 29 N. Salem, 24 W. by S. Rutland, 25 S. Ticonderoga, 70 N. Albany, 70 S. Burlington, 140 S. St. Johns, 170 NW. Boston, W. 427. Pop. in 1810, 2,110; in 1820, 2,341. Whitehall village is situated on both sides of Wood creek, at its entrance into the lake, at the head of navigation on the lake, and contains a Presbyterian meeting house, 4 ware houses, 10 stores, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses. It is a place of considerable trade, and is the great thoroughfare between New-York and Montreal. The situation of the village is low, being enclosed on both sides by high hills. A steam boat plies between Whitehall and St. Johns. The Northern or Champlain canal extends from the entrance of Wood creek into lake Champlain at this place, to Fort Edward on the Hudson, a distance of 22 miles; and is thence continued on the west side of the Hudson to Waterford. See *New-York, Canals*.

Whitehall, *North & South*, two townships, t. Lehigh co. Pa.; on the Lehigh; 10 WNW. Bethlehem. Pop. of North Whitehall, 1,807; of White, 1,623.

Whitehall, p-t. Columbia co. Pa.; W. 189.

Whitehall, p-t. Frederick co. Va.; W. 92.

Whitehall, p-t. Abbeville, S. C.; W. 608.

Whitehall, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. Carolina; W. 457.

Whitehaven, s-p. Eng., in Cumberland, situated on a bay of the Irish sea; 40 SW. Carlisle, 303 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. in 1693, 2,272; in 1811, 10,106; in 1821, 16,522. It is built on a regular plan, the streets spacious and clean, crossing each other at right angles; the buildings neat, many of them genteel, covered with blue slate. It has a good artificial harbour, with 6 piers; also 6 yards for ship-building. The coal mines in the vicinity form the principal source of the wealth of this town. About 80,000 waggon loads are supposed to be annually raised from these coleries. In Jan. 1822, there were belonging to this port 181 vessels, carrying 26,220 tons. The trade consists, principally, in the exportation of coals to Ireland, but is also extended to Africa, America, and the West-Indies. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Whitehead, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 40. W. Lat. 44. 43. N.

Whitehorn, or *Withern*, t. & parish, Scot., in Wigtonshire; 12 S. Wigton, 409 N. London. Pop. 1,935. This is a town of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the capital of a British people called *Norvantes*.

Whitehorn, small isl. Scotland, near SE. coast of the county of Wigton. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 54. 46. N.

Whitekirk, t. Scot., in Haddingtonshire; 4 SE. North Berwick.

Whiteland, (*East*,) p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 138. Pop. 818.

Whiteland, (*West*,) t. Chester co. Pa.; P. 773.

Whitemarsh, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; 12 NW. Philadelphia, W. 152. Pop. 1,601. Here are valuable quarries of marble.

Whiten Head, cape on N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 22. W. Lat. 58. 37. N.

Whiteness, t. Shetland; 6 NW. Lerwick.

Whitesand Bay, bay on W. coast of England, in Cornwall, a little N. of the Land's End. Lon. 5. 34. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

Whitesand Bay, bay on W. coast of Wales; 1 NW. St. Davids.

Whites Bay, bay on the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56. 15. W. Lat. 50. 17. N.

White Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Esk, in the county of Forfar.

Whitesborough, p-v. in the township of Whites-town, N. Y.; 4 NW. Utica, 97 W. by N. Albany; W. 596. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing village, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Baptists; and upwards of 100 houses. The courts of Oneida county are held alternately here and at Rome.

Whitestone, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 918 miles from the Mississippi.

Whitestown, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 95 WNW. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 5,219. It contains 3 post villages, Whitesborough, New-Hartford, and Oriskany.

Whitesville, p-t. & cap. Columbus co. N. C.; W. 470.

Whitewater, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,661.

Whitewater, r. which rises in Indiana, and runs into the Great Miami, 4 miles in a direct line above its junction with the Ohio.

Whitewood Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 93. 15. W. Lat. 48. N.

Whiting, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 50 SW. Montpelier, W. 454. Pop. 609.

Whitingham, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 23 ESE. Bennington, W. 423. Pop. 1,397.

Whitley, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,722.

Whitley, co. Kentucky. Pop. 2,340.

Whitleysburg, p-v. Kent co. Del.; W. 112.

Whiton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 40 Concord, W. 474.

Whitstaple, v. & s-p. Eng., in Kent, near the mouth of the Swale; 6 N. Canterbury, 58 E. London. Here is a considerable oyster fishery, which employs upwards of 70 boats.

Whitsun Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 4 miles long, and 3 wide, surrounded by a reef. Lon. 137. 56. W. Lat. 19. 26. S.

Whitsun, or *Whitsunday Island*, or *Pentecost*, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 168. 20. E. Lat. 15. 44. S.

Whitsunday's Passage, strait, between Cumberland island and the coast of New-Holland.

Whitsuntide Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Kodiack, W. of Cape Whitsundy.

Whittle le Wood, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 N. Wigan. Pop. 1,325.

Whittlebury Forest, royal forest, Eng., in Northamptonshire.

Whittlesea, township, Eng., in Cambridge-shire, consisting of two parishes with churches, separated by a canal called *Whittlesea Dyke*; 18 NE. Huntingdon, 77 N. London. Pop. 4,248.

Whitton, t. Eng., Lincolnshire, on the side of the Humber; 15 NNW. Glamford Briggs.

Whittlesea Mere, lake, Eng., Huntingdon, formed by a branch of the Nen, SE. of Peterborough.

Wholdyachuck, lake, N. America, Lon. 109. 30. W. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Why-ea-tea, bay on E. coast of Owhyhee. Lon. 204. 54. E. Lat. 19. 44. N.

Whymea Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Woahoo. Lon. 202. 51. E. Lat. 21. 38. N.

Whymea Road, road on SW. coast of the island of Attowai.

Wia, one of the small Western islands of Scotland, a little S. of Benbecula. Lon. 7. 11. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Wia, one of the small Western islands, near E. coast of Barray. Lon. 7. 22. W. Lat. 56. 58. N.

Wia, small isl. near W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 57. 21. N.

Wiamia, r. Guiana, which flows into the sea between the Surinam and Marawini.

Wiampa, or *Winit*, or *Sinpa*, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, in the district of Agouna.

Wiandots, see *Wyandots*.

Wiapoco, or *Little Wia*, one of the navigable mouths of the Orinoco.

Wiasma, see *Viasma*.

Wibtoft, v. Eng., Leicester; 6 SE. Hinckley.

Wiburg, see *Viborg*.

Wiby, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 18 SW. Orebro.

Wichem, t. Neth., Guelderland; 6 SW. Nime-guen. Pop. 1,700.

Wichra, r. Saxony, which rises 3 N. Walden-burg, and runs into the Pleis, 2 N. Borna.

Wichtrach, t. Switz., Berne; 12 SSE. Berne.

Wichtis, t. Finland; 27 NNW. Helsingfors.

Wick, s-p. Scot., in Caithness-shire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a bay of the Northern ocean; 18 S. John O' Groat's House, 272 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 58. 24. N. Pop. 1,000; of the parish, 5,080. The harbour has been greatly improved at the expense of £12,000; the town has much increased of late, and has a flourishing trade in the fisheries of the neighbourhood.

Wick, r. Scot., which runs into the Northern ocean, at Wick, Caithness.

Wickham, parish, Eng., in Southamptonshire; 3 S. by E. Bishop's Waltham. Pop. 978.

Wickerad, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 3 NE. Erke-lens, 12. N. Juliers. Pop. 1,300.

Wickford, p-v. in North Kingston, R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 10 NW. Newport, 22 S. by W. Providence, W. 411. It is pleasantly situated, has a safe, spacious, and convenient harbour, and contains a bank, an academy, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Baptists, and about 90 dwelling houses. The trade is considerable to the West-Indies and S. America, and in the coasting business.

Wickham, t. Eng., Durham; 4 WSW. New-castle.

Wickham Market, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 12 NE. Ipswich, 81 NNE. London. Pop. 906.

Wickinninish Indians, N. America; 200 N. Nootka Sound.

Wicklow, co. Ireland, in Leinster, bound-ed N. by Dublin, E. by the Irish sea, S. by Wexford, and W. by Kildare and Carlow; about 32 miles from N. to S., and from 15 to 26 in breadth, from E. to W. It contains 58 parishes, about 11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants.

Wicklow, s-p. Ireland, in the county of that name, situated on a small harbour on the Irish sea; 22 S. Dublin, 41 N. Wexford. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 52. 59. N. It is situated on the declivity of a mountain, and contains a court-house, a jail, and a church; and a mile SE. from the town are 2 light houses.

Wickwa, small lake, Canada, at the eastern extremity of lake St. John.

Wickware, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 23 S. Gloucester, 111 W. London. Pop. 805.

Wicomico, r. Md., which rises in Delaware, and falls into the Chesapeake, S. of the Nanti-coke.

Wicomico Church, p-v. Northumberland co. Va.; W. 165.

Widawa, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 22 SW. Sira-dia. Pop. 794.

Widdau, r. Ger., which joins the Rodau, at Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Wide Mouth Bay, bay, Eng., on NW. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 19. W. Lat. 50. 46. N.

Wide Bay, bay on E. coast of New Holland, between Double Island point, & Indian head.

Widjitze, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 8 W. Czas-lau.

Wied, co. or duchy, Ger., extending along the right bank of the Rhine; and traversed by the small river Wied; divided, in 1560, into two parts, *Wied Runkel*, or the *Upper County*, & *Neu-Wied*, or the *Lower County*; the latter in the Prussian government of Coblenz; the former subject partly to Prussia and partly to Nassau. Chief town, Dierdorf.—Pop. of the Wied Run-ke 19,867. Sq. m. 180. Pop. of Neu-Wied 12,000. Sq. m. 63. Chief town, Neu Wied.

Wiedenbruck, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 32 SSE. Osnabruck. Pop. 1,781. Here is a Cath. gymnasium.

Wiederau, t. Saxony; 5 N. Liebenwerda.

Wiedersberg, t. Sax., in Vogtland; 8 WSW. Oelsnitz.

Wiederspach, t. Bav.; 6 W. Anspach.

Wiegandsthal, or *Wiegenthal*, t. Sax. Upper Lusatia; 11 S. Lauban.

Wiche, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 19 N. Wei-mar, 26 NNE. Erfurt. Pop. 1,100.

Wielas, t. on E. coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 30. E. Lat. 1. 9. N.

Wieldeman, see *Wildeman*.

Wielichow, t. Pru. Posen; 25 SSW. Posen. Pop. 549.

Wielicza, or *Wieliczka*, t. Aust. Poland, in Galicia, circle of Bochnia; 7 SE. Cracow. Pop. 3,414. H. 341. It is the seat of a salt & mine office, and remarkable for its extensive and productive salt mines. These celebrated ex-cavations are divided into 3 parts, and not only entirely undermine the town of Wielicza, but

reach to a considerable extent beyond its limits. The length of the great mine, from east to west, is 6,000 feet, its breadth 2,000, its greatest depth 800; but the veins of salt are not limited to this extent, their length and depth not being ascertained. There are 10 shafts, but not a single spring has been discovered in the mine. There are 10 entrances, and in one of these is a winding stair case of 470 steps. On entering the subterranean regions, the stranger is struck with the magnitude and beauty of the vaulted passages; he sees chapels with altars cut out of the saline rock, with crucifixes or images, and lamps continually burning before them. In another part he observes vast chambers, which serve as store houses for the casks of salt, or for the forage of the horses, which are employed in dragging loads of salt from the edges of the mine to the centre. Here is a sort of subterranean commonwealth, consisting of many families, who have their peculiar laws and polity; many of the people were born here, and seldom or never go out. The whole number of men employed in them is about 700; the quantity of salt annually obtained from the mines is about 600,000 quintals.

Wielona, t. Samogitia; 20 S. Rosienne.

Wielun, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 16 S. Siradia. Pop. 1,926.

Wien, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, at Vienna.

Wienerhorberg, t. Austria; 2 SE. Vienna.

Wienerisch Neustadt, see *Neustadt*.

Wienerwald, i. e. the Forest of Vienna, a large forest of Austria, extending from the Kahlenberg southward to beyond Kaumberg. It separates and gives name to the two circles of the *Upper* and *Lower Wienerwald*, or the quarters above and below the forest of Vienna. Pop. of the former 462,723. Sq. m. 1,730. Chief town, Vienna. Pop. of the latter 196,599. Sq. m. 2,000. Chief town, St. Polten.

Weipertz, or *Wiprz*, r. Poland, which runs into the Vistula, near Stericza, in Sandomirz.

Wieringen, see *Vieringen*.

Wiernitz, t. Austria; 8 N. Korn Neuburg.

Wiese, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 2 NE. Weydenau. Pop. 549.

Wieruszow, t. Poland, Kalisch; 31 S. Kalisch. Pop. 1,003.

Wieselberg, or *Mozony*, t. Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; 25 S. Presburg. Pop. 2,426. H. 300.—Pop. of the county 54,026. Sq. m. 742. The county lies between the Danube and Neusiedler lake, is level, & produces wheat, hay, &c.

Wiesen, circle, Baden, in the SW. part, bounded S. & W. by the Rhine, & containing the S. part of the Brisgau. Pop. 116,954. Chief towns, Freyburg and Lorrach.

Wiesen, r. Baden, which rises in the Black Forest, and runs into the Rhine, a little below Bale.

Wiesenbache, r. Saxony, which runs into the Weissnitz, 4 N. Dippoldiswalda.

Wiesenburg, citadel, Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 S. Zwickau.

Wiesensteig, t. Wurt.; 16 NW. Ulm, 25 SE. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,118.

Wiesent, t. Bavaria; 3 E. Forchiem.

Wiesenthal Bohmisch, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 25 NW. Saatz.

Wiesenthal, (Ober,) t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 11 SE. Schwartzenberg. Pop. 1,500.

Wiesenthal, (Unter,) t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 10 SE. Schwartzenberg.

Wiesenthied, t. Bavaria; 19 E. Wurzburg. Pop. 900.

Wiesloch, t. Baden; 8 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,800.

Wiethen, lake, N. A. Lon. 99. 50. W. Lat. 62. 30. N.

Wietlisbach, t. Switz., Berne; 20 N. Berne.

Wietmarsen, or *Wittmarschen*, t. Han., in Ben-
theim; 4 N. Northorn.

Wifflsburg, see *Avenches*.

Wigan, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 39 S. Lancaster, 196 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 53. 31. N. Pop. in 1811, 14,060; in 1821, 17,716. It has an irregular, yet neat appearance; of late much improved. An extensive trade is carried on here in the manufacture of coarse linens, checks, calicoes, and other cotton goods; and there are large brass and pewter works. That species of coal, called *Cannel*, is found in great plenty in the neighbourhood. It is so soft before it is brought out into the air, that they make snuff-boxes, and other toys of it. Wigan is situated on a small stream, called *Douglass*, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has markets on Monday and Friday.

Wigger, r. Switz., which runs into the Aar, 3 NW. Zoffingen.

Wighcomico, short, navigable river, Md., which flows into the Potomac, 35 miles from its mouth.

Wight, isl. in the English channel, near the coast, & forming a part of the county of Hants. Its form is an irregular square, or as it has been fancifully supposed, like a bird with expanded wings; about 21 miles in length, & 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 parishes, 105,000 acres, of which about 75,000 are arable, and 20,000 pasture land. Pop. 31,611; 3,309 families employed in trade & manufactures, 2,460 in agriculture. The S. coast is bounded with steep rocks of chalk & pasture, & on the W. are those rocks called the *Needles*. The air is healthy, & the inhabitants are in general long-lived, the soil is fertile, and the quantity of corn produced was formerly estimated at 7 or 8 times the consumption. This island was known to the Romans by the name of *Vectis*, or *Vecta*; and by the Britons called *Guith*. The towns are Newport, Newtown, Yarmouth, Cowes, and Ride. The 3 first are boroughs, and send each 2 members to parliament.

Wiglen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 65. N.

Wigmore, v. Eng., Shropshire; 8 NW. Leominster.

Wigstadt, or *Wakow*, t. Aust. Silesia, Troppau; 10 S. Troppau, 35 W. Teschen.

Wigstadt, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 6 NE. Geyersberg.

Wigton, t. Eng., in Cumberland, market on Tuesday; 11 SW. Carlisle, 304 NNW. London. Lat. 54. 44. N. Pop. 4,051.

Wigton, s-p. Scot., in a large bay on E. coast of the county, to which it gives name; 56 WNW. Dumfries, 105 SW. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 54. 58. N. Pop. of the parish 1,711.

Wigton Bay, bay of the Irish sea, on the S. coast of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Cree, between the counties of Wigton & Kirkcudbright.

Wigtonshire, co. Scot., bounded N. by Ayrshire, and the sea, E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and Wigton bay, and S. and W. by the Irish sea; about 30 miles from N. to S., and 25 from E. to W.; but much indented by Loch Ryan on the N., and Luce bay on the S. This county is sometimes called *Upper Galloway*, or *West Galloway*. It is hilly, particularly in the north part, and better adapted for pasture than corn, and great numbers of cattle are bred here. The principal towns are Wigton and Stranrawer. Pop. 26,891. Sq. m. 451.

Wigworm Point, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan; 3 NNE. Cape Providence.

Wihacs, or *Wihats*, see *Bihacs*.

Wihr, or *Weyer*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 6 W. Colmar. Pop. 722.

Wihrbach, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, 7 miles above Gemersheim.

Wike, t. Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; 5 S. Bradford. Pop. 985.

Wikinsky Creek, r. Pa., which runs west into the Susquehanna, 15 or 15 miles above the Juniatta.

Wikinsky Mountain, Dauphin co. Pa., S. of Wikinsky creek.

Wilau, r. Wurt., which runs into the Rems, near Schorndorf.

Wilbraham, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 10 SE. Springfield, 77 WSW. Boston, W. 373. P. 1,979.

Wilburg, citadel, Austria; 8 ESE. Ips.

Wilcox, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,917. Chief town, Canton.

Wild Alben, mt. Stiria; 7 NNW. Muertzenschlag.

Wildau, t. Stiria, on W. side of the Muehr; 12 S. Gratz.

Wildbad, t. Wurt., celebrated for its warm bath; 24 W. Stuttgart, 30 NE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,442.

Wildberg, t. Wurt., on the Nagold; 3 N. Nagold, 19 SW. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,728.

Wilberg, or *Wilbergen*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 28 N. Brandenburg, 38 NW. Berlin. Pop. 750.

Wilde, r. Lithuania, runs into the Russe.

Wildberg, t. Prussia; 12 S. Ortelsburg.

Wildeman, t. Han., in Gottingen; 6 SW. Goslar, 24 NNE. Grubenhagen. Pop. 998. Near it are some mines of silver and lead.

Wildenberg, or *Wildenborg*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg; 10 E. Homberg, 35 E. Cologne. Pop. 1,500.

Wildenbruch, t. Pru. Pomerania; 5 S. Balm.

Wildenberg, t. & castle, Ger., in Upper Rhine; 10 W. Kirn.

Wildeneck, t. Carniola; 10 SE. Stein.

Wildenfels, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 5 SE. Zwickau. Pop. 1,000.

Wildenhaus, or *Wildhaus*, v. Switz., St. Gall; 8 S. Appenzell.—Native, Ulric Zuinglius.

Wildenhof, t. Prussia; 23 S. Brandenburg.

Wildenschwert, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 9 E. Hohenmaut. Pop. 2,189.

Wildenstein, t. Baden, near the Danube; 7 ENE. Mosskirch.

Wildenthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 SSW. Schwartzenberg.

Wilderness, p-v. Spottsylvania co. Va.; W. 88.

Wildersdorf, t. Austria, on the Zeya; 8 WSW. Zisterstorf.

Wildeshausen, t. Ger. Oldenburg, capital of a district, with a district, on the Hunte; 20 SSW. Bremen, 74 SW. Hamburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 52. 52. N. Pop. 1,726.

Wildsaubach, r. Ger., which runs into the Elbe, 6 m. below Dresden.

Wildsee, lake, Stiria; 8 E. Neumarck.

Wildshut, t. & castle, Bavaria; 4 SSE. Dittmaning, 5 NNW. Lauffen.

Wildstadt, see *Willstadt*.

Wildungen, (Lower,) t. Ger., in Waldeck; 7 SSE. Waldeck, 82 E. Cologne. Pop. 1,200.

Wilehengen, t. Switz.; 9 W. Schaffhausen.

Wilfersdorf, t. Austria; 17 SE. Vienna.

Wilhemsdorf, t. Prussia; 13 S. Holland.

Wilhemshof, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg, near Hartzgerode.

Wilhemsburg, isl. in the Elbe, near Hamburg, of which it is considered the key.

Wilhelmsdorf, v. Bav. Rezat, district of Emskirchen.

Wilhelmspur, t. Austria; 8 S. St. Polten.

Wilhelmsthal, or *Neustadt*, mine town, Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 15 SE. Glatz. P. 362.

Wilja, t. Rus. Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, near Kowno.

Wilingo, t. Sweden; 7 N. Helsingborg.

Wilitz, t. Bohemia; 5 NNW. Kaurzim.

Wilkes, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 301.

Wilkes, co. NW. part of N. C.; W. 451. Pop. in 1810, 9,054; slaves 1,194. Pop. in 1820, 9,967.

Wilkes, p-t. & cap. Wilkes co. N. C.; 50 W. Germantown, W. 442.

Wilkes, co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 14,887; slaves 7,284. Pop. in 1820, 17,607. Chief town, Washington.

Wilkesbarre, p-t. bor. & cap. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehanna; 115 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 225. Lon. 75. 55. W. Lat. 41. 12. N. Pop. 755; including the township 1,602. It contains a court house, a jail, 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, a bank, an academy, a Presbyterian meeting house, and has some trade. Here is a bridge across the river.—The country around abounds in coal.

Wilkesville, p-t. Gallia co. Ohio; W. 375. Pop. 391.

Wilkinson, co. SW. corner of Mississippi. Pop. 7,918. Chief town, Woodville.

Wilkinson, co. SW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,154; slaves 318. Pop. in 1820, 6,992.

Wilkinson, fort, Hancock co. Georgia, on the Oconee, a little below Milledgeville.

Wilkinsonville, t. Randolph co. Illinois, on the Ohio, about half way between fort Massac, and the mouth of the Ohio.

Wilkinsonville, p-v. Chesterfield co. Va.; W. 155.

Wilkomiers, t. Russia, in Wilna, on the Swi-

enta, near its union with the Wilna; 44 NNW. Wilna, 100 S. Riga.

Wilkoiski, t. Poland; 130 ENE. Warsaw.

Willkusche, t. Prussia; 5 NNE. Ragnitz.

Will's Creek, r. which rises in Pa., and runs S. by W. into the Potomac, at Cumberland, in Maryland.

Willach, see *Villach*.

Willafans, t. France, in Doubs; 3 SE. Ornans, 11 NW. Pontarlier.

Willakala, t. Finland; 48 E. Biorneborg.

Will's Mountain, see *Bedford*.

Wallawaky, Indian town on NW. coast of lake Michigan. Lon. 87. 10. W. Lat. 47. 45. N.

Willebadessen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, on the Nethe; 13 ESE. Paderborn. Pop. 1,122.

Willebrocke, t. Neth., Antwerp; 15 N. Brussels. Pop. 1,697.

Willequengaugum, lake, on E. side of Maine, at the source of the St. Croix.

Willet, t. Courtland co. N. Y.; 137 W. Albany. Pop. 437.

Willemantic, or *Willemanset*, rapids in Connecticut river, Mass., about a mile below South Hadley canal. They are avoided by a channel opened a mile in length on the western shore.

Willet's Bay, bay on NW. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 1 SW. Dieppe bay.

Willemstadt, or *Williamstadt*, strong town, Neth., in North Brabant; 12 SW. Dort, 14 WNW. Breda. Pop. 1,295. It is situated upon the part of the Meuse called *Buttervliet*. This fortress is one of the keys of Holland, and defended with 7 bastions and double fosse; it has also a good harbour.

Willenberg, or *Wildenberg*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 93 S. Königsberg, 94 E. Culm. Lon. 20. 53. E. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 1,405.

Willering, t. Austria, on the Danube; 4 W. Lintz.

Willersdorf, t. Bavaria; 5 SW. Forcheim.

William Henry, see *Sorelle*.

Williams, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,590.

Williams' River, r. Vt., which rises in Chester, and runs into the Connecticut, 3 N. Bellows Falls.

Williamsborough, p-t. & cap. Granville co. N. C., on a creek which falls into the Roanoke; 36 N. Raleigh, 48 NE. Hillsborough, 56 NW. Halifax, W. 251. It contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, and an academy, and has considerable trade.

Williamsburg, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 45 NNW. Bangor, 175 NE. Portland, W. 730. P. 107.

Williamsburg, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass; 8 NW. Northampton, 100 W. Boston, W. 393. Pop. 1,087.

Williamsburg, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y.; 241 W. by N. Albany, W. 353.

Williamsburg, p-t. Huntingdon co. Pa.; W. 172. Pop. 268.

Williamsburg, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 212.

Williamsburg, v. Talbot co. Maryland; 5 NE. Easton.

Williamsburg, p-t. Iredell co. N. C.; W. 415.

Williamsburg, city, James City co. Va.; 12 W. Yorktown, 55 E. by S. Richmond, W. 173. Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 37. 16. N. Pop. 1,402. It is situated between two rivulets, one of which

flows into York, and the other into James river. It is regularly laid out, and was formerly the the metropolis of the state. It contains a state house, a court house, a jail, a hospital, a college, and an Episcopal church. The principal streets run parallel, and are crossed by smaller ones at right angles. The main street is about a mile long, terminated at one end by the old capital, and at the other by the college. The houses are mostly indifferent ones of wood, old, and decayed; and the town has for several years been on the decline.

The college of William and Mary was founded here in 1691, in the time of King William, who gave it an endowment of about £2,000 and 20,000 acres of land, together with a revenue of a penny a pound on tobacco exported to the plantations from Virginia and Maryland. To these, other endowments were added, and the whole annual income of the college was formerly estimated at 3,000 pounds. The income at present is greatly diminished. It formerly had 6 professors, but at present only 3 or 4. The college edifice is a large misshapen pile of building, affording but indifferent accommodations for students. The library contains about 3,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is valuable.

Williamsburg, p-t. Mason co. Ken.; W. 500.

Williamsburg, district, NE. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,871; slaves 4,518. Pop. in 1820, 8,716.

Williamsburg, p-t. & cap. Williamsburg district, S. C.; 72 NNE Charleston.

Williamsburg, p-t. Jackson co. Ten., on N. side of the Cumberland, about 15 ENE. Carthage. Six miles NE. of this village there is a valuable salt spring where large quantities of salt are made.

Williamsburg, p-t. & cap. Clermont co. Ohio; 30 ENE. Cincinnati, 65 W. by S. Chillicothe, W. 489. Pop. of the township 1,177. It contains a court house, a jail, a printing office, and had, in 1817, 53 houses.

Williamsburg, see *Jonestown*, Pa.

Williamsfield, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; W. 345.

Williamson, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario; 20 N. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,521.

Williamson, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 13,153; slaves 3,985. Pop. in 1820, 20,640. Chief town, Franklin.

Williamsport, bor. & cap. Lycoming co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehanna, 38 miles above Northumberland, 2½ E. Newbury; W. 197. Pop. 624.

Williamsport, p-t. Washington co. Md., on the Potomac, at the junction of Conococheague creek; 6 W. Hagerstown, W. 78. Pop. 827. Here is a bank.

Williamsport, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio; 34 Columbus, W. 435.

Williamsport, p-t. Maury co. Ten.

Williamston, p-t. & cap. Martin co. N. C., on the Roanoke; 50 SE. Halifax, W. 277. P. 300.

Williamstown, p-t. Orange co. Vt.; 11 S. Montpelier, W. 513. Pop. 1,481. Here is a small pond from which issues two streams; the one flowing N. communicates by means of Onion river with lake Champlain; the other flowing S. communicates by means of White river with

the Connecticut. The gulf through which the eastern stream flows is a great natural curiosity. There is scarcely room for the water to pass between two elevated mountains; a road is dug through on one side, in some places in solid rock.

Williamstown, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass., in NW. corner of the state; 28 N. Lenox, 135 W. by N. Boston, W. 393. Lon. 73. 15. W. Lat. 42. 38. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,843; in 1820, 2,010. It is situated in NW. corner of the state, in a pleasant valley, having Saddle mountain on the east, and hills which separate it from New York on the west. Hoosack river flows through the north east part. It is a good agricultural township, and contains a woollen manufactory, 2 Congregational meeting houses, and a college. Here is a mineral spring, whose waters are useful in scorbutic complaints.

Williams College, named after its founder, and incorporated in 1793, is pleasantly situated in the north part of the town, and is a respectable and flourishing seminary. The buildings are 2 brick edifices of 4 stories, and a laboratory. The West college contains a chapel, a library room, and 28 rooms for students. The East college contains a room for the philosophical apparatus, and 31 rooms for students. The college library is a well chosen collection of about 1,400 volumes. The students' library contains about 700 volumes. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are valuable. The college is under the direction of a board of trustees, consisting at present of 15 members. The executive government is intrusted to a president, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy and lecturer on chemistry, a professor of languages, and 3 tutors. The number of students, in 1822, 78. The whole number graduated from the time of the foundation to 1817, was 473.

Commencement is held on the 1st Wednesday in September. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 3 weeks; the 2d from the 4th Wednesday in December, 7 weeks; the 3d from the 3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks.

Williamstown, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y.; W. of Camden, W. 470. Pop. 652.

Williamstown, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.

Williamsville, p-v. in Buffalo, N. Y.; 11 NE. Buffalo, W. 415.

Williamstown, p-t. Grant co. Ken.; 100 Frankfort, W. 582.

Williamsville, p-v. Person co. N. C.; W. 298.

Williamsville, p-t. Christian co. Ken.; W. 780.

Willimantic, r. Connecticut. It is a principal branch of the Shetucket, which it joins N. of Lebanon.

Willingborough, t. Burlington co. N. J., on the Delaware. Pop. 787.

Willingborough, see *Great Bend*.

Willing's Creek, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 21. W. Lat. 30. 49. N.

Willinghausen, v. Ger., in Lippe; 10 W. Lippstadt. Here the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in 1761.

Willington, p-t. Tolland co. Connecticut; 7 E. Tolland, W. 364. Pop. 1,246.

Willington, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.; 5 ESE. Vienna, W. 609. Here is an academy.

Willink, p-t. Erie co. N. Y.; 15 S. Buffalo, W. 396.

Willis' Creek, r. Va., which runs into the James river, Lon. 78. 18. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Willis Mountain, mt. Buckingham co. Va.; 42 S. Charlottesville.

Willisau, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 15 W. Lucerne, 21 NE. Berne. Pop. 700.

Williston, p-t. Chittendon co. Vt., on S. side of Onion river; 8 ESE. Burlington, W. 497. P. 1,246. It is a pleasant and valuable township.

Willistown, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,306.

Willobocke, r. Eng., in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.

Willoughby, (an. *Verometum*), t. Eng., Warwickshire, situated on a navigable canal, on the borders of Northamptonshire; 14 SE. Coventry, 77 NW. London.

Willoughby Bay, bay on SE. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 17. 10. N. It is 2 leagues long, and one at its mouth.

Willoughby Lake, lake, in Essex co. Vermont.

Willow Grove, p-v. Montgomery co. Pa.; W. 154.

Willow Grove, p-v. Sumpter district, S. C.; W. 461.

Wills, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 1,069.

Willsborough, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain; S. of Chesterfield, W. 487. P. 888.

Willstadt, t. Sweden, Smaland; 50 W. Wexio.

Willstedt, t. Baden, on the Kintzig, near Offenburg. Pop. 1,213.

Willton, p-v. in Fairfield, Ct.; W. 279.

Willton, p-v. Williamsburg district, S. C.; W. 464.

Willtown, v. Charleston district, S. C., on the Edisto; 27 WSW. Charleston.

Willy, r. Eng., which runs into the Avon, near Salisbury.

Willyka, t. Rus. Wilna; 60 E. Wilna.

Wilmanstrand, see *Vilmanstrand*.

Wilmington, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 21 E. Bennington, W. 418. Pop. 1,369.

Wilmington, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 16 N. Boston. Pop. 790.

Wilmington, bor. & port of entry, Newcastle co., and in the hundred of Christiana, Delaware, between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, one mile above their confluence, and 2 W. of the Delaware; 5 NNE. Newcastle, 28 SW. Philadelphia, 70 NE. Baltimore, W. 110. Lon. 77. 34. W. Lat. 39. 43. N. Pop. 4,416. It is built on gently rising ground, the most elevated part of which is 112 feet above tide water, and its situation is pleasant and healthy. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and the houses are mostly of brick. It contains a town house, a spacious alms house, 2 market houses, 3 banks, a United States arsenal, a Friends' boarding school for young ladies, a public library of about 1,500 volumes, and 10 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Methodists, and 2 for Africans. A stone building was erected here for a college before the revolution, and a college was incorporated in 1803, but it has never gone into operation,

and the building is appropriated for schools. Two semi-weekly newspapers are published here.

The Christiana is navigable as far as Wilmington for vessels drawing 14 feet of water. The shipping owned here, in 1821, amounted to 10,043 tons. The trade of the town is considerable; its exports consist chiefly in flour. It manufactures considerable quantities of leather. There is a bridge over the Brandywine, at the north entrance of the town, and another at the south entrance over the Christiana. The country around Wilmington is pleasant and finely situated. On the Brandywine, separated at a little distance from the body of the town, there is a village of about 100 houses, nearly one half of which are included within the borough; and 14 flour mills, the finest collection in the United States. The Brandywine and the Christiana with their branches afford a great number of excellent seats for mills and manufactories. In 1815, there were included within a space of 9 miles around Wilmington, 44 flour mills, 13 cotton manufactories, 15 saw mills, 6 woollen manufactories, 6 gunpowder mills, 2 paper mills, 2 snuff mills, and several other mills and manufactories.

Wilmington, p-t. & cap. Clinton co. Ohio; 50 W. Chillicothe, 54 NE. Cincinnati, 60 SW. Columbus, W. 450. Pop. 235. It contains the county buildings, and a printing office.

Wilmington, p-t. Fluvanna co. Va.; W. 182.

Wilmington, p-t. port of entry, & cap. New Hanover co. N. C., on the E. side of Cape Fear river, just below the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, about 35 miles from the sea; 90 SE. Fayetteville, 93 SSW. Newbern, W. 433. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 34. 11. N. Pop. 2,633; blacks 1,535. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, a printing office, an Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church. The exports from this town, in 1816, amounted to \$1,061,112. The exports of the whole state amounted only to \$1,328,771. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 8,952 tons. It is well situated for trade, but is accounted unhealthy. The harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, but the entrance is rendered dangerous and difficult by a large shoal. Opposite to the town are 2 islands which extend with the course of the river, dividing it into 3 channels. They afford the finest rice fields in the state. On the 4th Nov. 1819, about 200 buildings were consumed here by fire, the damage was estimated at about \$1,000,000.

Wilmington, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana; 110 Indianapolis, W. 534.

Wilmington, isl. near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah. Lon. 81. 6. W. Lat. 32. N.

Wilmot, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 29 NW. Concord. Pop. 670.

Wilmot, t. Nova Scotia, near Annapolis.

Wilna, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on the N. side of Black river, and on E. side of Leray; 158 NW. Albany. Pop. 648.

Wilna, or *Wilno*, gov. Rus., comprising the north part of Lithuania, bounded N. by Courland, E. by Minsk, S. by Grodno, and W. by Poland and Prussia. Pop. 1,100,000. Sq. m. 22,955. The inhabitants are Lithuanians, Poles, Letto-

nians, Germans, and Jews; mostly Catholics and of the Greek church. The surface is level; the towns small and thinly scattered; the rivers, are the Niemen, Wilia, Pripez, and Narew. It is divided into 11 circles, Wilna, Oschmani, Swenziani, Widzy, Troki, Wilkomiers, Kowno, Ponewesck, Rossieny, Schawlja, and Telsha.

Wilna, city, Russia, capital of the above government, formerly capital of Lithuania, on the Wilia; 170 E. Königsberg, 350 SSW. Petersburg. Lon. 25. 17. E. Lat. 54. 41. N. Pop. in 1788, 20,924; lately stated at 25,000 or upwards. Jews 5,000. Greek abp. and Cath. bp. see. It is situated in a hilly country and occupies several eminences near the river. It is about 4 m. in circuit, built chiefly of wood, very deficient in cleanliness, and exhibits a striking contrast of wretchedness in some buildings, and tawdry magnificence in others. It contains a Catholic university established in 1570, & new modelled in 1803, having 4 faculties, 32 professors, and 12 assistants, an observatory, library, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, minerals, &c. The annual income of the university is about £6,000. Here is a seminary for the education of clergy of the Greek church, and one for the education of Catholic clergy; and a college of Piarists. The trade consists in the export of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country; conveyed by the Wilia and Niemen to Memel and Königsberg.

Wils, t. Tyrol; 5 NNW. Reutten.

Wilsow, r. Brandenburg, which empties itself into a large lake, communicating with the Rega, 4 S. Treptow.

Wilsden, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Halifax. Pop. 1,121.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, t. Saxony, Meissen; 9 W. Dresden, 9 S. Meissen. Pop. 1,216.

Wilselmaur, t. Austria; 3 W. Brugg.

Wilsnach, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Kernach; 8 S. Perleberg, 56 WNW. Berlin. Pop. 1,320. This town was anciently famous, there being no less than 3 hosts worshipped at this place.

Wilson, co. West Tennessee, on S. side of the Cumberland. Pop. in 1810, 11,952; slaves 2,297. Pop. in 1820, 18,730. Chief town, Lebanon.

Wilson, t. Niagara co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, and on E. side of Porter. Pop. 688.

Wilson, t. Scot., Lanarkshire; 5 E. Lanerk.

Wilsonville, t. Wayne co. Pa., on the Lexawacsein; 120 N. Philadelphia.

Wilsonville, p-v. Bath co. Va.; W. 222.

Wilster, t. Holstein, on the river of the same name; 8 N. Gluckstadt, 34 NW. Hamburg. Pop. 1,600.

Willen, t. Tyrol, on the Inn; 3 miles above Inspruck.

Wilton, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 35 NW. Augusta, W. 620. Pop. 1,115.

Wilton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 9 WSW. Amherst, 40 SSW. Concord, W. 490. Pop. 1,070.

Wilton, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 6 N. Norwalk. Pop. 1,818. Here is an academy.

Wilton, p-t. Saratoga, co. N. Y., on N. side of Saratoga-Springs, and W. side of Northumber-

land; 9 NE. Ballston-Spa; 40 N. Albany. Pop. 1,293.

Wilton, (an. *Ellandune*,) t. Eng., in Wiltshire, on the Willy; 3 W. Salisbury, 85 WSW. London. Pop. 1,963. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the seat of the British king Carvilius, and afterwards the capital of the West Saxon dominions. After the conquest it was for ages famous for its monastic institutions, particularly its abbey. Though much reduced from its ancient splendour, it is still the county town, sends 2 members to parliament; and has a well endowed free school. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*. Wilton house, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, is the most magnificent house in the county, and has a splendid collection of pictures and statues.

Wiltperg, t. Austria; 8 SW. Freystadt.

Wiltshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Gloucestershire, E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, S. by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and W. by Somersetshire and Gloucestershire; about 54 miles in length, and 34 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 29 hundreds, which contain one city, (Salisbury,) 24 towns, and 304 parishes. The southern part has a very uneven surface, abounding in chalk hills, appropriated chiefly to the rearing of sheep; the northern division is very level, and feeds great numbers of cattle, and is noted for its cheese. The manufactures are various and important. Sq. m. 1,372. Pop. 185,107; 87,388 males; 97,727 females; 39,422 employed in trade and manufactures; 53,517 in agriculture.

Wiltz, t. Neth., Luxemburg; 60 NW. Diekirch. Pop. 1,908.

Wimba, or *Wenipa*, t. Africa, on the Gold coast; 20 SW. Acra.

Wimbledon, v. Eng., in Surrey; 9 S. London. Pop. 1,914.

Wimes, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 9 SSW. St. Omer.

Wimmerby, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 62 N. Calmar. Pop. 985.

Wimmis, t. Switz., in Berne, on the Sibuen; 18 S. Berne.

Wimpffen, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Neckar, near which it is joined by the Jaxt; 8 N. Heilbronn, 28 ESE. Mannheim. Pop. 2,565. This place consists properly of 2 towns, the most considerable of which is called *Wimpffen-auf-dem-berg*, or *Wimpffen on the Hill*, and the other *Wimpffen-in-thal*, or *Wimpffen in the Vale*.

Winandermere, or *Windermere*, lake, Eng., in Westmoreland, in which is an island, with a village; SSE. Keswick, 270 NNW. London. This is the largest lake in England, being 15 miles long, and 2 broad, and from 90 to 220 feet deep, well furnished with fish of several sorts, but especially char. It is situated at the foot of the Furness fells, is intersected by numerous promontories, and is distinguished by a variety of beautiful prospects.

Winberg, see *Winterburg*.

Winburn, or *Wimborne Minster*, (an. *Vindogladia*, or *Ventegeladia*,) t. Eng., in Dorsetshire, on the Stour; 7 N. Pool, 102 SW. London. Pop. 3,560. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Wincaunton, t. Eng., in Somersetshire; 30 S.

Bath, 108 W. London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 1,064. In this town was shed the first blood in the revolution of 1688. It has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Winchcombe, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Avon; 16 NE. Gloucester, 93 W. London. Pop. 1,256. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Winchelsea, t. Eng., in Sussex, and one of the Cinque-Ports; 8 NE. Hastings, 67 SW. London. Pop. 652. Though much decayed it still sends two members to parliament.

Winchelsea Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean; 30 SE. Sir Charles Hardy's island.

Winchendon, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 33 NNW. Worcester, 60 NW. Boston, W. 429. Pop. 1,263.

Winchester, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., bounded S. by Massachusetts, W. by Hinsdale and Connecticut river; 15 SSW. Keene, 73 SW. Concord, 80 N. Hartford, 84 W. by N. Boston, W. 438. Pop. in 1810, 1,478; in 1820, 1,849. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 cotton, 1 oil, 1 nail, and 2 woollen manufactories. It is watered by the Ashuelot, which is navigable for boats of 15 tons from Keene to this place. In the eastern part of the township is Humphrey's pond, which is 300 rods long, and 80 wide.

Winchester, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 15 N. Litchfield, 27 WNW. Hartford, W. 365. P. 1,601. It comprises 2 parishes, and has extensive iron manufactures.

Winchester, t. Green co. Ohio, on Anderson's creek, 7 miles from Xenia.

Winchester, p-t., bor. & cap. Frederick co. Va.; 30 SW. Harper's Ferry, 70 WNW. Washington, 95 NE. Staunton, 168 NNW. Richmond. Lon. 77. 28. W. Lat. 39. 9. N. Pop. 2,870. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out in squares, is a handsome and flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, an alms house, a market house containing a freemasons' hall, 2 banks, 2 academies, 1 for males, and 1 for females, 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, 6 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics, upwards of 350 dwelling houses, partly of brick and stone, and partly of wood, and 50 buildings occupied as manufactories and workshops. It has a variety of manufactures, and carries on considerable trade. The principal street is well paved. The town is supplied with excellent water by an aqueduct. It is much resorted to in summer on account of its salubrity, and the numerous mineral springs in the vicinity, and in the adjacent counties.

Winchester, p-t & cap. Clark co. Ken., on a branch of Licking river; 16 SSE. Paris, W. 558. Pop. in 1810, 538. Here is a printing office.

Winchester, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Ten., on Elk river; about 35 E. by N. Fayetteville, W. 707.

Winchester, p-t. & cap. New Madrid co. Missouri; 22 N. New Madrid, W. 935.

Winchester, p-t. Wayne co. Mississippi; 99 Columbia, W. 1,088.

Winchester, p-t. Guernsey co. Ohio ; 130 Columbus, W. 303.

Winchester, p-t. Randolph co. Indiana ; 105 Indianapolis, W. 628.

Winchester, p-t. & cap. Ripley co. Indiana ; 105 Indianapolis, W. 628.

Winchester, city, Eng., in Hants, on W. side of the river Itchin, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus, *Venta Belgarum*, and by the Britons, *Caer Gwent*, i. e. *White City* ; 61 ESE. Bath, 62 SW. London. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 6,705. Bp. see. It is a very ancient city, known in the time of the Romans, was the capital of the West Saxon kingdom and the metropolis of all the Saxon kingdoms, when united under Egbert. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, and contains one of the most remarkable cathedrals in England, 8 chh., several dissenting meeting houses, a college, an infirmary, a town hall, and 2 banking houses. The houses generally have an appearance of antiquity ; the streets broad, remarkably clean, and well lighted. The cathedral is a vast edifice, the work of different ages ; 545 feet in its whole length, 87 broad ; height of the tower 150 feet. It is interesting on account of the importance of the scenes that have been transacted in it, and the characters of the personages by whose mortal remains it is hallowed. The ecclesiastical buildings in the city and suburbs were formerly very numerous ; the colleges and chapels alone amounting to upwards of 90. The college was founded by William of Wickham, bishop of the city, who laid the first stone, in 1387, with endowments for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c., with exhibitions to New College, Oxford, which was founded and endowed by the same benefactor. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament.—Native, Bp. Lowth.

Winckheim, t. Bavaria ; 4 NNW. Lauringen.

Wind Gap, p-v. Northampton co. Pa. ; W. 204.

Wind Gap, a pass in the Blue mountains, Northampton co. Pa. ; 10 W. the river Delaware, W. 204. Here is a post office.

Windau, s-p. Rus. Courland, near the mouth of the Wera, on the Baltic ; 8 NNE. Piltyn, 72 NW. Riga. Lon. 21. 24. E. Lat. 57. 25. N. Pop. 900. It was the capital of a palatinate, and has a castle, once the residence of the Livonian Knights ; the states of Courland likewise held their assemblies here ; but is now much decayed, and chiefly supported by ship-building, and exporting corn, pitch, tar, wax, &c.

Windau, see *Wela*.

Windeck, t. Flanders ; 9 SSE. Ghent.

Windecken, t. Hesse-Cassel, Hanau ; 4 N. Hanau, 9 ENE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 1,000.

Winder Meer, see *Winandermere*.

Windham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine ; 16 NW. Portland, 130 NNE. Boston, W. 568. Pop. 1,793.

Windham, co. SE. part Vt., bounded N. by Windsor co., E. by Connecticut river, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington co. Pop. in 1810, 26,760 ; in 1820, 28,457. Chief towns, Newfane and Brattleborough.

Windham, p-t. Windham co. Vt. ; 25 SW. Windsor, W. 452. Pop. 931.

Windham, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. ; 34 NNW. Boston, 40 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 488. Pop. 889.

Windham, co. Ct., bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by New London co., & W. by Tolland co. Pop. in 1810, 28,611 ; in 1820, 31,684. Brooklyn is the shire town. The other principal towns are Windham, Plainfield, Lebanon, Woodstock, Canterbury, Mansfield, and Killingly.

Windham, p-t. Windham co. Ct. ; 13 NNW. Norwich, 30 E. Hartford, 44 W. Providence, W. 361. Pop. 2,489. It is a pleasant and fertile township, watered by the Shetucket and its branches, comprising 2 Congregational parishes, and there are also 2 Baptist meeting houses. In the first parish there is a pleasant village, finely situated, and containing about 70 dwelling houses. This was the seat of justice for the county till 1820.

Windham, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. ; SW. Catskill, W. 352. Pop. 2,536.

Windham, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. ; W. 277. Pop. 350.

Windham, p-t. Portage co. Ohio ; W. 322. Pop. 472.

Windham, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 889.

Windham, or *Wymondham*, t. England, in Norfolk, market on Friday ; 9 WSW. Norwich, 103 N. London. Pop. 4,023. The chief trade of the place is making wooden ware.

Windisch Feistritz, t. Stiria, on the Pluscka ; 40 S. Gratz, 110 SSW. Vienna. Pop. 560.

Windisch Gratz, t. Stiria ; 18 NNW. Cilley, 112 SSW. Vienna. Pop. 569.

Windisch Landsberg, t. Stiria ; 12 E. Cilley, 12 S. Windisch Freistitz. H. 50.

Windisch Mark, part of Carniola, bordering on Hungary and Croatia.

Windisch Matrey, t. Aust. Salzburg ; 40 ENE. Inspruck, 54 SSW. Salzburg. P. 500.

Windish, v. Switz., in Berne, in which are found the ruins of the ancient city of *Vindonissa* ; 3 W. Baden.

Windishgarten, t. Austria ; 16 SW. Bavarian Waidhofen, 20 S. Steyr.

Windle, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 10 NE. Liverpool. Pop. 4,294.

Windo, s-p. Sweden, Smaland ; 85 N. Calmar.

Windsorf, t. Bavaria ; 10 W. Passau.

Windrush, r. Eng., in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Thames, 5 SSW. Witney.

Windsbach, t. & citadel, Bav. Rezat, on the Rednitz ; 10 SE. Anspach. Pop. 984.

Windsheim, t. Bav. Rezat, on the Aisch ; 28 SW. Wurzburg, 36 SSW. Bamberg. Pop. 4,500. It has a gymnasium.

Windsor, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Orange co., E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windham co., and W. by Rutland and Addison cos. Pop. in 1810, 34,877 ; in 1820, 38,233. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.

Windsor, p t. Windsor co. Vt., on west bank of the Connecticut ; 18 S. Dartmouth college, 61 S. Montpelier, 112 NW. Boston, 126 N. Hartford, W. 463. Lon. 72.30 W. Lat. 43.29 N. Pop. in 1810, 2,757 ; in 1820, 2,956. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, one of the largest in the state, and has considerable trade. It contains a court house, a state

prison, a bank, an academy for young ladies, 2 handsome houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, & 1 for Baptists, and 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper.

Windsor, t. Hillsborough co. N.H. ; 28 WSW. Concord. Pop. 237.

Windsor, t. Berkshire co. Mass. ; 20 NE. Lenox, 120 W. Boston. Pop. 1,085.

Windsor, p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on west side of the Connecticut, and intersected by Farmington river ; 7 N. Hartford, W. 345. Pop. 3,008. It is a pleasant and valuable township, comprising 3 Congregational parishes, and has 2 Baptist meeting houses. In the first parish there is a handsome village, near the entrance of Farmington river into the Connecticut. Its Indian name was *Mattaneaug*, or *Kuskankamaug*.

Windsor, (East,) p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on east side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite to Windsor ; 7 NNE. Hartford, W. 347. Pop. in 1810, 3,081 ; in 1820, 3,400. It is an excellent agricultural township, comprising 2 Congregational parishes, in each of which is a handsome village, with a meeting house, post office, and a grammar school, and in the north parish there is an Episcopal church. A greater quantity of rye is said to be raised here than in any other township in Connecticut, and gin is distilled here and in Windsor, in large quantities.—Jonathan Edwards was born here in 1703.

Windsor, p-t. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna ; 15 E. Chenango, 125 SW. Albany. Pop. 3,354.

Windsor, (New,) p-t. Orange co. N. Y., on the west side of the Hudson, and on the south side of Newburgh ; 92 S. Albany, W. 283. P. 2,325.

Windsor, (East,) t. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,710.

Windsor, (West,) t. Middlesex co. N. J. Pop. 1,918.

Windsor, p-t. York co. Pa. ; W. 76. P. 2,096.

Windsor, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,950.

Windsor, (New,) p-t. Frederick co. Md. ; 4 S. Uniontown, W. 70. Here is a strong sulphur spring.

Windsor, p-t. & cap. Bertie co. N. C., on the Cashie ; 23 WSW. Edenton, W. 288.

Windsor, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio ; 25 NW. Warren, W. 356. Pop. 402.

Windsor, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 440.

Windsor, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 415.

Windsor Creek, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 190 miles below the Great falls.

Windsor River, r. Ct., which runs into the Connecticut, 4 N. Hartford.

Windsor, t. Lower Canada, on the St. Francis.

Windsor, t. Nova Scotia, in Hants co. ; 45 N. Halifax. A college was established here in 1789, by the legislature of Nova Scotia, and endowed with £400 per annum ; and in 1802, a royal charter was obtained, by which it was ordained and granted, that it should be called King's college, and be a university, and enjoy all such privileges as are enjoyed by the universities of Great Britain ; the archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, to be patron of the college, the bishop of Nova Scotia visitor, and the chief civil officers of Nova Scotia gov-

ernors of the college ; the college to consist of a president, 3 or more fellows and professors, and 12 or more scholars ; and to receive from government £1,000 per annum towards its support. The officers have hitherto consisted only of a president and vice president. Four scholarships, of £20 each for 4 years, have been instituted from the funds ; and the society in England for propagating the gospel, have founded 8 additional scholarships, with a stipend of £30 per annum for 7 years. A useful library is attached to the institution. A grammar school, connected with the college, has been founded for 40 boys. Many young men have already been sent forth from this seminary, who are now in the exercise of the different professions in the British provinces.

Windsor, or *New Windsor*, t. Eng., in Berkshire, situated on the right bank of the Thames, which separates it from Buckinghamshire ; 22 W. London, 38 ESE. Oxford. Lon. 0. 32. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 5,272. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, and consists of six principal streets well paved and lighted, and several smaller ones. It is built mostly of brick, contains a stately guild-hall, a theatre, a hospital for sick soldiers, and has many handsome buildings, but its chief ornament is its castle, which it owes to William the Conqueror. The castle stands on a high hill, having a beautiful command of the Thames, and has, for more than 700 years, been the favourite country residence of the British kings. It is a magnificent edifice, containing many splendid apartments very richly furnished. On the S. side of the town, is Windsor Great Park, well stocked with deer, in which is situated the cottage of George IV. It was formerly 14 miles in circuit, but has lately been much enlarged. The gardens are spacious and elegant. Windsor Forest, 56 miles in circuit, was originally formed for the exercise of the chase, a favourite amusement of many of the English sovereigns. St. George's chapel is a most beautiful Gothic building. On each side are the stalls of the sovereign and knights of the garter, with the insignia over each stall. Windsor sends 2 members to parliament. The market is on Saturday.

Windsor, (Old,) v. Eng., in Berkshire, on the Thames ; 1 SE. New Windsor. Pop. 932. Near it is a mineral spring.

Windsor Forest, extensive tract of country, not less than 56 m. in circ., with a large range of heath-land for deer. It includes several villages, and one town, Wokingham.

Windsor, (formerly *Green Hills*,) t. New South Wales, near the confluence of the South creek with the river Hawkesbury, 140 above the mouth of the Hawkesbury, following its windings, only 35 in a right line ; 35 Sydney. Pop. 600. It stands on a hill, which is elevated about 100 feet above the river, in a fertile district. It contains a church, government house, hospital, barracks, store house, court house, & jail. The houses are weather boarded without, and lathed and plastered within. The Hawkesbury is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, 4 miles above the town.

Windtberg, t. Holstein ; 4 SSE. Meldorp.

Windthaa, t. Austria ; 3 E. Waidhofen.

Windward Passage, name given to a course from the SE. angle of the isl. of Jamaica, in the West Indies, & extending from 160 leagues to the N. side of Crooked island, in the Bahamas.

Windward Islands, in opposition to Leeward. These islands in the West Indies extend from Martinico to Tobago.

Windward Point, cape on NE. coast of the isl. of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 22. W. Lat. 17. 23. N.

Winee, or *Black River*, r. S. C., which rises near Camden, and runs SE. into the Great Pee-dee, 3 miles above Georgetown.

Winendale, v. Flanders; 8 ENE. Dixmude. Near this place, the French were defeated by the allies, in 1708.

Winersta, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 18 NW. Linköping.

Wineta, once a place of great trade on the isl. of Usedom, destroyed by an inundation.

Winfield, (formerly *Litchfield*,) p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Herkimer, 10 S. Utica, W. 404. Pop. 1,752.

Winfield, or *Marlborough*, p-t. Marlborough district, S. C.; W. 412.

Wing, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 40 E. Gottenburg.

Wing, parish, Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 7 NE. Aylesbury. Pop. 937.

Winge, r. Brabant, which runs into the Demer, 2 W. Arschot.

Winger, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 2 S. Kongs-winger.

Wingfield, or *Winkfield*, v. & parish, Eng., in Suffolk; 5 E. by N. Eye. Pop. 555.

Wingham, t. Eng., in Kent; 11 W. Deal; 62 E. London. Pop. 859.

Wingham's Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near west coast of N. A.; 3 NW. Kaye's island. Lon. 215. 46. E. Lat. 60. 4. N.

Wingrod, t. Aust. Galicia; 16 NW. Sniatyn.

Winhall, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 100 Montpelier, W. 425. Pop. 428.

Winningen, t. Pru. Coblenz, on N. side of the Moselle; 5 W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,260.

Winkel, t. Nassau; 14 W. Mentz. Pop. 1,500.

Winkoop's Bay, or *Wine Cooper's Bay*, large bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 106. 38. E. Lat. 7. 5. S.

Winkoop's Island, small isl. near S. coast of Java. Lon. 106. 36. E. Lat. 7. 28. S.

Winkoop's Point, cape on S. coast of Java. Lon. 106. 36. E. Lat. 7. 25. S.

Winlaton, t. Eng., in Durham; 6 W. Newcastle. Pop. 3,063.

Winnebago, lake, NW. and Michigan Territories; 25 W. lake Michigan; 24 miles long, and 10 broad. It is a handsome lake of clear water, and is an expansion of Fox river, which flows through it.

Winnebah, t. Africa, on the Gold coast; 8 m. from Apam. Pop. formerly 4,000; reduced to 2,000. The surrounding country is pleasant & fertile. Here is a safe landing, and formerly a small fort belonging to the British.

Winneeden, t. Wurt.; 7 SE. Marpach, 12 ENE. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,466.

Winnicza, t. Rus. Podolia; 32 NNW. Brac-law, 115 S. Kiev. Pop. 1,464. In the year

1650, the Cosacs were completely routed near this town.

Winnings, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune, 6 NE. Lancaster.

Winningen, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 4 N. Aschersleben.

Winnipeg, or *Winnipeck*, lake, N. A., 240 m. in length, and from 5 to 60 in breadth. Lon. 95. 48. to 99. 12. W. Lat. 50. 22. to 53. 57. N. It communicates on its west side with Little Winnipeg lake by Dauphin river, St. Martin's lake, and Wetarhen river. On south side it receives the Assiniboine, or Red river, on southeast Winnipeg river; and on east side Mainwaring's river, Beren's river, and Poplar river, besides many smaller ones. The country around it is low, covered with pretty heavy timber, and the soil tolerably good, producing an abundance of wild rice.

Winnipeg River, r. N. A., which runs from the Lake of the Woods into the SE. part of lake Winnipeg. The river, through a considerable part of its course, is a succession of small lakes, and in several places there are falls of considerable height. At the entrance of the river into the lake, the North West Company & Hudson's Bay Company have each a fort.

Winnipeg, (*Little*,) lake, N. A. It lies west of Great Winnipeg, and is about 120 miles long, and from 5 to 30 broad. Lon. 115. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

Winnepec, lake, U. S., in Lat. 48. 10. N., towards the sources of the Mississippi; the main branch of which passes through it. It is 14 m. long, and 9 wide; the water deep and transparent, and the shores low.—*Little Winnepee*, 10 miles below, is 5 m. long, and 3 broad.

Winnipiseogee, r. N. H., which runs from lake Winnipiseogee into the Merrimack, S. of Sanbornton.

Winnipiseogee, lake, N. H., east of the centre, towards the west side of Strafford co., surrounded by the townships of Centre harbour, Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfsborough, Alton, Guilford, and Meredith. Lon. 71. 5. to 71. 25. W. Lat. 43. 29. to 43. 44. N. It is about 23 miles long, from SE. to NW., and about 10, where widest, broad. It receives the waters of several small streams, but is supplied chiefly by subjacent springs, and its waters are conveyed off by the river Winnipiseogee, which joins the western branch of the Merrimack, at the SW. corner of Sanbornton, opposite to Salisbury, near Webster's falls. It is 472 feet above the level of the ocean, and 232 above the Merrimack, at the junction of their waters; and in some places it is unfathomable by any means in the possession of the inhabitants. It abounds in fish, and its waters are remarkably pure, but little, if at all inferior to those of lake George, N. Y. It is of a very irregular form; in the NW. it divides into 3 branches, or large bays, and in the SE. is a long arm, called *Merry-meeting Bay*. Several large promontories intrude into the lake; the principal of which are Meredith neck, Moultonborough neck, and Tuftonborough neck. It is bordered in various parts by hills and mountains; on the NW. is Red mountain, on the N. Ossipee, on the S. Mount Major, and Gunstock mountain. The lake

contains a great multitude of islands, said to amount to 365; some of them large enough for farms of considerable extent, & are of beautiful appearance. The prospect of the lake and its environs is enchanting.

The following description of the appearance of the lake, as seen from the summit of Red mountain, is given by Dr. Dwight.—“Immediately at the foot of the height, on which we stood, and in the bottom of the immense valley below, spread south-eastward the waters of the Winnipiseogee in complete view; except that one or two of its arms were partially concealed by intervening peninsulas. A finer object of the same nature was perhaps never seen. The lakes, which I had visited in my northern & western excursions, were all of them undivided masses, bordered by shores comparatively straight. This was, centrally, a vast column, if I may be allowed the term, 23 miles in length, and from 6 to 8 in breadth, shooting out with inimitable beauty a succession of arms, some of them not inferior in length to the whole breadth of the lake. These were fashioned with every elegance of figure, bordered with the most beautiful winding shores, and studded with a multitude of islands. Their relative positions, also, could scarcely be more happy.

“Many of the islands are large, exquisitely fashioned, and arranged in a manner not less singular than pleasing. As they met the eye, when surveyed from this summit, they were set in groups on both sides of the great channel, and left this vast field of water unoccupied between them. Their length was universally at right angles to that of the lake; and they appeared as if several chains of hills originally crossing the country in that direction, had by some convulsion been merged in the water so low, that no part of them was left visible, except the oblong segments of their summits. Of those, which, by their size and situation, were most conspicuous, I counted 45, without attempting to enumerate the smaller ones, or such as were obscured. The points, which intrude into this lake are widely different from those of lake George; bold, masculine bluffs, impinging directly upon the water. These, in several instances, were spacious peninsulas, fitted to become rich and delightful residences of man, often elevated into handsome hills, & sloping gracefully into the lake.”

Winnborough, p-t. & cap. Fairfield co. S. C.; 8 W. of the Wateree, 30 NNW. Columbia, 145 NNW. Charleston, W. 490. Pop. about 200. It contains a court house and a jail. A college, styled Mount Zion College, was established, several years since, at this place; but it has not gone into operation as a college.

Winnweiler, t. Ger., cap. of the small county of Falkenstein, belonging to Austria, but included in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine; 15 SE. Lautereck, 24 NE. Deux Ponts. Pop. 932.

Winschote, or *Winschoten*, t. Neth., Groningen, capital of a district; 19 E. Groningen, 25 N. Covorden. Pop. 2,678.

Winsder, r. Eng., in Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, 12 WNW. Norwich.

Winsen am der Aller, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Aller; 6 m. below Zell. Pop. 652.

Winsem am der Luhe, t. Han., in Luneburg, on an island in the lake; 12 SE. Hamburg, 22 NW. Luneburg. Pop. 1,340.

Winslow, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the Kennebec, opposite to Waterville; 16 N. Augusta, W. 630. Pop. 935.

Winslow, t. Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 7 SE. Buckingham, 50 NW. London. Pop. 1,222. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Winslow's Location, t. Coos co. N. H. Pop. 6.

Winstead, p-v. & parish, in Litchfield co. Ct., in NE. part of Winchester, containing flourishing manufactures; 22 WNW. Hartford, W. 365.

Winster, t. Eng., in Derbyshire, near rich lead mines; 26 W. Derby, 152 N. London. P. 847.

Winster, r. Eng., Lancashire, which runs into the Ken, at its mouth.

Wintberg, t. Prussia, on the Curisch Haff; 14 N. Preckol.

Wintennau, t. Stiria; 2 S. Marburg.

Winterburg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 37 S. Paderborn, 69 E. Cologne. Pop. 1,160.

Winterberg, or *Winberg*, t. Bohemia; 10 W. Prachatitz, 26 NW. Crumau. Pop. 1,300.

Winterhausen, t. Bavaria, on the Maine; 4 S. Wurzburg.

Winteringham, parish, Eng., in Lincolnshire; 166 N. London. Pop. 709.

Winterthur, t. Switz., in Zurich; 14 NE. Zurich, 21 NW. Constance. Pop. 3,250. It has a gymnasium, a library, a museum, and manufactures of earthen ware; and the vicinity produces good wine.

Winterton, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 9 NNW. Glanford Brigs.

Winterton, t. Eng., Norfolk, near the coast; 7 N. Yarmouth. Pop. 494.

Winterton Ness, cape on E. coast of Norfolk, on which is a light house; 10 N. Yarmouth. Lon. 1. 41. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Wintfelden, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 10 SW. Colmar.

Winthag, t. Austria; 6 NE. Freystadt.

Winthrop, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 11 W. Augusta, 160 NNE. Boston, W. 610. Pop. 1,619. It is an excellent agricultural township, distinguished for its fine orchards, and has manufactures of cotton and wool, and also of copperas.

Winthrop's Bay, bay on N. coast of Antigua.

Winton, p-t. & cap. Hertford co. N. C., on the Chowan; 35 NNW. Edenton, W. 245. It contains but a few houses.

Wintonbury, p-v. & parish, in Windsor, Hartford co. Ct.; 9 NW. Hartford, W. 347.

Wintzenberg, t. Silesia, Neisse; 5 SE. Grotkau.

Wintzenheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 3 W. Colmar, 7 N. Ruffach. Pop. 2,134.

Winyaw, bay, S. C., formed by the junction of the Pedee, Wakkamaw, and Winee. It is 12 miles long.

Winzer, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 9 SSE. Deckendorf, 2 E. Osterhofen.

Winzig, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau; 9 ENE. Steinau, 30 NNW. Breslau. Pop. 1,441.

Wippach, t. Carniola; 5 S. Hydria. H. 184.

Wipe, t. Prussia; 28 NE. Königsberg.

Wipe, r. Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 10 ENE. Labiau.

Wippelspach, t. Stiria; 17 SW. Voitsberg.

Wipper, r. Ger., which rises about 6 SSW. Lunschede, passes by Wipperfurth, Elberfeld, Solingen, &c. and runs into the Rhine, between Cologne and Zons.

Wipper, r. Pru. Saxony, which rises 2 N. Dingelstadt, and runs into the Unstrutt, 4 NE. Kindelbrucken.

Wipper, r. Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic, below Rugerwalde.

Wipper, r. Saxony, which runs into the Saale, near Bernburg.

Wipperau, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen.

Wipperfurth, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne, on the Wipper; 27 SE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7. 27. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 4,763.

Wipplingen, t. Switz., Friburg; 12 SSW. Friburg.

Wippa, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Wipper; 10 WNW. Eisleben, 20 E. Nordhausen. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 816.

Wirballen, t. Poland, in Augustow; 22 E. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,630.

Wirben, t. Brandenburg, on the left side of the Elbe; 12 N. Stendal, 13 S. Perleberg.

Wirbenthal, see *Wurbenthal*.

Wirbois, t. Finland; 65 NNE. Biorneborg.

Wirdum, t. Neth.; 12 N. Groningen. P. 800.

Wire, one of the small Orkney islands, separated from Rousa by a strait, called *Wire Sound*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 58. 58. N.

Wire, see *Wyre*.

Wiredy, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 16 NE. Jonkioping.

Wiresta, t. Sweden, Smaland; 26 SW. Wexio.

Wiri, two small islands in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Wirksworth, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 13 N. Derby, 106 N. London. Lon. 1. 27. W. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 4,474. It is situated in the midst of mountains, abounding in lead-ore, with furnaces for melting it. Here is a strong medicinal water, and most of the streams or springs in these parts pass through, and are tainted by lead mines. The market is on Tuesday.

Wirnau, t. Henneberg; 5 SE. Smalkalden.

Wirrall, or *Wirehall*, strip of land, Eng., in Cheshire, extending from the city of Chester to the sea, between the rivers Dee and Mersey.

Wirrey, or *St. Andrews*, one of the Shiant islands. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Wirsrum, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 46 NNW. Calmar.

Wirttemberg, see *Wurtemberg*.

Wirzburg, see *Wurzburg*.

Wisangi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea; 95 NNW. Tornea.

Wisbaden, (an. *Aquæ Mattiacæ*,) t. Ger., chief town of the duchy of Nassau, in Usingen; 6 NW. Mentz, 30 SW. Wetzlar. Lon. 8. 9. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 5,138. H. 490. It has a castle in which the duke resides, a pedagogium, and a public library. It derives its name from its celebrated hot springs, which are annually visited by 3,000 or 4,000 strangers. The environs are pleasant, and produce good wine, particularly a species called *Emerich*. This town was known to the Romans; and the *Heidenesche Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the

present town of Wisbaden, appears to be a work of that nation.

Wisbeach, or *Ousbeach*, t. Eng., in Cambridge-shire, on the Wis or Ouse, a navigable river, about 18 miles from the sea; 17 SW. Lynn, 90 N. London. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. 5,309. The town is well paved and lighted, and over the river is a handsome stone bridge of one arch. The assizes are held every half year alternately at this place and at Ely. The trade is considerable in corn, coals, timber, and wine. Market on Saturday.

Wisby, t. Sweden, on W. coast of the island of Gothland, of which it is the capital. Lon. 18. 26. E. Lat. 57. 39. N. Pop. in 1815, 3,613. H. 700. Bp. see. This is a very ancient staple, in former times, one of the Hanse towns, but is now a dark gloomy place, built in the old German style. The harbour is safe and commodious, but not very large. See *Gothland*.

Wiscasset, p-t. port of entry, & cap. Lincoln co. Me., on W. side of the Sheepscot; 13 NE. Bath, 43 NE. Portland, 160 NE. Boston, W. 603. Lon. 90. 40. W. Lat. 43. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,083; in 1820, 2,138. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, an academy, a bank, an insurance office, a printing-office, and has considerable trade. The harbour is generally open all winter. The shipping registered at this port in 1821 amounted to 10,636 tons.

Wischbach, or *Fischbach*, t. Stiria; 5 S. Muertzenschlag.

Wischau, or *Wiskau*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 15 E. Brunn, 18 SSW. Olmutz. Pop. 2,590.

Wischgrod, t. Poland, on the Vistula; 27 SE. Polocz, 33 WNW. Warsaw.

Wischkova, t. Pohemia, Saatz; 5 NNE. Saatz.

Wischnowa, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 3 E. Przibram.

Wisdim, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 14 WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Wisdom River, r. N. A., one of the head branches of the Missouri.

Wiseck, r. Hesse, which runs into the Lahn, near Giessen.

Wisell, t. Stiria; 4 NE. Rein.

Wisen, r. Baden, which runs into the Rhine, near Bâle.

Wisent, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Rednitz, near Forcheim.

Wisepe, t. France, Meuse; 3 S. Stenay.

Wiser's Creek, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 342 miles below the Great Falls.

Wisflarda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 22 N. Carlscrona.

Wishart's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean. This is one of the Solomon islands, and by the Spaniards called *Artreguada*. Lon. 150. 55. E. Lat. 2. 20. S.

Wisir, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 134. 51. E. Lat. 15. 21. S.

Wisk, or *Wirsk*, r. Eng., Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.

Wiska, r. Sweden, which runs into the sea, 3 S. Waro, in West Gothland.

Wiski, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 4 N. Przibram.

Wislauff, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Rems, NE. Schorndorff.

Wislica, t. Poland, Cracow, on an island in the Nidda; 37 ENE. Cracow. Pop. 1,000.

Wisloch, t. Baden ; 18 SE. Mannheim.

Wismar, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, capital of a district, on a bay of the Baltic, opposite to the island of Poel ; 30 WSW. Rostock, 33 E. Lubeck. Lon. 11. 26. E. Lat. 53. 55. N. Pop. 6,692. H. 1,295. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, has a safe harbour, though not deep enough for large vessels. It has a gymnasium, a public library, 3 hospitals, 3 churches, some manufactures of woollens and linens, and considerable shipping trade, particularly in corn. It was formerly a Hanse town.

Wismath, t. Austria ; 14 S. Ebenfurth.

Wisnum, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 25 ENE. Carlstadt.

Wissant t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 12 N. Boulogne, 12 SW. Calais.

Wissoky-meyto, see *Hohenmaut*.

Wissowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 20 ENE. Hradisch. Pop. 2,472.

Wist, t. Sweden, in East Gothland ; 6 SSE. Linkioping.

Wiste, t. Han., Bremen ; 10 SW. Bremen.

Wiste, r. Han., Bremen, which runs into the Wumme, 1 E. Ottersberg.

Wisternitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 4 E. Olmutz. Pop. 1,208.

Wisternitz, (*Unter*,) t. Moravia, in Brunn, 22 S. Brunn. Pop. 630.

Wiston, t. S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire ; 8 E. Haverfordwest, 235 W. London.

Wistriz, or *Wesseriz*, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, 3 E. Schlakenwerth.

Witch Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands ; 6 E. St. John.

Witepsk, see *Vitepsk*.

Witgenau, or *Witchenau*, t. Lusatia, on the Elster ; 13 NNW. Budissen, 30 NE. Dresden.

Witgenau, or *Wittengau*, or *Trsebon*, t. Bohemia, in Budweis, on the Lausnicz ; 22 SSE. Bechin, 64 S. Prague. Pop. 2,809.

Witgenstein, co. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensberg, bordering on Hesse Cassel, divided into two parts, one belonging to the prince of Sayn-Witgenstein-Witgenstein, the other to the prince of Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleberg. Pop. of the former, 14,973 : sq. m. 190. Pop. of the latter, 8,410 ; sq. m. 84.

Witgewalt, t. Prussia ; 8 NE. Osterrode.

Witham, t. Eng., in Essex, market on Tuesday ; 14 SW. Colchester, 38 NE. London. Pop. 2,352. Here is a medicinal spring.

Witham, r. Eng., which rises in S. part of Lincolnshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, passes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable : from thence it passes by Tattersall, Boston, &c. and runs into the German sea, 5 miles below Boston, in what are called the *Washes*.

Witlage, t. Han., Osnabruck ; 11 ENE. Vorden.

Witlah, t. Han., in Verden ; 3 SE. Verden.

Willowiz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 16 NNE. Gitschin.

Witmarsen, t. Pru., in Munster ; 7 W. Lingen.

Witney, t. Eng. in Oxfordshire, on the Windush ; 10 WNW. Oxford, 64 WNW. London. Pop. 2,722. The market is on Thursday.

Witry, t. France, in Marne ; 6 NE. Reims.

Witsio, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 28 NNW. Christianstadt.

Wittbach, r. Ger., which rises near Hackenburg Sann, and after a circuitous course runs into the Rhine, about a mile below Neuwied.

Wittelm, small island in Steinhuder lake, with a fort ; 3 N. Hagenburg.

Wittelohe, t. Han., Verden ; 10 SE. Verden.

Wittem, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensberg ; 7 SE. Bockum. Pop. 1,212.

Witten See, lake, Bremen ; 10 SE. Bremen.

Wittenberg, city, Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the electorate or duchy of Saxony, on the Elbe ; 38 SE. Magdeburg, 60 N. Dresden. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 4,920. H. 638. It is situated in a level and sandy spot, which, since the shady walks around the town were cut down by the French in 1813, presents but little variety. It consists of one principal street, with widely spread suburbs. It is defended from the inundations of the Elbe by a dyke, and has considerable linen manufactures. It has a castle, a hospital, 3 chh., and a lyceum with a library. Wittenberg had formerly a university, founded in 1502, memorable as the cradle of the reformation, but it was united with that of Halle in 1815. Luther was appointed a professor in the university in 1508, and, in 1517, began to oppose the corruptions of the church of Rome. Luther and Melancthon lie buried in the university church, and to the former a monumental colossal statue was erected in Wittenberg so lately as 1821, with great solemnity.

Wittenberg, t. Prussia ; 8 N. Heilsberg.

Wittenberg, t. Lauenburg, on the Elbe ; 8 W. Lauenburg.

Wittenberge, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Potsdam ; 6 SSW. Perleberg, 60 NW. Berlin. Pop. 889.

Wittenburg, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin ; 17 W. Schwerin. Pop. 1,336.

Wittenhusen, t. Holstein ; 5 W. Oldenburg.

Wittenstein, t. Prussia ; 10 SSE. Konigsberg.

Wittenhall, township, Eng., in Staffordshire ; 2 NE. Wolverhampton. Pop. 3,523.

Wittgenau, see *Witgenau*.

Witthoec, t. Africa, in the country of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo ; 30 N. Olibato.

Wittichthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 7 S. Schwarzenberg.

Wittichenau, t. Pru. Frankfort, in Spremberg ; 32 N. Dresden. Pop. 1,548.

Wittingen, t. Han., in Luneburg ; 27 E. Zelle. Pop. 871.

Wittlesee Mere, lake, Eng., in Huntingdonshire ; 4 S. Peterborough.

Wittlich, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves ; 16 NE. Treves, 38 SW. Coblenz. Pop. 1,865.

Wittmund, t. Han., East Friesland, on the Harle ; 7 SE. Essens, 25 NE. Emden. Pop. 1,550.

Wittorf, t. Han., in Verden ; 10 SSE. Rotenburg.

Wittow, t. on a peninsula at N. extremity of the island of Usedom, near Artona, an ancient fortress destroyed by the Swedes. Lon. 13. 27. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Wittstock, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam ; 43 N. Brandenburg, 47 NNW. Berlin. Pop. 3,734.

Wittstock, t. Brandenburg ; 12 N. Custring.

Witzelstorff, t. Austria ; 4 SE. Hoffmarckt.

Wilzenburg, t. Hildesheim; 6 SE. Alfeld.

Wilzenhausen, t. Hesse Cassel; 13 E. Cassel, 32 WNW. Mulhausen. Pop. 2,241.

Wivelscombe, t. Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Tone; 11 W. Taunton, 154 W. London. Pop. 2,550. A considerable woollen manufacture is carried on in this town. Market on Tuesday.

Wivenhoe, v. & parish, Eng., in Essex, on the Coln. Pop. 1,046. It is the harbour of Colchester, and here is a custom house.

Wise, r. Eng., in Cumberland, which runs into the Wever.

Wizna, t. Poland; 88 NE. Warsaw. P. 1,098.

Wladislaw, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 12 S. Meseritch. Pop. 430.

Wladislaw, or *Inowroslaw*, t. Pru. Poland, in Bromberg, on the Vistula; 106 S. Dantzig, 108 NW. Warsaw. Pop. 2,616.

Wlodowa, t. Poland, Lublin; 18 NE. Chelm. H. 113.

Wlodowice, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 37 NNW. Cracow. Pop. 826.

Wlodzimiers, t. Rus., in Volhynia, on the Bog; 48 W. Luckow, 180 Cracow. Pop. 3,126. United Greek bp. see.

Woahoo, or *Oahoo*, one of the Sandwich islands; as far as could be judged from the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is much the finest island of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated valleys, which the whole face of the country displayed. This island is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Lon. of the anchoring place 157. 58. W. Lat. 21. 43. N.

Woapo, one of the Ingraham islands in the Pacific ocean. Captain Ingraham called it *Adams*. It was afterwards visited by captain Roberts, who named it *Jefferson*. Lat. 9. 27. S.

Woburn, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 10 N. Boston, W. 448. Pop. 1,519.

Woburn, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire, market on Friday; 9 NW. Dunstable, 42 NW. London. Pop. 1,563. About a mile from the town is Woburn abbey, the splendid seat of the duke of Bedford, situated in a spacious park.

Wodnany, or *Wodnian*, t. Bohemia; 12 NE. Prachatitz, 58 S. Prague. Pop. 1,900.

Wodanelly, t. Golconda; 40 NW. Adoni.

Wodercum, see *Worcum*.

Wodwalla, t. Sweden, anciently a seaport, now reduced; 8 miles from Gottenburg.

Wodzyslaw, t. Poland, Cracow; 34 N. by E. Cracow. Pop. 1,100.

Woel, t. France, Meuse; 15 SE. Verdun.

Woelflies, t. Sax. Gotha; 21 SE. Gotha.

Woeramatto, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 131. 36. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

Woerden, or *Worden*, t. Neth., Utrecht, on the Rhine; 8 W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,651.

Woggona, small high province, Abyssinia, E. of lake Dembea, yielding an abundance of wheat.

Woggt, r. Austria, which runs into the Anger, near Voglabruck.

Woglydurgam, t. Mysore; 15 S. Ousoor.

Wogow, t. Prussia; 18 S. Konigsberg.

Wogshaid, t. Austria; 7 SW. Aigen.

Wohlau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, capital of

a circle, formerly capital of a principality, on all sides surrounded with marshes, which are a kind of natural defence; 20 NW. Breslau, 29 SE. Gros Glogau. Pop. 1,296. Pop. of the late principality 50,000. Sq. m. 630.

Wohra, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra, 2 NW. Echwegen, in Hesse.

Wohrd, t. Bavaria, near Nuremberg.

Woitsbach, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 8 E. Krottau.

Woitsberg, see *Voitsberg*.

Woking, t. Eng., in Surrey; 8 N. Guildford.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, t. Eng., in Berkshire, market on Tuesday; 7 ESE. Reading, 32 W. London. Pop. 2,085. Wokingham is the only town in Windsor forest, and here all the forest courts are held. About a mile from this town is a hospital.

Wokschtz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 2 W. Gitschin.

Wolbeck, or *Waldbeck*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 7 SSE. Munster. Pop. 644.

Wolborcz, t. Poland, Kalisch; 66 SW. Warsaw. Pop. 886.

Wolckenstein, t. Stiria; 6 WNW. Rottenmann.

Wolckersdorf, t. Austria, on the Rusbach; 8 ENE. Korn Neuburg.

Wolckraditz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 18 SSE. Brunn.

Wolcott, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 28 N. Montpelier. W. 540. Pop. 123.

Wolcott, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 23 N. New Haven. Pop. 943.

Wolcott, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y., on S. side of of lake Ontario; 205 W. Albany, W. 401. Pop. 2,867.

Wolcottville, see *Torrington*.

Woldegge, or *Woldeck*, t. Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 13 SE. New Brandenburg. Pop. 1,728.

Woldenberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt; 9 NE. Friedburg, 92 ENE. Berlin. Pop. 1,902.

Wolein, or *Mirzin*, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 11 NE. Iglau. Pop. 1,050.

Woleschitz, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 4 WSW. Kaurzim.

Wolf Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 31. 19. N.

Wolf Island, isl. in the N. Atlantic ocean, near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

Wolf Island, or *Grande Isle*, isl. at NE. end lake Ontario, fronting the harbour of Kingston; 20 miles long and 6 broad; uncultivated and covered with timber. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 44. N.

Wolf Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 55. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Wolf River, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi, N. of Chickasaw Bluff.

Wolf River, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 464 miles from the Mississippi.

Wolf River, r. Mississippi, which runs S. into the gulf of Mexico, 22 E. Pearl river. Length 140 miles. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth, called St. Louis' bay.

Wolf Rock, very low, flat, rocky islet, in the N. Pacific ocean, surrounded by rocks and breakers, which extend some distance from it;

10 miles from S. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 226. 42. E. Lat. 55. 1. N.

Wolf Rock, rock, near E. coast of Labrador, and not far from *Wolf Island*.

Wolf Rock, rock, at the entrance of the English channel; 10 S. Land's End, 18 W. Lizard point. Lon. 5. 45. W. Lat. 49. 58. N.

Wolfach, t. Baden, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Wolfach; 18 SE. Offenburg. Pop. 1,272.

Wolfarthshausen, t. Bavaria, Iser; 16 S. by W. Munich. Pop. 924.

Wolfsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 7 N. Kamnitz.

Wolfeborough, p-t. Stafford co. N. H., on NE. side of lake Winnipiseogee; 50 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 533. Pop. 1,794.

Wolfegg, t. Wurt.; 70 SSE. Stuttgart. P. 455.

Wolfenbittel, principality, Ger., forming a part of the duchy of Brunswick, or Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, divided into 2 parts. Pop. 92,590. Sq. m. 475.

Wolfenbittel, t. Ger., capital of the above principality, on the Ocker; 7 S. Brunswick, 24 E. Hildersheim, 35 ESE. Hanover, 45 W. Magdeburg. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 6,647. It is well built, has a pleasant situation, with fertile environs, but there are some marshes which render it somewhat unhealthy. It has been fortified, but its works are now neglected. It has a castle which was formerly the residence of the dukes of Brunswick, 1 Catholic and 3 Lutheran churches, a synagogue, a library stated to contain from 110,000 to upwards of 200,000 volumes, the books generally old; a gymnasium, styled the Ducal School, and is the seat of a court of justice, a consistory, and of several public edifices. There are gardens in the neighbourhood, and the road to Brunswick is pleasant, being planted on both sides with trees.

Wolfsersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 40 N. Prague. Pop. 1,300.

Wolfsersdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, Glatz; 15 S. Glatz. Pop. 1,500.

Wolfsersdyck, small island Zealand, between North and South Beveland. Pop. 677.

Wolfsersheim, t. Ger., Hesse-Darmstadt; 12 SSE. Wetzlar, 16 SE. Braunfels. Pop. 970.

Wolferstorff, t. Austria; 2 SE. Laab.

Wolferthshausen, see *Wolfarthshausen*.

Wolfestaal, t. Austria; 2 E. Hainburg.

Wolfpassing, t. Austria; 9 S. Ips. Pop. 1,007.

Wolffshagen, t. Brandenburg; 6 W. Pritzwalk.

Wolfgast, or *Wolgast*, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stralsund, on the Peene, 3 miles from the Baltic, with a harbour admitting vessels of 120 tons; 30 SE. Stralsund, 50 NW. Stettin. P. 3,770.

Wolfgang, t. Ger., in Henneberg, on an island in a lake; 7 SW. Meinungen.

Wolframitz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 20 NE. Znaym. Pop. 520.

Wolframitzkirchen, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 7 NW. Znaym. Pop. 432.

Wolfsbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, near Loewenberg.

Wolfsberg, t. Carinthia, on the river Lavant, with a citadel; 10 NNW. Lavamunt, 22 ENE. Glagenfurt. Pop. 1,170.

Wolfsdorf, t. Prussia; 18 WSW. Heilsberg.

Wolfshagen, t. Ger., Brunswick, Harzburg; W. of Goslar. Pop. 939.

Wolfshagen, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Erpe; 10 N. Waldeck, 15 W. Cassel. Pop. 2,025.

Wolfshalden, t. Switz., in Appenzell; 9 E. by N. St. Gall. Pop. 1,816.

Wolfson, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 59. 22. N.

Wolfspach, t. Austria; 8 E. Steyr.

Wolga, (an. *Rha*.) r. Russia, having the longest course, and with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water of any river in Europe. It rises among the Valdai mountains, in Lat. 57. N., flows with a winding course, but generally easterly, passing by Zobztov, Staritza, Tver, Mologa, Jaroslav, Kostrom, Penza, and Kazan; thence southerly, passing by Spask, Simbirsk, Samara, Sizran, Chvalinsk, Volsk, Kurdium, Saratov, Kamlischin, and Tzaritzin; thence southeasterly, forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, and passing by Tchernoiyar, and Astrachan, below which it flows into the Caspian sea by 7 mouths, 2 only of which are navigable for vessels of 150 tons. Its whole length, including its windings, is computed at 2,700 miles. It is navigable to Tver; and it is connected with the Neva by a canal, opening a communication between the Caspian and Baltic. The principal rivers which flow into it are the Tvertza, Mologa, Sestra, Soscha, Oka, Sura, Kazanka, Kama, Sok, and Samara.

Wolhausen in Markt, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 7 WSW. Lucerne.

Wolin, or *Wolynie*, t. Bohemia; 8 NNW. Prachatitz, 63 SSW. Prague. Pop. 1,244.

Wolin, t. Brandenburg; 10 SSW. Brandenburg.

Wolkart, mt. Carinthia; 8 NE. Milstatt.

Wolkenmarck, see *Volkenmark*.

Wolkenstein, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, with a citadel, situated on a rock, near the Zschopa; 13 SSE. Chemnitz, 36 SW. Dresden. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 900. About half a league from the town are some warm medicinal baths.

Wolkenstein, t. Tyrol; 3 W. Lientz.

Wolkomysk, t. Lithuania; 95 S. Wilna.

Wolkwitz, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 6 SE. Leipsic. Pop. 700.

Wollacomb Bay, bay, Eng., on W. coast of Devonshire, N. of Barnstaple bay.

Wollapallam, t. Hind.; 10 E. Coimbetore.

Wollawollah, r. N. A., which runs into the Columbia, below Lewis's river.

Wollawollah Indians, N. A., on the Columbia, at the mouth of Lewis's river. No. 1,600.

Woller, see *Wooler*.

Wollerstorff, t. Austria; 5 WNW. Neustatt.

Wollien, t. Brandenburg; 10 ESE. Prenzlau.

Wollin, isl. formed at the mouth of the Oder, between the Baltic and the Frische Haff; in the form of an irregular triangle, about 30 miles in circumference. Besides the town of Wollin, it contains several villages. Pop. 5,882. Sq. m. 95.

Wollin, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on E. coast of the above island; 25 N. Old Stettin. Lon. 14. 44. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. 2,648. It

is separated from the continent of Pomerania by the river Drenow, over which is a bridge. It stands on the site of the ancient city of *Julin*, which was formerly very famous for its commerce.

Wollo, t. Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Wollstein, Pru. Posen; 14 WSW. Posen. Pop. 1,811.

Wollstein, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 19 N. Deux Ponts, 16 SW. Mentz. Pop. 1,068.

Wolly, see *Woolly*.

Wolmirstedt, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 10 N. Magdeburg, 40 E. Brunswick. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 2,221.

Wolnitz, t. Weimar, in Eisenach; 2 S. Jena.

Wolnzach, t. Bavaria; 6 NE. Pfaffenhofen, 12 SE. Ingolstadt. Pop. 938.

Wolsdorf, t. Han. Bremen; 5 S. Carlstadt.

Wolsingham, t. Eng., in Durham; 13 W. Durham, 295 N. London. Pop. 1,983. The country round abounds in mines of lead and coal.

Wolla, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 2 N. Trautenau.

Woltern, t. Han. Verden; 30 E. Rotenburg.

Wollin, t. Pomerania; 12 SW. Stargard.

Woltzendorf, t. Austria; 2 NNW. Weikerstorf.

Wolverghem, t. Neth., in South Brabant; 8 N. Brussels. Pop. 1,304.

Wolverhampton, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 15 SW. Litchfield, 124 NW. London. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 52. 35. N. Pop. 14,836. It has an elevated and healthy situation, in the vicinity of coal mines; the houses are of brick, tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of locks and keys, with all articles of the same kind made elsewhere in England. The Grand Trunk and Birmingham canals pass near it. It is a place of great antiquity.

Wolves Islands, cluster of small islands near E. coast of Maine. Lon. 66. 50. W. Lat. 45. 4. N.

Wolvey, v. & parish Eng., in Warwickshire; 10 NE. Coventry, 96 NW. London. Pop. 803.

Wolz, see *Wels*.

Womb, t. Sweden, in Skonen; 12 E. Lund.

Wombinellore, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 100 SE. Seringapatam, 110 WSW. Pondicherry. Lon. 78. 15. E. Lat. 11. 43. N.

Wombourne, parish, Eng., in Staffordshire; 3 SW. Wolverhampton. Pop. 989.

Womelsdorf, p-t. Berks co. Pa.; 68 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 144.

Wonda, t. Mandingo; 30 NE. Kamalia.

Wondra, or *Wondreb*, r. which rises in Bavaria, and runs into the Egra, near Konigsberg, in Bohemia.

Wondrzegow, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 10 WSW. Kaurzim.

Wongrowiec, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Welna; 30 NNE. Posen. Pop. 594.

Wonsdorf, t. Prussia; 25 SE. Konigsberg.

Wonsel, t. Neth., in North Brabant; 3 N. Eindhoven. Pop. 2,200.

Wonsiedel, see *Wunsiedel*.

Wonsosz, t. Poland; 27 N. by E. Lomza. Pop. 731.

Wontamitta, t. Hind., in Mysore; 45 E. Chinna Balabarum.

Wood, co. NW. part of Va., bounded NE. by Ohio and Harrison cos., SE. by Harrison and Kenhawa cos., SW. by Kenhawa & Mason cos., and NW. by the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,036; slaves 450. Pop. in 1820, 5,860.

Wood, co. Ohio. Pop. 733.

Wood Creek, r. N. Y., which runs N. into S. end of lake Champlain. Length 23 miles.

Wood Creek, r. Oneida co. N. Y., which runs W. into Oneida lake. It is connected with the Mohawk by a canal $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and navigable for boats of 12 or 15 tons.

Wood Creek, see *Preston's Creek*.

Wood Island, small isl. near the coast of Maine; 15 NE. Cape Porpoise. Lon. 70. 24. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Wood River, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. 35. W. Lat. 44. N.

Woodbridge, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 7 NW. New Haven. Pop. 1,988.

Woodbridge, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J.; W. of Arthur Kull sound; 3 NNW. Amboy, 39 NE. Trenton, W. 210. Pop. 4,286. The village contains an Episcopal and Presbyterian church.

Woodbridge, t. Eng., in Suffolk, market on Wednesday, situated on the river Deben; 8 ENE. Ipswich, 76 NNE. London. Pop. 4,332.

Woodbury, t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 19 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 432.

Woodbury, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 16 S. Litchfield, 25 NW. New Haven, W. 316. Pop. 1,885. It is a pleasant and valuable agricultural township, comprising 2 parishes, and has a pleasant village.

Woodbury, p-t. & cap. Gloucester co. N. J.; 9 S. Philadelphia, W. 151. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and a Quaker meeting house, and upwards of 100 houses.

Woodbury, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 2,155.

Woodbury, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,497.

Wooden, t. Poland, in Lublin; 52 N. Lublin.

Wooden Ball, small isl. near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 40. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Wooden's Island, rocky islet in the N. Pacific ocean, on S. coast of King George III's Archipelago, a little E. of Cape Ommaney.

Woodford, t. Bennington co. Vt.; 8 E. Bennington. Pop. 212.

Woodford, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 9,659; slaves 3,414. Pop. in 1820, 12,207. Chief town, Versailles.

Woodhouse, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Erie.

Woodgurry, t. Hind., in Bednore; 35 NE. Simogu.

Woodiour, t. Coimbatore; 10 N. Daraporum.

Woodriff, t. Tunis; 7 NW. Gabs.

Woods, see *Lake of the Woods*.

Wood's Bay, bay on the straits of Magellan; 15 W. Cape Froward. Lon. 72. 55. W. Lat. 53. 58. S.

Wood's Island, small isl. near N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 8. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

Woodsamadrum, t. Hind., in Golconda; 12 S. Damapetta.

Woodsborough, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 11 NE. Fredericktown, W. 56. Pop. 3 or 400.

Woodsfield, p-t. & cap. Monroe co. Ohio; 31 SW. St. Clairsville, 35 N. Marietta, W. 344. Pop. 81.

Woodstock, p-t. Oxford co. Maine ; 8 N. Paris. W. 606. Pop. 392.

Woodstock, p-t. & cap. Windsor co. Vt. ; 14 NW. Windsor, 47 S. Montpelier, W. 477. Pop. 2,601. Here is a pleasant and handsome village, situated on the Waterqueechy containing a court house, a jail, a printing office, and a Congregational meeting house, and it has some trade.

Woodstock, p-t. Windham co. Ct. ; 6 N. Pomfret, 25 SW. Worcester ; 30 N. Norwich, 35 NW. Providence, 42 NE. Hartford, W. 382. Pop. in 1410, 2,654 ; in 1820, 3,017. It comprises 3 Congregational parishes, and has 2 Baptist meeting houses, also 2 woollen and 2 cotton manufactories. The township is hilly, the soil fertile, and particularly excellent for grazing.

Woodstock, p-t. & cap. Shenandoah co. Va. ; 12 SSW. Strasburg, 30 SSW. Winchester, W. 100. It is a pleasant town, and contains a handsome stone court house, a jail, an academy, a market house, 4 houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and about 100 houses.

Woodstock, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y. ; 14 NW. Kingston, W. 347. Pop. 1,312. Here are iron works and 2 glass manufactories.

Woodstock, p-t. Hyde, co. N. C. ; W. 354.

Woodstock, t. Eng., in Oxford ; 3 N. Oxford, 62 NW. London. Pop. 1,500. It was anciently a royal seat ; is pleasantly situated, well built, chiefly of stone, and has manufactures of gloves and articles of polished steel. It sends 2 members to parliament. Adjoining the town on the left, is Blenheim-house and park, the magnificent seat of the duke of Marlborough.

Woodstown, p-t. Salem co. N. J., in the township of Piles Grove, on Salem Creek, 3 miles from its navigable water ; 9 NE. Salem, 17 N. by W. Bridgetown, 25 SSW. Philadelphia, W. 130. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, 60 or 70 dwelling houses, and several mills and manufactories. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, useful in various complaints ; also an immense quantity of oyster shells and other marine shells.

Woodville, p-v. Hanover co. Va. ; W. 155.

Woodville, p-t. Culpeper co. Va. ; W. 98.

Woodville, p-t. Perquimans co. N. C. ; W. 281.

Woodville, p-v. Warren co. Ten. ; W. 704.

Woodville, p-t. & cap. Wilkinson co. Mississippi ; 16 E. Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, 37 S. Natchez, W. 1,299. Lat. 31. 6. N. Pop. 100. Here is an academy. The surrounding country is very fertile.

Woody Head, high cape on the coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 37. 42. S.

Woody Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 106. 5. E. Lat. 1. 46. N. See *Victoire*.

Woody Point, cape on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 127. 43. W. Lat. 50. N.

Woodycutty, t. Hind., Canara ; 8 E. Onore.

Woojeda, (an. *Guajida*.) t. Algiers, in Tremecen ; 20 WSW. Tremecen.

Woolassey, t. Bengal ; 42 NE. Calcutta.

Wooldale, parish, Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Wakefield. Pop. 3,083.

Wooldaw, t. Bengal ; 40 W. Nagore.

Woolhasa, t. Algiers ; 6 NW. Tackumbreet.

Wooler, t. Eng., in Northumberland, on the Till, or Wooler water, near the Cheviot hills ; 45 NNW. Newcastle, 317 N. London. Pop. 1,455. Two miles from Wooler stands a large whinstone, supposed to mark the spot where lord Percy and earl March defeated the Scotch under earl Douglass.

Woolley-wooley, t. Africa, in Yani.

Wooli, or *Woolly*, or *Ouly*, km. Africa, situated on N. side of the Gambia. Chief town, Medina. It is level and covered with wood.

Woolpit, t. Eng., in Suffolk ; 8 E. Bury St. Edmunds, 80 NNE. London. Pop. 625.

Woolstanton, t. Eng., in Staffordshire ; 2 N. Newcastle-under-line. Pop. 4,679.

Woolsthorpe, v. Eng., in Lincolnshire ; 4 Grantham.—Sir Isaac Newton born here in 1642.

Woolwich, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Kennebec, opposite to Bath ; 7 W. Wiscasset, W. 600. Pop. 1,330.

Woolwich, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,113.

Woolwich, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Thames, 8 miles below London. Lon. 0. 3. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. in 1811, 17,054. It was formerly only a small village, and owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock in the reign of Henry VIII. The dock-yard has been progressively increasing since its establishment, and in its present state includes about 5 furlongs in length by one in breadth ; within which space there are 2 dry-docks, 5 ships, 3 mast-ponds, a mould-loft, store-houses of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the various offices, a very complete smithery for the manufacture of anchors, &c. This dock-yard is under the direction of a commissioner, who has also the control of that of Deptford ; and during the late war the number of artificers and labourers employed here, amounted to nearly 2,000 ; since the peace they are reduced to about two thirds of that number. The arsenal at Woolwich is the grand national depot for every species of ordnance, both military and naval, and contains an immense quantity of guns, gun-carriages, military wagons, and every thing pertaining to the department of the ordnance. The arsenal includes nearly 60 acres, and contains various piles of brick buildings for different uses. The number of artificers, labourers, and boys, employed, is about 3,000, exclusive of the convicts, who amount to about 900, generally employed in the most laborious offices.

At Woolwich is a royal military academy, instituted in 1719, but not finally arranged till 1741. It is under the direction of the master general and board of ordnance for the time being ; a lieutenant-governor, an inspector, a professor of mathematics, and 4 masters ; a professor of chemistry ; a professor of fortification, and 2 masters ; one French master, 2 drawing masters, a fencing master, a dancing master, &c. The number of pupils, styled cadets, since the peace, has been reduced to 100. They are of the most respectable families ; when admitted must be at least 4 feet and 9 inches high, and not exceed 16, nor be under 14 years of age. As soon as they are admitted on the establishment, they begin to receive pay,

at the rate of £45 12s. 6d. per annum. The building is of a castellated form, and was built at the expense of about £150,000.—Woolwich contains also barracks, a pagoda, used as a repository for models, several hospitals, and other charitable establishments.

Woordaan, or *Ouardan*, t. Lower Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile, surrounded by sand hills and arid downs, yet sprinkled with sycamore trees. It has been noted as a resort of pirates.

Woorla, t. Hind., Visiapour; 16 N. Meritch.

Wooster, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 654.

Wooster, p-t. & cap. Wayne co. Ohio, at the head of navigation on the Killbuck; 45 S. lake Erie, 65 N. Zanesville, 123 W. Pittsburg. W. 378. Lon. 81. 52. W. Lat. 40. 49. N. Pop. 467. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, a land office, a printing office, and 70 houses. Two miles NW. of the town a well for salt water has been sunk 280 feet deep. It furnishes very salt water in large quantities.

Wooster, t. Washington co. Ohio; 12 NW. Marietta. Pop. 783.

Wootamally, t. Madura 15 SW. Coilpetta.

Wopanken, t. Prussia; 2 E. Bartenstein.

Wopelbach, r. Osnabruck, which runs into the Daleke, 2 N. Weidenbruck.

Worada, country, Africa, of an oval form, about 90 m. in circ. S. of Konkadoo.

Worbis, or *Stadt Worbis*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Wipper; 8 SSE. Duderstadt, 38 NE. Erfurt. Pop. 1,315.

Worbitz, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 10 S. Czaslau.

Worbitz See, lake, Brandenburg, near Joachimsthal; 28 NNE. Berlin.

Worstadt, t. Hesse; 10 SSW. Mentz.

Worcester, t. Washington co. Vt.; 10 N. Montpelier. Pop. 44.

Worcester, co. Mass., bounded N. by New-Hampshire, E. by Middlesex and Norfolk cos., S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin cos. Pop. in 1810, 64,910; in 1820, 73,625.

Worcester, p-t. & cap. Worcester co. Mass.; 39 NNW. Providence, 40 W. by S. Boston, W. 395. Pop. in 1810, 2,577; in 1820, 2,962. It contains an elegant court house, a jail, a house of correction, a bank, a brewery, a cotton manufactory, 2 paper mills, 2 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is pleasantly situated, and is one of the most considerable inland towns in New England, and is a place of much wealth and trade. The principal street is upwards of a m. in length; it is well built, & has a number of elegant brick houses. In 1791, 2 editions of the bible, one in large folio, the other in royal quarto, the first of the kind published in America, were printed in this town. The American Antiquarian Society holds its meetings here, and for its accommodation a handsome and commodious building was erected in 1820. It contains a valuable cabinet, and a library of about 7,000 volumes.

Worcester, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 13 SE. Cooperstown, W. 371. Pop. 1,938.

Worcester, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 977.

Worcester, co. Md.; bounded N. by Dela-

ware, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Virginia, and W. by Somerset co. Pop. in 1810, 16,971; slaves, 4,427. P. in 1820, 17,421. Chief town, Snowhill.

Worcester, city, Eng., & cap. of a county to which it gives name, on the Severn, over which is a bridge; 59 N. Bristol, 120 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 10. N. Pop. 13,814. Bp. see. It is one of the most ancient cities in England, finely situated in a beautiful and fertile vale, having a variety of agreeable prospects. The principal streets are broad and well paved. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice; 514 feet long, 78 broad, and 68 high, with a tower 200 feet in height. There are 9 parish churches, besides 2 without the walls, 3 grammar schools, 7 hospitals, and a public infirmary. The porcelain manufacture is carried on here extensively, and has reached great perfection; there is also an extensive manufacture of gloves. Here are 3 markets weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and 2 members are returned to parliament. In the cathedral is the tomb of king John, supposed to be the oldest royal monument remaining in England; he was buried in the choir, between two bishops.—Near this city, in the year 1651, a battle was fought between Charles II. & Cromwell, which proved a decisive blow to royalty. The prisoners, to the number of 8,000, were sold as slaves to the American planters.

Worcestershire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Staffordshire & Shropshire, E. by Warwickshire, S. by Gloucestershire, & W. by Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its figure is very irregular; its aspect rich and beautiful. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 1 city (Worcester,) 10 towns, and 152 parishes. Sq. m. 936. Pop. 160,546. H. 30,462. Families, 33,114; 16,855 employed in trade and manufactures; 13,818 in agriculture; 3,441 otherwise.

Worcum, or *Woudrichem*, or *Wodercum*, t. Neth., in North Brabant, on the Wahal; 13 ENE. Dort, 16 NNE. Breda. Pop. 606.

Worcum, s-p. Neth., in Friesland; 18 SW. Lewarden. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 1,326.

Worden, t. Holstein, on the right side of the Elbe; 10 NW. Gluckstadt.

Worden, (*Görssen*), t. Bremen; 10 NNW. Stade.

Wordenberg, mt. Stiria; 6 SSE. Eisenhartz.

Wordinberg, s-p. Denmark, on S. coast of the island of Zealand, opposite the island of Falster; 13 SSE. Nestved, 43 SW. Copenhagen.

Wore, see *Wyre*.

Worenzulte, t. Prussia; 8 S. Heilsberg.

Worgaum, t. Hind., Mahrattas; 20 W. Poonah.

Worieze, see *Hoyerswerda*.

Workallen, t. Prussia; 4 SW. Liebstatt.

Workington, s-p. Eng., in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent; 7 N. Whitehaven, 307 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 27. W. Lat. 54. 34. N. Pop. 5,807. The harbour admits ships of a considerable burden, and the exportation of coals is very considerable, so as to employ near 100 vessels. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Worksborn, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the North Tine.

Worksop, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; near a canal

which runs from Chesterfield to the Trent; 18 S. Sheffield, 146 N. London. Lon. 1. 8. W. Lat. 53. 18. N. Pop. 3,702. Near it is a seat of the duke of Norfolk.

Worlitz, t. Anhalt; 5 E. Dessau. Pop. 1,850.

Wormdill, see *Warmstadt*.

Wormer, t. Neth., in North Holland; 8 N. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,160.

Wormhout, t. France, in North; 5 S. Bergues. Pop. 3,078.

Worms, (an. *Borbetomagus*,) city, Ger., Hesse Darmstadt, capital of a district in the province of the Rhine, formerly capital of a bishoprick of the same name, anciently the capital of the *Vangiones*; 25 S. Mentz, 83 ESE. Treves. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. Pop. 5,718. H. 970. It is an ancient town, situated near the west bank of the Rhine, surrounded with decaying walls; the streets dark and narrow. It contains a ponderous Gothic cathedral, 1 Ref. & 5 Luth. chh., a synagogue, a hospital, a mint, and a town house, which is famous for being the place in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521. Worms is a place of note in history, was frequently the seat of the Germanic diet, and was formerly larger than at present. Here the Reformation began in 1525. It has suffered greatly by war and other calamities. The late bishoprick of Worms lay on both sides of the Rhine, comprising 170 sq. m. & 18,000 inh.; it now belongs to Hesse Darmstadt.

Worms, see *Bormio*.

Worm's Head or *Penrhyn Gwyr*, rock on S. coast of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan. Lon. 4. 17. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

Wormsdorf, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 20 E. Leipsic, 20 NW. Meissen. Lat. 51. 16. N.

Wormser Joch, mt. Tyrol, between the sources of the Adige and the Adda; 8 S. Glurentz.

Worpe, r. Ger., which runs into the Wumme, 7 NE. Bremen.

Worsborough, v. & parish, Eng., in Yorkshire, with a medicinal spring; 3 S. Barnesley, 171 N. London. Pop. 1,073.

Worse, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, near Bridgenorth.

Worsley, township, Eng., in Lancashire; 7 NW. Manchester. Pop. 6,151.

Worstead, or *Wursted*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, market on Saturday; 12 N. Norwich, 120 NNE. London. Pop. 619. This place is remarkable for the invention or first twisting of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which is from hence called *worsted*.

Worth, t. Bavaria; 12 E. Ratisbon. H. 190.

Worth, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 20 ESE. Darmstadt.

Worth Barrow Bay, bay of the English channel, on S. coast of the county of Dorset; 11 E. Weymouth.

Worthington, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 20 WNW. Northampton, 100 W. Boston, W. 392. Pop. 1,276.

Worthington, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Whetstone, 8 miles above its entrance into the Sciota; 9 N. by E. Columbus, 60 W. Zanesville, W. 428. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated site, and contains a woollen manufactory, an academy, and 43 dwelling houses, mostly of brick.

Worthington, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 285.

Wortley, township, Eng., in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Pop. 2,336.

Wortowa, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 14 S. Chrudim.

Worumbang, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 6. 55. W. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Woschitz, (New,) t. Bohemia, with silver mines; 42 SSE. Prague. Pop. 1,200.—*Old Woschitz* is near it.

Woschnick, or *Woznicki*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 14 NNE. Beuthen, 43 E. Oppeln.

Wosseberk, see *Weisenberg*.

Wossingen, t. Baden; 10 E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,300.

Wostilitz, or *Wlasatice*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 17 S. by E. Brunn. Pop. 1,070.

Wostock, t. Brandenburg; 11 SSE. Berlin.

Wostrow, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 12 SW. Czaslau.

Wosterzedek, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 12 SW. Kaurzim.

Wotitz, or *Woticze*, t. Bohemia, in Beraun. Pop. 1,290.

Wotrally, t. Mysore; 8 N. Allumbaddy.

Wotrow, see *Ostritz*.

Wotton Bassett, t. Eng., Wiltshire, market on Friday; 18 SW. Farringdon, 89 W. London. Pop. 1,244. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Wotton under Edge, t. Eng., Gloucestershire, market on Friday; 18 S. Gloucester, 108 W. London. Pop. 1,587.

Wotyechow, t. Poland, in Lublin; 12 WSW. Lublin.

Wotzlersdorf, t. Austria; 10 W. Zistersdorf.

Woudenburg, t. Neth., Utrecht; 6 S. Amersfort. Pop. 1,200.

Woudrichem, see *Worcum*.

Woulmara, t. Bengal; 28 S. Midnapour.

Wounics, t. Aust. Poland; 32 ESE. Cracow.

Wow, t. Hind., in Guzerat, chief town of the district of Neyer, subject to the chief of Theraud. Lon. 71. 23. E. Lat. 24. 11. N. Pop. 1,000 Rajpoot families.

Wowamia, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the Run. Lon. 70. 47. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

Woxtorp, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 27 NW. Wexio.

Woyslawiec, t. Poland; 41 SSE. Lublin. Pop. 1,200.

Woytz, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 2 E. Ottmuchau.

Woziez, (Jung,) t. Bohemia; 40 SSE. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

Wozna, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 40 W. Soderhamn.

Wra, t. Sweden, Smaland; 48 WSW. Wexio.

Wraclawee, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Vistula; 33 WNW. Plock. Pop. 1,354.

Wragby, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, market on Thursday; 11 NE. Lincoln, 144 N. London. Pop. 509.

Wram, t. Sweden, Skone; 13 WSW. Christianstadt.

Wrangon, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 59. 34. N.

Wranay, t. Bohemia; 7 NNW. Schlan. H. 117.

Wranow, see *Frain*.

Wrateni, see *Frating*.

Wrbowalnol, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 16 SW. Biczow.

Wreak, or *Wreke*, r. Eng., in Leicestershire, which passes by Melton Mowbray, and runs into the Soar, 7 NE. Leicester.

Wreck Reef Bank, a reef of rocks in the S. Pacific ocean; 20 miles long, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Lon. 155. 15. E. Lat. 22. 11. S.

Wrekin, mt. Eng., in Shropshire, about 5 E. Shrewsbury.

Wreme, t. Han. Bremen; 5 NNW. Carlsburg.

Wrentham, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 19 NW. Taunton, 32 SW. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 2,801. It is a considerable town, & contains an academy, and 9 cotton manufactories. Great numbers of straw bonnets are made in this town. Here is a curious cavern, called *Wampon's Rock*, from an Indian family of that name, who resided in it a number of years. It is 9 feet square, and 8 high.

Wreschen, or *Wrzesno*, t. Pru. Posen; 14 S. by W. Gnesna. Pop. 2,085.

Wretesta, t. Sweden, Sudermanland; 36 NW. Nykioping.

Wretstorp, t. Sweden, Nericia; 16 SW. Orebro.

Wrexham, t. North Wales, in the county of Denbigh; 12 SSW. Chester, 178 NW. London. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 3,006. It has a pleasant situation, in a fertile district, well built, the streets cross each other at right angles. It is a great thoroughfare, has considerable trade, and is a great mart for flannel. The markets are on Monday and Thursday.

Wrietzen, see *Brietzen*.

Wrightsborough, p-v. Union, S. C.; W. 578.

Wrightsborough, p-v. Columbia co. Georgia; W. 629.

Wrightsburg, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on lake Erie; W. 390. Pop. 431.

Wrightstown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 5 m. from Newtown, W. 172. Pop. 618.

Wrightsville, p-v. Duplin co. N. C.; W. 375.

Wrightsville, p-v. York co. Pa., on west side of the Susquehanna, opposite to Columbia, with which it is connected by a bridge.

Wrington, t. Eng., in Somersetshire, market on Tuesday; 11 S. Bristol, 125 W. Lon. Pop. 1,109.—John Locke was born here in 1632.

Wrissa, t. Hind., in Sinde, district of Tatta, on the Indus. Lon. 68. 25. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Writtle, v. & parish, Eng., in Essex; 2 W. Chelmsford. Pop. 1,830.

Writzen, or *Wriezen*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on a branch of the Oder; 18 NW. Custrin, 33 ENE. Berlin. Pop. 3,825.

Wronky, t. Pru. Posen, on the Wartha; 32 NW. Posen. Pop. 1,660.

Wrotzko, t. Prussia; 12 SW. Strasburg.

Wrotham, or *Wortham*, t. Eng., in Kent; 11 WNW. Maidstone, 24 SE. London. Pop. 613.

Wroxeter, v. & parish, Eng., in Salop, at the union of the Torn and the Severn, by Antoninus called *Uriconium*, by Ptolemy *Viriconium*, by the Welsh and Britons *Cær Vruach*, and by the Saxons *Wrekenceaster*; 5 SE. Shrewsbury, 155 NW. London. Pop. 575. It was the chief city of the Cornavij.

Wrynose, mt. Eng., on which are 3 stones, marking the boundaries of the 3 counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, & Westmoreland; 12 S. Ravenglass.

Wschestad, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 10 NW. Kosteletz.

Wsetin, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 23 NW. Hradisch. Pop. 2,630.

Wudwan, t. Hind., in Guzerat, considerable for population and trade, and fortified. Lon. 71. 47. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

Wuipens, see *Wippen*.

Wulda, t. Bohemia; 12 SW. Crumau.

Wulfen, t. Osnabruck; 8 ENE. Osnabruck.

Wulfersdorf, t. Lower Austria, on the Zaya; 25 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 1,500.

Wulfrath, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 11 E. by N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,807.

Wulfsdorp, t. Holstein; 11 NNW. Lubec.

Wulfsfelde, t. Holstein; 12 NW. Lubec.

Wulften, t. Osnabruck; 2 SW. Osnabruck.

Wulled, t. Arabia, Yemen; 46 SE. Loheia.

Wullersdorff, t. Austria; 2 SE. Gunterstorff. Pop. 1,696.

Wultzeshofen, t. Austria; 1 SW. Laab.

Wumme, r. Han., in Bremen, which runs into the Weser, about 6 NW. Bremen.

Wunnenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 14 S. Paderborn. Pop. 942.

Wunschelberg, or *Hradeck*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 10 NW. Glatz, 20 S. Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,312.

Wunschuech, t. Stiria; 8 S. Gratz.

Wunsiedel, t. Bav. Upper Maine, on the Ross-lau; 16 W. Eger in Bohemia, 34 E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,593. It has a gymnasium, and near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble.

Wunstorf, t. Han., in Calenberg; 10 WNW. Hanover. Pop. 1,690.

Wuntz, t. Henneberg; 6 NW. Meinungen.

Wurben, t. Silesia, in Schweidnitz; 4 N. Schweidnitz.

Wurbenthal, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 13 W. Jajerndorf, 22 NW. Troppau. Pop. 1,040.

Wurglau, or *Guergala*, see *Wergela*.

Wurl, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Ems, near Rietberg.

Wurm, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, Aix-la-Chapelle; 10 WNW. Juliers. Pop. 1,383.

Wurmberg, t. Stiria; 6 NW. Pettau.

Wurmsee, lake, Bavaria; 12 m. long, and 4 broad; 13 SW. Munich.

Wursuree, t. Guzerat; 32 NE. Chitpour.

Wurtchen, t. Lusatia, between Bautzen and Goerlitz. In May, 1813, a battle was fought here by the Russians and Prussians against the French.

WURTEMBERG, km. in the SW. of Germany, circle of Swabia, formerly a duchy, but erected into a kingdom, in 1806; bounded NE. & E. by Bavaria, SW., W., & NW. by Baden. Pop. according to the official statement, in 1818, 1,395,462.—It is divided into 4 circles, which are subdivided into 12 districts or counties.

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop. in 1815.	Ch. towns.
The Neckar	1,365	365,100	Stuttgart
The Schwarzwald	1,780	362,100	Reutlingen
The Jaxt	1,993	329,300	Elwangen
The Danube	2,279	329,900	Ulm
	7,417	1,386,400	

Towns. The principal towns are Stuttgart,

the capital, Ulm, Reutlingen, Tubingen, Hall, Ludwigsburg, Biberach, Kirchheim, Schorndorf, Esslingen, Echingen, Calw, Heilbron, and Goppingen.

Government. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The new constitution was formed in 1819. The executive power is vested in the monarch, controlled by a representative body. The titled classes are numerous, and possess extensive privileges. The king holds the sixth place in the Germanic diet.

Religion. The religion of the majority is Lutheran, but all sects are tolerated. The number of Lutherans is stated at 956,000; Catholics 431,000; Reformed 2,200; Jews 8,000.

Face of the country, &c. The great natural features of this country are 2 ranges of mountains, one called the Black Forest, or Schwarzwald, extending along the western frontier, the other called the Swabian or Wurtemberg Alp, an insulated range of rocky hills, destitute of wood, beginning at Rotweil, and traversing the kingdom in a northeast direction. On these lofty tracts the climate is cold and bleak. But the rest of the country is agreeably diversified with hills of moderate elevation, and pleasant valleys, which enjoy a mild and pleasant climate. The principal rivers are the Danube & Neckar; also the Enz, Muhr, Kocker, Jaxt, & Tauber.

Soil and Products. Wurtemberg, with the exception of the two mountainous ranges, is one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Germany. It produces the various kinds of grain; wine, the best qualities known in England by the name of the Neckar wine; fruits of various kinds. The minerals are iron, silver, copper, coal, and porcelain. The Black Forest produces abundance of pine and fir, considerable quantities of which are exported.

Wurtzburg, t. Ger. Hesse Darmstadt; 3 E. Erbach.

Wurtzen, mt. Carinthia; 8 S. Villach.

Wurwama, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on S. side of the gulf of Cutch; 40 NE. Noanagur.

Wurway, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Vurney, 3 S. Llanvilling, in Montgomeryshire.

Wurzach, t. Wurt., on the Aitrach; 17 N. Wangen, 26 NW. Kempten. Pop. 1,065.

Wurzbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Klein Enz, 2 E. Wildbad.

Wurzburg, city, Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Lower Maine, formerly capital of a bishopric and grand duchy, in Franconia, on the Maine; 50 ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, 66 ENE. Mentz, 120 NNW. Munich. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 21,380. H. 1,913. Bp. see. It stands in a valley, on the Maine, & around the city are extensive vineyards, and nothing can be more pleasant than its environs. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are connected by an elegant bridge. The Maine is here a large stream, presenting, with its boats and barges, an animating picture. The town is, however, indifferently built, having no regular streets, and hardly any stone buildings, except the palace and churches. It contains a large palace, formerly belonging to the bishop, afterwards to the grand duke, a cathedral, 33 churches, 12 hospitals, great and small,

a gymnasium, and a Cath. university, founded in 1483, with a library, botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, and cabinet of natural history. The number of students, in 1817, was 365. The inhabitants of Wurzburg are mostly Catholics.—The late duchy and bishopric was about 80 miles long, and 64 broad, generally fertile. Pop. 275,000.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, capital of a district, on the Mulda; 14 E. Leipsic, 44 NW. Dresden. Pop. 2,400.

Wusen, t. Prussia, in Ermeland, on the Passarge; 25 W. Heilsberg.

Wuslach, t. Prussia; 10 E. Heilsberg.

Wusterhausen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Dosse; 27 N. Brandenburg, 36 NW. Berlin. Pop. 2,022.

Wusterhausen, or *Konigs-Wusterhausen*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Suhne; 15 SSE. Berlin. Pop. 2,022.

Wustersdorf, t. Austria; 9 SW. Laab.

Wustro, t. Han., in Luneburg, at the conflux of the Jetze and the Dumme; 40 SE. Luneburg, 54 NE. Zelle. Pop. 628.

Wutach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 10 m. below Lauffenburg.

Wuttoor, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 6 E. Junere.

Wutzkow, t. Pru. Pomerania; 30 E. Stolpe.

Wyaconda, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, 34 m. below the Moines.

Wyalusing, p-t. Bradford co. Pa., on the Susquehanna, at Wyalusing falls; W. 276. P. 546.

Wyalusing, r. Pa., which runs into the E. branch of the Susquehanna; 8 or 10 miles below Asylum.

Wyandots, Indians, in NW. part of Ohio, on the Upper and Lower Sandusky, and the Auglaize. No. 542.

Wyborg, see *Viborg*.

Wyck, t. Denmark, in Holstein, on the island of Fohr. Pop. 692.

Wyck, part of the city of Maestricht, on E. side of the Meuse, strongly fortified. See *Maestricht*.

Wyck, small s-p. Russia, on W. coast of the island of Esel.

Wyck op Zee, t. North Holland; 3 W. Beverwick. Pop. 800.

Wyck te Duurstede, t. Neth., in Utrecht, supposed to be mentioned by Tacitus, by the name of *Batavodurum*; 13 SE. Utrecht, 21 W. Arnheim. Pop. 695.

Wycombe, (*High*,) or *Chipping Wycombe*, t. Eng., in Bucks, with a market on Friday; 25 ESE. Oxford, 29 WNW. London. Pop. 2,490. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Wycombe, (*West*,) v. & parish, Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 2 WNW. High Wycombe. Pop. 1,362.

Wycoming Falls, on the Susquehanna, 2 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Wydaw, r. Denmark, which runs into the North sea, near Tondern, in Sleswick.

Wye, (an. *Ratostathybius*,) r. Wales, which rises from Plimlimmon mountain, in S. part of the county of Montgomery, and runs into the Severn below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wye, t. Eng., Kent, market on Thursday; 12 SW. Canterbury, 56 ESE. London. Pop. 1,322.

Wye Mills, p-v. Talbot co. Md.; W. 94.

Wye, r. Eng., which runs into the Derwent, near Bakewell.

Wygbygera, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 30 N. Hernosand.

Wyk, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 65 NNW. Calmar.

Wyka, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 14 SE. Fahlun.

Wyke, t. Neth.; 10 N. Deventer. Pop. 900.

Wyl, see *Weyl*.

Wylliesburg, p-t. Charlotte co. Va.; 254.

Wylster, see *Wilster*.

Wymoa Bay, bay on S. coast of Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands. Lon. 200. 20. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

Wymondham, see *Windham*.

Wymondley, (*Great*, and *Little*,) two parishes, Eng., in Hertfordshire, near Kitchin.

Wynaad, district, Hind., Malabar, between Lat. 11. and 12. N., woody and mountainous. Sq. m. 1,250. Chief town, Penamburt Cotta.

Wynant's Kill, r. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, in Troy, 2 S. Poesten's Kill.

Wynfelden, or *Weinfeld*, t. Switz., in Thurgau, on the Thur; 7 SSW. Constance.

Wynsbach, t. Austria; 4 E. Schwannastatt.

Wynster, see *Winster*.

Wyre, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea, 9 W. Garstang. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 53. 53. N.

Wyre, r. Luxemburg, which joins the Semoy, 3 E. Chiny.

Wyslyten, t. Poland, in Augustow; 20 ESE. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,579.

Wyril Point, cape of England, on the coast of Durham. Lat. 55. 3. N.

Wysauken Creek, r. Pa., which runs into E. branch of the Susquehanna, 6 or 8 miles above Asylum.

Wysokie, t. Rus. Volhynia; 15 W. Kaminiec.

Wysokie-Maciecki, t. Poland, in Augustow; 83 ENE. Warsaw. Pop. 864.

Wysox, p-t. Bradford co. Pa.; W. 290. Pop. 1,083.

Wyszajnen, t. Poland, in Augustow; 18 N. Suwalki. Pop. 946.

Wyszogrod, t. Poland, in Plock; 32 W. by N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,844.

Wythe, co. SW. part of Va., bounded NNW. by Tazewell co., NE. by Montgomery, SSE. by Grayson co., and W. by Washington co.; W. 340. Pop. in 1810, 8,356; slaves 1,157. Pop. in 1820, 9,692. Chief town, Evansham.

Wytootacke, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 10 miles in circ. Lon. 200. 19. E. Lat. 18. 52. S.

Wzetin, see *Usetin*.

X.

XAI

XABEA, s-p. Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 38 NNE. Alicant, 54 SSW. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

Xaca, see *Jaca*.

Xacca, see *Sacca*.

Xacre, cape, on SE. coast of Candia; 18 SE. Settia.

Xadnaque, t. Spain, Guadalajara; 16 WSW. Siguença, 60 ENE. Madrid.

Xagua Bay, large bay on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81. 20. W. Lat. 22. 10. N. This is one of the best ports in the West Indies, and is 15 m. in circ., surrounded with mountains, which break the force of the winds.

Xaintes, (*Santos*,) or *All-Saints' Islands*, as having been discovered on that holiday by the Spaniards; three small islands of the West Indies. The most westerly of them is called *Terra de Bas*, or the *Low Island*, and the most easterly *Terra de Haut*, or the *High Island*. The third, which lies exactly in the middle between the other two, seems to be nothing more than a large barren rock. The island of Terra

XAL

de Bas is about 9 m. in circ.; but the other is larger. They are about 6 SE. Guadaloupe, and 15 from Mariegalante. Lon. 61. 32. W. Lat. 15. 56. N.

Xala, t. Mexico, in Guadalajara; 15 miles from the Pacific ocean, 160 S. by W. Guadalajara.

Xalapa, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz; 52 NW. Vera Cruz, 70 E. Puebla de los Angeles. Lon. 96. 55. W. Lat. 19. 30. N. Pop. 13,000. Bp. see. The sky at Xalapa during the summer is beautiful and serene, but from Dec. to Feb. has a melancholy aspect. The sun and stars are frequently invisible for 2 or 3 weeks together. The wealthy merchants of Vera Cruz have country houses at this town where they enjoy a cool and agreeable retreat, while the coast is almost uninhabitable, from the mosquitoes, the heat, and the yellow fever.—The elevation of this town above the sea is 4,264 feet. This town is said to give name to the purgative root called *jalap*, or *Xalap*.

Xalisco, district, Mexico, in Guadalajara. It

is washed by the South Pacific ocean on the S. and W.; bounded E. by Guadalajara Proper and Mechoacan, and separated from Chiametlan on the N. by a narrow strip of land belonging to Guadalajara, and running out into the sea. It is not above 50 leagues in extent either way. It abounds with Indian wheat and silver mines, but has very few cattle of any sort. From this province is brought the oil of the infernal fig-tree, as the Spaniards call it, much used in medicine.

Xalisco, t. Mexico, which gives name to a province; 9 NW. Compostella Nueva. Lon. 106. 26. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Xalon, (an. *Salo*,) r. Spain, which rises in a mountain near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about 6 miles above Saragossa.

Xaltocan, t. Mexico. Lon. 99. 1. W. Lat. 19. 43. S.

Xamaca, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 18 miles from Vera Cruz.

Xambrina, t. Spain, Leon; 2 SE. Tordesillas.

Xan, r. Georgia, which runs into the Kur, 6 E. Gory.

Xanga, r. Africa, in Mongallo, which runs into the Indian sea, opposite to the island of the same name.

Xanga, one of the Querimba islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 45. S.

Xamila, t. Fezzan; 140 ENE. Mourzouk.

Xanque, or *Guyapo*, r. Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, 30 W. Cape Camaron.

Xanten, or *Santen*, (an. *Vetara*,) t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, near the Rhine; 7 NE. Gueldres, 12 SE. Cleves. Pop. 2,019.

Xanthus, see *Scamander*.

Xanthus, now *Eksenide*.

Xanton, t. France, in Vendee; 5 E. Fontenay-le-Comte, 12 S. La Chataigneraye.

Xaparaco, t. Mexico, Mechoacan; 85 WNW. Mechoacan.

Xarafnel, t. Spain, in Valencia; 45 WSW. Valencia. Pop. 2,000.

Xarama, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus, little below Aranjuez.

Xarayes, extensive plain, S. A. Lat. 17. 45. S. A.; about 300 m. long from N. to S., and the depository during the rainy season of the superfluous waters of the Paraguay, by which it is watered, and which are spread over the flat country to the extent of 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth, forming a large lake, called *Xarayes*. At certain times of the year, the waters subside, and discover the greater part of the plain. Here are great numbers of crocodiles.

Xativa, now *St. Felipe*, see *St. Felipe*.

Xavier, t. Spain, in Navarre, the native place of the celebrated missionary of that name; 3 E. Sanguesa.

Xavier, see *Sabi*.

Xavier Gogo, t. Whidah; 12 NNE. Sabi.

Xavier Zante, t. Whidah; 14 NW. Sabi.

Xauxa, *Atun-Xauxa*, or *Jauxa*, pr. Peru, bounded N. and NE. by Tarma, SE. by Huanta, S. by Anganaes, SW. by Gauyos, and W. by Guarochiri; 12 leagues from N. to S., and 15 from E. to W. It is formed chiefly of a valley, of a delightful temperature, and fertile soil,

traversed by the *Xauxa*, and watered by numerous streams. Pop. 52,286.

Xauxa, or *Jauja*, or *Janua*, t. Peru, capital of a district, in Guamanga; 90 E. Lima. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 12. S. It is situated near the river of the same name, and has 2 churches, some woollen manufactures, and silver mines.

Xauxa, r. S. A., which rises in the Andes, about 75 N. Atun Xauxa, and uniting with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayale. It is a large river, and about 66 S. Tarma, has a beautiful stone bridge across it, called the bridge of Iscuchaca.

Xauxava, t. Morocco, on a river, and at the foot of a mountain, both of the same name; 15 N. Morocco.

Xeberos, t. Quito; 40 SW. Laguna.

Xejui, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Paraguay.

Xelsa, t. Spain, anciently a Roman colony, called *Julia Celsa*.

Xelva, see *Chelva*.

Xenday, t. Japan, in Nippon; 86 N. Nambu, 115 NNE. Jedo. Lon. 141. 52. E. Lat. 39. N.

Xenia, p-t. & cap. Greene co. Ohio, on the Shawnoe creek, 3 m. from the Little Miami; 30 SW. Urbana, 55 NNE. Cincinnati, W. 562. Pop. of the township 2,799. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and had, in 1817, about 600 inhabitants. There are 2 houses of public worship in the village, and another in sight, 2 of brick, and the other of stone. The houses recently built, are chiefly of brick and stone.

Xenil, (an. *Singilis*,) r. Spain, which rises in Grenada, and runs into the Guadalquivir, about 3 m. below Ecija.

Xenoxua, t. Macedonia; 36 SE. Akrida.

Xequetepeque, t. Peru, in Truxillo, on the Pasca Mayo; 55 N. Truxillo.

Xerequaro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 45 NE. Mechoacan.

Xeres, t. Mexico, in Guadalajara; 47 leagues N. Guadalajara. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Xeres, t. Paraguay, now in ruins. Lat. 20. 5. S.

Xeres de Badajos, or *Xeres de los Caballeros*, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 51 SW. Merida, 72 NNW. Seville. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 38. 17. N. Pop. 8,700. It has manufactures of linen and leather, and in the neighbourhood are extensive pastures which feed numerous herds of cattle, of which it is reckoned that 50,000 head are sold annually at the neighbouring fairs.

Xeres de la Frontera, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalete; 15 NNE. Cadiz, 32 S. Seville. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 36. 41. N. Pop. between 20 & 30,000. It is pleasantly situated, surrounded with walls, the streets wider than those of Cadiz, clean and neatly paved, and some of the houses splendid. It is an ancient town, supposed to be built on the site of *Asta Regia*. In the environs is produced the wine called *Sherry*, a corruption of *Xeres*. The best and richest sort of sherry is called *Pagarette*, from the Spanish word *pago*, a district, and particularly applied to this vintage. In one aranzado (an acre of vineyard,) they plant 1,800 vines at regular distances. It is reckoned a good year if it gives 3 butts per acre, middling if 2, and bad if but 1: some years however it yields 4 or 5. The quantity of sherry wine made

annually in this place is about 40,000 pipes. Some sweet wines are also produced in this neighbourhood, of which the best known is the *vino tinto*, or *Tent wine*. The country around is very fertile, and the climate delightful.—Near this town a battle was fought between the Moors and Goths, in 712, in which Roderic, the last king of the Goths, lost his life.

Xeres de la Frontera, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas, with a garrison of Spaniards to protect the mines; 25 S. Zacatecas.

Xeres de Guadiana, t. Spain, in Seville, near the frontiers of Portugal; 74 W. Seville.

Xeres, see *Chuluteca*.

Xerica, t. Spain, Valencia; 7 NW. Segorbe. Pop. 2,300.

Xerito, small river of Spain, which runs into the Alagon.

Xerte, r. Spain, which passes by Placentia, and runs into the Alagon.

Xertigny, t. France, in Vosges; 5 N. Plombieres; 7 E. Epinal. Pop. 2,530.

Xerumenha, or *Jerumenha*, or *Gerumenha*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 S. Elvas, 18 SW. Badajos. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Xiametla, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 30 SE. Purification.

Xiassi, t. Pru. Posen; 20 SSE. Posen.

Xibaca, t. Japan, in Nipon; 130 SW. Meaco.

Xicoco, isl. Japan, about 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth, divided into several provinces, situated near SW. extremity of Nippon, from which it is separated by a strait, full of small islands, and NE. of Ximo. It has several convenient harbours, and many towns within the country, but little known. Lon. 132. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Xiconá, see *Xixona*.

Xilca, see *Chilca*.

Xicollun, settlement, Mexico, in Puebla; 45 leagues SE. Mexico. Pop. 260 families.

Xilo-Kastro, (an. *Ægira*), t. Morea; 20 WNW. Corinth. It was destroyed in 1770.

Xilóa, see *Quilóa*.

Xiloca, r. Spain, which rises in S. part of Aragon, about 7 NE. Albaracin, and at Calataiud changes its name to Xalon.

Xilotepec, t. Mexico, in Guasteca; 90 SSW. Panuco.

Xilotepec, t. Mexico, capital of a district; 60 N. Mexico. Pop. of the district 3,700 Indian families.

Xilvan, t. Georgia; 20 N. Gory.

Ximabara, t. Japan, on S. coast of Ximo, on a gulf to which it gives name; 33 E. Nangasaki. Lon. 132. 7. E. Lat. 32. 45. N.

Ximaguino, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 10 S. Awa. Lon. 130. 30. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Ximena, t. Spain, in Seville; 24 E. Medina Sidonia, 54 SE. Seville. Near this town Crassus is said to have concealed himself in a cave, till Marius and Cinna were overthrown by Sylla.

Ximenes, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 S. Astorga.

Ximo, or *Kiusiu*, isl. Japan, and second in size and eminence, situated SW. of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad. It has considerable number of cities and towns, with some good harbours. Lon. 130. 50. to 133. 30. E. Lat. 32. 40. to 34. N.

Ximonosequi, s-p. Japan, on SW. coast of Nippon, with a good harbour capable of containing 300 vessels. It is a place of trade, and surrounded with walls. Lon. 132. 20. E. Lat. 33. 56. N.

Xingu, or *Chingu*, r. S. A., which rises somewhere near Lat. 17. S. and is first called *Paranalinga*, it afterwards takes a northerly course of about 1,000 miles, and runs into the Amazons river 200 miles W. Para in the government of Para.

Xipixapa, t. Quito; 80 NW. Guayaquil.

Xiquacan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 50 SE. Zacatula. Lon. 112. 34. W. Lat. 18. 4. S.

Xiquena, t. Spain, Murcia; 15 WNW. Lorca.

Xiquito, t. Japan, in Ximo; 16 S. Naka. Lon. 133. 13. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

Xivert, t. Spain, Valencia; 7 NW. Segorbe.

Xivrey le Franc, t. France, in Moselle; 9 S. Longwy.

Xixona, t. Spain, in Valencia; 13 N. Alicant, 54 S. Valencia. Lon. 0. 42. W. Lat. 38. 32. N. Pop. 4,800. In the neighbourhood of this town a great number of people are employed annually to collect the drug, called kermes, and a small district, called *de la Grana*, produces some years to the value of 30,000 dollars.

Xizabras, mountains, S. A., in Venezuela.

Xochimilco, t. Mexico, on the shore of a lake; SSE. Mexico. Lon. 99. 2. W. Lat. 19. 16. N. It is a considerable town, having various manufactures and some trade. The lake is one of the 5 lakes of the valley of Mexico, containing about 6½ square leagues.

Xocotlan, or *Xocutlan*, t. Mexico, in Xalisco; 15 SW. Purification.

Xocolepec, settlement, Mexico, in Puebla; 90 NE. Mexico. Pop. 212 families.

Xola, see *Sooloo*.

Xolo, see *Gilolo*.

Xonacatlan, settlement, Mexico; 38 leagues E. Mexico. Pop. 540 Indian families.

Xucar, (an. *Sucro*), r. Spain, which rises in New Castile, and runs the Mediterranean, 20 S. Valencia.

Xuli, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz, near W. coast of lake Titicaca, chiefly inhabited by Indians, and governed by Indian magistrates; 100 NNW. La Paz. Lon. 70. 6. W. Lat. 16. 25. S.

Xuli, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 50. S.

Xulla, or *Xulloe Islands*, in the E. Indian sea. *Xulla Bessey*, the largest is about 42 miles long, and 10 or 15 broad; well inhabited; in good cultivation; abounding in wax and honey. Lon. 125. E. Lat. 1. 53. S.

Xullabella, isl. in the East Indian sea, about 25 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 126. 12. E. Lat. 2. 15. S.

Xullamangola, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 125. 42. E. Lat. 1. 54. S.

Xun, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen; 150 SW. Pao-king. Lon. 103. 20. E. Lat. 30. 18. N.

Xundale, t. S. A., in Popayan; 8 SW. Santa Fe de Antioquia.

Xurollo, see *Jorullo*.

Xuxui, see *Jugui*, and *St. Salvador de Jugui*.

Y.

YAD

Y, or *Wye*, an arm, or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, Neth., on S. shore of which Amsterdam is built.

Y, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 27 WNW. Koei-tcheou.

Y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 63 SE. Yen-tcheou.

Y, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong; 317 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 19. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Y, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli; 30 N. Pao-ting, 55 SW. Peking. Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Ya, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen, on the borders of Thibet; 840 SW. Peking. Lon. 102. 39. E. Lat. 30. 9. N.

Yabaque, one of the Bahama islands, situated 77 SE. Crooked island. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Yabay, t. Birmah; 50 SW. Ava.

Yabari, or *Yavari*, or *Yahuari*, or *Jajary*, r. Peru, which flows into the Amazon, in Lat. 4. 7. S.

Yabargulskaiia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtish; 120 E. Tobolsk.

Ya-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 65 W. Ngan-ki.

Yach-ta, fort, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China; 48 SSW. Selenginsk.

Yacong Tala, number of small lakes in Thibet, situated near each other. Lon. 78. 39. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Yadi, r. Russia, which runs into the Obskaia gulf, Lon. 72. 38. E. Lat. 68. 25. N.

Yadi, r. Russia, which runs into the Obskaia gulf, Lon. 72. 18. E. Lat. 67. 25. N.

Yadkin, r. N. C., which rises between the Alleghany and Brushy mountains, passes through the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Rowan, Montgomery, and Anson, and flows into S. C., with the name of the Great Pedee. In Montgomery county, it passes over narrows occasioned by mountains on each side, which contract it from 200 yards wide to about 30. A few miles below the narrows it receives Rocky river, and then takes the name of Great Pedee. The whole descent of the river from Abbott's creek to Mountain creek, just below the Narrows, a distance of 24 miles, in 321 feet. This river was surveyed in 1818, with a view to ascertain the best mode of opening a water communication from the western part of the state, and it was determined that it could be effected only by clearing the river of rocks, and canalling along the narrows and great falls. The naviga-

tion must always be bad. Above Abbott's creek the navigation is said to be tolerably good.

Yadrin, t. Russia, in Kazan; 122 W. Kazan. Lon. 45. 44. E. Lat. 55. 34. N.

Yaegonmew, t. Pegu; 58 S. Prone.

Yafa, see *Jaffa*.

Yagarchoca, or *Yaguarocha*, lake, Quito, 3 m. from the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra; $4\frac{1}{2}$ long and 3 broad, and very deep. It is famous for having been the sepulchre of the inhabitants of Otobalo.

Yaguash, t. Cuba; 22 S. Bayamo.

Yaguache, or *St. Jacinto de Yaguache*, t. Peru, and principal place of a lieutenantcy, in Guayaquil; 15 NE. Guayaquil.

Yaguaripe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 12. S.

Yaguepiri, r. Brazil, which runs into the Negro, 50 miles above fort Rio Negro.

Yaguaron, t. S. A., in Paraguay; 15 SE. Assumption. Pop. 2,093. It inhabited solely by Indians.

Yahanga, small isl. in the sea of Japan. Lon. 131. 45. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Yahebiri, r. S. A., which runs into the Parana, Lat. 24. 20. S.

Yahndi, t. Africa, capital of Dawumba, 7 days' journey from Sallagha. It is said to be much larger than Coomassie.

Yaitchnei, small isl. Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea. Lon. 160. 50. E. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Yaiva, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama, 16 S. Solikamsk, in Perm.

Yake Dsake, lake, Thibet, about 12 leagues in circ. Lon. 90. 24. E. Lat. 34. 40. N.

Yaksai, see *Akshai*.

Yakimvar, t. Russia, in Viborg, on NW. coast of lake Ladoga; 8 S. Serdopol.

Yakutsk, or *Yakoutsk*, pr. A. Russia, one of the 4 provinces into which the government of Irkutsk is divided; bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by Ochotsk, S. by the provinces of Irkutsk, and Nertschinsk. The Lena traverses it from N. to S. It is a cold, dreary, and almost desolate region. The inhabitants are called Yakoutes, supposed to have been originally a Tartar race, who occupy the territory extending about 18 degrees from N. to S., and 50 from E. to W. The number of males paying tribute amounts to 34,979.

Yakutsk, or *Yakoutsk*, or *Jakuksk*, t. A. Russia, in Irkutsk, capital of the above province, on the Lena; 960 NE. Irkutsk. Lon. 140. 8. E. Lat. 60. 2. N. Pop. 3,800. H. 600. It is situated

on a plain, surrounded with mountains, and contains 8 churches. Though situated in a cold and desolate region, it is a place of some trade, the emporium of the furs collected in the regions to the north, and a kind of entrepot for the Russian trade with Kamtschatka, and the western coast of America.

Yale, t. Ceylon; 56 SSE. Candi. Lon. 81. 20. E. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Yale, r. Ceylon, which runs into the sea, on SE. side of the island, Lon. 81. 41. E. Lat. 6. 23. N.

Yale College, see *New Haven*.

Yalepul, t. Ceylon, at the mouth of Yale; 30 S. Yale.

Yalepul, t. Ceylon, near E. coast; 96 SE. Candi.

Yallah's Bay, bay of Jamaica, on S. coast, situated E. of Yallah's Point.

Yallah's Point, cape on S. coast of Jamaica; 12 SE. Kingston. Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 17. 53. N.

Yallah's River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, a little E. of Yallah's Point.

Yalmal, cape on E. coast of Russia, in the Karskoe sea. Lon. 68. 24. E. Lat. 72. N.

Yalme, r. Eng., in Devonshire, which runs into English channel, 7 SE. Plymouth.

Yalova, t. Natolia, on the sea of Marmora, once the residence of Dioclesian; 30 N. Brusa.

Yalutorovsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, capital of a circle, on the river Tobol; 108 SW. Tobolsk, 520 WNW. Kolivan. Lon. 66. 32. E. Lat. 56. 8. N. Pop. 2,070.

Yam, see *Jamez*.

Yamamak, see *Jamama*.

Yamanchalinskoi, t. Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural; 20 N. Guriev.

Yamaska, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 46. N.

Yamaska, seigniory, Lower Canada, Buckingham co., at the conflux of the Yamaska with the St. Lawrence.

Yamburg, t. Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the Luga; 20 E. Narva.

Yamimka, r. Russia, which rises in Tobolskoi, and runs into the Irtisch, 14 SSW. Kozlovo.

Yameos, t. Quito, on the river Amazons; 36 WSW. St. Joachim de Omaguai.

Yamina, t. Africa, in Bambarra, near the Niger; 70 WSW. Sego. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 13. 46. N. It covers as much ground as Sansanding, and makes a fine appearance at a distance. Some time before Mr. Park's visit it had been invaded and plundered, and though still considerable, was then half in ruins.

Yamon Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 122. 37. E. Lat. 14. 21. N.

Yamparaes, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a district; 30 NW. La Plata. Pop. of the district 7,000.

Yamutha, one of the Aleutian islands. Lon. 180. 29. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Yamchevskai, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 77. 50. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

Yamskai, gulf, Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea, between Cape Piliatchin and the continent. Lon. 154. 14. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Yamskoi, t. Russia, in Ochotsk, near the gulf of Yamskai; 2,500 E. Tobolsk, 1,664 ENE. Irkutsk. Lon. 153. 34. E. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Yamya Konda, t. Africa, in Yani.

Yamyama Kunda, t. Africa, in Tomani.

Yamychevskai, t. & fortress, Rus. Tomsk, in Biisk, on the Irtisch. Lon. 77. 50. E. Lat. 60. 12. N. H. 200.

Yana, r. Quito, in Mainas, which after a long winding course, unites with the Amazons.

Yana, r. Russia, which rises in a lake, situated in Lon. 131. 14. E. Lat. 63. 40. N. and running due N. empties itself into the Frozen sea, Lon. 131. 16. E. Lat. 71. 25. N.

Yanam, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 28 SE. Rajamundry.

Yanatong, t. Birmah; 40 S. Mellone.

Yanauca, small isl. at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; 10 N. Caviana.

Yanceyville, p-t. Louisa co. Va., on the South Anna; 60 NW. Richmond, W. 123.

Yandaboo, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy, remarkable for its manufacture of earthen ware; 70 WSW. Ava.

Yandinskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 160 NNW. Irkutsk. Lon. 103. 20. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Yaneri, settlement, Mexico, in Villalta; 100 leagues from Mexico. Pop. 98 families.

Yanfong, t. Corea; 40 ESE. Ou-tchuen.

Yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi, near the river Han; 30 ENE. Kan-tchong.

Yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 12 NNE. Tching-kiang.

Yang, t. Corea; 13 E. King-ki-tao.

Yangbonraw, t. Pegu; 60 S. Lundsey.

Yang-ho, r. China, which joins the San-cam-ho, Lon. 112. 49. E. Lat. 40. 23. N.

Yang-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 22 SE. Kin-hoa.

Yang-tchuen, t. Corea; 35 WSW. King-ki-tao.

Yang-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 25 SSE. Tien.

Yang-cong, r. China, which runs into the Kincha river, near Lo-choui-tong.

Yang-kian, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 55 E. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-kin, t. Corea; 15 SE. King-ki-tao.

Yang-li, city, China, of the second rank; 1,157 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 35. E. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Yang-ou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 22 SSW. Oue-Kiu.

Yang-sin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 12 N. Vou-ting.

Yang-so, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 8 NE. Ping-lo.

Yang-tchen, t. Corea, in Tchusin; 155 SSW. King-ki-tao. Lon. 125. 14. E. Lat. 35. 19. N.

Yang-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; 485 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 54. E. Lat. 32. 26. N. Pop. stated at 200,000. It is situated on the bank of the Royal canal, which extends from the Ta-kinag northwards to the river Hoang-ho, or the Yellow river. It carries on a great trade in all manner of Chinese works, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and distribution of the salt.

Yang-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 43 SE. Koue-te.

Yang-tchun, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 47 ENE. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-te, t. Corea; 84 Han-tcheou.

Yang-tse, or *Kian-Ku*, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and after crossing the empire of China, from W. to E. with a course of about 2,400 miles, passing by the great city of Nanking, empties itself into the sea, 120 E. Nanking. It is the largest river in China, and reputed the largest in Asia. It changes its name almost in every province through which it passes. See *Kincha*.

Yang-tsi, t. Corea; 30 S. King-ki-tao.

Yanguitlan, t. Mexico; 150 E. Mexico. Pop. 900 Indian families.

Yani, km. Africa, E. of Bursali, and divided into Upper and Lower, on N. side of the Gambia.

Yanimarew, t. Africa, in the Lower Yani.

Yanimazcu, t. Africa, in Yani. Lon. 14. 16. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Yankeon, mt. Thibet; 30 N. Zuenga.

Yan-ko, t. China, of third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 S. Tong-chang.

Yankton Indians, on the Missouri, 918 miles from its mouth. No. 4,200.

Yantac, t. Thibet; 28 SW. Harachar.

Yan-tchin, or *Van-tchin*, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,177 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 51. E. Lat. 23. 1. N.

Yantic, or *Norwich*, r. Connecticut, which joins the Shetucket at Norwich.

Yan-tincou, t. Thibet; 75 ENE. Pa.

Yao, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 485 SW. Peking. Lat. 35. 54. N.

Yao-ngan, or *Yao-gan*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,175 SW. Peking. Lon. 101. E. Lat. 25. 33. N. Near it is a well from which very white salt is made.

Yao-tcheou, t. Chinese Tartary; 380 ENE. Peking. Lon. 122. 14. E. Lat. 40. 43. N.

Yao-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on N. side of the lake Po-yang; 670 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 14. E. Lat. 29. N. It extends about 4 miles along a fine river which falls into the lake. It is populous, and is chiefly supported by being the port for the immense quantities of porcelain manufactured in the neighbouring city, King-te-ching. It has seven towns of the third rank in its jurisdiction.

Yao-yam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 17 NNE. Ching.

Yao-yam, t. China of the third rank, in Petcheli; 17 SW. Ho-kien.

Yapandain, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 40 W. Ava.

Yapizlaga, or *Llanos de Manso*, pr. Buenos Ayres, of great extent, situated S. of the Vermejo river. This country was formerly called Llanos de Manso, or the Plains of Manso.

Yapeya, t. Buenos Ayres, on west bank of the Uruguay. Lon. 56. 38. W. Lat. 29. 32. S.

Yapeyu, t. Paraguay, on the Uruguay. Lat. 29. 28. S.

Yapoc, r. Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

Yaque, r. St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of Ciboo, runs N., passing the city of Santiago, flows into the sea on the north coast, with a large mouth, on the side of Point Monte Christi.

Yaqui, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California.

Yaracuy, r. Venezuela, which runs into the bay of Burbarata, between Porto Cabello and the Point of Chiribiche.

Yaransk, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Yaran; 72 SW. Viatka. Lon. 48. 34. E. Lat. 57. 34. N. Pop. 5,000.

Yaray, t. Africa, in Kayor; 80 SE. Amboul.

Yarba, t. Africa, capital of a country, called Yarra; 430 SW. Tombuctoo.

Yardley, parish, Eng., in Worcestershire; 7 SE. Birmingham. Pop. 1,918.

Yare, r. Eng., in Norfolk, which rises about 5 N. from New Buckingham, passes by the city of Norwich, and runs into the German ocean, at Yarmouth.

Yare, see *Segovia Nueva*.

Yareca, see *Jareca*.

Yaree, t. Birmah; 40 SW. Ava.

Yarensk, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vitche-ga; 92 NE. Ustiug. Lon. 47. 50. E. Lat. 62. N.

Yari, t. Brazil, in Para; 60 NE. Para.

Yarcund, *Yarkan*, *Irken*, or *Yarkien*, t. Little Bukharia, where the grand khan of the Eluth Tartars chiefly resides; 90 SE. Kashgar. Lon. 80. 49. E. Lat. 38. 18. N. It is situated on the eastern side of the great range of mountains, which extends northward from the Himmaleh, and divides Chinese from Independent Tartary, on the river Yarkan. Situated at the point where the mountains are usually crossed by caravans, it has become a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia. The town is large, and well built of bricks, dried in the sun. The environs are fertile, and the palace of the khan large but not handsome.

Yarkan, r. Asia, which passes by the town of Yarkan, and runs into lake Lop-Nor, 100 S. of Tourfan.

Yarm, or *Yarum*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Tees, over which is a stone bridge leading into the county of Durham; 4 S. Stockton, 249 N. London. Pop. 1,431. Vessels trade from hence to London with lead, corn, &c. Market on Thursday.

Yarmouth, s-p. Barnstable co. Mass.; 4 E. Barnstable, 20 SSE. Boston, W. 488. Pop. in 1810, 2,134; in 1820, 2,232.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, s-p. & bor. Eng., in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare; 22 E. by S. Norwich, 124 NE. London. Lon. 1. 43. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 17,977. It is more than a mile long, and half a mile broad, consisting of 4 principal and parallel streets, crossed by 156 narrow ones; enclosed on the E., N., and S. sides by a wall. The harbour is perfectly secure, and is provided with 2 light houses; and the quay is one of the finest in Europe. The town is advantageously situated for commerce; was early distinguished, and still remains unrivalled in the herring fishery, which affords subsistence to about 6,000 persons; it has also a considerable coal trade. The church contains one of the finest organs in Europe. The town sends 2 members to parliament; has 2 banks; markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Yarmouth, s-p. on north coast of the Isle of Wight, near W. end; 11 W. Newport, 99 SW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 427. It had at once three churches. It is de-

fended by a castle with a garrison, has a weekly market on Friday, and sends two members to parliament.

Yarmouth, t. on west coast of Nova Scotia ; 35 W. Shelburn.

Yarmuc, or *Yarun*, (an. *Capitolias*,) t. Palestine, in the district of Saphet, on a river of the same name, which runs into the lake of Tiberias, chiefly inhabited by Christians ; 24 SE. Saphet.

Yarmuc, (an. *Marsyas*,) r. Syria, which runs into the Orontes, near Apamea.

Yarovoi, t. Russia, in Tobolskoi, on the Ir-tisch ; 52 N. Tobolsk.

Yarra, country, SW. of Tombuctoo.

Yarrow, r. Scot., which rises in a mountain called *Yarrow Cleugh*, in the county of Selkirk, forms two lochs, St. Mary's and Lows, in its course, and uniting with the Etterick 2 m. above Selkirk, flows into the Tweed. It is a celebrated pastoral stream, and has highly picturesque scenery.

Yarum, see *Yarm*.

Yaruqui, plain, 12 NE. from the city of Quito. This spot was pitched upon as the base of the whole operations for measuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa, &c. Near it is a village of the same name.

Yasaschna, t. Rus. Irkutskoi, on the Kitoi ; 68 NW. Irkutsk.

Yasaschnaia, r. Russia, which runs into the Kolima, at Verchnei Kovimskoi.

Yaschambou, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 198 SW. Tauris.

Yata, and *Yata Primero*, two rivers, Quito, which flow into the Madeira.

Yata, t. S. coast of the isl. of Catanduanes. Lon. 124. 29. E. Lat. 13. 52. N.

Yatcheveram, t. Carnatic ; 25 SW. Nellore.

Ya-tchi, t. Corea ; 25 SW. Ou-tcheou.

Ya-tching, t. China, Fo-kien ; 15 NE. Foun-ning.

Yates' River, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 12. 15. W. Lat. 8. 8. N.

Yathkied, lake, N. A. Lon. 98. W. Lat. 63. 10. N.

Yatreb, the real name of Medina, in Arabia.

Yatorg, t. Birmah ; 15 WNW. Ava.

Yattendon, v. Eng., in Berkshire ; 4 SE. East Ilsley. Here Alfred overthrew the Danes, in 876.

Yattonur, t. Ceylon ; 10 SW. Candi.

Yauaca, t. Peru, in the diocess of Lima, on the coast ; 20 SSE. Nasca. Lat. 15. S.

Yaugos, t. Peru, Lima ; 80 SE. Lima. Lon. 75. 46. W. Lat. 12. 40. S.

Yaugar, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite to Raynangong.

Yavi, t. S. A., in La Plata ; 85 ESE. Lipas.

Yauyos, district, Peru, bounded N. & NW. by Guarochiri, E. by Xauxa and Angaraes, SW. & S. by Castro Virreyna, and W. by Canete ; 34 leagues from N. to S., and 38 from E. to W. It is one of the most rugged and mountainous parts of Peru.

Yaxley, t. Eng., in Huntingdonshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday ; 15 N. Huntingdon, 74 N. London. Pop. 1,391.

Yaxt, see *Jaxt*.

Yayacatlan, t. Mexico, in Puebla ; 10 ESE. Puebla de los Angeles.

Yanangheoum, or *Earth Oil Creek*, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy ; 15 S. Pegongmew. Lon. 94. 35. E. Lat. 20. 28. N. Its only manufacture is earthen pots, but it carries on considerable traffic. Five miles to the east, are the celebrated petroleum wells, which supply the whole of this kingdom with that useful oil, which is used for lamps, and all the purposes of wood or train oil, and is sold very cheap.

Yazona, settlement, Mexico, in Villalta ; 300 Mexico. Pop. 190 Indian families.

Yazoo, r. Mississippi, which rises in Lat. 35. N., near the borders of Tennessee, and runs SSW., and flows into the Mississippi, 12 miles above Walnut hills, 142 miles above Natchez. It is about 230 miles long, and navigable 100.

Yazoo, (*Little*,) r. Mississippi, which runs SSW. into the Mississippi, 15 S. Palmyra.

Yazva, r. Rus., which runs into the Vischera, 8 E. Gerden, in Perm.

Ybaicabal, see *Nervio*.

Yça, see *Iça*.

Ycayale, see *Ucayale*.

Ychan, t. Corea ; 13 S. Hetsin.

Y-chi, t. China, in Chan-si ; 12 NNE. Kiai.

Y-choui, t. China, Chan-tong ; 15 NW. Lu.

Ydala, t. Sweden, in Blekingen ; 10 SSE.

Konsback.

Ydria, see *Hydria*.

Ye, or *Wye*, see *Y*.

Ye, t. China, Ho-nan ; 42 SW. Hiu-tcheou.

Yea Water, r. Scotland, which runs into the Nith, 2 E. Lochmaben.

Yeadon, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; 2 S. Ottely. Pop. 1,954.

Yealme, r. Eng., Devonshire, which runs into the English channel, 1 NNW. Stoke point.

Yeanglaw, t. Birmah ; 7 S. Pegongmew.

Yebna, see *Jebna*.

Yecaty, t. Mysore ; 20 N. Seringapatam.

Yecora, t. New Mexico ; 50 E. Riochico.

Yedacotta, t. Hind., Mysore ; 15 N. Dindigul.

Yedapady, t. Carnatic ; 8 N. Sankeridurgam.

Yedapilly, t. Mysore ; 2 NW. Vencatighery.

Yeddimungatum, t. Carnatic ; 18 E. Tanjore.

Yedkast, see *Jezdkast*.

Yegue Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary ; 418 ENE. Peking. Lon. 124. 19. E. Lat. 43. N.

Yehenagur, t. Hind., Lahore ; 15 NNE. Jal-lindar.

Yehungschaul, t. Hind., Lahore ; 40 WNW. Lahore.

Yelasuram, t. Hind., in Palnaud ; 20 WSW. Timerycotta.

Yelchore, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 3 NE. Innaconda.

Yelcour, t. Hind., Carnatic ; 15 N. Chittoor.

Yeldoor, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 12 NE. Colar.

Yeletpo Indians, N. A., near Lewis's river, W. of the Rocky mountains. No. 250.

Yelfola, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 18 N. Santiago.

Yell Island, one of the Shetland islands, 20 miles long, and about 10 broad, but intersected by a number of bays, by the inhabitants called *Voës*, which afford good harbours. Lon. 1.20.W. Lat. 60. 56. N. Pop. 1,594.

Yellagood, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 45 SE. Canoul.

Yellamoody, t. Hind., in Madura ; 25 W. Madura.

Yellang, t. Birmah ; 14 S. Mellone.

Yelloor, t. Hind., Baramaul ; 6 NW. Namcul.

Yellow Breeches Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, Lon. 76.52.W. Lat. 40. 13. N.

Yellow Busha, or *Yalo Bushur*, an eastern branch of the Yazoo, Mississippi. A missionary station, named *Elliot*, was established, in 1818, on this river, 120 miles above the mouth of the Yazoo.

Yellow Creek, (*Great & Little*), two streams, Ohio, which flow into Ohio river, in SE. corner of Columbiana co., 4 miles apart.

Yellow River, r. Ireland, in King's county, which runs into the Boyne, 4 S. Kinnegad.

Yellow River, see *Hoang-ho*.

Yellow Sea, see *Leao-long*.

Yellow Springs, a watering place, Chester co. Pa. ; 3 W. Kimberton, 30 NW. Philadelphia. Here are several large boarding houses with good accommodations ; and the place is much frequented in the season for bathing & drinking the waters. The springs are chalybeate, and very cold.

Yellow Springs, Greene co. Ohio, 9 m. from Xenia. They are a curiosity, and are said to possess medicinal qualities. Here is a post office ; W. 601.

Yellowstone, or *Roche Jaune*, or *Jaun*, r. N.A., which rises from lake Eustis, in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of Lewis's river, about Lat. 43. 20. N., and after an ENE. course of about 1,100 miles, joins the Missouri, 1,880 miles from the Mississippi, Lon. 104. 0. W. Lat. 47. 50. N. This river is nearly or quite as large as the other branch, which retains the name of Missouri. The Bighorn, its great southern branch, the eastern branch of Lewis's river, and the Del Norte, are all said to have their source within half a mile of each other, in about Lat. 43. N. Captain Clark, the associate of capt. Lewis, descended this river in his return from the Pacific ocean. During its whole course from the point, at which he reached it, to the Missouri, a distance which he computed at 837 miles, it is navigable for batteaux. Its navigation is impeded by only one ledge of rocks, but this may be passed without difficulty. The banks of the river are low, but not subject to be overflowed, except at a short distance below the mountains. The colour of the river is a yellowish brown, and its bed is chiefly composed of loose pebble. The river flows with a velocity gradually decreasing, in proportion to its distance from the mountains ; the first part of its course 4 or 5 miles an hour, the latter part not more than 2. In the upper part of its course, the country consists of high, waving plains, bordered by stony hills, partially supplied with pine ; towards the Missouri, the country contains less timber, and spreads into extensive plains. Much of the land bordering on it is fertile. It abounds with beaver & otter, and along its banks are immense herds of elk, buffalo, and deer. The width of its bed at its confluence with the Missouri is 850 feet ; when measured by Lewis and Clark, the stream was 297 yards wide, and the deepest part of the channel 12 feet, the river having then fallen to its summer height.

Yelpoora, t. Hind., Canara, district of Sonda ; inhabited by Christians, Mahometans, and Hindoos. Lon. 74. 55. E. Lat. 14. 57. N.

Yemella, t. Golconda ; 24 ENE. Rachore.

Yemen, pr. Arabia, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, called by the ancients *Arabia Felix*, surrounded by the Red sea, and by the provinces of Hadramaut, Nedsjed, and Hedsjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in soil and climate ; that bordering on the Red sea is a dry, sandy plain, nearly 2 days' journey in breadth, and is scorched by the most torrid heats ; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is an elevated country, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Coffee is the principal article of export. Yemen is one of the few parts of Arabia, which have been formed into a considerable monarchical state. It is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of Iman, or doctor, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute. He is, however, obliged to respect the schiecks, or hereditary chiefs, who here, as well as in other parts of Arabia, possess high influence.—The principal towns are Sana, the capital, and Taas, in the interior, Mocha and Aden on the coast. The trade is almost all carried on at Mocha.

Yen, r. China, which runs into the Hoang, 17 SE. Yen-tchang.

Yen-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 22 SE. Tsang.

Yen-chi, t. China, Ho-nan ; 37 W. Ho-nan.

Yen-chin-tching, t. China, in Chan-tong ; 45 ESE. Tci-nan.

Yendon, r. Eng., in Staffordshire, which runs into the Churnet.

Yenghi Iman, t. Curdistan ; 70 SE. Kerkuk.

Yenghi, t. Corea ; 25 NE. Kang.

Yenikale, see *Jenikale*.

Yen-king, city, China, of the 2d rank, in Petcheli ; 52 NNW. Peking. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Yenlade, or *Stray*, channel between the Thames & Medway, which separates the isl. of Grain from the coast of Kent.

Yen-li, t. China, of the 3d rank, Hou-quang ; 25 N. Yo-tcheou.

Yen-lin, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Ho-nan ; 20 ENE. Hiu.

Yeune, t. Savoy, near the Rhone ; 14 NW. Chambery. Pop. 2,014. It is supposed to be the ancient *Epanna*, where Sigismund, king of Burgundy, assembled a council at the end of the 5th century.

Yen-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the river Yen ; 390 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 49. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.

Yen-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien ; 820 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 54. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Yen-tchang, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chen-si ; 30 E. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang ; 650 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 29. 38. N. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varnish, which give a value to the cabinet work so much esteemed in Europe. The paper manufacture of this place is in equal esteem, and for which they

have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its jurisdiction.

Yen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong; 267 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 36. E. Lat. 35. 44. N. There are 27 towns within the jurisdiction of this capital; 4 of the second order, and 23 of the third.

Yen-tchuen, t. China, of the 3d rank, Chen-si, on the Tsin-kien river; 37 ENE. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 40 ESE. Hoai-ngan.

Yen-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 27 S. Hui.

Yen-tchin, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-tong; 115 S. Tsin-tcheou.

Yen-tching, t. China, in Chan-tong, where a peculiar species of glass is manufactured, of so delicate a nature, that it will not endure the inclemency of the air; 45 SE. Tci-nan.

Yentcheru, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 20 NNE. Combam.

Yen-ting, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 15 NE. Tong-tcheou.

Yeny-Sheyr, (an. *Sigeum*,) v. Natolia, on a promontory, called *Cape Janissary*, at the mouth of the Mender. The inhabitants are Greeks, & live in cleanly cottages.

Yeo, see *Ivel*.

Yeou, t. China, of the 3d rank, Hou-quang; 40 ENE. Heng-tche.

Yeovil, t. Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Ivel; 46 E. Exeter, 123 WSW. London. Lon. 2.37. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 3,118. It is well built. Its chief manufacture is ladies' gloves, in which it exceeds any other town in England. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, & supposed to receive that tincture from some latent veins of vitriol; there is also a chalybeate spring. The market is on Friday.

Yeoungbenzah, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 36 NNW. Rangoon. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Yeou-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 15 WSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Yeou-tun-ouei, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. 19. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Yeou-yu, one of the small islands, in the Chinese Archipelago; 62 SW. Macao.

Yeowah, t. Birmah; 15 S. Pegongmew.

Yepes, t. Spain, New Castile; 17 E. Toledo.

Yerapatta, t. Mysore; 8 S. Dalmacherry.

Yerco, t. Thibet; 90 SE. Lassa.

Yere, r. France, in Lower-Seine, which runs into the English channel, at Eu.

Yerghien, see *Yarkan*.

Yerkie, t. Russia, on an island at the mouth of the Volga, where vessels take their departure for the Caspian sea; 60 S. Astrachan. Here ships formerly entered and cleared, but the island is now almost overflowed, and the trade of the place much decayed since the year 1747.

Yerma, see *Jerma*.

Yermuc, see *Yarmuc*.

Vertnagoodam, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 17 SW. Rajamundry.

Yerville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 12 NNE. Caudebec, 15 NNW. Rouen.

Yescoking Creek, r. N. C., which runs into Pamlico sound, Lon. 76. 14. W. Lat. 35. 29. N.

Yezd, or *Yezd*, or *Yeyd*, t. Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Segestan and Kerman; 190 E.

Ispahan, 210 NE. Schiras. Lon. 56 E. Lat. 31. 57. N. It contains, according to Malte-Brun and Hassel, 4,500 houses; according to the Edinburgh Gazetteer, 24,000 houses, of which 4,000 are occupied by Guebres. It is situated on the borders of a sandy desert, contiguous to a range of lofty mountains. It is a great emporium of the trade between Hindoostan, Bukharia, and Persia. The environs produce excellent pomegranates and grapes. The chief manufactures are silk stuffs and carpets.—In 1396, this town was taken by Timur Bec, after a siege in which it is said 30,000 persons died of famine.

Yezd, t. Persia, in Laristan; 40 N. Lar.

Yezdecast, see *Jezdkast*.

Yesid, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 18 N. Tostar.

Yetcheradaw, t. Mysore; 9 E. Rydroog.

Ye-tchi, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 10 NW. Kouang-ngan.

Yeteopouk, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 15 SW. Cossimcotta.

Yethan, r. Scotland, which runs into the German sea, 10 N. Aberdeen.

Yetholm, t. Scot., in Roxburghshire, on the borders of Northumberland; 10 ENE. Jedburgh, 56 S. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,011.

Yevering, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 6 WNW. Wooler. Here the Scots were defeated, in 1415. Near it is a mountain called *Yevering Bell*, belonging to those called *Cheriot*.

Yeula, t. Hind., Baglana; 5 E. Bahbelgong.

Kevre le Chateau, t. France, in Loiret; 6 SE. Pithiviers.

Yeycapour, t. Hind., Lahore; 16 S. Nagorcote.

Yffiniac, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 SE. St. Brieuc.

Y-fong, t. China, of the third rank in Honan, on the river Hoang; 30 E. Kai-fong.

Ygea, t. Spain, Old Castile; 12 S. Calahorra.

Ygin, t. Corea; 28 WSW. Haimen.

Ygualada, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 28 NW. Barcelona, 30 NNE. Tarragona.

Yguisan, small isl. among the Philippines, near N. coast of Panay. Lon. 122. 32. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Y-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 25 S. Tchan-tcheou.

Y-ho, r. China, which rises in Chan-tong, and runs into the Hoang, near Sou-tcheou.

Yian-chan, t. Corea; 28 E. Hetsin.

Yichkenish, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland; 1 N. Benbecula.

Yieti, t. Paraguay; 120 SE. Assumption.

Yisser, (an. *Serbetis*,) r. Algiers, which runs into the sea, at Jinnett.

Ykina, t. Finland; 45 N. Biorneborg.

Ylane, t. Finland, in Abo; 27 N. Abo.

Ylay see *Ila*.

Yleang, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 20 NNE. Tching-kiang.

Yligan, t. on N. coast of Mindanao.

Y-lin city, China, of the second rank, in Hon-quang; 617 SSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 44. E. Lat. 30. 52. N.

Ylo, or *Ilo*, s-p. Peru, in Arequipa, situated near the mouth of a fresh water river of the same name, which is dry from the beginning of October to January; 25 W. Moquegna. Lon. 71. 11. W. Lat. 17. 36. N.

Y-long, t. China, Se-tchuen; 22 E. Pao-king.
Ylst, or *Ilt*, t. Neth., in Friesland; 5 SE. Bolswaert, 15 SSW. Lewarden. Pop. 1,144.

Ylum Oe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 10. 7. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Ymaska, r. Lower Canada, which, after a northerly course of about 90 miles, flows into St. Peter's lake. It is 400 yards wide, and navigable for boats.

Y-men, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 25 SW. Gan-ning.

Ynatilan, t. on W. coast of the island of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 22. E. Lat. 10. 21. N.

Yn-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 NE. Tchan-tcheou.

Yn-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 N. Te-ngan.

Yng, or *Yn*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lon. 112. 49. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Yn-gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 15 NW. Kouei-ling.

Yniesta, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 SE. Alarcon.

Y-ning, t. Corea; 33 ENE. Tsin-tcheou.

Yn-ping, t. Corea; 38 SW. Koang-tcheou.

Yn-tcheng, t. Corea; 25 E. Ou-tchuen.

Yn-tcheng, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 SSW. Te-ngan.

Ynte, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong, on the Pe river; 45 S. Chao-tcheou.

Yn-yuei, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,300 SW. Peking. Lon. 98. 24. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Yo, t. Finland, on a river of the same name; 55 SE. Tornea.

Yo-chan, t. China, Honan; 20 SW. Yun-hing.

Yo-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 50 SW. Liu-tcheou.

Yo-chin, t. Corea; 10 NE. Han-tcheou.

Yocote, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 27 SSW. Mahur.

Yohogany, see *Youghiogeny*.

Yoingt, or *Joingt*, t. France, Loire; 2 WSW. Ville-franche, 7 E. Roanne.

Yoitsbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Yo-keou, t. Corea; 38 S. Haimen.

Yo-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan 17 SW. Cheou.

Yolotou, or *Yulduz*, or *Cyaliz*, t. Little Bukharia, in a country abounding with springs and fine meadows; 85 NNW. Hami.

Yom-nim-kien Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, on E. coast of the gulf of Leao-tong; 263 E. Peking. Lon. 121. 34. E. Lat. 40. N.

Yom-ta-Hotun, t. Corea; 648 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 37. E. Lat. 42. 55. N.

Yom-tchim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 22 NE. Pao-ling.

Yom-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, Pe-tche-li; 12 NNE. Pa.

Yon, r. France, in the department of the Vendee, which passes by La Roche sur Yon.

Yong-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 15 ENE. Kouang-sin.

Yong-fou, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 30 SW. Fou-tcheou.

Yong-gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 17 SSW. Tou-tcheou.

Yonghelahe, r. Madagascar, which runs into

the sea on W. side of the island, Lon. 47. 4. E. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Yong-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Lai; 25 NE. Koue-yang.

Yong-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 NW. Si.

Yong-li, t. Corea; 30 SE. Koang-tcheou.

Yong-ming, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 SSW. Tao.

Yong-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 62 ENE. Ting-tcheou.

Yong-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 57 NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Yong-ning, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; a little E. of this town is a lake; 1,095 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 24. E. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Yong-ngao, small isl. near the coast of China, in Quang-tong; 20 SSE. Macao.

Yong-ngan, city, China, of 2d rank, in Quang-si; 1,027 SSW. Peking. Lat. 24. N.

Yong-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 NW. King-tcheou.

Yong-nhing, t. China, of the third rank in Kiang-si; 55 WNW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 42 SW. Ho-nan.

Yong-ning, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 977 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 14. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

Yong-ning, or *Yung-ning*, city, China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 1,027 SSW. Peking. Lon. 104. 57. E. Lat. 35. 55. N.

Yong-pe, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,155 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 34. E. Lat. 26. 42. N.

Yon-ping, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong; 115 E. Peking. Lon. 118. 34. E. Lat. 39. 55. N. This city is advantageously situated, but its jurisdiction is not very extensive; it contains but 1 city of the second order, and 5 of the third. It is environed by the sea, by rivers, and by mountains, covered for the most part with fine trees. Not far from this city, stands a fort named *Chun-hai*, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong.

Yong-sin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 45 WSW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-sin, t. Corea; 113 E. Han-tcheou.

Yong-tchang, or *Yung-tchang*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 270 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. E. Lat. 25. 6. N. This city is large and populous, and is built in the midst of high mountains, on the borders of the province. It has within its districts one town of the second order, and two of the third.

Yong-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang 882 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 15. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

Yong-tcheouen, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 37 WSW. Tchong-king.

Yong-ting, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 57 ENE. Tchang-tcheou.

Yong-tong, t. Corea; 40 E. Het-sin.

Yong-tse, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 33 ESE. Hoai-king.

Yong-tsong, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 37 SSE. Tchi-huen.

Yong-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 30 SE. Hoai-king.

Yonkers, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 20 N. New York. P. 1,586.

Yonne, r. France, which rises about 4 m. S. Chateau-Chinon, in Nievre, passes by or near to Monceaux, Clamecy, Coulanges, Cravant, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve, Sens, Pont sur Yonne, &c. and joins the Seine at Montereau.

Yonne, dep. France, bounded NE. by Aube, SE. by Cote-d'Or, S. by Nievre, N. by Loiret, and NW. by Seine-and-Marne; about 70 miles in length, and from 30 to 40 in breadth. The river Yonne, from which it receives its name, crosses it from SE. to NW. It is formed of the Auxerrois, heretofore a part of Burgundy. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Auxerre, the capital, Sens, Tonnerre, Joigny, and Avalon. Sq. m. 2,846. Pop. 325,994.

Yool Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. In 1788, they were by Mr. Meers called *Tattee Islands*.

Yopa, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 100 ENE. Culiacan.

Yopas, (*Las*), r. Mexico, which rises in Tlascalala, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 17. 10. N.

Yo-ping, t. Corea; 33 SW. King-ki-tao.

Yo-ping, t. Corea; 28 SSE. Tsin.

York, co. Maine, bounded N. by Oxford co. NE. by Cumberland co., SE. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. Pop. in 1810, 41,877; in 1820, 46,283. Chief towns, York and Alfred.

York, s-p. & cap. York co. Maine; 9 NNE. Portsmouth, 42 SW. Portland, 67 NNE. Boston, W. 509. Lat. 43. 16. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,040; in 1820, 3,224. It contains a court house and a jail. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Alfred. A little business is carried on here in the fisheries. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,432 tons.

York, or *Yorktown*, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 45 N. New York, W. 280. Pop. 1,982.

York, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee, opposite to Avon; 247 W. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 1,729.

York, co. S. side of Pa., bounded NE. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Dauphin and Lancaster cos., S. by Maryland, W. by Adams co., and NNW. by Cumberland co. Pop. in 1810, 31,958; in 1820, 38,759.

York, bor. & cap. York co. Pa., on Codorus creek; 22 WSW. Lancaster, 48 N. Baltimore, 52 E. Chambersburg, 85 W. Philadelphia, W. 86. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 39. 58. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,847; in 1820, 3,545. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, an alms-house, a register's office, an Episcopal academy, and 8 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Moravians. A large part of the houses are handsomely built with brick. A number of the public buildings are spacious and elegant. The surrounding country is fertile and very pleasant.

York, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 2,107.

York, co. E. side of Va., bounded N. by York

river, E. by Chesapeake bay, S. by Elizabeth City, Warwick, and James City cos., and W. by James City co. Pop. in 1810, 5,187; slaves 2,931. Pop. in 1820, 4,384. Chief town, Yorktown.

York, a short and navigable r. Va., formed by the union of the Pamunky and Mattapony. It flows into the Chesapeake, opposite to Cape Charles.

York, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 335.

York, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 344.

York, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 336.

York, district, N. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,032; slaves 3,164. Pop. in 1820, 14,936.

York, or *Yorkville*, p-t. & cap. York district, S. C.; 30 N. Columbia, W. 438. Here is a female academy.

York, see *Yorktown*, and *New York*.

York, r. Maine, which runs into the sea, a little below York.

York, or *Yorkshire*, co. Eng., and by far the largest in the kingdom, bounded N. by Durham, from which it is separated by the Tees, E. and NE. by the German sea, S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW. by Cheshire and Lancashire, and NW. by Westmoreland; about 80 miles from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W. Pop. in 1811, 973,113; in 1821, 1,175,251. It contains 1 city, (York,) 13 boroughs, 46 other market towns, and sends 32 members to parliament. It is divided into 3 Ridings, North, East, and West.—Sq. m. of the North Riding, 2,112. Pop. in 1811, 152,445; in 1821, 183,694. Boroughs, Malton, North Merton, Richmond, Scarborough, and Thirsk; chief seaport, Whitby. Sq. m. of the East Riding 1,268. Pop. in 1811, 167,353; in 1821, 190,709. Boroughs, Hull, Beverley, and Hedon. Sq. m. of the W. Riding 2,633. Pop. in 1811, 653,315; in 1821, 800,848. This is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world, and contains the manufacturing towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford.

York, (an. *Eboracum*), city, Eng., capital of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, on the Ouse and Foss; 94 S. Edinburgh, 198 N. by W. London. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 0. N. Pop. in 1811, 18,217. Abp. see. It is regarded as the capital of the north of England, and the second city in rank in the kingdom, though far surpassed in wealth and population by many of the more modern trading towns. It is an ancient city, and was successively the seat of Hadrian, Severus, and other Roman emperors. It is entered by 4 principal gates or bars, has 6 bridges, one over the Ouse, and 5 over the Foss; a cathedral, 23 churches, 20 within and 3 without the walls, houses of worship for Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers; a guildhall, county hospital, lunatic asylum, and various other public buildings and institutions. The cathedral, commonly called York minster, is the boast not only of the city, but of England. Its whole length from east to west is 524½ feet; breadth of the east end 105, of the west 109; height of the grand lantern tower 213, of the two western towers 196; of the body of the church 99. It was a century and a half in building, from 1227 to 1377, and

is venerable for its size, style, and ornaments. Of this magnificent structure, the western front is particularly superb, and the window on the east end is said scarcely to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier of Coventry, in 1405. In the reign of Henry V. York contained 44 parish churches and 17 chapels, and before the reformation it had a famous and wealthy abbey. Besides the lunatic asylum there is another institution called the Retreat, one mile from the city, for the same class of patients, belonging to the society of Friends. It has accommodations for about 60 patients, and is under excellent management. About 3 miles from the city stands Bishopthorpe, the magnificent palace of the archbishop.—Although the foreign commerce of York has been totally annihilated, it still retains considerable river trade; and vessels of 120 tons come up the Ouse as far as the bridge. There is some trade in gloves, linens, livery lace, glass, and drugs; and printing and bookselling are conducted on a large scale. It derives a great part of its support from its fairs, assizes, and races, and the winter residence of many of the provincial gentry.—It sends two members to parliament; market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; great fairs on Whit-Monday, July 10th, August 12th, and November 23d.—Native, bishop Porteus.

York, (formerly called *Toronto*,) the capital of Upper Canada, on NW. coast of lake Ontario, on N. side of an excellent harbour; 149 W. by S. Kingston. Lon. 79. 20. W. Lat. 43. 33. N. Pop. about 2,500. It contains upwards of 300 houses, the greater part of wood, but many are handsomely built of brick and stone. The public buildings are a government house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court house, a jail, with various stores and buildings for different purposes of government. About a mile from the town are the barracks for the troops usually stationed here, a residence for the commanding officer, also a battery and two block houses, which protect the entrance of the harbour. The harbour is nearly circular, formed by a very narrow peninsula, which encloses a beautiful basin about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, and capable of containing in security a great number of vessels. The town is delightfully situated; the plot of ground marked out extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the harbour. The climate is mild, and the town well sheltered from the north winds by the high lands in the rear. In 1793, the site contained only one solitary Indian wigwam. It is now a flourishing town, increasing in population and trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

York Bay, bay on SW. coast of the island of St. Vincent; 2 NW. Kingstown bay.

York Bay, bay, formed by the union of the East and Hudson's river below New York. It communicates with the sea by a channel, called the *Narrows*.

York Fort, fortress at the mouth of Nelson's river, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 92. 32. W. Lat. 57. 2. N.

York Haven, p-v. York co. Pa.; W. 86.

York Island, small isl. near E. coast of the island of Antigua. About half a mile NNE. Prier's Head.

York Island, one of the Gallapagos islands, in the Pacific ocean.

York Islands, three small islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, near York Cape, on the N. coast of New Holland.

York Minster, lofty promontory on the coast of Terra del Fuego. It forms NW. point of entrance into Christmas sound. Lon. 70. 5. W. Lat. 55. 26. S.

York Point, cape, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73. 32. W. Lat. 53. 39. N.

York Road, road for ships in the straits of Magellan, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 73. 52. W. Lat. 53. 39. S.

York Springs, Adams co. Pa., 6 miles from Berlin, 7 from Trent or Mount Holly Gap, 15 SSE. Carlisle, 57 N. Baltimore, W. 99. These springs are considerably resorted to in the warm season, and good accommodations are provided for visitors. A pint of the water contains 20 grains of the sulphate of magnesia, 6 of sulphate of lime, and 4 of muriate of soda. Here is a post office.

Yorkshire, t. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., formed from Ischua since 1820.

Yorktown, or *York*, p-t. port of entry, & cap. York co. on S. side of York river; 12 ESE. Williamsburg, 29 NW. Norfolk, 70 ESE. Richmond, W. 187. Lon. 76. 52. W. Lat. 37. 22. N. Pop. about 700. York river affords at this town the best harbour in Virginia. It is contracted here to the width of a mile, and is inclosed within very high banks, under which the largest vessels may ride in safety. It is a place of some trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 945 tons.—This town is famous for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans, on the 19th of Oct. 1781.

Yo-Sanpoo, see *Sanpoo*.

Yo-tcheou, city, China, in the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river, and on the Tong-ting lake; 675 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 35. E. Lat. 29. 23. N. This lake, which resembles a sea, is remarkable for the greatness of its circuit, which is more than 210 miles, and for the astonishing quantity of fine fish caught in it. The great number of barks and the quantity of merchandise which are brought thither, render it one of the richest cities in the empire; its district contains one town of the second order, and 7 of the third.

You, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 20 ENE. Kin-hoa.

Youan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 25 W. Kien-tchang.

Youb, (El,) t. Algiers; 50 SW. Tremecen.

Yougane, r. Rus. Tobolsk, which rises in the district of Narim, and flows into the Oby.

Youghall, s-p. Ireland, in Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Black-water river; 25 E. Cork, 31 SW. Waterford. Pop. in 1821, 8,804. H. 1,222. The harbour has a bar at its mouth, which renders navigation difficult, but when this obstacle is surmounted, it is safe and commodious. The town consists of one very large street and suburbs, and has

a large custom house, an exchange, and a collegiate church. It is situated on the side of a hill, the lower part of which is laid out in pleasant gardens. Towards the sea the town is defended by a small fort, with a mole for the security of shipping, and a quay to load and discharge goods. The inhabitants have a tolerable inland trade; and a manufactory of earthen-ware. It sends one member to parliament. Here the first potatoe is said to have been planted in Ireland.

Youghiogeny, or *Yoxhiogeny*, r. Pa., which rises in Va., and runs NNW. into the Monongahela, 15 SE. Pittsburg.

Youikcones, Indians, on west coast of N. A. No. 700.

Youitts, Indians, on W. coast of N. America. No. 150.

Yovis, t. Africa, in Whidah; 9 ENE. Sabi.

Young Frederick's Island, small isl. among Queen Charlotte's islands, in Port Ingraham.

Young Nick's Head, cape on E. coast of New Zealand. It forms SW. point of Poverty bay.

Youle, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea on W. coast, Lon. 44. 40. E. Lat. 20. 20. S.

Young Point, cape on E. coast of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 9. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Young's Island, small isl. near S. coast of the island of St. Vincent; 2 SE. Kingston bay.

Youngoule, s-p. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 4. E. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Youngstown, p-v. N. Y.; 1 S. Fort Niagara, W. 466.

Youngstown, p-t. Pennsylvania; W. 184.

Youngstown, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning; 14 SE. Warren, W. 299. Pop. 1,025. It is a considerable and flourishing town.

Youre, see *Ure*.

Youri, t. Africa, in Cashna. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 16. 15. N.

Yowry, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of New Guinea, on which a nutmeg-tree was found growing by captain Forrest. Lon. 130. 45. E. Lat. 0. 15. S.

Yox, or *Yough Glades*, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.; W. 149.

Yo-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 27 NE. Pin-yang.

Ypane, or *Ipane*, t. Paraguay, on the Paraguay; 8 SE. Assumption. Lon. 57. 33. W. Lat. 25. 28. S.

Ypawa, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near its source.

Ypolote, t. on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 21. E. Lat. 8. 46. N.

Y-perlee, r. Flanders, which rises near Ypres, and runs into the canal of Newport.

Ypres, or *Ipres*, city, Neth., in West Flanders, capital of a district, on the river Y-perlee, from whence it takes its name; 20 S. Ostend, 16 NW. Lisle. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 15,291. It is connected by a canal with Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport, is fortified and tolerably well built. The principal public buildings are a very large Gothic town house, an elegant cathedral, an exchange, a chamber of commerce, and a college. The chief manufactures at present are linen, lace, cotton, thread, and silk.—It is said to have contained, in the 13th century, 200,000 inhabitants, who carried

on a great trade in woollen cloth, but by the severity of the duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time that branch of trade declined. Ypres has sustained several remarkable sieges.

Yquamandizu, t. Paraguay. Lon. 66. 58. W. Lat. 24. 6. S.

Yrame, t. Arabia, Yemen; 100 NNE. Aden.

Yrouer, t. France, in Yonne; 5 S. Tonnerre.

Yrsee Abbey, formerly a princely abbey, Ger., in Swabia, founded in the year 1182; 3 NW. Kaufbeuren, 25 SW. Augsburg.

Yrvillac, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 S. Landerneau, 4 N. Chateaulin.

Yrun, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 2 S. Fontarabia. Pop. 1,100.

Yrvon, r. Wales, in Becknockshire, which runs into the Wye, at Builth.

Yscar, t. Spain, Old Castile; 30 NNW. Segovia. Pop. 8,000.

Ysche, r. Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, 6 S. Louvain.

Ysendyck, or *Isendyck*, t. Neth., Zealand, on the side or arm of the Scheldt, called the *Blie*; 8 E. Sluys, 17 NW. Ghent. Pop. 600.

Ysidro, or *Isidro*, t. Buenos Ayres, on the La Plata; 15 N. Buenos Ayres.

Ysni, see *Isny*.

Yssel, see *Issel*.

Yssengeaux, see *Issengeaux*.

Ystad, or *Ydstad*, s-p. Sweden, on S. coast of Schonen, from whence a packet sails to Stralsund; 26 SE. Lund, 35 ESE. Malmo. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 55. 25. N. Pop. 3,186. A new harbour has been recently formed; the old one was small and insecure. The chief intercourse is with Germany, and the German language is generally spoken here.

Ystwith, see *Istwith*.

Yta, or *Ita*, t. Paraguay, on the Paraguay; 20 SE. Assumption.

Ytangua, t. Paraguay. Lon. 57. 25. W. Lat. 25. 25. S.

Ytape, or *Itape*, t. Paraguay; 8 W. Villa Rica.

Ylapua, or *Itapua*, t. Paraguay, on the Paraguay; 5 NW. Candelario.

Y-tchang, t. Corea; 35 WNW. Kang-tcheou.

Y-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 S. Tching.

Y-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 30 S. Pin-yang.

Y-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 20 S. Siang-yang.

Y-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 12 SW. Yang-tcheou.

Y-tchuen, t. Corea; 15 SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Y-tchuen, t. Corea; 55 N. King-ki-tao.

Ythan, or *Ilhan*, r. Scot., Aberdeenshire, which, after a course of 30 miles, flows into the sea, at Newburgh.

Yther, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 N. Builth.

Y-ton, t. China, of 3d rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse; 40 W. King-tcheou.

Ytteren, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 63. 4. N.

Yltra Bergon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 61. 48. N.

Yu, r. China, which rises in Ho-nan, 12 N. Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, 20 ESE. Sin-tai.

Yu, r. China, which rises about 26 W. Ngan-fou, in Kiang-si, and runs into the Kan-kiang, 7 NNE. Lin-kiang.

Yu, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 35 ESE. Hin.

Yu, city, China, of the second rank, in Petche-li; 87 W. Peking. Lat. 39. 52. N.

Yu, city, China, of the second rank, in Honan; 442 SSW. Peking. Lat. 33. 22. N.

Yu, city, China, of the second rank, in Honan; 377 SSW. Peking. Lat. 34. 16. N.

Yuca, t. New Grenada; 20 N. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Yucatan, the most easterly province of Mexico, in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the gulf of Mexico, bounded NW. by the gulf of Mexico, SE. by the bay of Honduras, S. by Guatemala, SW. by the province of Vera Cruz. The isthmus which connects it with the continent of North America is about 120 miles wide. Pop. in 1803, including Indians, 465,800. Chief towns, Merida, Campeachy, and Valladolid. The soil is very fertile, and when under proper cultivation, produces great crops of cotton, indigo, maize, and other kinds of grain: cattle, fowls, and bees, are very numerous; wax and honey plentiful, but there are no mines. The forests abound with wild beasts. The principal article of commerce is logwood. The climate is hot, the summer beginning in April and ending in September; but January and February are also warm. The English have some small settlements on the east coast of Yucatan for procuring logwood, the chief of which is at Balize.

Yu-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 25 NE. Kouang-sin.

Yue, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,105 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 22. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Yuen, r. China, which runs into the lake Tong-ting, 17 E. Tchong-te.

Yuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 850 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. E. Lat. 27. 23. N.

Yuen-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 15 SW. Kouang-sin.

Yuen-tche, t. China, of the third rank, in Petche-li; 22 S. Tchong-ting.

Yuen-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the Ho-ti river; 1,250 SW. Peking. Lon. 101. 44. E. Lat. 23. 37. N.

Yuen-meou, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 37 ENE. Yao-ngan.

Yuen-ou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 27 SSW. Oue-kiun.

Yuen-si, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 22 WNW. Yuen-yang.

Yuen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si; 750 S. Peking. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Yuen-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han; 517 SSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 29. E. Lat. 32. 50. N.

Yverdun, or *Ifferten*, t. Switz., in Vaud, at the south end of the lake of Neufchatel, at the entrance of the river Orbe; 16 N. Lausanne, 34 SW. Berne, 44 NNE. Geneva. Pop. 2,482. H. 350. It is delightfully situated, is neatly built, and has a public library, and a brisk traffic, chiefly in the transit of goods, an advantage which it owes to its command of water car-

riage, boats going from it into the Rhine by the lakes of Neufchatel and Bienne, and the rivers Thiel and Aar. At this place is the school of the celebrated Pestalozzi, which was first established here in 1804, and an ancient castle appropriated to its accommodation.

Yvetot, t. France, in Lower-Seine, capital of a district; 6 N. Caudebeck, 18 NW. Rouen. Pop. 9,800. It has manufactures of linen, muslins, druggets, dimities, &c. This was once a place of consequence, and the capital of a kingdom.

Yvias, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 ENE. Pontrieu, 8 SE. Treguier.

Yrica, see *Ivica*.

Yu-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 20 S. Yao-tcheou.

Yukanloot, t. Candahar; 10 ENE. Suffa.

Yu-kao, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 55 E. Yang-tcheou.

Yu-king, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 32 WNW. Tchi-yuen.

Yulduz, see *Yolotou*.

Yu-lou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 25 NNE. Tsing.

Yuma, or *Yumba*, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama islands: about 50 miles in length, and of very unequal breadth. Lon. 74. 50. W. Lat. 23. 20. N.

Yumba Bay, bay on E. coast of Hispaniola, S. of Cape Spada.

Yumelos, cluster of small islands, among the Bahama islands, about 20 SW. Yuma.

Yumfong, small isl. near the coast of China, about 3 miles from the island of Tsengming. Lon. 121. 17. E. Lat. 31. 42. N.

Yun, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,262 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 35. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

Yun, or *Yong-pe*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,135 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 34. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Yuna, large r. St. Domingo, which flows into Samana bay.

Yuncha, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 60 S. St. Jago del Estero.

Yung, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 25 NE. Oue-ling.

Yung, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 47 N. Lieou-tcheou.

Yungar, r. Missouri, which flows NW. into the Osage. It is navigable for boats 100 miles.

Yung-fou, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 25 SW. Kouei-ling.

Yung-ho, t. China, in Chan-si, near the Hoang; 30 NNW. Kiai.

Yung-kang, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,140 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 26. E. Lat. 22. 56. N.

Yung-ngan-pou, fortress, China, in Chen-si, on the borders of Tartary; 110 N. Lingtao.

Yung-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 50 NNE. Tchong-hiang.

Yung-ning, city, China of the second rank, in Chan-si; 300 SW. Peking. Lon. 110. 39. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Yung-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 37 SW. Ta-li.

Yung-tchun, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 30 E. Nan-ning.

Yung-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river; 25 WSW. Koei-tcheou.

Yun-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 25 SW. Tchu-tcheou.

Yun-hing, city, China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan; 430 S. Peking. Lon. 113. 52. E. Lat. 33. N. The country within its district is very large, and is partly flat, and partly mountainous, especially to the N. and S.; it is watered by several rivers, which render the soil very fruitful. There are two towns of the second rank, and 12 of the third, under its jurisdiction.

Yun-lean-ho, canal of China, formed of the river Pay-ho, or rather the river itself made navigable, from Hiam-ho to Tien-tsin, in the province of Pe-tche-li, for the purpose of conveying corn towards Tong-tcheou and Peking. The name in the Chinese language is said to mean *corn-bearing*.

Yun-mong, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 15 S. Te-ngan.

Yun-nan, pr. China, bounded N. by Se-tchuen and Thibet, E. by Qnang-si and Koei-tcheou, S. by Laos, and W. by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. This province is reckoned one of the most fertile and opulent in China. Its commerce is immense, as well as its riches, which are said to be inexhaustible. This province contains 21 cities of the first class, and 55 of the second and third.

Yun-nan, city, China, of the first rank, & capital of Yun-nan, situated at N. extremity of a lake; 1,152 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 28. E. Lat. 25. 6. N. It was formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were seen magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; but the Tartars, in their different invasions, destroyed all these monuments; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable; it is, however, the residence of the governor of the province. It comprehends in its jurisdiction 4 towns of the second class, and 7 of the third.

Yun-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 17 NE. Mong-hoa.

Yuntai, isl. near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea; 30 miles in circumference; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the continent. Lon. 119. 19. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Yun-tchun, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 30 NW. Siuen-tcheou.

Yun-tou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 27 ENE. Kan-tcheou.

Yvoy, see *Carignan*.

Yvoix le Pre, t. France, in Cher; near Chapelle d'Anguillon. Pop. 2,400.

Yupura, or *Jupura*, or *Japura*, r. New Grenada, called, in the first part of its course, the Caqueta, and after a southwesterly course of nearly 1,000 miles, flows into the Amazons, Lat. 2. 40. S.

Yurcap, see *Urcup*.

Yure l'Eveque, t. France, in Sarthe, on the Huise; 3 E. Le Mans.

Yurimaguas, t. S. A., in Quito, on the Gual-laga; 60 S. La Laguna.

Yurna, small isl. on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the river Amazons, near the equinoxial line. Lon. 50. 40. W.

Yuti, t. Paraguay, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Paraguay, 115 SE. Assumption.

Yvry, t. France, in Eure; 11 N. Dreux, 15 ESE. Evreux.

Yu-tai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 25 S. Tci-ngin.

Yu-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 17 NE. Koue-te.

Yu-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 22 NW. Tcinan.

Yu-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 32 SSW. Liu-tcheou.

Yu-tien, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tcheli; 17 SSW. Tsun-hoa.

Yu-tse, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 SE. Tai-yuen.

Yu-tsien, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 37 N. Yen-tcheou.

Yu-yang, t. Corea; 15 S. Kang.

Y-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 17 SW. Ho-nan.

Y-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 30 S. Ho-nan.

Z.

ZAB

ZA Ostrog, t. Morlachia, near the coast; 15 SE. Macarska.

Zaub, or **Zeb**, district, Africa, in the country of Sahara, belonging to the Algerines. Lat. between 34. 30. and 35. N. It was anciently a part of the *Mauritania Stifensis*, and is a narrow tract of land lying immediately under the Atlas.

Zaandam, **Zaanredam**, or **Saardam**, t. Neth., in North Holland, on the Zaan, near its junction with the Y; 5 N. by W. Amsterdam. Pop. 10,717. It properly consists of two great villages, East and West Zaandam. The houses are mostly of wood, curiously painted, and many of them surrounded with sections of canals. It carries on an active trade in timber, tar, train-oil, &c., has extensive manufactures of ropes, tobacco, and paper; but the most important branch of its industry is, and has long been, ship-building. It was here, that the czar, Peter the Great, studied the art of ship-building, and the house which he occupied, is still pointed out.

Zaara, see *Sahara*.

Zab, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 65 WSW. Bagdad.

Zab, (*Grand*,) (an. *Zabus*,) r. Curdistan, which runs into the Tigris, at Haditha.

Zab, (*Little*,) (an. *Zabus*,) r. Curdistan, which runs into the Alten-su, at Altun-kupri.

Zabacha, see *Azoph*.

Zabatra, (an. *Zapetra*,) t. Asiatic Turkey, in Marasch; 48 NE. Marasch.

Zabbar, t. Malta, finely situated between Cottonera and Zeittone. Pop. 2,400.

Zabda, see *Gezira ibn Omar*.

Zabeltitz, t. Saxony, Meissen; 4 N. Grossen Hayn, 12 N. Meissen.

Zaber, r. Wurt., which runs into the Neckar, near Lauffen.

Zabern, see *Bergzabern*, and *Sabern*.

Zabin, t. Rus. Minsk; 30 NE. Minsk.

Zablutow, see *Sablutow*.

Zablutow, t. Russia, in Bialystock; 11 SE. Bialystock. Pop. 1,400.

Zabola, t. Transylvania; 10 N. Cronstadt.

Zabore, t. Rus. Irkutsk; 36 SSW. Kirensk.

Zaborowo, t. Pru. Posen; 22 ENE. Gros Glogau. Pop. 890.

Zabulistan, ancient name of a province, Hind., now included in Cabulistan; comprising Cabul, Ghizne, and part of Lumghan. Ghizne was the capital.

Zabrzech, see *Hohenstadt*.

Zabulon, see *Abelin*.

ZAC

Zaca, t. Egypt; 17 NE. El Arisch.

Zacapa, t. Guatemala, in Vera Paz; 42 S. Vera Paz.

Zacapula, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 130 SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Zacatecas, intendancy, Mexico, bounded N. Durango, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Guanajuato, and W. by Guadalaxara; 85 leagues long, and 51, where widest, broad. Sq. leagues 2,353. Pop. in 1803, 153,300. It is a mountainous and arid tract, with a rigorous climate, and very thinly peopled. The table land, which forms the central part, rises to upwards of 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is famous for its rich silver mines. The mine of the Veta Negra de Sombrete has exhibited an example of one of the richest seams ever discovered.

Zacatecas, city, Mexico, capital of the intendancy of the same name; 140 SE. Durango, 140 NE. Guadalaxara, 240 NNW. Mexico. Lon. 101. 35. W. Lat. 22. 50. N. Pop. 33,000. It is situated in a mountainous country, in the vicinity of some of the richest silver mines in Mexico, which are wrought by great numbers. It is well built, and contains a college, a hospital, and a number of churches.

Zacatlan, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 30 N. Puebla de los Angeles.

Zacatula, or **Sacatula**, t. Mexico, Mechoacan, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean; 95 S. Mechoacan. Lon. 103. W. Lat. 18. 35. N.

Zacatula, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, near Zacatula.

Zacatzan, t. Mexico; 35 leagues ENE. Mexico. Pop. 1,000 families.

Zachan, or **Sochan**, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 14 E. Stargard, 53 S. Colberg. P. 610.

Zacharevskaja, fort, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Konskija; 28 W. Mariupol.

Zacharova, fort, Russia, in Irkutsk; 32 NNE. Kirensk.

Zachau, t. Brandenburg; 10 E. Brandenburg.

Zacheo, or **Desechio**, small isl. in the West Indies, between Hispaniola & Porto Rico, about 27 NE. Mona.

Zacken, r. Pru. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, below Kirschberg. Near its source, in the Reisingebirge range, is a mountain, called **Zackenfall**, about 2,200 feet high.

Zaconda, t. Africa, in Ante, where the Dutch built a fort. It was once a considerable town.

Zaconia, or **Zakaunia**, mountainous district, Morea, occupying portions of ancient *Laconia*, and *Arcadia*.

Zacynthus, now *Zante*.

Zadan, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 9. E. Lat. 2. 55. S.

Zadaon, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, near Setuval.

Zadonsk, t. Russia, Voronez, on the Don; 92 N. Voronez. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

Zadracarta, see *Sari*.

Zadran, see *Hatvany*.

Zæta, now *Menzil*.

Zæzar, t. Spain, Murcia; 22 NW. Murcia.

Zafaranboli, t. Natolia; 28 S. Amasieh.

Zafanin, t. Fez, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 35 SE. Melilla.

Zaffe Ibrahim, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 17. S.

Zafra, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 15 SW. Tarsus.

Zafra, (an. *Zephyrium*,) t. A. Turkey, Trebison, on the Black sea; 50 NW. Trebison.

Zafra, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 22 E. Xeres de los Caballeros. Pop. 6,000.

Zagala, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 25 S. Alcantara.

Zagan, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 3 N. Teflis.

Zagan, t. Persia, in Irak; 12 SW. Hamadan.

Zagara, or *Sagara*, (an. *Helicon*,) mt. Greece, in Livadia, a few miles north of the gulf of Corinth. It is of considerable height and of picturesque scenery. It was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple. The fountain Hypocrene flowed from it. It produces olives, corn, and wine.—The village of *Zagara*, in a dell on the side of the mountain, is near the site of ancient *Ascrea*. Lon. 23. 10. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Zaghara, t. Africa, in Bornou.

Zagatai, country, Asia, so denominated; situated on each side of the Gihon, including Samarcand and Bukharia. Timur Bec was made chan or emperor of *Zagatai*, in 1369.

Zagawa, city, Africa, in Bornou, on a river which runs into the same lake, where the Niger is by some supposed to be lost. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Zaggos, mt. Africa; 100 S. Algiers. Here are some mines of salt.

Zaging, r. Austria; 3 N. St. Polten.

Zaglia, t. Corsica; 8 SE. Calvi.

Zagora, (an. *Debethus*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Rumania, on a lake, which communicates with the Black sea; 12 SW. Burgas.

Zagorolo, t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 3 W. Palestrina.

Zagorow, t. Poland; 20 S. Kalisch. P. 800.

Zagrab, see *Agram*.

Zagres, now *Aiagha Tag*.

Zahara, t. Spain, in Seville; 36 SE. Seville, 40 NW. Malaga. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Zahara, see *Sahara*.

Zahna, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 8 NE. Wittenberg, 40 S. Berlin. Pop. 1,343.

Zahradka, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 17 SSW. Czaslau.

Zahrigen, v. Baden; 1 N. Freyburg. Pop. 514.

Zainah, t. Algiers, in Constantina; 25 SE. Seteef, 40 SW. Constantina. It is supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been *Zama*, an ancient and royal city of Numidia.

Zaine, or *Wadet Berber*, r. Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 9. 16. E. Lat. 36. 54. N.

Zaira Kakongo, island in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Zaire.

Zaire, or *Saire*, or *Congo*, r. Africa, which is said to rise in the country of Matamba, about Lat. 10. S., and takes a northerly course to Lat. 3., in Congo, after which it takes a SW. direction, and runs into the Atlantic, at Fathomless point, Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 6. S. It is less than 3 miles wide at the mouth, has a very impetuous current, and pours a great mass of water into the ocean. In 1816, an expedition was fitted out from England to explore this river. But the company were unable to navigate the river, either with their sloop or with boats further than 120 miles. Leaving their sloop they proceeded on foot 150 miles further, but meeting with insuperable difficulties they were compelled to return.—It has been supposed by some, that the Zaire, or Congo, is the outlet for the waters of the Niger. See *Niger*.

Zaka, see *Scharedsje*.

Zakerzesin, t. Curdistan; 26 NNW. Van.

Zakieh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 10 N. Korna.

Zaklikow, t. Poland; 40 S. Lublin. H. 130.

Zakroczyzn, or *Sakrotschim*, t. Poland, Plock, on the Narew; 40 NW. Warsaw. Pop. 434. In 1794, the confederate Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

Zal Alexandrovskoi, bay of the Caspian sea; 260 SSE. Astrachan. Lat. 43. N.

Zala, see *Wadan*.

Zalacus, see *Wan-nash-reese*.

Zalamea, t. Spain, in Seville; 12 N. Niebla.

Zalamea de la Serena, (an. *Ilipa*,) t. Spain, in Estremadura; 27 NE. Llerena. Many vestiges remain of its former splendour.

Zalantz, t. Hungary; 10 SE. Caschau.

Zalathna, t. Transylvania, in Lower Weissenburg, on the Ampoy; 18 W. Carlsburg. Pop. 4,000. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the mines in the neighbourhood, which produce gold, silver, cinnabar, and mercury.

Zalesce, t. Aust. Galicia; 32 S. Lemberg.

Zaleszczyki, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Dniester; 120 SSE. Lemberg. Pop. 5,416. It has manufactures of linens and glass.

Zalgin, t. Cuba; 47 N. St. Jago.

Zallant, see *Sallant*.

Zalssing, t. Austria; 5 NW. Aggspach.

Zam, t. Grand Bukharia; 85 NW. Balk.

Zama, t. Peru, in Arequipa, 30 N. Arica.

Zama, see *Zainah*.

Zambese, or *Cuama*, or *Zambezi*, r. Africa, which rises in the interior parts of Mocaranga, and runs into the Indian sea by several mouths; the principal of which takes the name of *Lua-bo*, Lon. 37. E. Lat. 19. S.

Zambozin, t. Congo; 24 SSW. St. Salvador.

Zambrokri, t. Hungary; 14 SW. Rosenberg.

Zambrow, t. Poland; 80 NE. Warsaw.

Zamfara, or *Zanfara*, t. Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name; 170 ENE. Wangara. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Zamiansk, fort, Russia, on the Volga; 20 NW. Astrachan.

Zamin, t. Grand Bukharia; 50 NE. Samar-cand, 20 S. Osrushnah. It is remarkable for producing the finest manna of Asia.

Zamin, r. Asia, which rises about 70 miles S. Kogend, and after a NW. course of about 150 miles, loses itself in the earth.

Zamora, t. Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in Leon, on the Duero; 50 SSW. Leon, 120 NW. Madrid. Lon. 6.W. Lat. 41.50.N. Pop. 9,000. Bp. see. It is a frontier town against Portugal, & a place of arms. The streets are narrow, and the general appearance of the town is gloomy.

Zamora, t. Algiers; 28 W. Seteef.

Zamora, t. Mexico, in Guadalupe; 30 SE. Guadalupe, 80 NW. Mechoacan. Lon. 103.40. W. Lat. 20. 54. N.

Zamora, t. Quito, on a river of the Amazons; 202 S. Quito. Lon. 78. 46. W. Lat. 4. S. In the neighbourhood are some gold mines.

Zamosc, or *Zamoski*, t. Poland, in Lublin; 47 SSE. Lublin. Lon. 23. 15. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 6,545. H. 841. It is situated on a small eminence, surrounded by marshes, and has a castle, a cathedral, several churches, a lyceum, and a gymnasium. It is fortified, and has long been considered an important military station. —It was built by the famous John Zamoyski, and had formerly a university.

Zampala, r. Mexico, which rises in Tlascala, and runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 19. 40. N.

Zampala, or *Chempoalla*, or *Zempoala*, city, Mexico; 90 E. Puebla de los Angeles. Lon. 97. 50. W. Lat. 20. 10. N. When Cortez landed in the year 1519, the chief or lord of this place, who was tributary to Montezuma, offered his service to the Spaniards. It was at that time a large city and exceedingly populous, the lowest account reckoning the inhabitants at 20 or 30,000. It was at that time the capital of a country called *Totonacapan*, now the NE. part of the province of Tlascala.

Zamrecotta, t. Bootan; 34 SE. Damsong.

Zamzevizi, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 15 SW. Gori.

Zana, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 7. S.

Zancle, now *Messina*.

Zane, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 545.

Zanesville, p-t. & cap. Muskingum co. Ohio, on E. bank of the Muskingum opposite to Putnam; 60 E. Columbus, 60 N. Marietta, 70 NE. Chillicothe, W. 345. Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 39. 59. N. Pop. 2,052. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court house, 2 banks, 2 printing offices, a woollen manufactory, 2 glass manufactories, and had, in 1816, 317 houses, many of which are handsome. There is a copperas mine near the town, and a copperas manufactory has lately been established here. Here are 2 bridges erected across the Muskingum. Zanesville is situated at the falls of the river, on which are erected numerous mills and manufacturing establishments, and it will probably become a large manufacturing town. On the Muskingum, between Zanesville and Waterford, many salt wells have been sunk, from which salt in large quantities has been manufactured. By boring to the depth of from 180 to 450 feet salt water of a good quality has been invariably found.

Zandhop, t. Prussia; 16 SE. Heilsberg.

Zanfara, see *Zamfara*.

Zangarisa, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 NE. St. Severina.

Zangesair, or *Zanguseer*, s-p. Hind., in Concan, with a good harbour, but not much frequented; 15 S. Severndroog. Lat. 17. 38. N.

Zanguebar, name given to a large territory of Africa, bordering on the Eastern sea, including the countries of Melinda, Mongala, Jubo, Mozambique, and some others, extending from Lat. 2. N. to 21. S.; the name is said to import "the coast of the Negroes," all the inhabitants being blacks, with curled woolly hair.

Zanhaga, or *Zanzaga*, or *Zenhaga*, pr. Africa, in Sahara, bordering on the Atlantic.

Zanona, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 2 NE. Ponza.

Zanori, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 80 N. Culiacan. Lon. 108. 10. W. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Zanow, t. Pru. Pomerania, Cosslin; 6 ENE. Cosslin, 28 N. New Stettin. Pop. 769.

Zante, (an. *Zacynthus*), one of the Seven Ionian islands in the Mediterranean, situated to the S. of Cephalonia; of irregular form, 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Sq. m. 160. Pop. 40,000. In its aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the fort above the town of Zante, a prospect of vales and eminences richly cultivated, covered with vineyards, olive plantations, oranges, and other fruit trees, and containing numerous hamlets or villages. The whole surface of the island presents traces of subterraneous fire, discovered in some parts by warm sulphureous springs, in others by heat in the soil. It has springs of petroleum and mineral tar, which are productive. The climate, though very hot in summer, is not unwholesome. The chief products are currants, also olive oil, and wine; some cotton and silk. The corn raised is hardly equal to 4 months' consumption.

Zante, t. & capital of the island of Zante; 21 SSW. from the town of Chiarenza in the Morea. Lon. 21. 8. E. Lat. 37. 50. N. Pop. 16, or 18,000. Cath. and Greek bp. see. It is the largest town in the republic of the Seven islands, pleasantly situated at the bottom of a small bay, on a hill of gentle declivity. It resembles in its appearance an Italian town. The principal street, which traverses it in its whole length, is broad and handsome, bordered with well built houses and churches, and has a foot pavement. The houses are partly of brick and partly of wood; and on account of the frequency of earthquakes, seldom exceed one or two stories. The harbour is spacious; the environs extremely pleasant and picturesque. In 1820, several hundred houses were overthrown here by an earthquake.

Zantoch, t. Brandenburg; 8 E. Landsberg.

Zanzibar, or *Zangibar*, (an. *Menuthias*), isl. Africa, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Zanguebar, governed by a king, who is tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40. 45. E. Lat. 6. S. It is 45 m. long, and 15 broad.

Zanzour, t. Tripoli; 15 WNW. Tripoli.

Zaoie, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 13 N. Benisuef.

Zaozerskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Sula; 28 W. Tcherepovetz.

Zapatero, small isl. Guatemala, in lake Nicaragua, near W. coast; 30 SE. Grenada.

Zapatilla Lagoon, bay on E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 32. W. Lat. 18. 52. N.

Zapetra, now *Zabatra*.

Zapfendorf, t. Bavaria; 9 N. Bamberg.

Zapotitlan, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 62 SE. Puebla de los Angeles.

Zapotlan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 25 N. Colima, 105 W. Mechoacan. Lat. 20. 10. N.

Zapuntello, t. Melada, which sometimes gives name to the island.

Zaqualpan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 6 S. Zacatula.

Zara, (an. *Jadera*,) city & s-p. Aust., capital of Dalmatia and of a circle of the same name; on the Adriatic; 28 NW. Scardona, 80 SSE. Fiume. Lon. 15. 9. E. Lat. 44. 2. N. Pop. 7,409. Abp. see. It is strongly fortified and has an excellent harbour. It has several good edifices, particularly the cathedral and several churches, and contains a gymnasium, a high normal school, the government offices and courts of appeal. The language of the middle and upper classes is Italian. The distilled water, called *ros solis*, made at this place, is in high repute. Pop. of the circle 104,327. Sq. m. 2,150.

Zara Vecchia, *Old Zara*, or *Biograd*, or *Alba Maritima*, (an. *Blandona*, *Belgrad*, and *Alba Maris*,) t. Dalmatia, now little better than a village; 18 SE. Zara. In the time of the Romans it was a place of considerable figure.

Zara, see *Scharedsje*.

Zaraisk, t. Rus. Riazan, on the Oser; 24 SW. Riazan. Lon. 38. 24. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Zarale, t. S. A., St. Martha; 15 S. Teneriffe.

Zarca, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 10 S. Damietta.

Zarca, (an. *Jabbok*,) rivulet of Palestine, which runs W. into the Jordan, opposite to Bethsan.

Zarchas, or *Tcharcas*, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 150 N. Herat.

Zarcoia, t. Persia, Segestan; 12 W. Zareng.

Zardam, see *Sardam*.

Zare, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on N. side of a lake so called; 70 S. Herat.

Zare, see *Zereh*.

Zareng, or *Segestan*, (an. *Prophthasia*,) t. Persia, and the capital of Segestan; 162 E. Isbahan, 222 W. Candahar. Lon. 61. 32. E. Lat. 32. 3. N. This town is celebrated for its beautiful pottery.

Zarik, t. Eu. Turkey, Morea; 22 E. Misitra.

Zarima, t. S. A., in Quito; 220 S. Quito.

Zarjon, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres; 300 NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Zarn, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg; 4 E. Duisburg.

Zarnak, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 100 W. Toncat.

Zarnata, t. Morea; 16 SW. Misitra.

Zarnaw, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 32 N. Sandomirz, 64 ESE. Siradia.

Zarnowitz, t. Prussia, on a bay of the Baltic; 18 NNE. Lauenburg, 40 NNW. Dantzick.

Zarnowno, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Dniester; 15 NW. Halicz.

Zarow, see *Soraw*.

Zarp, r. Asia, which runs into the Tigris, 40 miles below Mosul.

Zarpana, or *Rota*, or *St. Ann*, one of the Ladrone islands, about 40 miles in circumference, with a port on the S. coast, and another on NW. coast; 21 miles from Guam.

Zarubina, t. Rus., Irkutsk; 60 NW. Ilmsk.

Zaruma, or *Saruma*, t. Quito, in Loxa; 30 NW. Loxa. Lon. 79. 33. W. Lat. 3. 37. S. Pop. about 6,000. It has an abundance of gold mines in its vicinity, and was formerly much larger than at present. It is 1,680 yards above the sea.

Zarza, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 22 SW. Placentia.

Zarzina, see *Sarsina*.

Zarzedo, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 20 NE. Castel Branco.

Zasawa, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 8 SW. Kaurzim.

Zashiversk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 1,320 NNE. Irkutsk, 1,732 ENE. Kolivan.

Zaslav, t. Volhynia; 24 N. Constantinow.

Zasmuki, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 4 SSE. Kaurzim.

Zasnaras, t. Transylvania; 16 SW. Weissemburg.

Zatetz, see *Saats*.

Zathag, or *Zatag*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 20 SE. Karac, 172 SSE. Jerusalem.

Zatiba, t. New Grenada; 36 NNE. Tunja.

Zatmar, see *Sathmar*.

Zator, strong town, Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 22 WSW. Cracow.

Zatschit Kabanovskaia, fort, Russia, in Kolivan; 20 S. Biisk.

Zatuenebo, t. Cuba; 65 SSE. Havannah.

Zaturce, t. Rus. Volhynia; 20 WSW. Lucko.

Zauala, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 110 N. Mechoacan.

Zauara, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 24. 15. S.

Zavara, see *Asinara*.

Zaudnitz, t. Aust. Silesia, Troppau; 9 NNE. Troppau, 14 ESE. Jagerndorf.

Zaued ul Bahri, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 8 S. Shabur.

Zavel, r. Persia, which passes through Chorasán; and loses itself in lake Zereh.

Zavelstein, t. Wurtemberg, near which is a medicinal spring; 2 N. Bulach. Pop. 328.

Zavidei, isl. Russia, at the entrance of the gulf of Tchaunskaja, in the Frozen sea; about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 166. 14. E. Lat. 71. 50. to 72. 20. N.

Zavode Biruileva, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argunia; 121 NE. Stretensk.

Zavode Dutcharskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 88 SE. Stretensk.

Zavode Gazimurskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 44 SSE. Stretensk.

Zavode Irbinskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 40 E. Abakansk.

Zavode Kutamarskoi, t. Russia; 100 ESE. Nertchinsk.

Zavode Lanina, t. Rus., Irkutsk, on W. coast of the Baikal lake; 80 NE. Irkutsk.

Zavode Midnoi Kuruzulaevskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 32 S. Nertchinsk.

Zavode Niznei Suzuiskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 32. SE. Kolivan.

Zavode Navopavlovskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 80 SSE. Kolivan.

Zavode Popovo, t. Russia, in Kolivan. Lon. 95. 32. E. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Zavode Sihiria Kova, t. Russia, on the Argunia; 100 ESE. Stretensk.

Zavode Tisova, t. Rus. Irkutsk, on the river Poim; 124 NNW. Niznei Udinsk.

Zavode Verchoturova, t. Rus. Irkutsk, on the Argunia; 132 NE. Stretensk.

Zavoloczse, t. Rus. Polotsk; 50 NE. Polotsk.

Zaurgach, t. Rus. Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 80 ESE. Tobolsk.

Zauzan, t. Persia, Chorasán; 70 NW. Herat, 380 NE. Ispahan.

Zaweh, district, Persia, bounded N. by Karasm, E. by Chorasán, S. by Mazanderan, and W. by the Caspian sea.

Zaweh, (an. *Arsaac*,) t. Persia, and capital of a district, on the river Tedjen, about 24 m. from the Caspian sea; 45 NNE. Asterabat, 81 N. Meschid.

Zawichost, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 8 N. Sandomirz. H. 164. In 1205, the Russians were defeated near this town.

Zawieh, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 24 E. Anah.

Zawila, see *Zucla*.

Zawolow, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 NE. Halicz.

Zaxo Sultan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 5 S. Rahabeh.

Zayre, see *Zaire*.

Zayle, r. on W. side of Celebes, which runs into the sea, Lon. 120. 15. E. Lat. 0. 30. N.

Zayula, or *Sayula*, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 245 W. Mexico. Lon. 103. 28. W. Lat. 19. 2. N.

Zazivnoi, fort, Russia; 68 W. Orenburg.

Zbanitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 E. Hohenmaut.

Zbaras, t. Rus. Podolia; 36 N. Braclaw.

Zbirow, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 12 SW. Beraun.

Zborri, t. Hungary; 16 NNE. Seben.

Zborrow, t. Aust. Poland, in Galicia; 26 NW. Braclaw, 63 E. Lemberg. Near this town, an obstinate battle was fought between the Poles on one side, and the Cosacs and Tartars on the other. In this engagement the latter were defeated, and left 10,000 men dead on the spot; but the day after a treaty of peace was concluded, on terms disadvantageous to Poland.

Zbraslawiz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 10 SW. Czaslau.

Zdanicha, r. Russia, which runs into the Chantanga, Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 70. 40. N.

Zdaunsky, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 15 N. Hradisch.

Zdiar, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 8 NW. Horasdiowiz.

Zdislawitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 10 SE. Beneschow.

Zea, see *Zia*.

Zeagong, t. Birmah; 12 NNW. Raynangong.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, pr. Neth., comprising the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders, composed chiefly of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, viz. Schowen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, & Wolfersdyk. The continental part consists merely of a strip lying along the south bank of the Hond, or West Scheldt. The province is bounded N. by the Hond, or West Scheldt, E.

& S. by East Flanders, and W. by West Flanders and the sea. Pop. 111,108. Sq. m. 588. It is divided into 3 circles or districts, and 15 cantons. The chief towns are Middleburg, Flushing, and Zierick-see. The surface is level, and lies so low, that it is necessary to protect the country from inundation by strong dikes, which are kept up at great labour and expense. These dikes are from 20 to 30 yards in breadth at the bottom, and of sufficient width at top for two carriages to pass abreast; yet the country has been exposed to heavy calamities from the sea's breaking over the dikes in storms. The soil is a rich, black mould, excellent for pasturage, and for the culture of madder, flax, cole seed, &c. The exports are corn, madder, flax, salt meat, linen yarn, rape seed, and oil. The air is damp from exhalations of fresh water, productive of bilious complaints and agues. The majority of the inhabitants are Calvinists; there are also some Catholics, Lutherans, and Mennonists.

Zealand, or *Seeland*, the largest of the Danish islands, between the Cattegat & the Baltic, separated from Sweden by the Sound, & from Funen by the Great Belt; about 65 miles long, from N. to S., and 60 from E. to W. Sq. m. 2,607. Pop. 310,000. It has no mountains, but the surface is finely variegated, having small hills and fields of a fertile soil, intersected by canals, resembling in some parts, in summer, when the ground is covered with vegetation, the country of Lombardy. It produces large crops of corn, and has excellent pasture.

Zealand, (*New*), two islands in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman, in 1642; sailed round by Capt. Cook, in 1769, & 1770. They are separated from each other by a strait, 12 or 15 miles wide. The northernmost, called by the natives *Eaheinomauwee*, is 436 miles long, and from 60 to 180 broad. The southernmost, called *Tavai*, or *Tory Poenammoo*, is 360 miles in length, and about 100 m. in medium breadth.

	<i>S. Lat.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>
<i>Eaheinomauwee</i>	{ 34.20.to } 41.36.	26,160
<i>Tavai Poenammoo</i>	{ 41.30.to } 47.25.	
	166.to 180.	36,000

Total, according to Nicholas, 62,160

These islands were visited by Mr. Nicholas, in 1814 & 1815, for the purpose of establishing missionaries among the natives. The general face of the country, as far as explored, is undulating; and the hills rise with a varied ascent from considerable eminences to lofty mountains. A chain of hills extends from N. to S., gradually swelling into lofty mountains, the highest of which, according to Dr. Forster, is Mount Egmont, in Lat. 39. 16. S., said to resemble in appearance the Peak of Teneriffe, & to be of the same elevation. Almost the whole of the northern island appears admirably well calculated for cultivation; the southern island is described by Capt. Cook, as apparently barren. Even here, however, the great height of the trees growing upon it, would indicate a good soil. Mr. Nicholas mentions, that in their excursions into the northern island, they found the soil extremely fertile, producing a luxuriant

vegetation; the climate mild, temperate, salubrious, and favourable to the growth of whatever the soil may be adapted to yield. The country is rich in natural productions. Trees grow to an astonishing size; pines of various descriptions, and of species unknown in Europe, far exceed in height the tallest that ever grew on the mountains of Norway. But of the vegetable productions, a species of *phormium* has excited the most attention. It has sometimes been called flax, and sometimes hemp, and is said to unite the properties of both in a superior degree. But few species of animals have been found; birds are less numerous than in many other parts; but the waters swarm with fish. The inhabitants are savage in their manners, addicted to many gross and revolting superstitions; and are represented as cannibals. The islands are divided among a variety of petty chiefs, continually involved in the most barbarous and bloody wars. Their government is a complete despotism.—Several missionary stations have been established in these islands. The first was formed at the Bay of Islands, in 1814, by the reverend Samuel Marsden. Notwithstanding many obstacles and discouragements, the success of the missionaries has been remarkable. They were settled, in 1819, on a tract of 13,000 acres of land, purchased of one of the chiefs.

Zeamah, r. Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 SSE. Cull.

Zean, t. Hind., in Dooab; 20 S. Canoge.

Zeb, or *Zib*, (an. *Achsaph*, *Achzib*, and *Ecdippa*,) t. Syria, near the sea coast; 9 miles from Acre.

Zebaide, t. Persia, Farsistan; 80 E. Schiras.

Zebec, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea.

Zebeer, t. Arabian Irak; 12 W. Bassorah.

Zeben, see *Szeben*.

Zebdaine, v. Syria; 14 NW. Damascus. It is built on the spot, where it is said by some, that Cain slew his brother Abel.

Zebid, (an. *Sabat*,) city, Arabia, in Yemen; 52 N. Mocha. Lon. 43. 15. E. Lat. 14. 12. N. Zebid was once the place of a sovereign's residence, and the most commercial city in all Tehama; but since the harbour of Ghalefke was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the shadow of its former splendour. Viewed from a distance, it appears to some advantage, by means of the mosques and kubbets, of which it is full. Zebid had once 8 gates; of these, only 5 are now standing. It is still distinguished for an academy, or university for the Sunnites, in which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, study such sciences as are cultivated among the Musselmans. It is besides the seat of a dola, a mufti, and 3 cadis.

Zebio, mt. Italy, which sometimes emits flames; 6 S. Modena.

Zebu, see *Sibu*.

Zechini, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 2 SE. Stanchio. Lon. 26. 51. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

Zechlin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 9 E. Witstock. Pop. 567.

Zedic, t. Africa, cap. of a district, in Tripoli,

situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Bay of Zedic*; 120 SE. Mesurada, 150 ESE. Tripoli.

Zedlischt, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 5 NW. Hayd.

Zeedlitz, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 N. Ottmichau.

Zeferden, see *Sufferdam*.

Zefrio, mt. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 10 NNE. Bova.

Zegedin, or *Szegedin*, royal free town, Hungary, in Csongrad, near the conflux of the rivers Maros and Theisse; 60 NW. Temesvar, 68 N. Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. Lat. 46. 15. N. Pop. 25,692. H. 3,000. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, has a brick fort, is one of the most considerable towns in Hungary, and contains a college of the monks called Piarists, a Cath. gymnasium, a small philosophical seminary, a monastery of Minorites, and several Catholic and Greek churches. It has some manufactures of woollens, leather, and toys. Its commercial intercourse is considerable, its position at the junction of two navigable rivers, giving it the command of an extensive water carriage. The exports consist chiefly of corn, cattle, wool, tobacco, and timber.

Zeggo, t. Africa, in Melli, in the road from Kong to Cashna; 100 NNW. Malel. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 14. N.

Zeghama, t. Darfur; 60 N. Cobbé.

Zeghen, t. Fezzan; 65 N. Mourzouk.

Zegma, (an. *Zeugma*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, opposite to Romkala.

Zeguli, t. Imiretta; 20 SW. Cotatis.

Zegzeg, city, Africa, & cap. of a country of the same name, E. of Agades; 370 NNE. Cashna. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 20. 45. N.

Zehdenick, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel; 28 SSW. Prenzlau, 28 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 22. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 1,381. At this place is a foundery, where bombs, grenades, balls, mortars, pots, weights, and small cannon are cast.

Zehden, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 23 NNW. Custring, 40 E. Oderberg. Pop. 965.

Zehisla, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 3 S. Pirna.

Zehrendorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 3 S. Zossen.

Zeidoure, district, Algiers, between Tremecen and Oran.

Zeil, t. Bavaria; 12 WNW. Bamberg, 16 E. Schweinfurt. Lat. 50. 1. N. Pop. 1,150.

Zeil, t. & castle, Ger., which gives name to a county; 4 N. Leutkirch.

Zeila, or *Zella*, or *Sejla*, s-p. Africa, in Adel. Lon. 44. 20. E. Lat. 10. 45. N. It is situated on the coast of the Arabian sea, at the mouth of the Hanazo, which forms a bay, called the *Bay* or *Gulf of Zeila*, (an. *Avalites Sinus*.) It receives a governor from the dola of Mocha.

Zeiselman, t. Austria; 3 E. Tulln.

Zeisberg, t. Austria; 3 ENE. Crems.

Zeisthayn, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 8 WNW. Grossenhayn. It is famous for a pleasure camp, which king Augustus II. made here, in 1730, at the expense of 5 millions of rix dollars.

Zeitloss, t. Bavaria, on the river Sinn; 10 N. Gmunden, 27 NW. Wurzburg.

Zeiton, *Zeitun*, *Seitun*, or *Isdin*, (an. *Trachys*, and *Heraclea Trichinia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, Thesaly, on a gulf to which it gives name; 48 SSE. Larissa, 62 N. Corinth. Lon. 22. 58. E. Lat. 39.

6. N. Pop. 4, or 5,000. It is an open town, and exports silk, cotton, corn, &c.

Zeiton, (an. *Malaicus Sinus*,) gulf or bay of the Egæan sea, on E. coast of Thessaly, NW. of the island of Negroponte.

Zeitoun, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Kizilermak; 33 W. Samsoun.

Zeitun, t. Malta. Pop. 3,900.

Zeitz, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elster; 15 ESE. Naumburg, 64 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 2. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 5,322. H. 766. It is surrounded with walls, has a beautiful castle, 4 Lutheran churches, a hospital, and a gymnasium, with some manufactures.

Zekelheib, t. Hungary; 8 NNW. St. Job.

Zela, t. Persia, Segestan; 25 SW. Ferah.

Zelandy, small island in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 0. 53. N.

Zelanica, cape on N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 77. 24. E. Lat. 78. N.

Zelan, mt. Tyrol; 20 NE. Trent.

Zelate, t. Candahar; 30 NE. Candahar.

Zelaya, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 110 NW. Mexico. Lon. 100. 30. W. Lat. 20. 38. N. Pop. 600. It is a considerable town, one of the best, and most pleasant in the province.

Zelesi, see *Scheleby*.

Zeleschow, t. Poland; 50 SE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Zelesfa, t. Tunis; 10 SE. Cairoan.

Zeles, (an. *Zela*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, anciently a town of Pontus; 21 WSW. Tocat, 55 WNW. Sivas. Near this place, the Romans under Triarius, were defeated by Mithridates; and Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, was afterwards defeated by Julius Cæsar, who in describing this victory, used the words *veni, vidi, vici*.

Zelenin, small isl. in the Frozen ocean, near SW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 56. 24. E. Lat. 70. 50. N.

Zelenoikolok, fort, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural; 44 N. Guriev.

Zeletawa, see *Scheleta*.

Zelezenskaia, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on E. side of the Irtisch. Lon. 75. 40. E. Lat. 53. 25. N.

Zell, t. Baden; 20 S. Freystadt. Pop. 1,024.

Zell, t. Austria; 14 NNW. St. Wolfgang.

Zell, t. Bavaria; 10 W. Bamberg.

Zell, t. Bav.; 12 SSW. Hof. Pop. 525.

Zell im Ham, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Moselle; 25 NE. Treves, 29 SW. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 7. E. Lat. 50. 4. N. Pop. 1,334.

Zell in the Pinzgau, t. Aust. Salzburg, on the Zeller See; 28 W. Radstadt, 30 SSW. Salzburg. H. 89.

Zell in Zillerthal, t. Aust. Tyrol, on the Ziller; 24 E. Innsbruck, 50. SW. Salzburg. P. 870.

Zell am Hammersbach, t. Baden, in the vale of Hammersbach; 9 W. Freudenstadt, 26 NW. Rothwell. Pop. 1,112.

Zell, see *Liebenzell*, and *Constance*.

Zellang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 3. E. Lat. 4. 20. S.

Zelle, or *Altenzelle*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 2 W. Nossen.

Zelle, or *Celle*, city, Han., in Luneburg; 40. Luneburg, 128 W. Berlin. Lon. 10. 14. E.

Lat 53. 42. N. Pop. 8,149. H. 1,303. It contains 5 churches, 3 for Lutherans, 1 for Reformed, and 1 for Catholics; 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, an orphan house, a lunatic hospital, a school of surgery, a society of agriculture, &c. It is fortified and tolerably built, situated on the Aller, which is here navigable, and behind the New Town is joined by the Fuhsee, and has some trade and manufactures. It is best known for its courts of appeal for the Hanoverian territory at large. It was formerly the capital of a duchy belonging to the house of Brunswick.

Zellenberg, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 9 N. Colmar.

Zellerfeld, t. Hanover, in Grubenhagen, in the Hartz Forest; 6 SSW. Goslar. Pop. 3,208. It has a mint, with a collection of models of coins. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines and smelting works of the Hartz.

Zellerndorf, t. Austria; 3 SE. Schrattentaa.

Zeller See, lake, Aust., in Salzburg; 28 SSW. Salzburg.

Zellhofen, t. Austria; 10 NW. Grein.

Zellin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Oder; 13 NW. Custring. Pop. 1,299.

Zellingen, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine; 8 N. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,650.

Zellitz, t. Stiria; 9 W. Marburg.

Zelon, t. Thibet; 27 SW. Lassa.

Zelpitsch, t. Istria; 10 NE. Mitterburg.

Zellurinskoi, fort, Russia, in Irkutskoi; 72 SSE. Tunginskoi.

Zeluia, t. Rus. Grodno; 25 NW. Slonim.

Zelwald, see *Saalfeld*.

Zem, r. Albania, which runs into the Moraca, 12 W. Cattaro.

Zemanah, t. Hind., Allahabad, in Benares, on the Ganges, a little above Ghazipore.

Zembla, see *Nova Zembla*.

Zemenie, t. Romania; 16 SW. Gallipoli.

Zemino, t. Aust. Illyria; 20 SW. Fiume. Pop. 2,600.

Zemliansk, t. Russia, in Voronez; 44 NNW. Voronez. Lat. 52. 12. N.

Zemlin, or *Semlin*, t. & fortress, Aust. Slavonia, at the union of the Save and the Danube, opposite to Belgrade. Pop. 8,313. H. 1,614. It contains 4 churches, and is the seat of a Greek arch priest; and the principal place for carrying on the transit trade between Turkey and Slavonia. Here is a lazaretto, where travellers and merchandise from the Levant are detained to prevent infection.

Zemme, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon; 60 S. Bukharia, 90 SE. Amu.

Zemocartli, t. Turkish Armenia, in Cars; 50 N. Ardanoudji.

Zemorget, or *Zermogete*, small island in the Red sea, 30 miles from the coast of Egypt. This island was called by the ancients *Ophiodes*, from the abundance of serpents, and the island of topazes from the number of these precious stones found here. Lon. 53. 5. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

Zemovah, t. Pegu; 50 S. Prone.

Zempoala, see *Zampala*.

Zemplin, co. Hungary, watered by the Bodrog. Pop. 233,203. Sq. m. 2,294. Produce, wine, rye, hemp, fish, &c. It includes the district of Hegyalya, which produces the Tokay wine. Place of assembly, Ujhely.

Zemplin, t. Hungary, in the above county on the Bodrog; 20 NNE. Tokay.

Zenanich, see *Selanich*.

Zenati, r. Algiers, formed by the union of 2 streams, which soon after changes its name to *Seibouse*.

Zendero, see *Gingiro*.

Zenderoud, r. Persia, which passes by Ispahan, and loses itself in a lake, 15 SW. Lauristan.

Zendgin Serai, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 S. Samarcand.

Zendorff, t. Stiria; 12 E. Landsperg.

Zengan, or *Zenigan*, t. Persia, in Irak; 21 NW. Sultania, 120 SSE. Tauris. This town is said to have been fortified many years before the Christian æra, and at one time to have contained 20,000 houses. It was entirely destroyed by Timur Bec, when he first passed through that part of Persia; but being informed that it had long been the seat of learning and science, on his return from Turkey he in part rebuilt it. Since that time it has been frequently sacked and destroyed by the Tartars and the Turks. It contained, in the 17th century, about 2,000 houses.

Zengh, or *Zengg*, see *Segna*.

Zenghi, r. Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 10 S. Erivan.

Zengua, t. Syria, Aleppo, on the Euphrates; 55 NNE. Aleppo, 95 E. Alexandretta.

Zenhaga, see *Zanhaga*.

Zenia, see *Xenia*.

Zenich, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 15 N. Selefkeh.

Zenkabad, t. Arabian Irak; 22 S. Shehrban.

Zenkov, t. Russia, Tchernigovskoi; 140 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 50. N.

Zeno, r. Italy, which runs into the Taro, opposite to Fornovo, in the duchy of Parma.

Zenn, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, near Vacha.

Zenn, see *Langenzenn*.

Zenobia, now *Scheleby*.

Zenson, t. Italy, Treviso; 9 ENE. Treviso.

Zenta, or *Zentha*, t. Hungary, on the river Theisse; 52 N. Belgrade, 52 W. Temesvar. It is memorable for a signal victory obtained, in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Mustapha II. in person. 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3,000 taken prisoners.

Zentilmandaik, t. Natolia; 8 N. Eregri.

Zeobid, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 28 S. Bagdad.

Zephira, small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the N. coast of Antiparos.

Zephirum, now *Zafra*.

Zeps, t. Poland; 20 E. Wladislaw.

Zera, t. Italy, Verona; 7 S. Verona.

Zerbita, t. N. Grenada; 30 WSW. Pamplona.

Zerbst, t. Ger., in Anhalt Dessau; 8 NNW. Dessau, 44 SW. Potsdam. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 7,000. H. 1,575. It is the best town in the states of Anhalt, and contains a castle, 2 hospitals, 1 Reformed, and 2 Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium. Brewing is the principal business, with some manufactures of woollens, &c.—Catharine II. of Russia was born in the castle.—Zerbst was formerly the

capital of a principality called *Anhalt-Zerbst*; but in 1793, this branch of the house of Anhalt became extinct, and the territory was divided among the 3 other branches.

Zerea, t. & fortress, Persia, in Farsistan; 18 NNE. Schiras. This town was taken by the troops of Timur Bec, with great slaughter.

Zereb, t. Persia, Segestan; 130 NW. Zareng.

Zereh, or *Durrah*, lake, Persia, in W. part of Segestan; 60 S. Herat, 100 NW. Zareng. It receives the Heermund.

Zergoon, t. Persia, Farsistan; 13 NE. Schiras. Pop. 5,000.

Zerib, t. Curdistan; 25 W. Gulamerik.

Zerki, t. Curdistan; 30 SW. Betlis.

Zerkou, t. Pru. Posen; 36 SE. Posen. P. 800.

Zerkwitz, t. Pru. Lusatia; 2 W. Lubbenau.

Zerma, see *Surma*.

Zermagna, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, opposite to Pago.

Zermony, t. Rus. Grodno; 10 NW. Lida.

Zerna, mt. Carinthia; 3 NW. Milstatt.

Zernembl, or *Tschernembl*, t. Carniola, on a small river which runs into the Kulpa; 4 SSW. Rudolfswerth, 12 E. Gootschee.

Zernitz, and *Zernes*, see *Czernitz*.

Zernowitz, or *Zarnolz*, t. Hungary, on the Gran; 8 W. Schemnitz. Pop. 4,000.

Zero, r. Italy, which runs into the sea, 7 N. Venice.

Zerowitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 3 WSW. Potschaken.

Zervinka, t. Servia, on the Danube; 10 NW. Belgrade.

Zeruma, t. New Grenada, in Loxa. Pop. 5, or 6,000. It is celebrated for rich gold mines in its vicinity.

Zerzen, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 36 SE. Ghezar.

Zesemitz, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 8 N. Chrudim.

Zetin, t. Croatia; 28 WNW. Novi.

Zessel, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oels; 5 NE. Oels.

Zetland, see *Shetland*.

Zevaco, small island, Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 81. 46. W. Lat. 8. N.

Zeven, see *Closter Seven*.

Zevenaer, see *Sevenaer*.

Zeehuizen, t. Neth., Utrecht; 5 N. Amersfort. Pop. 1,400.

Zeuf, or *Gaer*, t. Balk; 100 SE. Balk.

Zeugma, now *Zegma*.

Zevico, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 SE. Palencia.

Zevio, t. Italy, Verona; 10 SSE. Verona.

Zevketi, t. Gurriel; 25 SE. Puti.

Zeulen, t. Bavaria, on the Rotach; 21 NNE. Bamberg. Pop. 800.

Zeulenrode, t. Ger., in Reuss, district of Greitz, containing 2 churches; 10 W. Greitz, 17 NNW. Lobenstein. Pop. 3,615. Here is a manufacture of stuffs and stockings.

Zeya, r. Austria, which rises near Ernsprung, and runs into the Marsch, 6 E. Zistersdorf.

Zeyl, see *Zeil*.

Zeyland, small isl. near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 70. 10. N.

Zeyring, t. Stiria; 6 NW. Judenburg. H. 200.

Zeyst, t. Neth., Utrecht; 11 NE. Utrecht. Pop. 1,300.

Zezare, r. Portugal, which rises in E. part of Estremadura, and runs into the Tagus, at Tancos.

Zevarine, or *Kierazin*, small isl. in the Persian gulf, hardly half a mile in length. Lat. 28. 8. N.

Zfoken, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 8 NW. Grunhayn.

Zha, r. Africa, which forms the E. boundary of Fez, and runs into the Mullooiah.

Zhehol, t. Chinese Tartary, and summer residence of the emperor of China; 100 N. Peking. It is surrounded with mountains, some of which are said to be 15,000 feet high. It is the imperial hunting residence; consists of palaces of grandees, mixed with a few miserable Tartar huts. The imperial gardens possess uncommon splendour and beauty.

Zia, or *Zea*, or *Morted*, (an. *Ceos & Hydrassa*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 10 E. Cape Coloni. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 37. 30. N. Pop. stated from 3, to 6,000 Greeks, who have a bishop. It is 15 miles long, and 8 broad. It is fertile, tolerably cultivated, and produces vines, mulberries, figs, cotton, and corn. It had anciently 4 towns; now but one, *Zia*, situated on the ascent of a mountain, which is covered with wind mills, presenting a striking appearance from the sea. It is a bp. see, and has a large harbour.

Ziatek, see *Saatz*.

Zib, see *Zeb*.

Ziba, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 20 SSW. Madian.

Zibatskoi, fort, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch. Lon. 92. 20. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Ziber, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 24 SSE. Viddin.

Zibet, or *Zibeth*, see *Zebid*.

Zibreira, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 NNW. Alcantara in Spain, 30 S. Alfayates.

Zibritz, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near *Ziber*, in Bulgaria.

Zibu, see *Sibu*.

Zickar, (an. *Garaphi*), mt. Algiers; 18 S. Shershell.

Ziegelbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, near Gernsheim.

Ziegenfeld, t. Bavaria; 12 NE. Bamberg.

Ziegenhals, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 10 S. Neisse, 20 NW. Jagerndorf. Pop. 1,869. This place is famous for its manufactures of beautiful glasses.

Ziegelhausen, t. Baden; 5 ENE. Heidelberg. Pop. 900.

Ziegenhayn, or *Ziegenhain*, pr. Hesse Cassel, between Upper Hesse, Lower Hesse, & Hersfeld; watered by the Schwalm; having extensive forests, and some good tillage and pasture land. Sq. m. 222. Pop. 27,992; Ref. 26,326; Luth. 1,042; Cath. 59; Mennonists 16; Jews 549.

Ziegenhayn, t. Ger., Hesse Cassel, chief place of a province of the same name; 15 S. Fritzlar, 26 S. Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 1,100. It is situated on the Schwalm, among marshes, and has a castle.

Ziegenruck, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Saale; 10 S. Neustadt, 11 E. Saalfeld. Pop. 500.

Zielenzig, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 18 SE. Custrin, 22 NE. Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 2,589.

Zierkowitz, t. Stiria; 4 ESE. Windisch Feistritz.

Zierenberg, t. Hesse Cassel; 10 NNW. Naumburg, 11 NW. Cassel. Pop. 1,003.

Zierik-see, t. Neth., in Zealand, on the island of Schowan; 30 SW. Rotterdam. Pop. 6,260. About 50 vessels belong to this port; it has also fisheries, extensive oyster banks, and trade in salt and madder.

Ziesar, or *Ziegesar*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Magdeburg; 18 SW. Brandenburg. Pop. 1,868.

Zietz, t. Brandenburg 10 SW. Brandenburg.

Ziezar, t. Spain, Murcia; 22 NW. Murcia.

Zigalovka, t. Rus., Irkutsk; 16 NW. Tutura.

Ziganeah, mt. Algiers; 18 S. Constantina.

Zigansk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 1,340 NE. Kolivan, 1,472 E. Tobolsk. Lon. 120. 32. E. Lat. 67. N.

Ziget, or *Szigeth*, t. Hungary, capital of Marmarosch; 44 SE. Canischa, 130 SSE. Vienna. Lon. 17. 56. E. Lat. 46. 8. N. Pop. 6,454. It is situated between the streams of a small river, which unite below the town, and soon after run into the Drave. It is on every side surrounded by a morass, and defended by moats, walls, and bastions.

Ziget, r. Hungary, which runs into the Drave, 12 S. Ziget.

Zila, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 30 SE. Jassy.

Zileh, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 SSW. Arzingan.

Zilga, r. Russia, which runs into the Oka, Lon. 101. 14. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

Zilia, see *Arzilla*.

Zilkefel, t. Arabian Irak; 18 SW. Helleh.

Zilleba, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 35 E. Loheia.

Ziller, r. Tyrol, which runs into the Inn, 2 miles above Rattenburg. *Zillerthal*, a district on the Ziller, contains 12,297 inh. Sq. m. 267.

Ziltan, t. Africa, Barca; 150 W. Angela.

Zilly, see *Cilly*.

Zimapan, t. Mexico; 58 NNE. Mexico. Pop. 1,020 families.

Zimara, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 55 E. Sivas.

Zimatlan, t. Mechocan, in Guaxaca; 11 SW. Guaxaca.

Zimbaoa, or *Zimbao*, t. capital and residence of the Quiteve, or sovereign of Monomotapa, 15 days' journey W. Sofala. Lon. 33. 40. E. Lat. 16. 40. S.

Zimbra, see *Zowamore*.

Zimi, t. New Grenada, in Carthagera, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 9. 28. N.

Zimiti, t. S. A., in Carthagera, near a lake; 60 S. Santa Fe de Bogota, 190 SSE. Carthagera. Lon. 74. 6. W. Lat. 7. 42. N.

Zimmerbach, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 5 W. Colmar.

Zimove, v. Russia, in Irkutskoi, where is a custom house; 52 SE. Barguzinsk.

Zimove Tchiskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 16 SW. Vitimskoi.

Zimove Yasaschnoe, winter habitation of Russia, on N. coast of Baikal lake, in Irkutskoi. Lon. 109. 14. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. (The word *Zimove*, in Russian, means a house or inn, built at a distance from the town, for the accommodation of travellers, where are generally found a warm room, fresh bread, and a kind of liquor called *quass*.)

Zimove Zaminskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, near lake Baikal; 76 SE. Vercholensk.

Zimovskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Choper; 48 W. Arkadinskaia.

Zinari, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 26. 10. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

Zindinskaia, fort, Russia, on the confines of China, in Irkutskoi; 80 S. Selenginsk.

Zingnue-Is-Kelesi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 6 S. Burgas.

Ziackgraben, t. Bavaria; 5 E. Lichtenfels.

Zingha, t. Africa, Whidah; 20 NW. Sabi.

Zingst, small isl. Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania, and a little W. of the island of Usedom. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 54. 28. N.

Zinkow, t. Rus. Podolia; 32 N. Kaminiec.

Zinna, t. Pru. Potsdam; 18 N. Wittenberg, 48 E. Magdeburg. Pop. 965.

Zinnore, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the Nerbudah; 30 NE. Baroach.

Zinten, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, near which the Poles were defeated, in 1520; 30 SSW. Königsberg. Lat. 54. 23. N. Pop. 1,441.

Zintli, t. Buenos-Ayres; 90 S. La Plata.

Zinu, pr. S. A., in New Grenada, N. of Choco, and W. of Carthagena.

Zinu, or *Sinu*, t. S. America, and capital of a province, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Spanish Main; 90 S. Carthagena. Lon. 75. 48. W. Lat. 8. 58. N.

Zinwald, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 18 NW. Leitmeritz.

Zinzig, see *Sinzig*.

Zinzoacsa, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, anciently the residence of a cacique.

Ziolo, t. Italy, in Padua; 10 SE. Padua.

Zips, co. Hungary, watered by the Poprad, and traversed by the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 164,123. Sq. m. 1,787. Produce, iron, copper, flax in great quantities, barley, peas, &c. Chief town, Leutschau.

Zipacon, t. New Grenada; 22 SW. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Zipaquira, t. New Grenada; 10 NNE. Santa Fe de Bogota.

Zipuaza, or *Zipueza*, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha; 56 SSE. Teneriffe.

Zipserchloss, t. Hungary; 6 E. Leutsch.

Zirianka, small river, Russia, which runs into the Enisei, near its mouth.

Zirianka, t. Russia, on the Niznei Tunguska. Lon. 106. 54. E. Lat. 16. 16. N.

Zirkna, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 S. Tortura.

Zirknitz, see *Cirknitz*.

Zirkwitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oels; 12 NW. Oels.

Zirl, or *Cirl*, t. Tyrol, on the Inn; 7 W. Innsbruck.

Zirnoe, t. Rus., Saratov; 32 SW. Saratov.

Ziro, (*Lo*), t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 E. Umbriatico.

Zirovaia, small river, Russia, which runs into the Penzinskaia gulf, 32 SW. Oklansk.

Zirua, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 33. 39. N.

Zirwitz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oels; 3 E. Trebnitz.

Zirzing, t. Austria; 6 E. Steyregg.

Zis, r. Africa, which rises in the Atlas, passes by Sugulmessa, and loses itself in the sands, in the country of Tafilet.

Zis, mt. Africa, between Sugulmessa and Fez; 40 SSE. Fez.

Zispata, bay of the Spanish Main, on the coast of S. America; 80 S. Carthagena.

Zistersdorf, t. Austria, with a citadel; 20 NE. Vienna, 28 NW. Presburg. Pop. 2,110.

Zitacuaro, t. Mexico; 40 leagues W. Mexico. Pop. 10,000. It is situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains.

Zitara, t. S. A., in New Grenada, and capital of a district to which it gives name, in the province of Chocos; 120 SW. Santa Fe de Antiquia, 210 N. Popayan. Lon. 76. 30. W. Lat. 6. N.

Zittau, r. Ger., which runs in the Saale, 4 SSE. Bernburg.

Zittau, t. Sax., Upper Lusatia, on the Mandau, a little above its junction with the Neisse; 17 S. Görlitz, 52 NNE. Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 7,132. H. 1,100. It is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, and encompassed with a wall and moat. It is tolerably well built, and has 8 chh., 5 hospitals, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and leather; dyeing and bleaching; and is the centre of the linen trade of a considerable part of Lusatia.—Native, J. B. Michaelis.

Zitwa, r. Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, 20 SE. Lida.

Zivagee, or *Archachera*, t. Hind., in Concan, on the Pirate coast; 30 S. Severndroog.

Ziwica, t. Austrian Poland; 35 SW. Cracow.

Zisdra, t. Russia, in Kaluga; 60 SW. Kaluga. Lon. 34. 54. E. Lat. 53. 43. N.

Zizers, or *Zitzers*, t. Switz., Grisons, in the Cadee league; 6 N. Coire. Pop. 776.

Zizevon, t. Persia, Faristan; 23 ESE. Schiras.

Zlabings, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 26 S. Iglau, 28 W. Znaym. Pop. 1,720.

Zlatoustovskoi, t. Russia, in Orenburg; 60 W. Tcheliabinsk.

Zleby, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 4 SE. Czaslau.

Zlin, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 15 NNE. Hradisch. Pop. 1,873.

Zloczew, t. Poland, in Kalisch. Pop. 496.

Zloczow, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle. Lon. 24. 50. E. Lat. 49. 59. N. Pop. 6,168. H. 1,107. It contains a castle, a high school, and a Cath. and Greek church.—Pop. of the circle 201,688. Jews 25,853. H. 34,802. Sq. m. 1,971.

Zmeinogoskaia, fort, Russia, on the Porobalika; 200 S. Kolivan. Lat. 51. 10. N.

Znamenskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 28 NNW. Tara.

Znaym, t. Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, near the river Teya; 38 NW. Vienna, 68 SW. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 2. E. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 5,200. It contains a citadel, a Cath. gymnasium, a Carthusian monastery, & some good houses, but is generally ill-built.—Pop. of the circle 135,567. H. 24,298. Families 33,578. Sq. m. 1,260. It is generally hilly, but tolerably fertile.

Znendei, r. Russia, which runs into the Vitim, Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 53. N.

Znin, t. Pru. Posen; 20 N. Gnesna. P. 991.

Znonigrad, t. Croatia; 36 S. Bihacs.

Zoagli, t. Genoa; 20 E. Genoa.

Zoan, now *San*.

Zoar, t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 150.

Zoar, t. Delaware co. Ohio; 12 SE. Delaware, 21 NE. Columbus.

Zoar, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, on S. coast of the Dead sea, at the mouth of the Safia; 30 N. Karac. Zoar was anciently a city of Pentapolis, preserved at the intercession of Lot.

Zoar, t. South Africa, colony of the Cape ; 250 E. Cape Town.

Zoar, see *Tsor*.

Zoara, t. Tripoli ; 60 WNW. Tripoli.

Zoara, t. Africa, Barca ; 140 SW. Tolometa. Lon. 20. 45. E. Lat. 30. 44. N.

Zobah, supposed to be *Aleppo*, or *Palmyra*.

Zobaya, t. Guatemala ; 30 N. Guatemala.

Zobejr, t. Arabia ; 60 S. Bassora.

Zobel, t. Courland ; 20 E. Goldingen.

Zobera, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 35 SE. Chamir.

Zobern, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 8 W. Oelsnitz.

Zobin, t. Wurt. ; 6 WNW. Nordlingen.

Zobing, t. Saxony, Meissen ; 15 S. Dessau.

Zobing, t. Austria ; 3 N. Crems.

Zoblitz, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 17 S. Freyberg, 30 SW. Dresden. Pop. 900. The inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpentine stone, which is found here, into pitchers, bowls, tea & coffee dishes, mortars, cups, &c.

Zobten, or *Zotten*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, at the foot of a mountain, about 2,300 feet high ; 9 ENE. Schweidnitz, 16 SSW. Breslau. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 1,008.

Zobtenberg, mt. Silesia, situated in a country otherwise level, 2,424 Paris feet above the level of the sea, near Zobten.

Zocelar, t. Croatia ; 2 SW. Bihacs.

Zochicoatlan, t. Mexico ; 90 NE. Mexico.

Zochow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 28 S. Sandomirz.

Zocota, t. Peru, Truxillo ; 40 N. Caxamarca.

Zodziszki, t. Russia, in Wilna ; 52 E. Wilna.

Zafala, see *Sofala*.

Zogor, t. Thibet ; 16 WSW. Zuenga.

Zohauk, t. Grand Bukharia ; 12 NE. Bamian.

Zohra, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 5 NNE. Miniet Ebn Kasib.

Zoika, t. Russia, in Archangel, near the mouth of the Petchora ; 160 NE. Mezen.

Zokol, t. Servia ; 16 S. Sabatz.

Zokol, t. Bosnia ; 45 E. Bosna Serai.

Zol Engers, see *Engers*.

Zoldo, t. Italy, in Belluno ; 15 N. Feltri, 18 NW. Belluno.

Zoldorf, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau ; 6 WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Zoleri, t. Tyrol ; 8 SSE. Trent.

Zol-huys, see *Tol-huys*.

Zolkiew, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle ; 10 N. Lemberg. Pop. 2,166. It has a castle, a high school, and a military hospital.—Pop. of the circle 195,699. Jews 10,572. Families 48,523. H. 35,698. Sq. m. 1,823.

Zollern, castle, Ger., on a mountain, in Hohenzollern, to which it gave name ; 10 S. Tübingen.

Zollickofen, t. Switz., Berne ; 2 NW. Berne.

Zologev, t. Rus. Charkov ; 24 NNW. Charkov.

Zolotitza, t. Russia, in Archangel, on E. coast of the white sea ; 60 N. Archangel.

Zolotonoscha, t. Rus. Kiev ; 72 SSE. Kiev.

Zolotonoscha, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Zolotonoscha, in Kiev.

Zomba, t. Congo ; 70 E. St. Salvador.

Zombor, t. Hungary, in Bacs, capital of a circle ; 35 NE. Eszek, 40 S. Colocsa. Lon. 19. 12. E. Lat. 45. 56. N. Pop. 15,106. H. 1,800.

Zomeraw, t. Prussia, Marienwerder ; 12 NE. Bischofswerder.

Zonchio, cape, Eu. Turkey, on the coast of the Morea ; 12 NNW. Navarin.

Zonchio, (an. *Spachteria*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea ; 8 N. Navarin. The harbour is large, but not commodious.

Zomcolcucan, mt. Mexico, in Guaxaca.

Zondags, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 29. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

Zondoro, t. Hungary ; 26 SW. Caschau.

Zonghan, t. Cochinchina, near the sea. Lon. 108. 48. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Zongo, or *Morena*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Old Benguela.

Zons, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, with a castle ; 13 NNW. Cologne, 56 NE. Liege. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 1,631. At this place a river toll is paid.

Zoombo, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 10. E. Lat. 3. S.

Zopfingen, t. Switz., in Aargau, on the Aar ; 24 NNW. Lucerne. Pop. 1,400. Here is a small public library, with a cabinet of medals.

Zoph, t. Syria ; 25 SSE. Jerusalem.

Zoph, (an. *Sophene*,) district in N. part of Diarbekir.

Zopha, t. Prussia ; 10 SW. Marienburg.

Zorata, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the district of Larecaja, at the bottom of the Andes, on the Beni ; 80 N. La Paz. Pop. 10, or 12,000, chiefly engaged in working the mines.

Zorah, t. Africa, on the coast of Barca. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 30. 45. N.

Zorbig, or *Little Zerbst*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, with a citadel ; 15 S. Dessau, 22 NNW. Leipsic. Pop. 1,711.—Native, J. J. Reiske.

Zorge, t. Ger. Brunswick ; 6 NE. Walkenried. Pop. 960.

Zorge, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Helm, 5 W. Nordhausen.

Zorita, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 12 NW. Huete.

Zorn, r. France, which rises near Saverne, in Lower Rhine, passes by Brumath, and enters a canal, which communicates with the Rhine, 8 N. Strasburg.

Zorndorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Frankfort ; 6 N. by E. Custrin. Here the king of Prussia defeated the Russians in the year 1758. The whole loss was 21,529 men ; that of the Prussians did not amount to 2,000.

Zoivi, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir ; 22 E. Ana.

Zosawa, r. Moravia, which runs into the Friausa, 5 W. Hohenstadt.

Zossen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam ; 13 SE. Potsdam, 16 S. Berlin. Pop. 1,442.

Zotenberg, mt. Silesia, Schweidnitz, on which is a celebrated chapel ; 20 W. Breslau. Its height is computed at 1,700 Rhenish feet.

Zover, t. Curdistan ; 7 SW. Argisch.

Zouf, see *Gaur*.

Zouf, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Dehasp, 45 S. Balk.

Zou-keou-kiaou, t. China, Pe-tche-li ; 5 SW. Peking.

Zoulnoun, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas ; 10 SSW. Amasreh.

Zour el Hamman, or *Islands of Pigeons*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers. Lon. 12. 38. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

Zowamore, or *Zimbra*, (an. *Jegimuras*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, near NE. coast of Tunis ; 18 NNW. Cape Bon. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Zowhareen, t. Tunis ; 16 ESE. Keft.

Zow-wan, or *Zagwan*, t. Africa, in Tunis ; 36 SW. Tunis. Lon. 10. 6. E. Lat. 36. 14. N. It is a small flourishing town, built upon the NE. extremity of a conspicuous mountain of the same name. It is in great repute for the dying of scarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen.

Zozo, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 20 SSE. Kerkisieh.

Zratsche, t. Bohemia, Czaslau ; 16 SW. Czaslau.

Zrin, t. Croatia, near the river Unna ; 12 S. Petrinia, 40 ESE. Carlstadt. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

Zschopau, see *Tschoppau*.

Zschorlau, t. Sax. Erzgebirg ; 10 Zwickau.

Zsoken, t. Sax. Erzgebirg ; 8 NW. Crunhaym.

Zuaqui, t. New Mexico ; 8 SSE. Pitquin.

Zuatu, t. New Grenada ; 45 NNE. Tunja.

Zuberecz, t. Hungary ; 40 NNE. Neusohl. Pop. 949.

Zubeth, t. Persia, Chusistan ; 105 NW. Suster.

Zubia, t. Spain, Grenada ; 4 SE. Grenada.

Zubiena, t. Piedmont, in Biela, on the Arcol. Pop. 5,031.

Zublzov, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Volga ; 68 SW. Tver. Lat. 55. 46. N.

Zucarello, t. Genoa ; 7 NNW. Albenga.

Zucchabba, now *Chadara*.

Zuccora, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Morava, near Nissa.

Zuchara, now *Zung-gar*.

Zuchow, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 32 E. Lucko.

Zuckmantel, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau ; 10 S. Neisse, 17 NNW. Jagerndorf. Lon. 17. 16. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 2,954. Bp. see.

Zucko, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 5 NW. Friuli.

Zucktok, t. Yucatan ; 80 S. Campeachy.

Zuda, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 12 W. Chamir.

Zueeca, see *Giuducca*.

Zueela, or *Zawila*, t. Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a fertile country ; 60 ENE. Mourzouk. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 27. 35. N. It is a considerable town, containing many rich merchants. It is said to have been anciently the capital of Fezzan ; and its ruins show that it was once more considerable than at present. The remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repositories for corn, exhibit vestiges of ancient splendour.

Zuenga, t. Thibet ; 164 NE. Catmandu ; 176 WSW. Lassa. Lat. 28. 32. N.

Zvenigorod, t. Russia, Moscow, on the Moskva ; 28 W. Moscow. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Zuenziga, desert district, Africa, in the country of Sahara, S. of Tafilet.

Zverinogolovskaia, fort, Russia, on the Tobol ; 52 S. Okunevsk.

Zueros, t. Spain ; 27 SE. Cordova. P. 2,000.

Zueva, t. Rus. Irkutsk, at the union of the Kotoi and Angara ; 60 NNW. Irkutsk.

Zuf, t. Candahar ; 50 NW. Candahar.

Zufferabad, t. Hind., Allahabad, in Joannpore. Lon. 82. 40. E. Lat. 25. 49. N. Pop. 20,000.

Zufferabad, t. Hind., in Moulton, near the Rauvee ; 25 NE. Moulton.

Zuffirwal, t. Hind., Lahore ; 10 NNE. Sealcot.

Zuf-foone, or *Mers el Fulom*, s-p. Algiers ; 36 WNW. Boujeiah.

Zug, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Zurich, E. & S. by Schweitz, SW. by Lucerne, and W. by Aargau. Pop. 12,500. Sq. m. 122. The inhabitants are Germans, and of the Catholic religion. Except a small plain to the north of the town of Zug, this canton is covered with mountains and hills, of which the highest, however, is not more than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has excellent pasture, and produces corn, wine, and fruits ; its manufactures are trifling. The lakes are Zug & Egeri.

Zug, t. Switz., and capital of a canton of the same name, at NE. extremity of lake Zug ; 12 NNE. Lucerne, 15 S. Zurich. Lon. 8. 16. E. Lat. 47. 6. N. Pop. 1,600. It contains two chh., a gymnasium, a town-house, arsenal, corn-magazine, a college, hospital, &c.

Zug, a beautiful and romantic lake, Switz., chiefly in the canton of Zug ; 9 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad.

Zugari, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 6 N. Nicotera.

Zugliano, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 4 S. Udina.

Zuia, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, a little above Medellin.

Zuida, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea. Lat. 26. 37. N.

Zuila, see *Zueela*.

Zulauf, see *Sulau*.

Zule, t. New Grenada ; 5 S. Pamplona.

Zuliana, t. Ragusa ; 30 WNW. Ragusa.

Zulla, t. Abyssinia, on a small bay in the Red sea ; 30 SE. Arkiko. It contains 4 or 500 houses. Near it are some ruins of a town ; supposed to be ancient *Adule*.

Zullichau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, capital of a circle ; 17 E. Crossen, 37 SE. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 15. 44. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 4,870. It is surrounded by a mound & moat, has a citadel, a pedagogium, an orphan house, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather.

Zulpha, t. Persia, in Irak, on S. side of the Zenderoud, about a mile and a half from Ispahan, to which it is considered as a kind of fauxbourg ; it was built by Abbas I. after he had destroyed Zulpha, in Armenia. In the year 1722, this town was taken by the Afghans, under Maghmud, who demanded of the inhabitants the sum of 70,000 tomans.

Zulpha, or *Julfa*, t. Persian Armenia, on the Aras, supposed to be the ancient *Arriammene* ; 60 N. Tauris, 110 SE. Erivan. This town was taken and destroyed by Abbas I., who removed the inhabitants to Ispahan, where they built a fauxbourg, called *Zulpha*, containing 4,000 houses ; some families, nevertheless, returned back to their native place, and took up their residence among the ruins. It was once the chief seat of commerce in Armenia, but had in 1817, only 24 families.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne ; 18 SW. Cologne, 43 E. Liege. Pop. 981.

Zulteper, or *Sulteper*, t. Mexico ; 54 SW. Mexico.

Zultz, or *Biala*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln ; 14 ESE. Neisse, 20. SSW. Oppeln. Pop. 2,270.

Zuluch, small r. Russia, in the country of the

Cosacs, which runs into the Kardai, near Baberezovskaia.

Zulz, t. Switz., in Grisons, on the Inn; 25 SE. Coire, 31 NNE. Chiavenna.

Zumaia, or *Cumaia*, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, near the coast of the bay of Biscay; 14 W. St. Sebastian. Lat. 43. 17. N.

Zumella, t. Italy, Treviso; 10 NW. Ceneda.

Zumampa, t. S. A., in Tucuman, in the Rio Dolce; 90 St. Yago del Estero.

Zumbo, t. Africa, towards the sources of the Zambese. Here the Portuguese have a factory.

Zumpango, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, 10 miles from the city; one and three tenths square league in extent.

Zumpango, settlement, Mexico; 20 N. Mexico. Pop. 658 families.

Zumpango, t. Mexico; 90 S. Mexico. Lon. 99. 4. W. Lat. 19. 47. N.

Zunac, t. S. A., in Quito; 30 NW. Macas.

Zuncolo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 17 S. Conza.

Zunger, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, at the mouth of the Nogat; 8 WNW. Elbing.

Zung-gar, (an. *Zuchara*), t. Tunis; 48 SW. Tunis. Here are the ruins of a temple, and an aqueduct erected for the purpose of conveying water to Carthage.

Zvornick, see *Zwornick*.

Zunapa, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

Zupu, t. Circassia; 160 E. Theodosia.

Zua Gugel, t. Prussia; 20 SSE. Marienburg.

Zura, t. Moldavia, on the Dniester; 22 E. Orhei.

Zurara, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ave, opposite to Villa de Conde.

Zurbrak, t. Africa, near Zwellendam.

Zureita, see *Zuweita*.

Zurich, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Schaffhausen, NE. & E. by Thurgau, SE. by St. Gall, S. by Schwytz and Zug, W. by Aargau, and NW. by Baden. Sq. m. 954. Pop. 185,000, almost all Calvinists. The general aspect is pleasant, abounding in hills and valleys, but destitute of the magnificent scenery that marks the interior and south of Switzerland. The soil is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. Rich pastures and extensive orchards abound. Corn, wine, cattle, butter, and cheese, are some of the principal products. The manufactures are considerable, of cotton, silk stuffs, linen, woollen, and leather. The government was long aristocratic, but for some time past, the elections have been made by the inhabitants at large.

Zurich, city, Switz., capital of the above canton, on the Limmat, at the north extremity of the lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between hills; 36 SW. Constance, 41 SE. Bâle, 55 ENE. Berne. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 47. 22. N. Pop. 10,475. H. 1,161. It is pleasantly situated, fortified with a wall and ditch, tolerably neat and clean, though most of the houses are old fashioned. It has 4 Ref. chh.; its public buildings are not remarkable; but the scenery around is striking, and there are beautiful promenades. There are numerous private gardens, and in no place in Europe, except Haarlem, is

more attention paid to fine flowers. Having the advantage of water communication by means of its lake and river, it has long been a place of manufacture and trade. Woollens, linens, cottons, leather, and silk are its chief manufactures. Few places of the size of Zurich have surpassed it in the cultivation of literature. For 5 centuries it has been a town of literary distinction. It has a public library of 40,000 volumes, Collegium Humanitatis, gymnasium Carolinum, a school for the deaf and dumb, and one for the blind, a society of physics, economics, and natural history, a military school, a medical seminary, and various other institutions.—Natives, Conrad Gesner, Solomon Gesner, John James Gesner, J. C. Lavater, Hirzel, and Pestalozzi.

Zurich, lake, Switz., extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the canton of Zurich, but partly also between those of Schwytz and St. Gall. It is divided into two parts by the strait of Rapperschwyl, a quarter mile over, crossed by a bridge. In other places the breadth varies to nearly 5 miles; the length is 30 miles. This lake, without rivalling that of Geneva in its sublime scenery, is one of the finest in Europe, being surrounded by a populous and well cultivated country, and the prospects on its banks being richly varied. It abounds in fish.

Zurita, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the left bank of the Tagus; 30 SE. Madrid.

Zurilo, t. Peru, Cusco; 12 NW. Cusco.

Zurlinden, t. Prussia; 18 ENE. Thorn.

Zurz, t. Switz., Grisons, on the Inn; 20 NNW. Bormio.

Zurzach, t. Switz., in Aargau, on the Rhine; 9 N. Baden, 25 E. Bâle.

Zurzonza, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan, situated on an isl. in a lake; 20 W. Mechoacan.

Zusam, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, opposite to Donauwert.

Zuschen, t. Ger., in Waldeck; 4 NW. Fritzlar, 9 SSW. Cassel. Pop. 950.

Zuschen, t. Hesse Cassel; 16 SSW. Cassel. Pop. 1,000.

Zusel, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Roer, at Susteren.

Zusmarshausen, t. Bav. Upper Danube, capital of a district; 13 NNW. Augsburg. Pop. 1,000.

Zusnin, t. Istria; 11 NNE. Pedena.

Zutphen, city, Neth., in Guelderland, capital of a district, to which it gives name; 7 S. Deventer, 40 E. Utrecht. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 7,510. It is situated on the river Berckel, which passes through the middle of it, fills its ditches, and immediately joins the Issel. The principal buildings are the church of St. Walburge, the town house, the college of the deputies, and an ancient building, called *S'Graven Hof*, or Palace, this having been the chief place of a small country; it has 6 chh., a Latin school, and a society of natural history.—Sir Philip Sidney was killed in a siege of this town, in 1591.

Zutphens Islands, group of small islands, in the Straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 42. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Zuweitza, or *Zureita*, t. Arabian Irak; 35 SE. Helleh.

Zuyder-Zee, or *Zuider-See*, or *Zuyder Sea*, (an. *Flevo Lacus*.) great gulf or bay, German ocean, which extends from S. to N., between Friesland, Overissel, Guelderland and Holland, about 80 m. long and from 15 to 30 broad. It is so called from its situation towards the S., and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up, that united N. Holland with Friesland.

Zuzon, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 22 NE. Si-guença.

Zwaluwe, t. Neth., in North Brabant, district of Breda. Pop. 2,080.

Zwamerdam, or *Zwadenbergerdam*, t. Hol-land, on the Rhine; 6 N. Gonda, 10 ESE. Ley-den. Pop. 910.

Zwarte-sluys, t. Neth., Overysse,; on a ca-nal called the *Schwarte Wasser*; 10 N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,400.

Zwartskops Bay, or *Algoa Bay*, bay on S. coast of Africa, where ships may lie in 5 fath-oms water, a mile from the general landing place. The bay abounds in black whales, and a variety of other fish; 500 miles E. from the Cape. Lon. of the landing place, 26. 35. E. Lat. 33. 56. S. A small river of the same name flows into it.

Zwartland, a considerable division of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, about 60 N. Cape Town, producing grain and rice, and considered the granary of the colony.

Zwellendam, v. S. Africa, in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, in a fertile valley at the foot of a chain of mountains; 140 E. Cape Town. H. 30. It is in a district of the same name, extending eastward from Cape Town, and lying S. of the Swarteberg, or Black mountains, 380 miles long and 60 broad. Pop. 6,663; free 3,967; slaves and Hottentots 2,696. Products corn, wine, cattle, &c.

Zwenckau, t. Sax., Leipsic, on the Elster; 5 S. Leipsic, 18 ESE. Merseburg. Pop. 1,200.

Zwenitz, t. Sax.; 46 WSW. Dresden. Pop. 1,200. *Lower Zwenitz*, is a village near it.

Zwentendorff, t. Austria; 6 W. Tulln.

Zwerchbachlein, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Nagold, near the town of Nagold.

Zwernitz, t. Bavaria; 10 SW. Culmbach.

Zwerntldorff, t. Austria; 6 E. Weikendorff.

Zwethan, t. Pru. Saxony; 20 SE. Wittenberg.

Zwetl, r. Austria, which rises about 4 west Weitra, and runs into the Kamp, at Zwetl.

Zwetl, t. Austria, Land below the Ens, at the conflux of the Zwetl and the Kamp; 26 WNW. Crems, 56 WNW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 7. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 1,200.

Zwetzen, t. Ger. Weimar; 3 N. Jena.

Zwetzey, t. Croatia, on the river Mresnitza; 12 S. Sluin.

Zweybrucken, see *Deux-Ponts*.

Zyehel, t. Russian Poland; 90 E. Luckow, 120 W. Kiev.

Zweysimmen, t. Switz., in Bern, at the conflu-ence of the Great and Little Simme; 27 S. Bern.

Zwickau, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg, on the Mulda; 38 SSE. Leipsic, 40 SE. Naumburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 4,100. It has a cit-adel, 4 churches, a hospital, 2 military maga-zines, a Latin school with a library of 16,000 volumes; and manufactures of woollens, cot-tons, and hardware.

Zweilauka, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 26 W. Ol-mutz.

Zwickau, t. Bohemia, Buntslau; 4 W. Gabel. Pop. 1,700.

Zwiefalten, t. Wurtemberg; 33 SSE. Stutt-gard, 58 W. Augsburg. Pop. 350. It was for-merly the seat of a princely abbey.

Zwingenberg, t. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Bergstrasse; 10 S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,144.

Zwingendorff, t. Austria; 2 S. Laab.

Zwisel, t. Bavaria, on the Regen; 42 E. Ra-tisbon. Pop. 913.

Zwittau, or *Zwittawa*, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 30 NW. Olmutz, 84 E. Prague. Pop. 2,530.

Zwittau, r. Moravia, which rises in the SE. part of Bohemia, and joins the Swarta, near Brunn.

Zwolfaing, t. Austria; 8 SSE. Vienna.

Zwol, *Swol*, or *Zwolle*, t. Neth., capital of Overysse, on the Aa, here called the Swarte-water, between the rivers Issel and the Vecht; 15 N. Deventer, 28 SW. Covorden. Lon. 6. 1. E. Lat. 52. 32. N. Pop. 12,800. It is inter-sected by 2 canals, and fortified by a wall and ditch, 11 large bastions, 3 forts, and strong out-works. It is well built, and contains 8 chh.; on the outside of the walls are 3 suburbs; and there are fine walks on the neighbouring emi-nence of Agnetenberg. It has considerable trade, enjoying a direct water communication with Amsterdam, Haerlem, &c.—The celebrated Thomas a Kempis, otherwise called Hamerken, was a regular canon in a priory of Augustines in this place, and died here, in 1471, aged 91.

Zwolin, t. Poland, in Sandomir; 60 SSE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,100.

Zwonigrad, t. Dalmatia, and capital of a dis-trict; 36 S. Bihacs, 60 S. Segna.

Zwonitz, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 NNW. Grubenhagen, 10 S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,200.

Zwornic, *Svornik*, or *Isvornik*, t. Eu. Turkey. in Bosnia, on the Drino, the chief town of a considerable district; 60 E. Bosna-Serajo, 63 Belgrade. Lon. 18. 50. E. Lat. 44. 37. N. Pop. 14,000. H. 4,300.

Zwota, or *Tzwoda*, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, near Falckenau.

Zydaczow, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 WNW. Halicz.

Zyger, r. Hungary, which runs into the Ky-ros, 5 W. Boros Jenó.

Zyghur, t. Hind., Bejapore, in Concan, on the coast, at the bottom of Boriac bay, defend-ed by a citadel, and enclosed by a stone wall. Lon. 73. 23. E. Lat. 17. 16. N.

Zynkov, t. Rus. Podolia; 34 ENE. Kaminiec.

Zyory, see *Sohrau*.

Zype, t. Neth., in North Holland, formed of the villages of North and South Zype; 18 WNW. Hoorn. Pop. 2,396.

Zylomiers, t. Rus. Poland, capital of Volhy-nia, on the Seteres; 65 W. Kiev, 190 E. Lem-berg. Lon. 28. 54. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 1,818. Greek and Catholic bp. see. It has some trade in the produce of the vicinity, and in woollen, silk, cotton, linen, and wine from Hungary and Walachia.

Zyvilsk, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Tsyevil; 76 W. Kazan. Pop. 1,300.

Zywiec, t. Aust. Galicia; 40 SW. Cracow.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ADAMSVILLE, p-v. Marlborough district, S. C.; W. 400.

Albany, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Albion, p-t. Edwards co. Illinois; 87 *Vandalia*, W. 744. It contained, in 1821, about 30 houses.

Addison, Steuben co. N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Aleppo, city, A. Turkey.—On the 13th Aug. 1822, this city was visited by a tremendous earthquake, by which two thirds of it were said to be destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants buried in the ruins.

Alexandria, N. J., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Alexandria, p-t. Campbell co. Kentucky; 35 *Frankfort*, W. 530.

Allensville, p-t. Mifflin co. Pa.; W. 174.

Allensville, p-t. Warren co. Ten.; W. 674.

Alton, Madison co. Illinois, for *t.* read *p-t.*—This town is situated on the first and second bank of the Mississippi, 4 miles above the junction of the Missouri, 16 below that of the Illinois, 20 miles above St. Louis, 12 NW. *Edwardsville*, 60 W. *Vandalia*. It was incorporated in 1821, and has been made a port of entry. It has an elevated and healthy situation, possessing great advantages for a commercial town, having an excellent landing, and a safe and commodious harbour for boats of every description, the only good one on the east side of the river between the Ohio and Illinois. Its trade is already considerable, and promises to become very extensive. The buildings are principally of hewn logs; but there are 15 of frame, 4 of brick, and 2 of stone. The town contains a house of public worship, an incorporated academy, or grammar school, a large whiskey distillery, 2 flour mills propelled by horse power, and in the immediate vicinity are 2 flour mills and 2 saw mills propelled by water. It is well supplied with springs; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is a spring issuing from a curious cave; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is a large bed of coal. Limestone and free stone are in abundance near the town.

Amandaville, p-t. Albert co. Georgia; W. 681.

Amesville, Ohio, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Anderson, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 220.

Andersonville, p-t. Hancock co. Missouri; W. 1,215.

Andes, N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*; 87 SW. *Albany*.

Anville, Pa., for *Dauphin co.* read *Lebanon co.*

Appleton, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Arica, t. Peru.—Pop. about 3,000

Arnold, p-t. Pendleton co. Ken.; W. 558.

Arundel, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Athens, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois; W. 883.

Athens, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Augusta, p-t. Perry co. Mi.; W. 1,145.

Augusta, p-t. Montgomery co. Ala.; W. 884.

Avon, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Autauga, p-t. Autauga, co. Alabama; 23 *Cahawba*, W. 925.

Aurora, N. Y., for *Niagara co.* read *Erie co.*

Barnestown, p-t. Montgomery, Md.; W. 36.

Barre, N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Barrens, p-v. St. Genevieve co. Mo.; W. 922.

Batavia, Ohio, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Batesville, p-t. & cap. Independence co. Arkansas territory, on White river. It contains the land office for the northern district of the territory.

Bath, p-t. Franklin co. Indiana; W. 540.

Baton Rouge, p-t. Louisiana.—Pop. in 1821, 1,100.

Bedford, p-t. Henry co. Ken.; W. 594.

Belgrade, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Belgrade, p-t. Pope co. Illinois; W. 837.

Bellefontaine, p-t. Logan co. Ohio; W. 480

Belleville, p-t. Hopkins co. Ken.; W. 779.

Belleville, p-t. Washington co. Pa.; W. 242.

Bellfont, p-t. Jackson co. Ala.; W. 718.

Belmont, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Belfast; 97 ENE. Portland, W. 651. Pop. 740.

Belmont, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio; W. 311.

Belvieu, p-t. Roane co. Ten.; W. 599.

Bennington, N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Bensville, p-t. Charles co. Md.; W. 70.

Berlin, p-t. Worcester co. Md.; W. 189.

Berlin, Rensselaer, N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Berlin, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; W. 482.

Berwick, Maine, for *t.* read *p-t.*

Bethany, settlement, S. Africa, in Namaqua Land; 250 miles N. Orange river.

Bethel, Vt., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Bethel, p-v. Fairfield co. Ct.; W. 300.

Bethlehem, p-t. Oglethorpe, Geo.; W. 657.

Birmingham, Huntingdon, Pa., for *t.* read *p-t.*

Birmingham, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 220.

Blacksburg, p-t. Montgomery co. Va.; W. 307.

Blairsville, S. C., for *York*, read *Pinckney*.

Blairsville, p-t. Indiana co. Pa.; W. 99.

Blakely, p-t. Montgomery co. N. C.; W. 390.

Blakesburg, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; W. 714.

Bloomfield, p-t. Crawford co. Pa.; W. 339.

Bloomfield, p-t. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 50.

Bloomfield, p-t. Nelson co. Ken.; W. 601.

Bloomfield, p-t. Oakland co. Michigan Territory ; 18 Detroit, W. 584.
Bloomfield, p-t. Johnson co. Illinois ; W. 893.
Bloomingsburg, p-t. Fayette co. Ohio ; W. 437.
Bloomsburg, Pa., for *Northumberland co.*, read *Columbia co.*
Bloomville, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y., in Kortwright ; W. 345.
Blountsville, p-t. Jones co. Georgia ; W. 692.
Bondville, p-t. Jackson co. Illinois ; W. 875.
Bono, p-t. Lawrence co. Indiana ; W. 648.
Booneville, p-t. Warwick co. Indiana ; W. 725.
Boonsborough, p-t. Madison co. Ken. ; W. 564.
Borodina, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y., in Marcellus ; 155 W. Albany, W. 386.
Botany Bay. For *In* 1808, read *In* 1818.
Bovina, N. Y., for *t.* read *p-t.*
Bozzaville, p-v. Windham co. Ct. ; W. 359.
Brattonsville, p-v. York district, S.C. ; W. 445.
Bridgewater, p-t. Brown co. Ohio ; W. 485.
Bridgeport, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio ; W. 283.
Brighton, Pa., for *t.* read *p-t.* ; W. 257.
Bristol, p-t. Perry co. Ohio ; W. 357.
Brookfield, Vt. for *t.* read *p-t.*
Brooks, p-t. Hancock co. Maine ; 14 ENE. Portland, W. 668. Pop. 318.
Brooks, p-t. Huron co. Ohio ; W. 402.
Brownhelm, p-t. Huron co. Ohio ; W. 422.
Brownstown, p-t. Wayne co. Michigan Territory ; 16 Detroit, W. 547.
Brownsville, p-t. Granville co. N. C. ; W. 272.
Brownsville, p-t. Franklin co. Indiana ; W. 570.
Bronx, p-v. West Chester co. N. Y., in the township of East Chester, on Bronx creek ; W. 250.
Brucetown, p-t. Frederick co. Va. ; W. 78.
Bruceville, p-t. Knox co. Indiana ; W. 734.
Brunsonville, p-t. Stewart co. Ten. ; W. 817.
Brunswick, p-t. Medina co. Ohio ; W. 372.
Brunswick, Vt., for *t.* read *p-t.*
Bryantown, p-t. Charles co. Md. ; W. 34.
Bruynswick, p-v. Ulster co. N. Y., in Shawangunk ; 87 S. by W. Albany, W. 315.
Buckland, Mass., for *t.* read *p-t.*
Buckram, p-v. Long Island, N. Y. Queen's co. in Jamaica ; W. 270.
Buffalo, N. Y., for *Niagara co.* read *Erie co.*
Burdette, p-v. Tompkins co. N. Y. ; W. 328.
Burlington, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. ; W. 315.
Burlington, p-t. Lawrence co. Ohio ; W. 434.
Bushkill, p-t. Pike co. Pa. ; W. 220.
Butterwood, p-t. Halifax co. N. C. ; W. 240.
Butztown, p-t. Northampton co. Pa. ; W. 493.
Byron, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y., formed from Bergen since 1820 ; 268 N. by W. Albany, W. 386.
Cabul, city. Pop. according to Hassel, about 200,000.
Cadiz, p-t. Trigg co. Ken. ; W. 785.
Cahors, p-t. Humphrey co. Ten. ; W. 836.
Caledonia, p-t. Washington co. Missouri ; W. 946.
Calhoun, p-t. M'Minn co. Ten. ; W. 594.
Campbell, t. S. Africa ; 40 E. Griqua Town.
Campbelltown, Pa., for *Dauphin*, read *Lebanon*.
Campobello, island in Passamaquoddy bay, belonging to England ; 8 or 9 m. long ; lying

to the east of Lubec and Eastport, & separated from the continent of Maine by a narrow passage, about 20 rods wide at low water.

Cambria, N. Y., for *t.*—includes, read *p-t.*—formerly included.

Canaan, p-t. Wayne co. Pa. ; W. 224.

Canton, p-t. Oxford co. Maine ; W. 650.

Carlisle, p-t. Washington co. Illinois ; W. 828.

Caltegat. For *Norway to the E.* read *Sweden*, &c.

Clan William, settlement, S. Africa ; 250 N. Cape Town.

Cordova. For *capital of the province of Tucuman*, read *capital of the province of Cordova*.

Columbia, p-t. Marion co. Mississippi, on Pearl river, 35 miles below Monticello ; 110 E. by S. Natchez. It is a small town, but was made the seat of government of the state of Mississippi, in 1821.

Creek Path, missionary station, among the Cherokees, near the northern frontier of Alabama ; 100 WSW. Brainerd.

Downingtoun, not *Downingstown*, Pa. It is situated on the Lancaster turnpike, where it crosses the Brandywine, and contains about 100 houses, situated on one street, about a mile long, also a philosophical hall, a printing office, a cloth manufactory, and a number of mills.

Drummond's Island, isl. at the N. extremity of lake Huron, at the mouth of the strait which connects lakes Huron and Superior ; 36 miles in a right line NE. Michilimackinac, 45 by water ; 4 or 5 miles from the Canada shore ; 45 in circuit. On the S. side is a spacious harbour, one of the best in the lake, sheltered from every wind, 3 miles in circ., and entered by two deep channels, about 60 yards wide. The isl. rough, formed chiefly of limestone, but has a fertile soil. Here is a British garrison of about 140 men, with barracks, but there are no other inhabitants. This island is noted as the place to which many thousand Indians, within the circuit of 5, or 600 miles around, resort in the month of June to receive presents of the British government. The amount distributed in goods, is estimated at £4,000 sterling, beside a large sum in provisions.

Enon, t. S. Africa, on Witte river, N. of Algoa bay.

Erlangen, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, on the Rednitz ; 10 N. Nuremberg, 19 S. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 49. 35. N. Pop. 8,592. H. 813. It consists of two parts, Old Town, and New, or Christian-Erlangen. It is situated in a pleasant country, and the new town is well built. It contains 3 Lutheran churches, 1 Reformed, a gymnasium, and a Protestant university ; and has manufactures of hats, stockings, & gloves. The university was removed hither from Bayreuth in 1769 ; and in 1809 the university of Altorf was united to it. It has a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, a library of about 100,000 volumes, and 34 regular professors. The number of students, in 1817, was only 180.

Europe. Pop. of Naples, including Sicily,—

the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, for 5,052,000, read 6,766,207. Among the Teutonic nations, for *British*, read *English*.

French Camps, missionary settlement, Mississippi, among the Choctaws; SW. Mayhew.

Gammap, t. South Africa, in Great Namaqua Land, the residence of a chief; about 18 days' journey N. of Orange river.

Gardiner, Maine.—An institution was incorporated, in 1822, by the name of the Gardiner Lyceum, the object of which was stated to be, "to give to mechanics and farmers such a scientific education, as would enable them to become skilful in their professions." A stone edifice has been erected, and the institution is to go into operation in January 1823.

Grand Bassa, country, Western Africa, in the NW. part of the Grain coast, to the south of Sherbro. A settlement was formed here by the American Colonization society, in 1821, by the second body that was sent from America to the African coast; the first having fixed upon Sherbro. The situation and the country are thus described. "The land obtained is a part of the territory, called *Grand Bassa*, and is supposed to be from 30 to 40 miles square. It is situated on a fine bay, about 5 miles wide, and 3 or 4 deep, between St. John's & Grand Bassa rivers, which fall into the bay. On the east it is high and level, and furnishes a good site for a city. The water in the bay is deep enough to take a ship of war within 2 or 3 m. and a vessel of 100 tons within less than half a mile of the shore. The St. John's river, too, is navigable for small vessels for about 20 miles from its mouth to the falls, where there is a fine seat for mills. The country back is hilly and mountainous. The whole is well provided with good water, and is very fertile. It produces rice of excellent quality, corn, and all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. It yields also camwood, ivory, palm oil and wine, in any quantity; and is stocked with sheep, goats, & herds of cattle and swine. The river furnishes the best fish and oysters in great abundance. The natives are mild, friendly, and well disposed; seem to have good natural parts, but are ignorant and superstitious."

Harmony, missionary settlement, Missouri, among the Osage Indians, on the Osage, about 350 miles above its junction with the Missouri. The Osages here live in two villages, about six miles apart.

Hollis, York co. Maine; 7 WNW. Saco.—In this township, on the NW. side of the Saco, are two springs, one of which is chalybeate, the other is remarkable for the phenomena, which it exhibits. It is about 20 feet wide, 60 long, and 4 deep; is moderately cold in summer, never frozen; and a large stream flows from it. The bottom is hard, and is covered with very white sand. There are 5 places, through which the water in succession breaks out with great force. When there is no motion, the water is perfectly clear; suddenly it breaks through with great violence, and becomes turbid, and as white as if a quantity of unslacked

lime had been thrown into it. In about ten minutes the orifice is closed, the water again becomes clear, and it is difficult to cause a sharp pole to penetrate a few inches into the sand, where the water had just been gushing out. Within 2 or 3 minutes after the water has ceased to gush out in one place, it breaks forth in another, in the same manner; and thus in succession at the 5 principal points of the spring.

Jamburg, t. Russia, in Petersburg, capital of a circle, on the Luga; 70 SW. Petersburg. Lon. 28. 50. E. Lat. 59. 26. N. It is divided into old and new towns, the former built of wood, the latter of stone. It contains 3 churches, & has considerable manufactures of cloth, cambric, and silk.

Jefferson, a town laid out and established as the seat of government for the state of Missouri, in 1822. It is situated on the south bank of the Missouri, 8 or 10 miles above the junction of the Osage, about 50 m. below Franklin, and 150 above the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi.

Kissey, t. Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, parish of St. Patrick, inhabited by liberated negroes. Pop. of the town and vicinity 1,033.

Leicester, hamlet of liberated negroes, Sierra Leone.

Leopold, t. Sierra Leone, parish of St. Peter, inhabited by liberated negroes. Pop. 352.

Lele Fontein, settlement, S. Africa, in Little Namaqua Land, near the Kamies Berg; 6 days' journey S. Steinkopff.

Mandanaree, t. Western Africa, on the Gambia; 6 or 8 miles from Bathurst. The Wesleyan missionary society have 2 missionaries here.

Mayhew, missionary station, Mississippi, among the Choctaws, on Ook-tib-be-ha creek; 100 E. Eliot. This station was first occupied in 1820. Here are 2 missionaries and 5 assistants.

Meerut, large town, Hind., in Delhi; 20 E. Delhi.

Moquegua, t. Peru, in the interior; 50 miles from the Port Ilo. Pop. about 12,000.

Mount Hope, R. I., for less than 300, read 209.

Nazran, t. A. Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Soundje, about 18 miles from the river Terek or Terki, not a great distance from Mosdok.

Nagracoil, t. South India, near the southern extremity of the Ghauts.

Pacaltsdorp, t. South Africa, 2 miles from the sea, 3 from the town of George, 300 E. Cape Town.

Rede Fontein, settlement, S. Africa, in Little Namaqua Land, two days' journey from Lele Fontein.

Resouvenir, (Le,) t. Demerary; 8 miles from Stabroek.

Rhode Island. Pop. in 1790, for 58,825, read 68,825.

Sahebgunj, t. Bengal, in Jessore ; 75 ENE. Calcutta.

Salem, settlement, South Africa, district of Albany ; 16 miles from Graham's Town, 100 from Algoa bay.

Shakerstown, t. Mercer co. Ken. Pop. 298.

Steinkopff, settlement, South Africa, in Little Namaqua Land, about 11 days' journey south of Orange river.

Tennessee. Slaves in 1820, for 69,064, read 80,017.

Tulbagh, t. S. Africa ; 100 NE. Cape Town.

United States. Page 802. The present number of undergraduates in Yale college, New Haven, is 371 ; in Williams college 78.

Union, missionary settlement, Arkansas, among the Osage Indians, on the west bank of Grand river, 25 miles above its union with the Arkansas, and about 700 miles, by the meanderings of the river, above the mouth of the Arkansas. It is situated in a fine tract of prairie land.

Waterloo, t. Sierra Leone, parish of St. Michael, inhabited by liberated negroes.

Wellington, t. Sierra Leone, parish of Arthur, inhabited by discharged African soldiers. Pop. 456.

Wilberforce, t. Sierra Leone, parish of St. Paul, inhabited by liberated negroes. Pop. 409.

APPENDIX,

COMPRISING VARIOUS TABLES.

APPENDIX.

COMPRISING THREE TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF EUROPE,

Exhibiting the *population, square miles, population to a square mile, revenue, public debt, army, religion, and government* of all the European states, formed chiefly from the *Statische Übersicht* of Liechtenstein, published in Vienna, in 1819.—For the *military contingent* of the smaller German states, see the table in the article of Germany.

In each state are included all the European dominions belonging to it. For example, Sweden includes Norway, and Russia the kingdom of Poland, but not Asiatic Russia.

	Pop.	Sq. m.	P. to sq. m.	Revenue in Dols.	Debt in Dolls.	Army.	Relig.	Gov't.
Russia, <i>empire</i>	40,000,000	1,652,927	24	114,000,000	349,000,000	630,000	Gr.ch.	Mon.
Sweden, <i>kingdom</i>	3,462,909	340,742	10	7,000,000	28,000,000	48,000	Luth.	L. Mon.
Denmark, do.	1,655,138	51,329	32	7,000,000	49,700,000	38,000	Luth.	Mon.
Netherlands, do.	5,226,859	22,365	233	31,450,000	621,000,000	60,000	R.&C.	L. Mon.
Great-Britain, do.	21,328,403	118,817	180	240,000,000	3,716,000,000	133,000	Prot.	L. Mon.
France, do.	29,217,464	215,124	136	159,000,000	680,000,000	250,000	Cath.	L. Mon.
Austria, <i>empire</i>	28,209,706	255,587	110	85,000,000	363,000,000	290,000	Cath.	Mon.
Prussia, <i>kingdom</i>	10,224,350	108,836	94	30,300,000	230,000,000	120,000	R.&C.	Mon.
Bavaria, do.	3,525,413	30,252	117	9,300,000	46,000,000	46,000	Cath.	L. Mon.
Saxony, do.	1,192,646	7,467	159	6,000,000	20,400,000	20,000	Luth.	L. Mon.
Hanover, do.	1,305,351	14,867	88	4,500,000	9,300,000	20,000	Luth.	L. Mon.
Wurtemberg do.	1,395,462	7,769	179	7,450,000	14,000,000	14,000	Luth.	L. Mon.
Baden, <i>grand duchy</i>	1,003,636	5,777	173	2,630,000	10,250,000		Luth.	L. Mon.
Hesse Cassel, <i>electorate</i>	538,072	4,273	126	1,870,000	1,200,000		Ref.	L. Mon.
Hesse Darms., <i>gr. duchy</i>	619,499	4,337	143	1,620,000			Luth.	Mon.
Saxe Weimar, do.	201,000	1,427	141	700,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
M'klenb'g-Schwerin, do.	358,378	4,655	77	830,000	4,200,000		Luth.	L. Mon.
M'klenb'g-Strelitz, do.	71,769	762	94	210,000			Luth.	Mon.
Oldenburg, do.	217,769	2,520	86	560,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
Nassau, <i>duchy</i>	302,769	2,218	136	725,000	2,800,000		Luth.	L. Mon.
Saxe-Gotha, do.	183,682	1,163	158	700,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
Saxe-Meinungen, do.	45,400	430	126	116,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
Saxe-Coburg, do.	80,012	557	144	188,000	700,000		Luth.	L. Mon.
Saxe-Hildb'rghausen, do.	29,706	234	89	93,000	1,950,000		Luth.	L. Mon.
Anhalt Dessau, do.	52,947	360	147	227,000			Ref.	L. Mon.
Anhalt Bernburg, do.	37,046	339	108	209,000			Ref.	L. Mon.
Anhalt Cothen, do.	32,454	318	108	106,000			Ref.	Mon.
Brunswick, do.	209,527	1,520	138	838,000	3,050,500		Luth.	L. Mon.
Schwartz. Sond. <i>prin.</i>	45,117	349	129	128,000			Luth.	Mon.
Schwartz. Rud. do.	53,937	432	124	102,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
Hohenz. Hechingen, do.	14,820	108	137	37,000			Cath.	Mon.
Hohenz. Sigmarin. do.	35,560	386	92	140,000			Cath.	Mon.
Liechtenstein, do.	5,546	52	105	9,000			Cath.	Mon.
Waldeck, do.	51,877	459	113	186,000			Luth.	L. Mon.
Reuss, Elder Line, do.	22,255	145	151	60,000			Luth.	Mon.
Reuss, Younger Line, do.	52,205	436	119	195,000			Luth.	Mon.
Schaumburg Lippe, do.	23,111	212	109	100,000			Ref.	L. Mon.
Lippe Detmold, do.	69,062	434	159	218,000			Ref.	L. Mon.
Hesse Homburg, do.	19,870	166	119	83,000			Ref.	Mon.
Lubeck, <i>free city</i>	40,650	116	366	186,000			Luth.	Aristoc.
Frankfort, do.	47,850	105	455	372,000	700,000		Luth.	Aristoc.
Bremen, do.	48,432	54	897	185,000			Luth.	Aristoc.
Hamburg, do.	123,643	128	966	559,000			Luth.	Aristoc.
Switzerland, <i>republic</i>	1,616,570	18,149	89	100,000	580,000	32,000	R.&C.	Repub.
Spain, <i>kingdom</i>	11,248,026	188,210	58	37,000,000	320,000,000	153,000	Cath.	L. Mon.
Portugal, do.	3,019,400	35,107	88	7,000,000	55,000,000	49,000	Cath.	L. Mon.
Sardinia, do.	3,980,000	27,643	144	8,400,000	Unknown	33,000	Cath.	Mon.
Two Sicilies, do.	6,766,207	42,937	157	11,200,000	Unknown	60,000	Cath.	Mon.
States of the Church	2,425,223	14,204	171	3,700,000	55,000,000	4,000	Cath.	Mon.
St. Marino, <i>republic</i>	7,500	32	234	46,000			Cath.	Repub.
Tuscany, <i>grand duchy</i>	1,195,000	7,928	150	2,236,000		3,000	Cath.	Mon.
Lucca, <i>duchy</i>	137,525	413	333	372,000			Cath.	L. Mon.
Parma, do.	376,558	2,247	166	745,000	1,150,000		Cath.	Mon.
Modena, do.	375,000	1,958	193	700,000	1,000,000		Cath.	Mon.
Massa-Carrara, do.	62,000	491	126	167,000			Cath.	Mon.
Ionian Islands, <i>republic</i>	218,221	998	218	466,000			G.&C.	Repub.
Cracow, <i>free city</i>	61,000	413	147	116,000			Cath.	Aristoc.
Turkey, <i>empire</i>	9,790,000	195,782	50	14,000,000	None	200,000	M.&G	Despot.

Revenue and public debt compared, according to the preceding table. The second column contains the estimate of Malte Brun, in 1820.

	<i>Times its Malte Revenue. Brun.</i>	
The debt of England equal to	16	16
France	4	4
Russia	3	4
Prussia	7	4
Austria	4	3
Netherlands	20	6
Denmark	7	7
Sweden	4	6
Bavaria	5	
Saxony	3	
Hanover	2	
Wurtemberg	2	
Switzerland	5	
Spain	8	
Portugal	8	
States of the Church	15	

The proportion which each individual contributes to the public revenue in several countries, according to Malte-Brun.

	<i>Francs.</i>
In England Proper	108
The British empire in Europe	81
France	34
Netherlands	33
Bavaria	23
Wurtemberg	23
Prussia	21
Spain	18
Austrian Galicia	15
Austria	16
Portugal	16
Sardinian States	13
Sweden	12
States of the Church	12
Two Sicilies	11
Russia	11
Tuscany	10

Foreign possessions of European nations.

<i>GREAT BRITAIN. Population.</i>	
<i>In Europe ; Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland</i>	107,000
<i>In North America ; Canada, New Britain, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermudas</i>	658,000
<i>In the West Indies ; Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, Bahamas, &c.</i>	760,000
<i>In South America ; part of Guiana</i>	100,000
<i>In Africa ; Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Mauritius, St. Helena</i>	180,000
<i>In Asia ; Hindoostan, Ceylon, part of Sumatra, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, settlements on Pulo Pinang & New Zealand</i>	55,000,000
<i>Total</i>	56,805,000

<i>SPAIN.</i>	
<i>In North America ; Mexico, Guatemala</i>	8,700,000
<i>In the West Indies ; Cuba, Porto Rico</i>	650,000
<i>In South America ; New Grenada, Caraccas, Peru, Chili, Buenos</i>	

Ayres	7,100,000
<i>In Africa ; Canary islands</i>	180,000
<i>In Asia ; Philippine and Marian islands</i>	1,750,000
<i>Total</i>	17,380,000

<i>PORTUGAL.</i>	
<i>In South America ; Brazil</i>	2,600,000
<i>In Africa ; Madeira, Azores, Cape Verd islands, Guinea islands, Angola, Mozambique</i>	460,000
<i>In Asia ; Goa, Macao, &c.</i>	150,000
<i>Total</i>	3,210,000

<i>NETHERLANDS.</i>	
<i>In the West Indies ; St. Eustatius, Curaçao, St. Martin</i>	35,000
<i>In South America ; Surinam</i>	110,000
<i>In Asia ; Java, Moluccas or Spice islands, Banca, and Celebes</i>	1,376,000
<i>In West Africa ; Elmina, on the Gold coast</i>	
<i>Total</i>	1,521,000

<i>FRANCE.</i>	
<i>In the West Indies ; Martinico, Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Deseada</i>	222,000
<i>In North America ; St. Pierre and Miquelon islands</i>	2,000
<i>In South America ; Cayenne or French Guiana</i>	35,000
<i>In Africa ; Bourbon, Senegal, Goree, &c.</i>	92,000
<i>In Asia ; Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, Chandernagore</i>	50,000
<i>Total</i>	401,000

<i>DENMARK.</i>	
<i>In the West Indies ; Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John's</i>	34,000
<i>In North America ; Greenland</i>	20,000
<i>In Asia ; Tranquebar, Serampore, &c.</i>	30,000
<i>Total</i>	84,000

<i>SWEDEN.</i>	
<i>In the West Indies ; St. Bartholomew</i>	8,000

Note. Russia and Turkey lie partly in Europe and partly in Asia. Russia has some settlements in the north-west part of America, and Turkey claims the sovereignty of Egypt.

All the Spanish provinces on the continent of America have declared themselves independent.

TABLE, showing the *naval force* of all the maritime states of Europe, in 1808, according to Hassel.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Ships of the line.</i>	<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Smaller vessels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>No. of cannon.</i>	<i>No. of seamen.</i>
Great Britain	218	234	391	972	28,000	180,000
Spain	52	40	209	301	8,000	52,869
France	40	30	142	212	6,000	94,236
Russia	32	18	296	346	4,428	35,775
Turkey	20	12	10	42	1,650	20,000
Denmark	19	17	45	81	2,183	5,000
Holland	16	10	50	76	1,570	6,000
Sweden	12	8	220	240	2,860	11,406
Italian States	4	10	29	43	600	6,000

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.		Pop.			Pop.			Pop.
Petersburgh	.	285,500	Groningen	.	26,582	Sunderland	.	12,289
Moscow	.	250,000	Louvain	.	25,400	Brighton	.	12,012
Cronstadt	.	40,000	Tournay	.	21,303	Warrington	.	11,738
Riga	.	36,000	Haerlem	.	21,227	Cambridge	.	11,108
Odessa	.	36,000	Mechlin	.	18,986	Reading	.	10,783
Tula	.	30,000	Dort	.	18,014	Wakefield	.	10,764
Warsaw	.	76,000	Mons	.	18,291	Lynn	.	10,259
Wilna	.	25,000	Maestricht	.	17,963	Canterbury	.	10,200
Cherson	.	20,000	Middleburg	.	17,687	<i>Scotland.</i>		
Tver	.	20,000	Lewarden	.	15,525	Glasgow	.	110,460
Kiev	.	20,000	Ypres	.	15,150	Edinburgh	.	102,987
Jaroslav	.	19,000	Namur	.	15,085	Dundee	.	30,998
Kazan	.	18,000	Delft	.	13,737	Aberdeen	.	21,639
Kaluga	.	17,000	Courtray	.	13,650	Paisley	.	36,722
Orel	.	16,000	Bois le Duc	.	13,347	Greenock	.	19,649
Kursk	.	15,000	Zwoll	.	12,220	Perth	.	17,248
Tcherkask	.	15,000	Nimeguen	.	12,783	Dunfermline	.	11,649
Charkov	.	15,000	Zierik-see	.	10,500	Inverness	.	10,757
Mohilev	.	13,000	Ostend	.	10,500	Falkirk	.	9,929
Revel	.	13,000	Arnheim	.	10,080	<i>Ireland.</i>		
Smolensk	.	12,000	GREAT BRITAIN.			Dublin	.	187,939
Woronez	.	12,000	<i>England.</i>			Cork	.	70,000
Mittau	.	12,000	London	.	1,050,000	Limerick	.	66,043
Vitepsk	.	12,000	Manchester	.	98,573	Belfast	.	35,084
Abo	.	11,000	Liverpool	.	94,376	Waterford	.	25,467
Vologda	.	11,000	Birmingham	.	85,753	Galway	.	24,684
Tambov	.	11,000	Bristol	.	76,433	Londonderry	.	18,500
Simbirsk	.	11,000	Leeds	.	62,534	Drogheda	.	16,023
Sumy	.	11,000	Plymouth	.	56,060	Dundalk	.	15,000
Niznei Novgorod	.	10,000	Portsmouth	.	40,567	Kilkenny	.	14,945
Veliki Ustiug	.	10,000	Norwich	.	37,256	Newry	.	15,000
Penza	.	10,000	Sheffield	.	35,840	Carrick	.	11,000
Pskov	.	10,000	Newcastle	.	35,711	FRANCE.		
SWEDEN & NORWAY.			Nottingham	.	34,253	Paris	.	713,966
Stockholm	.	72,989	Bath	.	31,496	Lyons	.	115,000
Gottenburg	.	21,788	Hull	.	26,792	Marseilles	.	110,000
Carlsrona	.	11,860	Leicester	.	23,146	Bordeaux	.	90,990
Nordkioping	.	9,331	Deptford	.	19,833	Rouen	.	87,000
Bergen	.	18,080	Exeter	.	18,896	Nantes	.	77,061
Christiania	.	11,000	York	.	18,217	Lille	.	54,756
Drontheim	.	8,840	Yarmouth	.	17,977	Strasburg	.	49,056
DENMARK.			Coventry	.	17,923	Toulouse	.	50,171
Copenhagen,	.	100,974	Wigan	.	17,716	Orleans	.	41,937
Altona	.	23,085	Bolton	.	17,070	Metz	.	41,035
Flensburg	.	15,000	Preston	.	17,065	Amiens	.	40,096
Rendsburg	.	7,572	Woolwich	.	17,054	Nismes	.	39,594
Kiel	.	7,075	Greenwich	.	16,947	Montpellier	.	32,723
Elsinore	.	7,000	Oldham	.	16,690	Caen	.	30,923
NETHERLANDS.			Whitby	.	16,522	Clermont	.	30,379
Amsterdam	.	220,000	Chester	.	16,140	Rheims	.	30,225
Brussels	.	75,086	Shrewsbury	.	15,530	Besançon	.	28,436
Antwerp	.	61,800	Whitehaven	.	16,522	Nancy	.	28,227
Ghent	.	60,765	Blackburn	.	15,083	Versailles	.	27,574
Rotterdam	.	56,300	Wolverhampton	.	14,856	Toulon	.	27,000
Liege	.	45,315	Wigan	.	14,060	Brest	.	25,865
Bruges	.	45,000	Dudley	.	13,925	Rennes	.	25,904
Hague	.	42,714	Worcester	.	13,814	Troyes	.	24,061
Utrecht	.	34,880	Ipswich	.	13,670	Montauban	.	21,950
Leyden	.	28,601	Derby	.	13,043	Grenoble	.	21,654
			Oxford	.	12,931	Dunkirk	.	21,158
			Carlisle	.	12,531	Aix	.	21,009
			Chatham	.	12,652	Avignon	.	21,412
			Colchester	.	12,544	St. Omer	.	20,909
			Macclesfield	.	12,299	Tours	.	20,240

	Pop.		Pop.		Pop.
Seville	80,568	Genoa	75,861	Aquila	13,600
Valencia	80,000	Alexandria	30,216	Syracuse	13,000
Cadiz	70,000	Cagliari	25,000	Matera	12,400
Grenada	66,661	Asti	21,220	Civita di Chieta	12,300
Saragossa	55,000	Mondovi	21,000	Girgenti	11,400
Malaga	52,375	Savigliano	18,752	Avellino	11,300
Isla de Leon	45,000	Nice	18,479	Gaeta	10,333
Murcia	34,800	Coni	16,725	Catanzaro	10,900
Palma	29,529	Casale	16,200	Terra Nuovo	10,000
Carthagena	29,000	Vercelli	16,162	Calatafimi	10,000
Ecija	28,176	Sassari	15,000	Lanciano	9,900
Jaen	27,500	Novara	15,955		
Valladolid	26,328	Carmagnola	12,000	TUSCANY.	
Cordova	26,300	Chamberry	10,800		
Toledo	25,000	Savona	10,664	Florence	75,207
Lorca	21,860	Voghera	10,323	Leghorn	50,582
Xeres	21,334	Saluzzo	10,150	Sienna	23,882
Compostella	21,334	Pignerol	10,086	Pisa	20,000
Reus	20,000			Prato	10,500
Guadalaxara	19,500	STATES OF THE CHURCH.		Pistoia	10,000
Elche	17,403				
Alicante	17,340	Rome	131,356	SMALLER ITALIAN STATES.	
Lerida	16,818	Bologna	64,078		
Salamanca	15,150	Ravenna	23,928	Parma	30,138
Olot	15,000	Ferrara	23,638	Modena	19,523
Ferrol	15,000	Faenza	18,231	Lucca	17,610
Ossuna	15,000	Ancona	17,330	Piacenza	15,000
Bilbao	15,000	Rimini	17,469	Reggio	14,069
Alcoy	14,600	Perugia	16,000	Massa	9,826
Badajos	14,500	Forli	15,520	Carrara	8,443
Pamplona	14,054	Viterbo	15,000	St. Marino	6,500
Antequera	14,000	Cesena	14,700		
St. Felipe	14,000	Velletri	14,000	TURKEY IN EUROPE.	
Gerona	14,000	Benevento	13,500		
Carmona	12,685	Civita Vecchia	12,000	Constantinople	500,000
Baeza	12,000	Pesaro	12,000	Adrianople	100,000
St. Sebastian	12,000	Sinigaglia	12,000	Salonica	70,000
Ronda	11,700	Tivoli	10,000	Bucharest	60,000
Ontiniente	11,700	Terracina	9,000	Sophia	50,000
Civdad Rodrigo	11,000			Bosna	48,000
Castello de Plana	10,783	TWO SICILIES.		Joannina	35,000
Tortosa	10,700			Philippopoli	30,000
Tarragona	10,000	Naples	330,518	Brahilow	30,000
Burgos	10,000	Palermo	140,000	Varna	25,000
Segovia	10,000	Messina	80,000	Viddin	25,000
Puerto Real	10,000	Catania	45,000	Larissa	20,000
Ferrol	10,000	Modica	23,500	Nicopoli	20,000
PORTUGAL.		Lecce	20,000	Rodosto	20,000
Lisbon	240,000	Tarento	18,400	Silistria	20,000
Oporto	70,000	Bari	18,120	Giorgiew	18,000
Braga	18,048	Foggia	18,000	Gallipoli	17,000
Elvas	16,000	Trapani	17,000	Negropont	16,000
St. Ubes	12,000	Reggio	16,500	Trajanopoli	15,000
Evora	11,903	Barletta	16,000	Jassy	14,960
Coimbra	11,871	Torre de Greco	15,700	Banjaluka	14,000
Villa Nova do Porto	10,000	Agosta	15,000	Delfino	12,000
SARDINIAN STATES.		Monteleone	15,000	Samendria	12,000
		Pozzuolo	14,600	Athens	12,000
Turin	88,570	Trani	13,700	Trebigno	12,000

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES IN EUROPE.

<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>	
Rome, <i>Vatican</i>	500,000	Bordeaux	105,000	London, <i>Royal</i>	80,000	Toulouse	50,000
Paris, <i>Royal</i>	370,000	Gratz	105,000	Modena	80,000	Edinburgh, <i>U.</i>	50,000
Vienna, <i>Imper'l</i>	300,000	Paris, <i>Pantheon</i>	102,000	Hanover	80,000	Halle	50,000
Petersb'g, <i>Im.</i>	300,000	Milan, <i>Ambros.</i>	100,000	Aix	72,670	Stockholm	50,000
Munich, <i>Royal</i>	300,400	Hamburg	100,000	Rouen	70,000	Pest	50,000
Gottingen, <i>Uni.</i>	280,000	Cambridge, <i>U.</i>	100,000	Treves	70,000	Geneva	50,000
Copenhag'n, <i>R.</i>	270,000	Frankfort	100,000	Carlsruhe	70,000	Heidelberg	45,000
Dresden, <i>Royal</i>	250,000	Weimar	100,000	Dublin, <i>Univ.</i>	69,000	Montpellier	42,000
Berlin, <i>Royal</i>	200,000	Breslau	100,000	Bamberg	62,000	Grenoble	42,000
Wolfenbuttel	200,000	Erlangen	100,000	Turin	60,000	Le Mans	41,000
London, <i>B. M.</i>	180,000	Padua	100,000	Cassel	60,000	Leyden	40,000
Stuttgart	170,000	Paris, <i>Magazine</i>	90,000	Gotha	60,000	Jena	40,000
Bologna	150,000	Mentz	90,000	Metz	60,000	Maffra	40,000
Paris, <i>Arsenal</i>	150,000	Florence	90,000	Copenhagen <i>U.</i>	60,000	Coimbra	40,000
Prague	130,000	Marseilles	90,000	Manheim	60,000	Amiens	40,000
Madrid, <i>Royal</i>	130,000	Naples	90,000	Upsal	56,000	Versailles	40,000
Escorial	130,000	Darmstadt	85,000	Besançon	53,000	Zurich	40,000
Brussels	120,000	Edinburgh, <i>Adv.</i>	80,000	Marburg	55,000	Pisa	40,000
Paris, <i>St. Gen.</i>	110,000	Freyburg	80,000	<i>Note.</i> The largest library in England is the Bodleian library at Oxford, stated by some at about 500,000 vols.			
Vienna, <i>Univ.</i>	108,000	Lisbon	80,000				
Lyons	106,000	Carpentras	80,000				

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Extent, according to Hassel.

	<i>Sq. m.</i>
Water, in the globe	146,321,340
Land	50,454,960

Total surface 196,776,300

According to Lavoisne.

Water	157,328,135
Land	41,648,651

Total surface 198,976,786

According to

	<i>Hassel.</i>	<i>Graberg.</i>	<i>Lavoisne.</i>
	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>
America	16,063,600	15,737,120	12,302,037
Asia	16,282,808	15,301,736	12,144,738
Africa	11,270,725	11,063,347	10,357,510
Europe	3,256,659	3,220,704	2,942,166
Australasia	3,681,168	4,655,520	3,902,200
Totals	50,554,960	49,978,427	41,648,651

Population of the globe. The population of the globe is very uncertain, and is variously

estimated. The uncertainty respects, especially, Asia and Africa. The present population of Europe may be stated at a little upwards of 190 millions; that of America from 30 to 36 millions. The following are the estimates of different geographers.

	<i>Malte-Brun.</i>	<i>Hassel.</i>	<i>Graberg.</i>
Europe	190,000,000	179,808,000	180,000,000
Asia	340,000,000	392,575,500	366,000,000
Africa	70,000,000	102,412,600	99,000,000
America	40,000,000	30,483,500	24,000,000
Australasia	20,000,000	2,000,000	17,000,000

Totals 660,000,000 706,879,600 686,000,000

	<i>Le Sage.</i>	<i>Pinkerton.</i>	<i>Volney.</i>
Europe	170,000,000	150,000,000	142,000,000
Asia	380,000,000	500,000,000	240,000,000
Africa	90,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
America	50,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Australasia			5,000,000

Totals 690,000,000 700,000,000 437,000,000

RELIGION AND LANGUAGES.

Numbers attached to the different religions.
According to Malte-Brun.

Catholics	116,000,000
Greek Church	70,000,000
Protestants	42,000,000
Total of Christians	228,000,000
Jews	4, or 5,000,000
Mahometans	100, or 110,000,000
Of the Bramin or Hindoo religion	60,000,000
Of Shamanism, or the religion of the Grand Lama	50,000,000
Of the religion of Buddhu, comprising the religion of Fo, &c.	100,000,000
Various other pagans	100,000,000

653,000,000

According to Hassel.

Catholics	122,000,000
Greek Church	74,000,000
Protestants	44,000,000
Total of Christians	240,000,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mahometans	120,000,000
Of the Bramin religion	80,000,000
Of Shamanism	50,000,000
Of the religion of Buddhu, &c.	100,000,000
Of the religion of the Grand Lama	40,000,000
Various Polytheists	72,000,000

707,000,000

According to Hugh Pearson.

Christians	175,000,000
Jews	9,000,000

Mahometans	160,000,000
Pagans	656,000,000

1,000,000,000

According to Robert Adams.

Catholics	80,000,000
Protestants	65,000,000
Greek Church	30,000,000

Total of Christians 175,500,000

Jews	2,500,000
Mahometans	140,000,000
Pagans	482,000,000

800,000,000

Languages. Number of languages and dialects spoken on the globe, according to Adelung, as far as known.

America	1,214
Europe	545
Asia and the South sea islands	991
Africa	276

Total number of languages 3,026

The languages most extensively spoken in Europe are divided into three classes: 1. Those derived from the Latin, viz., the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, spoken by more than 60 millions: 2. Teutonic languages, viz., the German, Dutch, English, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, spoken by upwards of 50 millions: 3. Slavonic languages, viz., Russian, Polish, &c., spoken by more than 40 millions.

POPULATION AND MORTALITY.

Increase of population. The following table of Euler shows in what number of years population will double under given circumstances.

Population of 100,000; mortality 1 to 36.

Deaths to births as	Excess of births.	This excess of the sum of the living.	Years in doubling.
10 to 11	277	$\frac{1}{361}$	$250\frac{1}{12}$
— 12	555	$\frac{1}{180}$	125
— 13	722	$\frac{1}{138}$	96
— 14	1,100	$\frac{1}{90}$	$62\frac{3}{4}$
— 15	1,388	$\frac{1}{72}$	$55\frac{1}{4}$
— 16	1,666	$\frac{1}{60}$	42
— 17	1,943	$\frac{1}{51}$	$35\frac{3}{4}$
— 18	2,221	$\frac{1}{43}$	$31\frac{2}{3}$
— 19	2,499	$\frac{1}{40}$	28
— 20	2,777	$\frac{1}{36}$	$25\frac{3}{10}$
— 22	3,332	$\frac{1}{30}$	$21\frac{1}{8}$
— 25	4,165	$\frac{1}{24}$	17
— 30	5,054	$\frac{1}{18}$	$12\frac{4}{5}$

It is computed that the proportion of male children, born in Europe, to that of female, is as 21 to 20, or 26 to 25; the mortality is also greater among male children, computed in the proportion nearly as 27 to 26; hence it follows, that at the age of 15 years the equality in numbers between

the sexes, is nearly established. After wards war and other causes of the destruction of human life, which fall most heavily on the males, occasion the difference to be reversed, and the females to outnumber the males.

If we compute the population of the globe at 700,000,000, the proportion of the number of births to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of deaths to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 33, we shall have the following results.

	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
In a year	33,728,813	21,212,121
In a day	65,010	58,021
In an hour	2,708	2,421
In a minute	45	40
In a second	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

According to this calculation the total annual increase of the population of the globe, were it not checked by war and epidemics, would amount to 2,516,692.

If in any district of country there are 10,000 births, it is computed that the total population must be

Children under 15 years	93,003
Persons upwards of 15 years	202,019
Married couples	23,250
Widows	5,812
Widowers	4,359

TABLES OF MORTALITY AND POPULATION IN FRANCE, FROM M. DUVILLARD.

This table, entitled the *law of mortality in France*, shows what number of one million of children, supposed to be born at the same instant, will be living after a certain number of years. For example, after 20 years, 502,216, i. e. a little more than one half, will be living; after 45 years 334,072, a little more than one third.

To ascertain what number will die between the ages of 40 and 41, for example, find the difference of the numbers standing opposite to 40 and 41, which is 6,985.

To ascertain what number of years a persons of the age of 40 will probably live, mark the number opposite to 40, viz. 369,404. Take half this number, and it will be found, or a number nearly equal, opposite to 63.

From this table, it will be seen that nearly one quarter die the first year, and nearly one third the first two years.

yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
0	1000000	28	451635
1	767525	29	444932
2	671834	30	438183
3	624668	31	431898
4	598713	32	424583
5	583151	33	417744
6	573025	34	410886
7	565838	35	404012
8	560245	36	397123
9	555486	37	390219
10	551122	38	383301
11	546888	39	376363
12	542630	40	369404
13	538255	41	362419
14	533711	42	355400
15	528969	43	348342
16	524020	44	341235
17	518863	45	334072
18	513502	46	326843
19	507949	47	319539
20	502216	48	312148
21	496317	49	304662
22	490267	50	297070
23	484083	51	389361
24	477777	52	281527
25	471366	53	273560
26	464863	54	265450
27	458282	55	257193
28	451635	56	248782

This table, entitled the *law of population in France*, supposes a population of ten millions, and shows how many of these ten millions are of a given age; for example, 5,981,844 are 20 years old, and 5,808,264, 21 years. The difference between these two numbers, viz. 173,580, is the number between 20 and 21.

In order to ascertain the number between 20 and 21, in a population of 29 millions, nearly the population of France, state the proportion, as 10 millions are to 29 millions, so is the number 173,580 to 503,382. Deduct from this number one half for females; the remainder, 251,691, will show the number of males in France between 20 & 21, which is nearly the actual number.

yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
0	10000000	28	4653794
1	9692745	29	4497945
2	9442537	30	4346126
3	9216850	31	4193268
4	9004494	32	4044469
5	8799050	33	3898043
6	8598068	34	3754004
7	8400088	35	3612346
8	8204346	36	3473082
9	8010394	37	3336216
10	7818025	38	3201753
11	7627158	39	3669698
12	7437762	40	2940060
13	7249870	41	2812843
14	7063528	42	2688062
15	6878798	43	2566965
16	6692273	44	2445857
17	6514465	45	2328466
18	6335006	46	2213578
19	6157443	47	2101215
20	5981844	48	1991407
21	5808264	49	1884185
22	5636763	50	1781322
23	5467389	51	1677643
24	5300184	52	1578403
25	5135193	53	1481911
26	4972446	54	1388213
27	4811971	55	1297360
28	4653794	56	1209405

The annual number of births in France is stated as 1 to 25; of deaths as 1 to 30; and of marriages as 1 to 110.

Dr. Halley's Table on the Bills of Mortality of Breslau, which has been compared with calculations founded upon observations of the probabilities of life in the chief cities of Europe, and found to be well calculated for forming a general table.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Persons living.</i>	<i>Decrt. of life.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Persons living.</i>	<i>Decrt. of life.</i>
1	1,000	145	46	387	10
2	855	57	47	377	10
3	798	38	48	367	10
4	760	28	49	357	11
5	732	22	50	346	11
6	710	18	51	335	11
7	692	12	52	324	11
8	680	10	53	313	11
9	670	9	54	302	10
10	661	8	55	292	10
11	653	7	56	282	10
12	646	6	57	272	10
13	640	6	58	262	10
14	634	6	59	252	10
15	628	6	60	242	10
16	622	6	61	232	10
17	616	6	62	222	10
18	610	6	63	212	10
19	604	6	64	202	10
20	598	6	65	192	10
21	592	6	66	182	10
22	586	7	67	172	10
23	579	6	68	162	10
24	573	6	69	152	10
25	567	7	70	142	11
26	560	7	71	131	11
27	553	7	72	120	11
28	546	7	73	109	11
29	539	8	74	98	10
30	531	8	75	88	10
31	522	8	76	78	10
32	515	8	77	68	10
33	507	8	78	58	9
34	499	9	79	49	8
35	490	9	80	41	7
36	481	9	81	34	6
37	472	9	82	28	5
38	463	9	83	23	4
39	454	9	84	19	4
40	445	9	85	15	4
41	436	9	86	11	3
42	427	10	87	8	3
43	417	10	88	5	2
44	407	10	89	3	2
45	397	10	90	1	1

The following table exhibits the baptisms, burials, and marriages, in England, for several years.

	<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>
1805	292,201	181,177	85,728
1806	291,929	181,240	79,856
1807	300,294	195,851	83,923
1808	296,074	200,673	82,248
1809	299,989	191,471	83,369
1810	298,853	208,184	84,470

The annual proportion of baptisms to the population of England is computed as 1 to 34, burials as 1 to 50, and marriages as 1 to 122.

Table shewing the probabilities of life in London, deduced by Dr. Price, and which, from observations on the Bills of Mortality for thirty years, is found to be pretty accurate.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Living.</i>	<i>Decrt.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Living.</i>	<i>Decrt.</i>
0	28452	9018	51	4566	190
1	19434	3000	52	4376	180
2	16434	1536	53	4196	180
3	14898	1200	54	4016	180
4	13698	800	55	3836	170
5	12898	500	56	3666	170
6	12398	318	57	3496	165
7	12080	210	58	3331	160
8	11870	160	59	3171	160
9	11710	130	60	3011	160
10	11580	130	61	2851	150
11	11450	130	62	2701	150
12	11320	130	63	2551	150
13	11190	130	64	2401	150
14	11060	130	65	2251	140
15	10930	1130	66	2111	140
16	10800	130	67	1971	140
17	10670	130	68	1831	130
18	10540	135	69	1701	730
19	10405	135	70	1571	130
20	10270	140	71	1441	120
21	10130	150	72	1321	120
22	9980	155	73	1201	120
23	9825	155	74	1081	110
24	9670	160	75	971	110
25	9510	160	76	861	100
26	9350	160	77	761	100
27	9190	170	78	661	90
28	9020	170	79	571	80
29	8850	171	80	491	70
30	8679	180	81	421	60
31	8499	180	82	361	52
32	8319	180	83	309	48
33	8139	190	84	261	44
34	7949	190	85	217	40
35	7759	190	86	177	35
36	9569	190	87	142	30
37	7379	190	88	112	25
38	7189	190	89	87	20
39	6999	200	90	67	15
40	6799	210	91	52	12
41	6589	210	92	40	10
42	6379	210	93	30	8
43	6169	210	94	22	7
44	5959	210	95	15	6
45	5749	200	96	9	5
46	5549	200	97	4	3
47	5349	200	98	1	1
48	5149	200			
49	4949	193			
50	4756	190			
				Total	28452

The following table exhibits the number of deaths in the 5 following cities in the U. S., in 1820, with the number of persons to one death.

	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>to persons.</i>
New York	123,706	3,515	35
Philadelphia	108,116	3,374	32
Baltimore	62,738	1,625	38½
Boston	43,293	1,103	39
Charleston	24,780	827	30

Average 34½

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

NORTH AMERICA.

<i>United States.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Mexico.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
White Mountains, Washington, N. H. }	the highest peak,	6,234	Popocatepetl		17,710
	2d peak	5,328	Orizaba		17,371
	3d peak	5,058	Iztaccihuatl		15,700
	4th peak	4,866	Peak of Fraide		15,159
	5th peak	4,711	Cofre de Perote		13,514
	6th peak	4,356	Cerro de Axusco		12,052
Moosehillock		4,636	Pico de Tancitaro		10,478
Monadnock		3,718	El Jacal		10,249
Kearsarge		2,461	Organos de Actopan		9,766
Mansfield Mountain, Vt.		4,279	Volcan de Colima		9,186
Camel's Rump		4,188	Mine of Real del Monte		9,057
Killington Peak		3,924	City of Toluco		8,818
Ascutney		3,320	Mine of Moran		8,513
Saddle Mountain, Mass.		4,000	Town of Isla Huaca		8,481
Wachusett		2,020	Town of Pachuca		8,149
Round Top, N. Y.		3,804	Town of Perote		7,723
High Peak		3,718	Mine of Valenciana		7,637
Otter Peak, Va.		3,955	City of Mexico		7,470
Rocky Mountains, about		9,000	City of Pascuaro		7,224
			City of Puebla		7,198
			City of Durango		6,847
			City of Guanajuato		6,836
			City of Valladolid		6,404
			City of Queretaro		6,364
			City of Celaya		6,020
			City of Tasco		5,852
			City of Salamanca		5,763
			City of Xalapa		4,333
			Volcano of Jorullo		4,267

North West Coast.

Mount St. Elias	17,850
Fairweather mt.	14,900
Crillon mt.	5,440

SOUTH AMERICA.

<i>New Grenada, Peru, &c.</i>					
Chimborazo	21,441		El Corazon		15,795
Disca Casada	19,570		Carguirazo		15,540
Cayambe Ourco	19,386		Nevada of Merida		15,201
Antesana	19,149		Mines of Guanica Velica		13,600
Cotopaxi	18,891		Farm house of Antesana, the highest }		13,434
Altair	17,256		inhabited spot		
Ilinissa	17,238		Ruins of los Paredones		13,261
Sangai	17,136		Plain and Road of Assuay		13,123
Tunguragua	16,500		Boueran		12,652
Cata Catche	16,434		Cahonapata		11,641
Nevada of Santa Marta	16,419		Mines of Chota		11,562
Pichinca	15,939		Borma		10,329
Bayo Pongo	15,800		City of Quito		9,514
			Plain of Schangilli		8,992

	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
City of Santa Fe de Bogota	8,694	Chillan, do.	20,000
Silla de Caraccas	8,420	Corcobado, do.	20,000
Precipice of the Silla de Caraccas	8,000		
Tumiriqui	6,250		
City of Popayan	5,905		
Fort La Cuchilla	4,921		

Chili.

Manflos, estimated at	20,000
Tupungato, do.	20,000
Descabezado, do.	20,000
Blanquillo, do.	20,000
Longavi, do.	20,000

Guiana.

Volcano Duida,	8,467
Cuanarama,	6,420

WEST INDIES.

Blue Mountain, <i>Jamaica</i>	7,271
Pelee, <i>Martinique</i>	5,100
Sulphur Volcano, <i>Guadaloupe</i>	5,106
Morne Garou, <i>St. Vincent</i>	5,000
Mount Misery, <i>St. Christopher's</i>	3,711

EUROPE.

Iceland.

Snæfiel	6,860
Hecla	5,000

Norway.

Schneehattan	8,144
Syltoppen	6,474
Sutitelma	6,173
Sule Tind	5,881
Saulo	5,654
Swicku	6,858
Melderskyn	4,860
Hornalen	3,000

Sweden.

Areskutan	6,180
Sylfiellen	4,200
Røttvik	6,000

Russia in Europe.

Tchaturdag, or Palat	6,600
Wolchonsky	3,200

Scotland.

Ben-Nevis	4,387
Cairngorra, or Cairngorm	4,050
Ben-Lawers	4,015
Ben-Chonzie	3,922
Ben-More	3,903
Bein-Gloe	3,724
Ben-Wevis, or Ben-Wyrvvis	3,720
Schehallien	3,564
Ben-Dierg	3,550
Mount Battock	3,450
Scairsock	3,400
Hartfell	3,900
Ben-Voirlich	3,300
Ben Lomond	3,262
Bledinam-braw	3,150
Meal-Fourvouny	3,070
Ben-Lodi	3,009
Benivenou	3,000
Ben-Challin	3,000

England and Wales.

Snowdon or Plinlimmon	3,571
Crossfell	3,390
Helvellin	3,324
Skiddaw	3,175
Bonyfell	3,084
Rydal-head	3,076
Saddleback	3,048
Cader Idris	2,914

Isle of Man.

Snafield	3,480
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Ireland.

Macgillcuddy's Reeks	3,404
Sliebh-donard	3,150

Hungary.

Lomnitz, Carpathian	8,640
Kesmark	8,508
Krivan	8,343
Gold mine of the Krivan	6,954
Fleischbank	6,168
Retyezat, Transylvania	8,267
Uenokoe do.	7,658
Budislaw do.	7,136
Surul do.	6,700

Germany.

Ochsenkoppe, summit of the Fichtelberg	5,238
Schneekopf, summit of the Reisingenberg	5,238
Grosse Rader	4,972
Feldberg, summit of the Schwarzwald	4,666
Schneberg on the frontier of Glatz	4,579
Haidelberg, summit of Bohmerwald	4,460
Schwarzwald, summit of the Erzgebirg	4,117
Schneekopf, summit of Thuringia	3,531
Brocken, summit of the Hartz	3,486
Jauersberg, summit of the Sudets	3,195
Salzburger, summit of the Westerwald	2,773

Austria.

Glockner	12,152
Dachstein	9,554
Priel	8,888
Schneeberg	7,105
Otscherberg	6,280
Kassberg	5,215
Semmering	4,574
Mittersee	3,273

Stiria.

Wechsels	5,686
Saddl ² in Waidbaden	5,097
Saddle of the Prenhubel	3,967
Castle of Kaiserau	3,538
Alpsteig	3,503

Carinthia.

Steiner Alp, highest summit of the } Carnic Alps	10,941
Terglou	9,716
Gross Kogel	9,700

	Salzburg.	Feet.		Feet.
Ostelle		12,800	Maladetta	10,479
Hochhorn		11,054	Aiguille noire } Cottian Alps	10,505
Watzmann		9,600	Pic d'Autane }	9,702
Rathhausberg		8,800	Canigou } Pyrenees	9,290
Mine in Rathhausberg		6,665	Pic d'Arbizon }	8,344
Pass of the Taures of Heiligenblut		8,581	St. Barthelemy	7,363
Pass of the Taures of Radstadt		5,220	Mont d'Or	6,707
			Puy de Sansi	6,300 or 6,700
	Tyrol.		Mezen, highest of the Cevennes	6,562
Oertler	14,934, or	15,430	Cantal	6,355
Great Glockner		12,714	Mine de Pezey, Cottian Alps	6,016
Hohenwar-shohe		11,042	Jura	5,774
Roth-horn		9,640	Puy de Loucire	4,900
Salmshohe		8,892	Ballon, highest of the Vosges	4,651
Silvermine		7,981	Puy de Dome	4,518
Brenner		5,109	Puy de Cleirsou	4,280
Pass of Mount Brenner		4,658	Puy de Pariou	4,265
			Puy de Sandoire	3,980
	<i>Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont.</i>			
Mont Blanc		15,680		<i>Spain.</i>
Mont Rosa		15,552	Mulahacen Sierra Nevada	11,801
Mont Cervin		14,784	Pic Blanc, Pyrenees	10,205
Finsteraarhorn		14,116	Tornavocos	8 or 9,000
Jungfrau horn		13,739	Castile Mountains, highest	8 or 9,000
Schreckhorn		13,397	Port de Pineda	8,249
Ridge of the Turca		13,100	Guadarrama	8 or 9,000
Eiger		13,086	Sierra de Gador	7,300
Briet Horn		12,813	Pic de los Reys, Pyrenees	7,620
Wetter-horn		12,217	Montserrat	3,937
Roche Melon		11,977		<i>Portugal.</i>
Monch-horn		11,604	Serra del Malhoa, highest summit of the }	8,520
Mont Velau, highest summit of St. Ber-		11,011	nard }	
Mont Buet		10,106	Serra de Estrella	3 or 4,000
Mont Cenis		9,956	Serra de Marao	3,500
St. Gothard		9,075		
Feudo		8,819		<i>Italy.</i>
Prosa		8,816	Etna, Sicily	10,963
Mont Brevin		8,358	Monte Rotondo, Corsica	8,694
Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, the }		8,040	Gran Sasso, the highest of the Appenines	8,791
highest inhabited ground in Europe }			Velino	8,397
Hospice of Little St. Bernard		7,200	Sibylla	7,495
Grimsel		7,151	Maggiore	7,335
Hospice of St. Gothard		6,817	Cimone	6,971
Mole		5,000	Monte St. Angelo, Lipari isl.	5,261
Saleve		3,300	San Genaro	4,179
	<i>France.</i>		Erix, or Genuardo	3,891
Loucira	} Cottian Alps	14,451	Vesuvius	3,731
Loupilon		14,144	Cavo	3,118
Joselme		13,869	Stromboli	2,884
Olan-en-Valgodman		13,838		
Mont Perdu, highest summit of the }		11,283		<i>Turkey in Europe.</i>
Pyrenees }			Parnassus about	7,000
Vignemaile		11,003	Pindus about	7,000
Marbore		11,185	Olympus	6,522
			Athos	5,500
	<i>ASIA.</i>			
	<i>Turkey in Asia.</i>			<i>Russia in Asia.</i>
Lebanon		9,535	Elburus	16,700, or 17,786
Hermon		8,949	Halitzkoi	10,735
Chain of Olympus		6,500	Tigeretzkoï } Altaian	10,735
Chain of Mount Ida		4,960	Torgonskoi }	10,700
Mount Gargarus		4,960	Katanayaiskoi }	10,650
Mount Tabor		2,400, or 3,000	Avatsha, Kamtchatka	9,600
Mount Carmel		2,000	Sludina	7,722
	<i>Persia.</i>		Schlangerenberg } Altaian	6,058
Demavend upwards of		10,000		
Ararat		9,500		

Dishigalgo	} Uralian	Feet.	24th	Feet.
Pauda		4,912	25th	19,106
Kyria		4,512	26th	19,099
		3,015	27th	17,994
				15,733
<i>Thibet and Kemaon.</i>				
Himmaleh Mountains, highest peak		25,669	<i>Hindoostan.</i>	
2d peak		23,263	Gauts	4,000
3d		23,164	<i>China.</i>	
4th		22,840	Petcha, or Hamar, Chinese Tartary,	} 15,060
5th		22,727	estimated, above the plains of	
6th		22,613	China	
7th		22,578	Sochondo Mountain, ibid	12,800
8th		22,498	Me-Lin	estimated at 8,000
9th		22,419	Mountains of Corea	4,480
10th		22,345	<i>Islands.</i>	
11th		22,338	Mouna Kaah, Owhyee	18,400
12th		22,313	Mouna Roa, Owhyee	16,474
13th		22,277	Mount Ophir, Sumatra	13,842
14th		22,055	Volcano of Sumatra	12,465
15th		21,617	Egmont Mountain, New Zealand	15,304
16th		21,439	Mountain in Otaheite	10,895
17th		21,311	Parmesan Mountain, Banca	10,050
18th		21,044	Gete, Java	8,500
19th		20,923	Peak of Quelpaert	6,400
20th		20,686	Mountain in Beering's island	6,000
21st		20,407		
22d		19,497		
23d		19,153		

AFRICA.

<i>Abyssinia.</i>							
Mountains of Geesh,	estimated at	15,000		Kom, estimated above Korroo plains		5,000	
Mountains of Amid-Amid,	estimated at	13,200		Table Mountain	.	.	3,831
Amalmon	estimated at	11,200		Devil's Head	.	.	3,315
Mountains of Gondar	.	8,450		Lion's Head	.	.	2,166
Taranta	.	7,800					
<i>Morocco.</i>				<i>African Islands.</i>			
Atlas chain, highest summit	} 12,500, or 13,200			Peak of Teneriffe	.	.	12,358
estimated at				Gross Morne, Bourbon	.	9,600, or 10,883	
				Volcano of Bourbon	.	.	7,680
<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>				Mouton de Trigo, Canaries	.	.	7,400
Compass Mountain,	estimated at	10,000		Ridge of Entre-deux-Bourbon	5,120, or 6,400		
Niewveldt Mountains,	estimated at	10,000		Bonnet Pointu, or Cimandef, Bourbon		6,050	
Schneeberg	.	6,390		Ruivo, Madeira	.	.	5,162
Kamberg	.	5,644		Pico, one of the Azores	.	.	7,016

TABLE,

Showing the *mean temperature* at the level of the sea in all the successive latitudes; also the height above that level at which *perpetual congelation* takes place.

Lat.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.		Perpetual Con- gelation. Feet.	Lat.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.		Perpetual Con- gelation. Feet.
	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.			Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	
0	29.00	84° 2'	15,207	50	11.98	53° 6'	6,334
5	28.78	83 8	15,095	55	9.54	49 2	5,034
10	28.13	82 6	14,764	60	7.25	45 0	3,818
15	27.06	80 7	140,22	65	5.18	41 3	2,722
20	25.61	78 1	13,478	70	3.39	38 1	1,778
25	23.82	74 9	12,557	75	1.94	35 5	1,016
30	21.75	71 1	11,484	80	.87	33 6	457
35	19.46	67 0	10,287	85	.22	32 4	117
40	17.02	62 6	9,001	90	.00	32 0	0
45	14.50	58 1	7,671				

TABLE
*of Itinerary Measures of different countries, exhibiting the number of each answering to
 100 English miles; also the length of a single measure of
 each sort in English yards.*

		Number of each equal to 100 Eng. miles.	Length of a single measure in Eng. yards.			Number of each equal to 100 Eng. miles.	Length of a single measure in Eng. yards.
Arabia	Miles	81,93	2148	Oldenburg	Miles	16,26	10820
Bohemia	ditto	17,36	10137	Persia	{ Parasang or Farsang }	27,33	6440
Brabant	ditto	28,93	6082	Poland	{ Miles Short Do. Long }	28,97	6075
Burgundy	ditto	28,46	6183	Portugal	Legoas	21,72	8101
China	Lis	279,80	629	Prussia	Miles	26,03	6760
Denmark	Miles	21,35	8244	Rome	{ Modern miles Ancient miles }	20,78	8468
England	{ ditto Geographical }	100,00 86,91	1760 2025	Russia	of 8 Stadia	86,91	2025
Flanders	Miles	25,62	6869	Saxony	Versts	109,18	1612
France	{ Leagues as- tronomical * }	36,21	4860	Scotland	Miles	150,81	1167
	{ Do. Marine }	28,97	6075	Silesia	ditto	17,76	9905
	{ Do. Legal of 2,000 Toises }	41,28	4263	Spain	{ Leguas com- mon of 800 Varas Do. Legal 500 }	88,70	1984
Germany	{ Miles Geog. Do. Long Do. Short }	21,72 17,38 25,66	8101 10126 6859	Swabia	Miles	27,67	7083
Hamburg	Miles	21,35	8244	Sweden	ditto	23,73	7416
Hanover	ditto	15,23	11559	Switzerland	ditto	37,97	4635
Hesse	ditto	16,68	10547	Turkey	{ Berries Miles }	17,38	10126
Holland	ditto	27,52	6395	Westphalia	Miles	15,04	11700
Hungary	ditto	19,31	9113			19,23	9153
India	Cos	60,43	2894			96,38	1826
Ireland	Miles	57,93	3038			80,05	1409
Italy	ditto	86,91	2025			14,56	12151
Lithuania	ditto	18,00	9781				

Foot measures of various countries reduced to English feet.

Eng. Feet.	Eng. Feet.	Eng. Feet.	Eng. Feet.
Amsterdam ,930	Copenhagen 1,045	Marseilles ,814	Turin 1,676
Antwerp ,940	Cracow 1,169	Mentz ,988	Tyrol 1,096
Augsburg ,972	Dantzic ,923	Moscow ,928	Venice 1,137
Barcelona ,992	Dresden ,929	Munich ,947	Verona 1,117
Bâle ,944	Florence ,994	Nuremberg ,996	Vicenza 1,136
Berlin ,992	Frankfort ,933	Padua 1,406	Vienna 1,036
Bern 962	Hamburg ,933	Palermo ,747	Ulm ,826
Bologna 1,244	Leghorn ,992	Paris 1,066	Urbino 1,162
Bremen ,955	Leipsic 1,034	Rhinland 1,023	Utrecht ,741
Breslau 1,125	Leyden 1,023	Prague ,987	Warsaw 1,169
Brussels ,902	Liege ,944	Roman ,966	Wesel ,771
China, mathem. 1,127	Lisbon ,952	Stockholm 1,073	Zurich ,979
China, imperial 1,051	Lyons 1,119	Strasburg ,956	
Constantinople 2,195	Madrid ,915	Treut 1,201	

Other measures reduced to English feet.

Eng. Feet.	Eng. Feet.
Amsterdam ell 2,223	Hebrew great cubit 12,012
English fathom 6,	Roman foot ,965 to ,970
French metre 3,198	Egyptian stadium 730,8
French toise 6,396	Roman mile of Pliny 4840,5
Venice ell 2,089	Roman mile of Strabo 4905
Vienna ell 2,557	
<i>Ancient measures.</i>	
Arabian foot 1,095	Cubit 0
Babylonian foot 1,144	Stadium 0
Egyptian foot 1,421	Sabbath day's journey 0
Greek foot 1,007	Eastern mile 1
Hebrew foot 1,212	Parasang 4
Hebrew sacred cubit 2,002	A day's journey 33
<i>Jewish Itinerary measure.</i>	
	Eng. Miles. Paces. Feet.
	Cubit 0 . 0 1,824
	Stadium 0 . 145 4,6
	Sabbath day's journey 0 . 729 3,0
	Eastern mile 1 . 403 1,0
	Parasang 4 . 153 3,0
	A day's journey 33 . 172 4,0

* There are 25 leagues in a degree. A French post is equal to 2 leagues; equal to 5,52 Eng. miles.

TABLE

shewing the number of Geographical Miles and hundredths of a mile in a Degree of Longitude, in each Parallel of Latitude from the Equator to the Poles.

Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.
1	59,99	19	56,73	37	47,92	55	34,41	73	17,54
2	59,96	20	56,38	38	47,28	56	33,55	74	16,53
3	59,92	21	55,01	39	46,62	57	32,67	75	15,52
4	59,86	22	55,63	40	45,96	58	31,79	76	14,51
5	59,77	23	54,23	41	45,28	59	30,90	77	13,50
6	59,67	24	54,81	42	44,52	60	30,00	78	12,48
7	59,56	25	54,38	43	43,88	61	29,09	79	11,45
8	59,42	26	53,93	44	43,16	62	28,17	80	10,42
9	59,26	27	53,46	45	42,43	63	27,24	81	9,38
10	59,08	28	52,97	46	41,68	64	26,30	82	8,35
11	58,89	29	52,48	47	40,92	65	25,36	83	7,32
12	58,68	30	51,96	48	40,15	66	24,41	84	6,28
13	58,46	31	51,43	49	39,36	67	23,45	85	5,23
14	58,22	32	50,88	50	38,57	68	22,48	86	4,18
15	57,95	33	50,32	51	37,93	69	21,51	87	3,14
16	57,67	34	49,74	52	36,94	70	20,52	88	2,09
17	57,38	35	49,15	53	36,11	71	19,54	89	1,05
18	57,06	36	48,54	54	35,26	72	18,55	90	0,00

OF CLIMATES.

A CLIMATE is a portion of the earth's surface, included between two parallels of latitude, and of such a breadth that the longest day, under the parallel nearest the pole, is half an hour longer than under the other. There are 24 such climates between the equator and either of the polar circles. The breadth of the half-hour climates decrease as they approach the poles. Between the polar circle and the pole, there are 6 climates of such breadth, that the longest day, under these two parallels, varies by a month. There are thus 30 climates in all on each side of the equator.

TABLE OF CLIMATES.

The first column shews the number of the climate, the second the length of the day, under the highest parallel, or that nearest the pole; the third, the latitude of that parallel; and the fourth, the breadth of the climate.

Between the Equator and Polar Circle.	Longest day under the highest Parallel.		Latitude of the highest parallel.		Breadth of the Climate.	
	Hours.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.
1	12	30	8	34	8	34
2	13	0	16	43	8	9
3	13	30	24	10	7	27
4	14	0	30	46	6	36
5	14	30	36	28	5	42
6	15	0	41	21	4	53
7	15	30	45	29	4	8
8	16	0	48	59	3	30
9	16	30	51	57	2	58
10	17	0	54	28	2	31
11	17	30	56	36	2	8
12	18	0	58	25	1	49
13	18	30	59	57	1	32
14	19	0	61	16	1	19
15	19	30	62	24	1	8
16	20	0	63	20	0	56
17	20	30	64	8	0	48
18	21	0	64	48	0	40
19	21	30	65	20	0	32
20	22	0	65	46	0	26
21	22	30	66	6	0	20
22	23	0	66	20	0	14
23	23	30	66	28	0	8
24	24	0	66	32	0	4

Between the Polar Circle and the Pole.	Longest day under the highest Parallel.		Latitude of the highest Parallel.		Breadth of the Climate.	
	Months.		Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.
1	1		67	23	0	51
2	2		69	50	2	27
3	3		73	39	3	49
4	4		78	31	4	52
5	5		84	5	5	34
6	6		90	0	5	55

TABLE OF MONEYS.

A general table of *moneys of account* of different places, expressed in pence sterling, and decimals of pence, according to the mint price of silver in England, that is, 5s. 2d. per oz. From Kelly's Universal Cambist.

	Value in pence.	Reduced to dolls. & hundredths of cents.		Value in pence.	Reduced to dolls. & hundredths of cents.
<i>Aix la Chapelle</i> , rix dollar current	31,40	58,15	<i>Germany</i> , rix dollar current	37,80	0,70
<i>Alicant</i> , libra or peso	39,40	72,96	rix dollar specie	50,40	0,93,33
<i>Amsterdam</i> , rix dollar banco (agio at 4 per cent.)	54,64	1,01,19	florin of the empire	25,20	0,46,67
florin banco	21,85	40,46	rix dollar muntze	31,50	0,58,33
pound Flemish banco	131,10	2,42,78	florin muntze	21,	0,38,89
rix dollar current	52,54	97,30	<i>Geneva</i> , livre current	16,13	29,87
florin current	21,	38,89	florin	4,60	08,52
pound Flem'h current	126,	2,33,33	<i>Genoa</i> , lira fuori banco	7,99	0,14,79
<i>Antwerp</i> , pound Flemish (money of exchange)	123,25	2,28,24	pezza, or dollar of exchange	45,94	0,85,07
florin (money of exchange)	20,54	38,04	scudo di cambio, or crown of exchange	36,75	0,68,05
pound Flem'h current	105,65	1,95,65	scudo d'oro marche	85,49	1,58,31
florin current	17,60	32,59	<i>Hamburg</i> , mark banco (at a medium)	18,22	0,33,74
<i>Aragon</i> , libra jaquesa	49,25	91,20	pound Flemish banco	136,65	2,53,05
<i>Augsburg</i> , florin giro, or money of exchange	32,	59,26	mark current	14,82	0,27,44
florin current	25,20	46,67	pound Flem'h current	111,15	2,05,83
<i>Barcelona</i> , libra catalan	28,14	52,11	<i>Hanover</i> , rix dollar, in cash	42,	0,77,77
<i>Basil</i> , rix dollar, or ecu of exchange	47,27	87,54	rix dollar, gold value	39,	0,72,22
rix dollar current	42,45	78,61	<i>Ireland</i> , pound Irish	221,56	4,10,29
<i>Bergamo</i> , scudo of 7 livres	35,67	66,06	<i>Konigsberg</i> , gulden, or florin	12,	0,22,22
<i>Berlin</i> , pound banco	47,25	87,50	<i>Leghorn</i> , pezza of 8 reals	46,75	0,86,57
rix dollar current	36,	66,67	lira moneta buona	8,13	0,15,05
<i>Bern</i> , ecu of 3 livres	42,64	78,96	lira moneta lunga	7,79	0,14,42
crown of 25 batzens	35,53	65,80	<i>Leipsic</i> , rix dollar convention money	37,80	0,70
<i>Bologna</i> , lira corrente	10,86	20,11	<i>Lucca</i> , lira	7,40	0,13,70
lira money of exch.	11,12	20,59	scudo d'oro	55,50	1,02,77
<i>Bolsano</i> , florin giro, or money of exchange	33,26	61,59	scudo corrente	51,80	0,95,92
florin moneta lunga, or currency	25,20	46,67	scudo or crown	21,32	0,39,48
<i>Bremen</i> , rix dollar current	37,80	70	<i>Milan</i> , lira imperiale	10,41	0,19,27
<i>Canary Islands</i> , real current	3,95	07,31	lira corrente	7,36	0,13,62
<i>Cassel</i> , rix dollar current	37,80	70	scudo imperiale	60,90	1,12,77
<i>Cologne</i> , rix dollar specie of 80 albus	31,38	58,11	scudo corrente	42,32	0,78,37
rix dollar current of 78 albus	30,60	56,67	<i>Modena</i> , lira	3,82	0,07,07
<i>Constantinople</i> , piastre, or dollar	13,12	24,30	<i>Munich</i> , gulden, or florin	21,	0,38,88
<i>Dantzic</i> , gulden, or florin	9,	16,67	<i>Nancy</i> , livre (money of Lorraine)	7,38	0,13,66
<i>Denmark</i> , rix dollar specie	54,72	1,01,33	ducat regno	40,80	0,75,55
rix dol. sundish specie	53,21	98,54	real	4,92	0,09,11
rix dol. crown money	48,37	89,57	libra	8,21	0,15,20
rix dollar Danish currency	44,27	81,98	<i>Neufchatel</i> , livre tournois	13,63	0,25,24
rix dollar Holstein currency	43,78	81,07	livre foible	5,45	0,10,09
<i>England</i> , pound sterling	240,	4,44 $\frac{4}{9}$	<i>Novi</i> , scudo d'oro marche	85,49	1,58,31
<i>Florence</i> , lira	8,10	15	<i>Parma</i> , lira	2,45	04,53
ducat, or crown current	56,70	1,05	<i>Poland</i> , gulden, or florin	6,03	11,16
<i>France</i> , livre tournois	9,54	17,67	<i>Portugal</i> , milree	68,75	1,27,31
franc (new system)	9,70	17,96	old crusade	27,50	0,50,92
<i>Frankfort</i> , rix dollar convention money	37,80	70	<i>Prague</i> , (See Vienna)		
rix dollar muntze, or in small coins	31,50	58,33	<i>Riga</i> , rix dollar alberts	52,54	0,97,29
			rix dollar currency (agio at 40 per cent.)	37,53	0,69,50
			scudo, or crown	52,05	0,96,39
			scudo di stampa d'oro	79,37	1,46,98
			ruble	38,50	0,71,30
			florin, money of exch.	27,44	0,50,81
			florin current	22,76	0,42,15
			lira	8,46	0,15,67
			<i>Sardinia</i> , lira	18,21	0,33,72

		Value in pence.	Reduced to dolls. cts. & hundredths of cents.			Value in pence.	Reduced to dolls. cts. & hundredths of cents.
<i>Sicily,</i>	ounce	122,54	2,26,93		rencey	25,20	0,46,67
	scudo or crown	49,02	0,90,78		lira, Trieste currency	4,76	0,08,81
<i>Spain,</i>	real of old plate	4,93	0,09,13		lira di piazza	4,65	0,08,61
	real of new plate	5,24	0,09,70	<i>Turin,</i>	lira	11,28	0,20,89
	real of Mexican plate	6,55	0,12,13	<i>Valencia,</i>	libra	39,45	0,73,06
	real vellon	2,62	0,04,85	<i>Venice,</i>	lira piccola (in the old coins)	5,07	0,09,39
	dollar of old plate, or of exchange	39,45	0,73,06		lira piccola (in the coins introduced by the Austrians)	4,25	0,07,87
<i>Stralsund,</i>	rix dollar of account	28,35	0,52,50		florin	25,20	0,46,67
	Pomeranian gulden	14,18	0,26,26		real	4,06	0,07,52
<i>Strasburg,</i>	livre and franc (See France)			<i>Vienna,</i>	florin, money of ex- change	25,85	0,47,87
	florin	19,08	0,35,33	<i>Zurich,</i>	florin current	23,50	0,43,52
<i>Sweden,</i>	rix dollar	55,41	1,02,61				
<i>Trieste,</i>	florin, Austrian cur-						

The foregoing table has been computed from the proportion, which the moneys of account bear to the coins of each place respectively, valued according to the mint regulations.

The par of exchange, in the United States, is as follows :

England	£ stg.	\$4,44 $\frac{1}{2}$
	s. stg.	0,22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	d. stg.	0,01 $\frac{85}{100}$
France	franc	0,18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Netherlands	f. or guilder	0,40
and Antwerp	s. or stiver	0,02
	d. or groat	0,01
Netherlands	£ or pound Flemish	2,40
	shelling Flemish	0,12

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